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

For the Year ending 31st March 1941

1940-41

Part I

14897



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BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
Obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery,
Bombay, or through the High Commissioner for India, India House,
Aldwych, London, W.C.2, or through any recognized Bookseller

Price—Annas 2 or 3d.

1941

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No. A.D.M. P.R. 1/1.

Poona, 9th June 1941.

From

P. J. GHANDY, Esq.,
Backward Class Officer, Bombay Province, Poona;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Home Department, Bombay.

Subject.—Report for 1940-41 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 the 31st March 1941 on the Settlements established under the Criminal Tribes Act and allied institutions.

Charge.

2. The charge of the Backward Class Officer was held from 1st April 1940 to 30th April 1940 by Mr. D. A. Dhruva, B.A. (Oxon), from 1st May 1940 to 18th May 1940 by Mr. C. S. Devadhar, B.A., again from 19th May 1940 to 8th September 1940 by Mr. D. A. Dhruva and from the 9th September 1940 till the close of the year by me.

Settlements, Free Colonies and their Population.

3. The Criminal Tribes Settlement at Baramati was closed from the 15th October 1940; but the Free Colony attached to that Settlement continues to function under the supervision of the Australian Mission. There are now fourteen Settlements in this Province out of which twelve have colonies for Criminal Tribes probationers or licensees and free persons (generally called Free Colonies) attached to them. In addition, there are six independent Free Colonies at Barsi, Hotgi, Indi, Akluj, Undirgaon and Baramati.

4. The total population of the Settlements proper on the 31st March 1941 was 5,820 as against 6,315 during the previous year. Out of this population of 5,820 persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Act numbered 1,902 (1,483 men and 419 women). The Settlement-population decreased by 495 during the year. This

is mainly due to the fact that the number of persons newly interned in Settlements during the year was less than the number of those released on license. During the year under report 44 registered persons with 48 dependants were newly interned in Settlements on the recommendation of the Police. In addition action was taken by this Department for the internment of 11 registered persons together with 13 dependants. As against 116 persons newly interned in Settlements during the year, 1,041 persons were released from the Settlements as probationers.

The population in Settlements of registered persons by tribes during the year was as follows :—

Serial No.	Name of tribe.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1	Kanjar Bhat ...	277	118	395
2	Mang Garudi ...	181	163	344
3	Pardhi ...	309	76	385
4	Kaikadi ...	219	23	242
5	Bhampta ...	170	24	194
6	Rajput Bhampta ...	93	1	94
7	Bhil ...	75	3	78
8	Waghari ...	36	2	38
9	Baria ...	31	.....	31
10	Waddar ...	40	7	47
11	Mang ...	9	.....	9
12	Ramoshi ...	12	.....	12
13	Koli ...	12	2	14
14	Lamani ...	5	.....	5
15	Berad ...	7	.....	7
16	Tadvi ...	2	.....	2
17	Pasi ...	1	.....	1
18	Hur ...	1	.....	1
19	Mixed gang ...	3	.....	3
Total ...		1,488	419	1,902

5. The total population of the Free Colonies on 31st March 1941 was 8,819 as against 8,394 in the previous year. This increase in the population of Free Colonies is commensurate with the decrease in the population of Settlements. The population of registered persons in the Free Colonies was 946 consisting of 761 men and 185 women.

Employment.

6. The main sources of skilled labour for Settlement and Free Colony workers are textile mills, factories like the Paper Mill at Mundwa and Match Factory at Ambernath and workshops like the Railway workshop at Hubli. 1,079 men and 469 women from the Settlements and Free Colonies were working in the textile mills at different centres like Sholapur, Barsi, Hubli, Gadag and Ahmedabad. 459 men and 309 women were working in other factories and workshops like the Deccan Paper Mill, Mundwa, the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath and the Railway workshop at Hubli. 476 men and 323 women were employed during the year on stone-quarries, tank-construction and road-work. Other able-bodied persons were absorbed in coupe-cutting, Municipal work, field work and other casual labour.

7. As compared with the figures given in last year's report in this respect, the employment situation regarding skilled labour from Settlements and Free Colonies in textile-mills and factories improved slightly during the year under report. This is mainly due to the starting of night-shifts in the textile mills at Ahmedabad and Hubli. Work was provided during the year for more persons in stone-quarries and tank-construction. Such work is however not as remunerative as mill work and Criminal Tribes members do not take kindly to it. The effect of this improvement in the employment situation has been noticeable in the reduction of offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.

8. The employment situation in the three big Settlements at Sholapur, Hubli and Ahmedabad was satisfactory during the year. At Sholapur more than 500 persons from the Settlement and Free Colony were employed in the local spinning and weaving mills. The rest of the persons were employed in metal-breaking and in Municipal work. At Hubli, the employment situation has considerably improved with the restarting of a night-shift in the Bharat Mill. There was a marked improvement during the year in the employment situation at the Ahmedabad Settlement where 164 Criminal Tribes members were found work in the Mill.

9. The Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mills, the Lokamanya Mills at Barsi and the N. C. Spinning Mills at Gadag, gave regular employment during the year to members of the Barsi Free Colony and the Gadag Settlement and Free Colony. The Deccan Paper Mill, Mundwa, the Western India Match Factory, Ambernath, and the Hubli Railway workshop also continued to employ a substantial number of settlers and free colonists at Mundwa, Ambernath and Hubli respectively.

10. Forest-coupes at Khanapur and Bagalkot provided regular work for the settlers of these two places throughout the year. The majority of the settlers at the Presidency Construction Settlement, Hotgi, were engaged in tank-construction work. The employment situation at this Settlement has been gradually improving since the allotment by the Public Works Department of construction work at higher rates which would facilitate the payment of better wages to the workers. At the Undirgaon Free Colony, most of the Pardhi licensees and their dependants worked in the sugar-cane fields of the Belapur Sugar Factory. Some Mang Garudi settlers of Dhulia, Jalgaon and Bijapur worked as road sweepers for the local Municipalities. Most of the settlers of the Belgaum Settlement earned their living by metal-breaking. The Free Colonists at Hotgi and Indi did agricultural work as usual.

11. The Bijapur Reformatory Settlement continued to run intra-mural industries for the employment of the settlers. The majority of these settlers were absorbed in hand-loom weaving the products of which—bed-sheets and pillow-cases—are supplied to Government Civil Hospitals in the Province. The chappals made at this Settlement were supplied to the Police forces of the Dharwar, Bijapur and Sholapur Districts. A few persons were employed in the garden and agricultural farm attached to this Settlement.

12. Hand-spinning which was introduced as an experimental measure last year was continued in the Bijapur and Ahmedabad Industrial Settlements and in the Barsi Free Colony. It had to be discontinued in the Gadag Settlement as the wages earned by women spinners did not compare favourably with those earned in casual labour. In the Ahmedabad Settlement spinning has been supplemented by sewing and classes for both were held under the supervision of the Settlement Inspectress in the new women's work-room started during the year.

13. Attempts were made during the year to introduce on a small scale cottage industries to supplement the settlers' income. These industries are primarily meant for unemployed women and boys awaiting admittance into Mills or factories after leaving the Settlement Schools. With this end in view bidi-making and poultry-farming were introduced in the Mundwa Settlement and their progress is being watched.

14. Small workshops to train the Settlement youths in carpentry, tin-making and hand-loom weaving were run by the Hubli and Sholapur Settlements. The carpentry workshops at both these Settlements made good progress during the year as orders for the furniture required for the use of Government Offices in the Districts of Dharwar and Sholapur are placed with them. A small carpentry workshop has also been opened in the Mundwa Settlement.

Health and Housing.

15. The health of the settlers and colonists except at the Kambarganvi Sub-Settlement remained satisfactory throughout the year. It is proposed to close down the Kambarganvi Sub-Settlement run by the Mission in charge of the Hubli Settlement on account of the high incidence of malaria among practically all the settlers. There were no serious epidemics during the year except an outbreak of plague at Indi which lasted for six months. Timely precautions like inoculation and the removal of the Free Colonists to their fields prevented the epidemic from taking any serious turn. A sporadic outbreak of plague in the Sholapur Free Colony resulted in one death, but the speedy inoculation of all the colonists checked its further spread.

16. There were 246 births and 94 deaths in the Settlements during the year. The figures for the Free Colonies were 405 and 174 respectively.

17. Under-nourished children of the Gadag Settlement School were given during the year "Ragi" gruel prepared with milk at the instance of Mr. B. G. Joshi, the Manager of the N. C. Mill, Gadag, where the parents of most of these children are employed.

18. The policy regarding the construction of decent huts for settlers and probationers has been continued as hitherto. Loans for building these huts are made by the Settlement Credit Societies and the amounts so advanced are recovered in small monthly instalments. When the loan is repaid in full, the house becomes the property of the occupant.

19. The majority of Criminal Tribesmen are notoriously dirty in their habits and have little regard for sanitation. The huts erected by certain tribes used to be very low and devoid of ventilation. In the new houses built by or for these persons provision of a door and one or two windows is insisted upon. Special attempts are made through the Settlement Inspectress to inculcate habits of cleanliness among these persons especially among the women folk and children. Some of the tribes like the Chhara, Mang Garudi and Pardhi are particularly dirty. The Chhara women of the Ahmedabad Settlement are now persuaded to cow-dung the floors of their houses, take daily baths and wash their clothes regularly. The construction of a new bathing place for women in that Settlement during the year has facilitated the adoption of cleaner habits of life by the Settlement women.

Education (literary).

20. Education of children between the ages of 6 and 13 in the Settlements and Free Colonies is compulsory. Appendix II gives detailed figures in respect of school-going children in the various Settlements and Free Colonies. During the year under report 1,169 children belonging to Settlements attended day schools and 218 boys and girls attended night schools. The latter children are

those who have left the day schools after reaching the age of 13. One thousand four hundred and sixty-nine children from the Free Colonies attended day schools and 224 attended night schools. In addition to these numbers 403 children from the Settlements and Free Colonies attended outside primary schools while 39 attended English Schools. Thus 3,522 children attended schools out of a total population of 14,639 of the Settlements and Free Colonies. The number of School-going children per mille thus comes to 240.5. The Settlement Schools continued to work satisfactorily during the year as testified by the remarks passed by different visitors. Most of the teachers have been trained and the women teachers have generally a knowledge of Kindergarten methods which they make use of in the infant classes.

Education (Vocational).

21. One hundred and twenty-one Criminal Tribes members, mostly boys, were apprenticed during the year to various trades, viz., carpentry 31, weaving 18, agriculture 9, carpet-weaving 31, wool-weaving 26, bidi-making 4, motor driving 1, and chappal-making 1. The boys learnt carpentry in the workshops or sloyd classes attached to the Hubli, Sholapur, Bijapur and Mundwa Settlements. Weaving was taught in the hand-loom weaving factories at the Bijapur Reformatory and Sholapur Settlements. Carpet-weaving is done at the Gadag Settlement and wool-weaving at the Baramati Free Colony.

22. In addition to their literary education, 282 boys and girls attended the Settlement Manual Training Classes. The girls were coached in sewing and needle-work and some of the boys did paper-cutting.

Two Settlement boys were studying during the year in the technical schools at Ahmedabad and Sholapur.

Education (Adult).

23. Efforts to promote literacy among the adult population of the Settlements and Free Colonies were continued during the year. In some Settlements the classes for adults were combined with night classes for adolescents. The adult classes at the Ahmedabad, Hubli, Mundwa, Bijapur, Bagalkot and Khanapur Settlements made good progress during the year. At the Mundwa Settlement particular attention is paid to adult education because of the interest taken by the Deccan Paper Mill authorities who have made provision for the holding of classes for their adult workers during the mill hours. Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, Chairman of the Provincial Board for Adult Education also visited this Settlement with a view to test the progress of the adult classes and to encourage school-going children to make their parents, particularly mothers, literate.

Boy-Scouts and Girl-Guides.

24. Scouting and Girls Guide training form a regular feature of the extra-curricular activities of the Settlement Schools. Every Settlement School has its Scout troop and guide company who make excursions to neighbouring places of interest and organise other activities like camp-fires etc. Among the boys there were during the year 27 Scout troops and 24 Cub packs, consisting of 964 Cubs, Scouts and Rovers in the Settlements and Free Colonies. Out of these 87 were Rovers, and 22 First Class Scouts. Among the girls there were 25 Captains, 324 Girl Guides and 392 Blue Birds. The Hubli Settlement Scouts arranged a camp at Kamburganvi which was attended by the Provincial Scout Trainer and succeeded in bridging a stream by means of ropes. The Girl Guides of the Mundwa Settlement prepared cotton bandages and presented them to the Red Cross as a War Gift.

Sports and Recreation.

25. Sports and recreation form a regular feature of Settlement life. Members of the Settlement staff mix freely with the settlers and colonists for playing various games, English and Indian. Foot-ball and hockey are very popular among the settlers. Tournaments and athletic competitions are generally arranged on mill holidays and other auspicious days like Divali and Holi. In big Settlements matches are played by different teams among themselves and with outside teams.

All the Settlements and Free Colonies have their club buildings or club rooms and most of them have gymnasias also. The settlers and colonists meet in the club rooms to play indoor games, or for music or singing. Magic lantern shows, kirtans and religious and moral discourses are occasionally arranged for the benefit of the settlers and colonists.

26. A few reports from the Settlement Managers regarding sports and recreational activities during the year are summarised below:—

Sholapur.—There are nine foot-ball and hockey teams in this Settlement. The Settlement hockey team won the final in the G. I. P. Railway tournament and was presented with a silver cup and medals for individual players. The foot-ball team also won the final and carried away the popular "Mulay trophy".

Hubli.—This Settlement organised a hockey tournament in which three Settlements and three outside teams took part. The Hubli Settlement team won beating the Gadag Settlement team.

The Divali sports included dancing, wrestling, races, etc. The Korwars performed "Dod Ata" (folk dramas) on two nights and cinema shows were arranged on the other two nights.

Ahmedabad.—Volley-ball and foot-ball are the favourite games of the settlers and on an average two matches are played every month. On mill holidays the settlers play their popular Indian game "Hututu".

Monthly cinema shows through the co-operation of the Rural Development Board and Magic Lantern lectures have now become a regular feature of the Settlement.

Bijapur, Gadag and Ambarnath.—The Bijapur Settlement hockey team won the final in the City Hockey Tournament. The Ganapati festival was celebrated by the settlers of the Gadag and Ambarnath Settlements. Two dramas were performed by the youths of the latter Settlement.

Tournaments in aid of the War Gifts Fund.

27. During the year under report special tournaments were arranged by certain Settlement teams in aid of the War Gifts Fund. The Gadag Settlement organised a "War Efforts Hockey Tournament" in collaboration with the Dharwar District Police and collected nearly Rs. 400.

In the Hubli Settlement a foot ball tournament was organised as a War effort in co-operation with the local Police in which three Settlement teams and nine outside teams competed. The final was played in the presence of the Commissioner, Southern Division, and Mrs. Perry gave away the prizes. A sum of about Rs. 250 was collected for the War Gifts Fund.

In co-operation with the management of the Paper Mill, the Mundwa Settlement organised a boxing and wrestling tournament and collected Rs. 251 for the War Gifts Fund.

Escapes and Arrests.

28. The year under report opened with 173 registered settlers at large. During the year 159 registered settlers absconded from the Settlements and Free Colonies and 169 absconders, new and old, were traced. Thus at the end of the year 163 absconders, of whom 28 are women registrees, remained at large. With these 163 principal members their dependants numbering 124 were also at large. As compared with the figures for the previous year, the number of escapes during the year as well as the number at large at the end of the year have decreased.

The statement regarding absconders in Appendix IV has now been revised so as to give more details about registered absconders. No information is now given in this statement about unregistered absconders consisting mostly of dependants of the registered absconders as such information is not of much value in view of the fact that no action can be taken in the case of such persons.

29. Information regarding absconders by tribes is as follows:—

Tribe.	Settlement registered population.	Absconders during the year.	Absconders at large.	Percentage of absconders to population.
Kaikadi	242	33	20	13.63
Mang Garudi	344	18	20	5.23
Kanjar Bhat	395	8	5	2.03
Pardhi	385	18	10	4.68
Bhampta	194	25	22	12.88
Rajput Bhampta	94	11	9	5.23

As pointed out in the last year's report, these figures again show that there are fewer abscondings among members of the wandering tribes like the Mang Garudis, Kanjar Bhats and Pardhis (or Haran-shikaris) than among members of the settled tribes. After escaping from the Settlements the persons belonging to the settled tribes often get shelter among their tribesmen and are shielded by them. The percentages of abscondings among settled tribes like the Kaikadis and Bhamptas are thus comparatively high.

Crime.

30. Three hundred and Sixty persons (including 24 unregistered persons) from the Settlements were convicted in 303 cases during the year under report as against 331 persons in 309 cases during the previous year. Thus 29 more persons were involved in the commission of offences than in the previous year although there has been a slight decrease in the number of cases. Out of these persons 173 persons were convicted in 168 cases under the Criminal Tribes Act, 112 persons in 90 cases for offences under the Indian Penal Code in respect of property, 38 persons in 16 cases for other offences under the same Code and 37 persons in 29 cases for offences under other Acts.

31. Ninety-four persons (of whom 16 were unregistered) from the Free Colonies were convicted in 48 cases during the year under report as against 47 persons in 27 cases during the previous year. Of the 48 cases there were 13 under the Criminal Tribes Act, 28 under the Indian Penal Code in respect of property and 7 under other Acts.

Eleven Criminal Tribes licensees living in villages were convicted during the year in an equal number of cases, the details of which are given in Appendix III-A.

32. As compared with the figures of convictions given in the last year's report, the number of cases has slightly decreased although the number of convicted persons has increased by 29. This shows that more persons have been committing offences in small groups. The offences grouped under the heading "Other Acts" are mostly under the Gambling Act, the District Police Act and the Abkari Act. These offences are generally committed by persons in groups. Thus 21 persons were involved in two cases of rioting in the Bagalkot Settlement. Cases under the Criminal Tribes Act decreased from 190 to 168.

33. Although there is a slight rise in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code in respect of property, there seems no reason to conclude from this that there has been any serious worsening of the crime situation as a whole. Such offences generally show an increase in Settlements where the work provided is not attractive from the point of view of the settlers. For instance in the Hotgi Presidency Construction Settlement the tank construction work provided by the Public Works Department is not very congenial or remunerative and this appears to have been one of the causes of the rise in the number of offences like petty thefts.

Crime of this nature has thus a direct bearing on the employment situation. For example, more than two-thirds of the offences regarding property in the Ahmedabad Settlement were committed in the first half of the year when the employment situation was not satisfactory but the number of these offences decreased in the second half of the year when the mills began to employ more settlers owing to the starting of night-shifts, etc.

34. Offences by persons living in the Free Colonies also increased during the year. The Criminal Tribes probationers or licensees living in these colonies do not come under the close supervision of the management as is the case with settlers. They enjoy more freedom in their movements and have to observe no departmental rules. A certain number of licensees are thus bound to abuse the freedom given to them, and come into conflict with the law. The licensees when convicted for offences are invariably recalled to the Settlements.

35. *Unregistered* persons from the Settlements and Free Colonies who were convicted for different offences during the year numbered 24 and 16 respectively. Such of these persons who were convicted for non-bailable offences were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act and 11 of them were formally interned in Settlements under Section 16 of the Act. These figures show that unregistered youths belonging to the Criminal Tribes are not always free from the influence of crime and often require to be brought under stricter supervision.

36. An examination of the convictions of persons belonging to the major Criminal Tribes show the following results:—

Tribe.	Registered population of Settlements and Free Colonies.	Persons convicted		Percentage of convicted persons to registered population.	Percentage of persons convicted for offences regarding property to total number of convicted persons.
		For offences regarding property.	For other offences.		
Kaikadi ...	355	19	52	20.0	26.76
Mang Garudi ...	501	26	28	9.78	53.07
Kanjar Bhat ...	478	30	33	13.19	47.62
Pardhi ...	789	26	72	12.42	26.53
Bhampta ...	330	7	37	13.33	15.90
Rajput Bhampta ...	114	5	15	17.54	25.0

These figures once more show that as in the case of absconding, the settled tribes, viz. the Kaikadis and Bhamptas surpass the wandering tribes in crime also. The Kaikadi has proved to be the most criminal tribe of the year. The reduction of crime among the Mang Garudis during the year is almost phenomenal and no satisfactory explanation can be given for this, except that the Mang Garudis (men and women) generally commit petty thefts and are not always brought to book.

The percentage of offences in respect of property is also high among the Kanjar Bhats. This is mostly due to the fact that petty thefts are generally committed by a section of this Tribe, viz. the Chharas in the Ahmedabad Settlement during visits to Ahmedabad City.

Discharges and Recalls.

37. Two hundred and two registered persons with their 584 dependants were released during the year on probation to the free colonies and 84 registered persons with 171 dependants were released on probation to live in villages and towns. Thus 286 registered settlers were released during the year as against 410 during the previous year. Sixty-two licensees from the Free Colonies and 22 from villages and towns were recalled to the Settlements on cancellation of their licenses for breach of the license conditions. The registration of 109 persons was cancelled on account of their satisfactory conduct and they were completely freed from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act. The registration of 22 persons was cancelled on account of their deaths.

At the end of the year there were 1,351 registered licensees and 4,135 unregistered dependants under the supervision of this Department. The percentage of recalls from licensees worked out at 6.2 during the year as against 2.6 of the previous year. The increase in the commission of petty offences by the licensees necessitated their recalls to the Settlements. By the amendment of Rule 62 of the Criminal Tribes Rules, the minimum period of stay in the Settlement qualifying for release on license has been reduced from six to four years in the case of members of the non-wandering tribes and from eight to five years in the case of members of the wandering tribes. This change accelerated the rate of releases from the Settlements but the increase in the percentage of recalls shows in some cases at least the releases were premature. It is hoped that the recall to Settlements in suitable cases will have the desired salutary effect.

38. Figures regarding discharges and recalls during the year as they affect the important Criminal Tribes are as follows:—

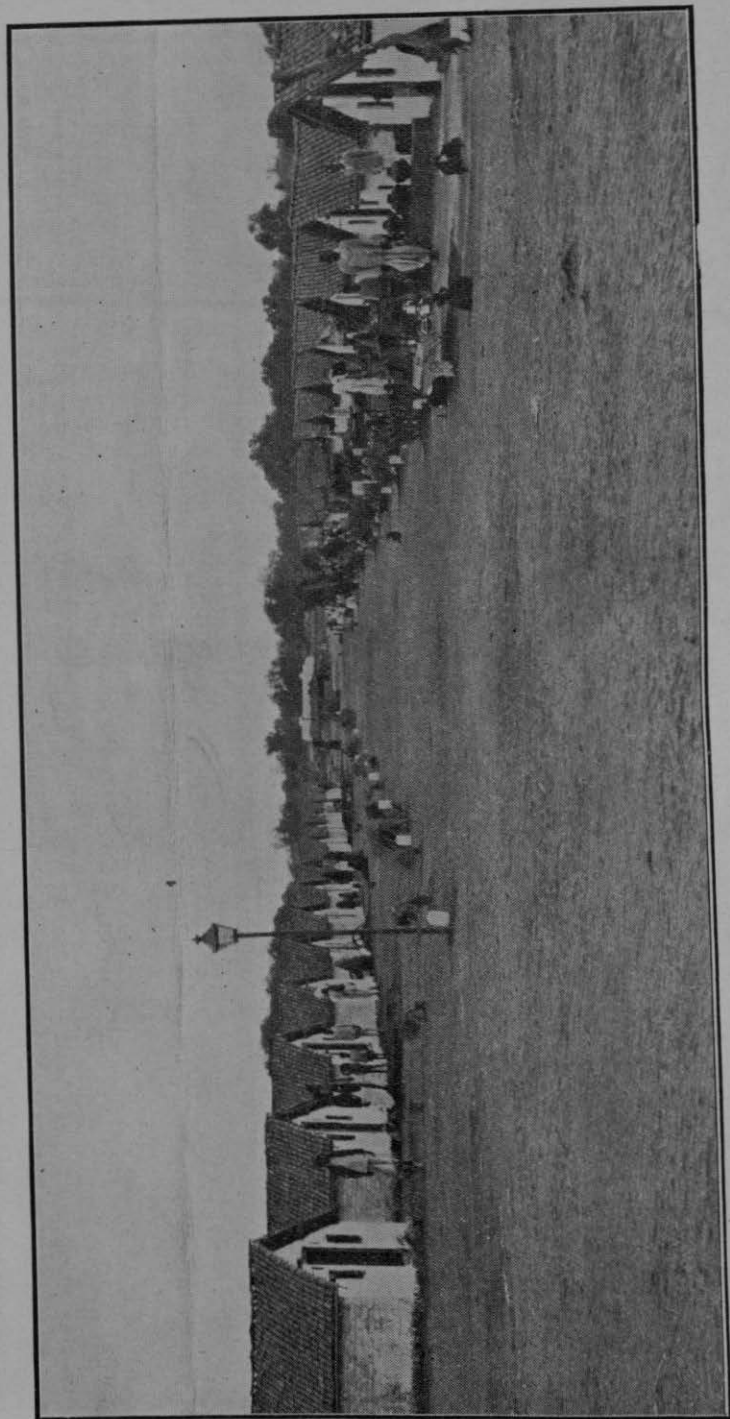
Tribe.	Discharges.	Recalls.	Cancellation of registration for good conduct.
Kaikadi	28	10	10
Mang Garudi	65	10	11
Kanjar Bhat	44	10	1
Pardhi	61	26	21
Bhampta	29	5	26
Rajput Bhampta	11	7	.....

It will be seen from these figures that there were considerable recalls from the Pardhi licensees during the year. The Pardhis and Bhamptas were among the first Criminal Tribes to be brought to Settlements and most of the persons belonging to these two tribes whose registration was cancelled during the year belong to these early batches.

Out of the 44 Kanjar Bhats released during the year, 32 were "Chharas" (a section of the Kanjar Bhats) from the Ahmedabad Settlement. It is to be seen how these Chharas settle down in the Ahmedabad Free Colony.

Free Colonies.

39. The various Free Colonies have continued to develop as residential areas for probationers and discharged settlers whose registration has been cancelled. Cheap houses with adequate



Newly constructed houses in the Ahmedabad Free-Colony.

provision for ventilation are built by the probationers ordinarily with the help of advances from the Settlement Credit Societies. Civic amenities like water, lighting and latrines are provided by the Department for the residents of these colonies. The colonists are encouraged to plant trees in front of their houses. Attempts in this direction were specially made during the year in the Barsi, Gadag and Ahmedabad Free Colonies.

40. With the release of the Chhara settlers from the Ahmedabad Settlement the development of the Free Colony attached to that Settlement has made a beginning. The Settlement Society has undertaken to provide decent houses for this purpose constructed with burnt bricks, cement pointing and tiled roofs. Each of these houses has three windows and a door and has proved quite attractive to the colonists at a cost of Rs. 75 per house which they can pay in suitable monthly instalments. Some of these houses are shown in the photograph included in this report.

41. During the year the rates of Non-Agricultural Assessment fixed for plots in the Hubli Free Colony were substantially reduced by the Collector of Dharwar on the representation of the Settlement Manager, Hubli. The former high rates had resulted in the accumulation of arrears of revenue and it had become difficult to make full recoveries of these arrears from the plot-holders. The reduction in the rates of assessment has brought a much needed relief to the colonists whose poor economic condition prevented them from paying the former rates.

Allied Institutions.

42. The Hubli Settlement maintains a Women's Home for troublesome and immoral women belonging to the different Settlements. At the end of the year there were four such women in this Home.

43. A special Women's Section is attached to the Bijapur Reformatory Settlement for women with bad criminal records. There were seven such women in this Section at the end of the year.

44. The Sholapur and Hubli Children's homes are also Certified Schools under the Bombay Children Act. The Children's Homes at Sholapur and Hubli had 29 and 22 children respectively belonging to Criminal Tribes at the end of the year.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

45. The Credit Societies in the Settlements and Free Colonies continued to do satisfactory work in giving credit facilities to Criminal Tribes members during the year. The financial position of these Societies as shown in Appendix V appears sound. The total Reserve Fund of the Societies increased during the year but fewer deposits were received from the Criminal Tribes members than during the previous year. The amount of loans advanced by these Societies during the year was less than that of the previous year and consequently the amount of recoveries was also smaller.

It is satisfactory to note that the amounts of outstanding loans as well as of bad debts was reduced during the year.

46. In addition to the Credit Societies there are at the Bijapur, Bagalkot, Khanapur and Hotgi Settlements, Industrial Societies to finance the various industries for the settlers undertaken at these centres. The Bijapur and Khanapur Industrial Societies made profits during the year.

Finance.

47. The financial position of the Settlements and Free Colonies is shown in Appendix VI. The total recurring expenditure for the year under the head "28, Jails and Convict Settlements" was Rs. 2,86,200-1-0, the corresponding figure for the previous year being Rs. 2,83,783-5-4. The total non-recurring expenditure during the year was Rs. 12,369-15-0.

General.

48. The Baramati Settlement under the management of the Australian Mission was closed during the year. This Mission has done valuable work among the Takari Bhamptas at this centre for nearly 20 years. Most of the Bhamptas have now settled at the Baramati Free Colony as free persons and a few of them are licensees. The Australian Mission is continuing the management of the Free Colony.

49. The English Mission in charge of the Hubli Settlement decided during the year to close its agricultural sub-settlement at Kambarganvi on account of the high incidence of malaria at that place and the continual losses incurred by the Mission in its attempts to settle Criminal Tribes members on the land acquired by it. Formal orders of Government regarding the closing of this sub-settlement are awaited.

50. The Settlement Manager, Hubli, reports that the enforcement of partial prohibition on two pay-days in a month at Hubli has had a beneficial effect on the settlers. Drinking has decreased and with it the frequent serious quarrelling and fighting among the settlers and their families. The internal administration of the Settlement has thus become easier.

51. In the Hubli Settlement some tribes have formed "Sanghs" for bringing about a social and moral improvement among the members of the tribe concerned. A few Korwar young men took a lead in this matter and began to settle disputes among themselves and to fight drinking. They also developed the art of acting and performed two folk-dramas which attracted a large number of spectators. These healthy activities kept them happily occupied during the evenings for months together. In the opinion of the Manager this movement has contributed greatly in the reduction of crime among the Korwar. The Ghantichors have followed suit and also performed two dramas at which the dancing was of a high order.

These activities on the part of the tribal " Sanghs " deserve all encouragement.

52. The annual conference of Settlement Managers held during the year at Poona helped to focus attention on several important aspects of Settlement work and to solve difficulties arising in the day to day administration of the Criminal Tribes Act and Rules.

CONCLUSION.

53. The success of a Criminal Tribes Settlement depends mainly on the provision of suitable and remunerative employment for the settlers. Whenever such employment is not available there is a tendency for abscondings and crimes to increase. It is difficult to convince a settler that the earning of daily wages of four to five annas only by doing hard work like earth-digging or wood-cutting is better than securing the equivalent of a month's wages by crime as was his wont prior to his internment in the Settlement. All efforts taken to educate the younger generation of the Criminal Tribes generally fail unless the persons belonging to it can be assured of healthy and remunerative employment. In the absence of ready sources of such employment on the spot the efficient management of any Settlement becomes increasingly difficult. Unless the employers in Mills, factories and work-shops where the Settlements are situated come forward to employ Criminal Tribes members in increasing numbers at good wages the task of this Department to prevent the settlers from reverting to a life of crime becomes well nigh impossible. The thanks of Government are therefore due to the Managers of the Mills at Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Barsi, Gadag and Hubli who have continued to provide remunerative work for the settlers and free colonists at those places and to the management of the Western India Match Factory, Ambernath, for the employment of the Ambernath settlers. Special thanks are due to Mr. F. D. Pudumjee, the Managing Director of the Deccan Paper Mill, Mundwa, for his constant readiness to employ a large number of settlers in that Mill and also for his keenness to promote in every way the welfare of these men and their families.

54. By the retirement of Rao Saheb C. S. Devadhar, Assistant Backward Class Officer, Southern Circle, Dharwar, during the year this Department lost the valuable services of an officer who possessed an intimate knowledge of the problems of the Criminal Tribes and their settlement.

55. With a few exceptions the members of the executive and clerical staffs of this Department worked hard and efficiently during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. J. GHANDY,

Backward Class Officer, Bombay Province, Poona.

APPENDIX

Population of the Settlements

Serial No.	Settlements.	Pardhis.	Kanjār Bhats.	Mang-Garudis.	Kaikadhis.	(Tekari) Bhampias.	(Rajput) Bhampias.	Wagheris.	Bariyas (Dharcules).
<i>I.—Central Circle.</i>									
1	Sholapur ...	160	151	149	347	143	61	...	...
2	Hotgi (Presi- dency Con- struction Set- tlement).	174	...	38	50	30	14	...	...
3	Bijapur (Indus- trial Section).	97	8	75	9	23	9	...	...
4	Bijapur (Refor- matory Section).	29	5	14	25	24	37	11	3
5	Bagalkot ...	82	...	7	2	...	2	...	...
	Total ...	542	164	283	433	219	116	11	3
<i>II.—Southern Circle.</i>									
1	Hubli ...	300	212	23	138	310	...	...	...
2	Gadag ...	136	5	2	47	32	...	...	...
3	Belgaum ...	2	51	142	2	16	...	...	...
4	Khanapur ...	6	2	64	72	40	...	...	...
	Total ...	444	270	231	259	398	...	...	...
<i>III.—Northern Circle.</i>									
1	Ahmedabad ...	...	724	13	38	6	47	89	67
2	Dhulia ...	14	50	98	6	...	...	...	3
3	Jalgaon ...	13	33	94	15	...	5	7	...
	Total ...	27	807	205	59	6	52	96	70
<i>IV.—Home Circle.</i>									
1	Mundwa ...	164	15	79	36	47	80	4	...
2	Ambernath ...	4	...	111	76	2	30	4	...
	Total ...	168	15	190	112	49	110	8	...
	Grand Total ...	1,181	1,256	909	863	672	278	115	73

I.

on 31st March 1941.

Mangs.	Bhils.	Ramoshis.	Lamanis.	Kolis.	Hhrs.	Berads.	Tadvis.	Pasis.	Waddars.	Mixed Gangs.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1,012
3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	320
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	215
...	30	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	2	2	192
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	95
3	31	6	2	7	...	2	...	...	8	4	1,834
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	1,098
1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	231
22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257
...	...	...	9	...	...	6	...	...	18	1	218
23	...	22	11	...	...	6	...	...	136	4	1,804
...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	992
...	90	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	275
...	63	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	238
...	156	...	...	17	4	...	5	1	...	...	1,505
1	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	441
...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	336
1	11	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	677
27	198	36	13	23	4	8	5	1	144	9	5,820

APPENDIX I-A.

Population of the Free Colonies on 31st March 1941.

Serial No.	Name of the Free Colony.	Pardhis.	Bhamptas (Takaris).	Kaikadis.	Mang-Garadis.	Kanjar Bhats.	Rajput Bhamptes.	Hurs.	Lamanis.	Waddars.	Bhils.	Wagheris.	Chhapparbands.	Kabus.	Thakurs.	Total.
<i>I.—Central Circle.</i>																
1	Sholapur ...	319	714	631	366	293	5	5	...	...	...	...	206	...	...	2,539
2	Barsi ...	756	...	5	7	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	783
3	Hotgi ...	357	32	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	496
4	Indi ...	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	360
5	Bagalkot ...	182	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	357
6	Bijapur ...	103	58	...	44	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242
7	Undirgaon ...	147	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
8	Akluj ...	21	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
	Total ...	2,116	845	698	417	330	35	5	...	...	...	..	275	29	...	4,750
<i>II.—Southern Circle.</i>																
1	Hubli ...	935	370	480	...	38	...	...	...	21	...	...	61	...	...	1,906
2	Gadag ...	335	316	78	8	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	605
3	Belgaum ...	...	19	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
4	Khanapur ...	...	3	25	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
	Total ...	1,270	708	588	142	106	...	...	12	21	...	...	61	...	...	2,973
<i>III.—Northern Circle.</i>																
1	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	2	...	96	4	20	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	124
2	Dhulia ...	4	...	...	42	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	52
3	Jalgaon ...	...	2	...	43	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
	Total ...	4	2	2	85	116	7	21	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	244
<i>IV.—Home Circle.</i>																
1	Baramati ...	...	411	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447
2	Ambarnath ...	...	69	32	106	12	31	22	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	274
3	Mundwa ...	21	40	26	74	22	10	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	301
	Total ...	21	520	58	186	34	41	27	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	621
	Grand Total .	3,411	2,105	1,341	830	586	83	53	12	21	6	4	336	29	2	8,819

NOTE.—The Chhapparbands and Kabus have been denotified under the C. T. Act.

APPENDIX II.

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	53	73	166	8	9	17	298
2	Hotgi (Presidency Construction Settlement).	27	22	49	9	...	9	.....
3	Bijapur (Industrial) ...	17	17	34	8	4	12	12
4	Bijapur (Reformatory) ...	10	8	18	13	...	13	.....
5	Bagalkot	10	8	18	5	...	5	15
	Total ...	157	128	285	43	13	56	326
<i>II—Southern Circle.</i>								
1	Hubli	203	197	400	52	...	52	240
2	Gadag	25	24	49	17	3	20	74
3	Belgaum	32	21	53	9	...	9	15
4	Khanapur	10	17	27	11	...	11	3
	Total ...	270	259	529	89	3	92	332
<i>III—Northern Circle.</i>								
1	Ahmedabad	77	77	154	40	...	40	16
2	Jalgaon	24	23	47	4	...	4	4
3	Dhulia	19	21	40	5	...	5	5
	Total ...	120	121	241	49	...	49	25
<i>IV—Home Circle.</i>								
1	Mundwa	34	30	64	9	4	13	17
2	Ambarnath	29	21	50	4	4	8	14
	Total ...	63	51	114	13	8	21	31
	Grand Total ...	610	559	1,169	194	24	218	714
<i>V—Free Colonies unattached to Settlements.</i>								
1	Hotgi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	27
2	Indi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	21
3	Undirgaon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	9
4	Barsi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5	Baramati ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	68
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	125
	Great Grand Total ...	610	559	1,169	194	24	218	839

II.

and other Schools on 31st March 1941.

Tribes children in Free attending Settlement Schools.					Criminal Tribes Children attending Settlement Schools from outside.	Children other than those of 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.				
193	491	17	12	29	90	58	7	10
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	11	36	.....
15	27	4	3	7	20	10	18	3
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	9	.....	.....
14	30	9	9	18	1	3	27	1
222	548	30	24	54	41	91	88	14
168	408	49	...	49	.....	128	17	5
62	136	6	15	21	7	13	13	2
19	34	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	.....
5	8	1	...	1	.....	10	7	1
204	586	56	15	71	7	151	42	8
6	22	10	...	10	1	7	40	2
8	12	2	...	2	.....	3	2	.....
3	8	3	...	3	3	6	3	2
17	42	15	...	15	4	15	45	4
15	32	4	7	11	3	8	18	1
20	34	6	4	10	1	9	14	9
35	66	10	11	21	4	17	33	10
523	1,242	111	50	161	56	275	207	36
22	40	23	14	37	.....	1	43	.....
27	48	10	...	10	.....	.....	14	1
15	24	11	...	11	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	134	1
38	106	5	...	5	.....	152	.....	1
102	227	49	14	63	.....	153	196	3
630	1,469	160	64	224	56	428	403	39

Convictions of settlers during the period 1st April

Serial No.	Settlements.	Popula- tion.	Criminal Tribes Act.		Indian Penal	
			Cases.	Persons.	Regarding Property.	
					Cases.	Persons.
<i>I—Central Circle.</i>						
1	Sholapur	1,012	43	43	8	11
2	Hotgi (Presidency Construc- tion Settlement).	320	30	30	7	7 (2)
3	Bijapur (Reformatory Settlement).	192	5	5	2	3
4	Bijapur (Industrial) ...	215	4	4	4	4
5	Bagalkot	95	1	1	2	2
	Total ...		83	83	23	27 (2)
<i>II—Southern Circle.</i>						
1	Hubli	1,098	17	17	18	25
2	Gadag	231	5	5	1	1
3	Belgaum	257	4	4	.....	.....
4	Khanapur	218	6	6	6	5
	Total ...		32	32	24	31
<i>III—Northern Circle.</i>						
1	Ahmedabad	992	13	13	19	28
2	Dhulia	275	10	10	5	4
3	Jalgaon	238	7	7	4	4
	Total ...		39	44	28	36
<i>IV—Home Circle.</i>						
1	Mundwa	441	7	7	10	12
2	Ambarnath	236	7	7	5	6 (1)
	Total ...		14	14	15	18 (1)
	Grand Total ...		168	173	90	119 (3)

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

III.

1939 to 31st March 1941.

Code.		Offences under other Acts.		Total.		Number of unregistered persons dependents of settlers convicted.
Other offences,		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Cases.	Persons.					Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
6	9	3	3	60	66	.....
1	1	.....	.....	38	38 (2)	.....
1	5	1	1	9	14	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....
2	8	.....	.....	5	11	.....
10	23	4	4	130	137 (2)	.....
1	3	8	17	44	62	19
1	6	1	1	8	13	.....
.....	.....	2	3	6	7	.....
2	3	.....	.....	13	14	.....
4	12	11	21	71	96	19
1	2	10	10 (2)	43	58 (2)	5
1	1	1	1	26	25	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....
2	3	11	11 (2)	80	94 (2)	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	17	19	.....
.....	.....	3	1 (2)	15	14 (3)	.....
.....	.....	3	1 (2)	32	33 (3)	.....
16	38	29	37 (4)	303	360 (7)	24

who have been convicted for more than one offence.

Convictions of licensees living in free Colony and

Serial No.	Free Colonies.	Popu-lation.	Criminal Tribes Act.		Indian	
					Regarding Property.	
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
<i>I—Central Circle.</i>						
1	Bagalkot ...	257	.....	.....	1	1
2	Undirgaon ...	148	.....	.....	2	2
3	Barsi ...	789	4	4	6	9
4	Sholapur ...	2,529	5	5	3	3
5	Bijapur ...	242	1	1	1	1
6	Indi ...	260	1	1	1	1
7	Hotgi ...	496	.....	.....	1	3
8	Akluj ...	29	.....	.....	1	1
	Total ...		11	11	15	21
<i>II—Southern Circle.</i>						
1	Gadag ...	805	2	2	3	4
2	Belgaum ...	141	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Hubli ...	1,905	.....	.....	6	16
	Total ...		2	2	9	20
<i>III—Northern Circle.</i>						
1	Ahmedabad ...	124	.....	.....	1	1
2	Dhulia ...	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Jalgaon ...	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...		.....	.....	1	1
<i>IV—Home Circle.</i>						
1	Mundwa ...	201	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Baramati ...	447	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Ambernath ...	274	.....	.....	2	3
	Total ...		.....	.....	2	3
	Grand Total ...		13	13	25	45
	Village licensees ...		3	3	7	7
	Great Grand Total ...		16	16	35	52

* These two cases have also been shown against the

III-A.

villages from 1st April 1940 to 31st March 1941.

Penal Code.		Offences under other Acts.		Total.		Number of unregistered persons (dependents of licensees) convicted.
Other offences.		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Cases.	Persons.					
(9)*	13	.....	.....	1	14	.....
.....	2	2	.....
.....	10	13	.....
.....	8	8	.....
.....	2	2	.....
.....	2	2	.....
.....	1	3	.....
.....	1	1	.....
.....	13	.....	.....	27	45	.....
.....	3	15	8	21	.....
.....	1	1	1	1	.....
.....	3	7	9	23	16
.....	7	23	18	45	16
.....	1	1	.....
.....
.....
.....	1	1	.....
.....
.....
.....	2	3	.....
.....	2	3	.....
.....	13	7	23	48	94	16
.....	1	1	11	11	.....
.....	13	8	24	59	105	16

Bagalkot Settlement in Appendix III.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement of absconders for the period 1st April 1940
to 31st March 1941.

Serial No.	Settlements or Free Colony.	Number of abscondes on 31st March 1940.		Absconders during the year.		Number of Absconders Traced during the year.		Number of absconders as stood on 31st March 1941.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
<i>I—Central Circle.</i>									
1	Sholapur ...	16	3	38	9	31	10	23	2
2	Hotgi (Presidency Construction Settlement).	30	6	15	3	23	6	23	3
3	Bijapur (Reformatory section).	7	1	1	...	3	1	5	...
4	Bijapur (Industrial).	3	...	3	...	2	...	4	...
5	Bagalkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Barsi Free Colony .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Hotgi Free Colony .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Indi Free Colony ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Undirgaon Free Colony.	3	1	2	...	5	..	...	1
	Total ...	59	11	59	12	64	17	54	6
<i>II—Southern Circle.</i>									
10	Habli ...	19	6	7	1	12	2	14	5
11	Gadag ...	...	...	13	...	11	...	2	...
12	Belgaum ...	4	1	5	4	2	1	7	4
13	Khanapur ...	5	...	9	2	7	1	7	1
	Total ...	28	7	34	7	32	4	30	10
<i>III—Northern Circle.</i>									
14	Ahmedabad ...	20	1	15	2	13	1	22	2
15	Dhulia ...	12	...	9	1	13	...	8	1
16	Jalgaon ...	7	...	5	...	5	...	7	...
	Total ...	39	1	29	3	31	1	37	3
<i>IV—Home Circle.</i>									
17	Mundwa ...	9	...	10	1	12	...	7	1
18	Ambernath ...	4	7	2	2	3	3	3	6
19	Baramati ...	6	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
20	Bombay City (Probationers).	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	19	9	12	3	17	3	14	9
	Grand Total ...	145	28	134	25	144	25	135	23

APPENDIX V.

Co-operative Credit Societies in the Settlement

Serial No.	Name of Society.	Year of establishment.	Number of members.	Reserve Fund.	Amount of shares.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>I. Central Circle.</i>				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sholapur Settlement Credit Society.	1917	716	5,040 12 9	2,410 12 6
	Bijapur Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1924	148	4,120 11 4	364 0 0
3	Hotgi Settlement Credit Society.	1929	42	739 3 11	80 0 0
	Bagalkot Settlement Credit Society.	1933	60	225 10 0	185 0 0
6	Barsi Pardhi Colony Credit Society.	1935	128	696 1 1	716 0 0
	Hotgi Free Colony Credit Society.	1932	87	677 5 9	371 0 0
7	Undirgaon Free Colony Credit Society.	1935	20	94 10 2	71 0 0
<i>II. Southern Circle.</i>					
1	Hubli Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1922	642	7,075 12 2	10,320 0 0
2	Gadag Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1917	251	3,351 5 0	1,853 0 0
3	Belgaum Settlement Credit Society.	1928	91	363 3 9	115 0 0
4	Khanapur Settlement Credit Society.	1917	22	877 0 4	47 0 0
<i>III Northern Circle.</i>					
1	Ahmedabad Settlement Credit Society.	1933	191	1,375 13 11	537 0 0
2	Jalgaon Settlement Credit Society.	1931	69	119 11 9	115 0 0
3	Dhulia Settlement Credit Society.	1934	63	216 10 7	98 0 0
<i>IV. Home Circle.</i>					
1	Mundwa Settlement Credit Society.	1935	167	208 5 10	271 0 0
2	Ambernath Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1926	86	590 0 7	665 0 0
3	Baramati Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1921	73	836 1 0	970 0 0
			2,856	26,849 7 11	19,168 12 6

V.

as they stood on 31st March 1941.

Capital (shares plus Reserve Funds).	Deposits received during the year.	Deposits at the end of the year.	Loans advanced during the year.	Loans recovered 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.
7,451 9 3	10,323 7 0	11,610 6 1	4,800 9 6	5,668 1 0	14,844 11 8	10 1 3
4,484 11 4	465 5 5	1,747 6 3	146 8 0	224 4 7	804 2 6	30 0 0
869 3 11	276 14 9	1,000 8 0	78 0 0	61 15 0	353 12 6	27 5 6
410 10 0	313 0 6	479 13 0	.....	167 8 3	673 9 0	45 0 0
1,612 1 1	659 0 6	269 0 9	538 0 6	1,107 15 0	1,672 8 10	.....
1,043 5 9	541 12 9	779 0 0	371 0 0	457 13 0	1,593 10 5	.....
165 10 2	328 7 6	410 1 0	41 12 0	291 11 3	224 3 6	25 0 0
17,395 12 2	8,751 12 10	11,569 9 11	11,021 0 0	17,713 0 0	21,439 0 0	150 0 0
5,204 5 0	786 8 0	1,068 8 4	3,354 13 0	3,453 5 6	3,756 9 0	125 0 0
468 3 9	257 0 3	678 4 3	467 12 0	446 14 6	1,430 10 3	35 7 0
924 0 4	538 8 3	355 11 6	611 6 6	472 11 3	682 9 9	.....
1,313 13 11	3,402 6 0	2,611 8 3	2,997 5 9	966 7 6	5,914 7 9	115 6 8
234 11 9	448 4 0	153 1 9	332 12 6	277 10 3	605 12 0	6 5 9
314 10 7	587 10 3	385 9 9	56 13 0	262 15 9	541 2 5	.....
479 5 10	988 5 9	1,367 3 6	1,158 8 0	682 13 6	1,499 0 6	.....
1,255 0 7	387 0 0	1,443 4 3	729 0 0	812 8 9	1,141 7 9	150 0 0
1,806 1 0	776 5 9	1,156 2 2	150 0 0	748 5 0	2,039 1 9	.....
46,038 4 5	29,831 13 6	37,075 2 9	26,855 4 9	33,816 0 1	59,215 7 7	719 10 2

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	275	6,309 9 2	157 8 0	6,151 1 2
2	Jalgaon	238	6,174 14 3	109 3 0	6,065 11 3
3	Ahmedabad	992	17,000 7 9	487 1 3	16,573 6 6
4	Ambernath	236	8,211 4 2	696 10 6	7,614 9 8
5	Mundwa	441	9,306 8 6	91 2 0	9,215 6 6
6	Sholapur	1,012	27,389 1 5	5,260 5 9	22,128 11 8
7	Hotgi (Presidency Construction Settlement).	320	11,439 2 9	271 2 6	11,168 0 3
8	Bijapur (Reformatory and Industrial Sections).	407	20,888 5 3	273 11 9	20,614 9 6
9	Bagalkot	95	2,892 14 4	147 12 0	2,655 2 4
10	Gadag	231	10,251 9 3	542 10 0	9,708 15 3
11	Hubli	1,098	22,894 5 2	168 9 11	22,665 11 3
12	Khanapur	218	8,763 2 6	110 2 9	8,642 15 9
13	Belgaum	257	5,991 11 11	22 2 0	5,969 9 11
<i>Institutions and Independent Free Colonies.</i>					
1	Women's Home, Hubli ... ..	.....	1,900 0 0	.....	1,900 0 0
2	Children's Homes, Sholapur and Hubli.	.....	6,869 0 3	.....	6,869 0 3
3	Baramati Free Colony ... ..	.....	3,062 0 0	.....	3,062 0 0
4	Hotgi Free Colony ... ..	.....	2,954 13 9	8 0 0	2,946 13 9
5	Indi Free Colony ... ..	.....	1,031 10 0	.....	1,031 10 0
6	Barsi Free Colony ... ..	.....	3,009 15 6	267 5 9	2,742 9 9
7	Undirgaon Free Colony ... ..	.....	3,278 6 6	8 12 0	3,269 10 6
8	Central Staff ... ..	.....	74,689 3 7	8,062 15 3	66,636 4 4
	Total ...	5,820	2,54,787 2 0	16,575 2 5	2,38,211 15 7

VI.

financial year 1940-41 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 5 11	52	27	634 4 0	
25 7 9	68	31	875 12 0	
16 11 4	124	11	917 6 5	
32 4 3	274	55	1,789 7 0	
22 4 1	301	27	1,502 4 0	
21 13 10	2,529	14	12,399 12 0	
34 14 5	496	13	170 10 0	
50 10 5	242	4	425 0 0	
27 15 2	257	11	871 8 0	
42 0 6	805	18	2,958 11 0	
20 10 7	1,903	3	7,161 11 0	
30 10 4	52	14	376 0 6	
23 3 8	141	24	1,330 9 0	
.....	
.....	
.....	447	3	.....
.....	496	5	.....
.....	260	.....	.....
.....	789	1	.....
.....	113	48	.....
.....	
.....	9,286	309	31,412 15 0	
			Rs. a. p.	
Total recurring expenditure			...	2,86,200 1 0
Total non-recurring expenditure			...	12,363 15 0
Grand Total			...	2,98,570 0 0

List of Articles manufactured at the Bijapur Reformatory Settlement.

Serial No.	Names of Articles.	Measurements.	Rates.
			Rs. a. p.
1.	Big Carpet ...	9' x 6'	7 14 0
2.	Double Carpet ...	7' x 4'	3 12 0
3.	Single Carpet ...	6' x 3'	2 12 0
4.	Easy Chair Carpet ...	5' x 1½'	1 0 0
5.	Chair Carpet ...	18" x 18"	0 6 0
6.	Double Chaddar ...	8' x 6'	4 4 0
7.	Medium size Chaddar ...	8' x 5'	3 12 0
8.	Single Chaddar ...	8' x 4'	2 12 0
9.	Bed Sheet, Bleached (2/42s x 24s) ...	99" x 60"	1 9 0
10.	Pillow-case ...	31" x 21"	0 4 9
11.	Duster (coarse) ...	30" x 30"	0 3 6
12.	Do. (superior) ...	30" x 30"	0 4 6
13.	Double Dungry (superior) ...	36" wide	0 4 9 per yard.
14.	Honey Comb Towel ...	5' x 3'	0 10 0
15.	Face Towel ...	3' x 2'	0 6 0
16.	Girl Guide Sari ...	8 yards x 48"	3 0 0
17.	Blue Bird Sari ...	6 yards x 36"	2 0 0
18.	Khadi Shirt for adult... ..	...	0 12 0
19.	Scout Khaki Shirt ... ..	...	1 12 0
20.	Scout Khaki Short ... ..	...	1 12 0

Besides these, Panja carpets will be made to order at the rate of Re. 0-4-0 per square foot.

Chhappals of any pattern for ladies and gentlemen are also prepared at reasonable rates.

(Signed) D. GUNDI,
Manager, Settlement, Bijapur.