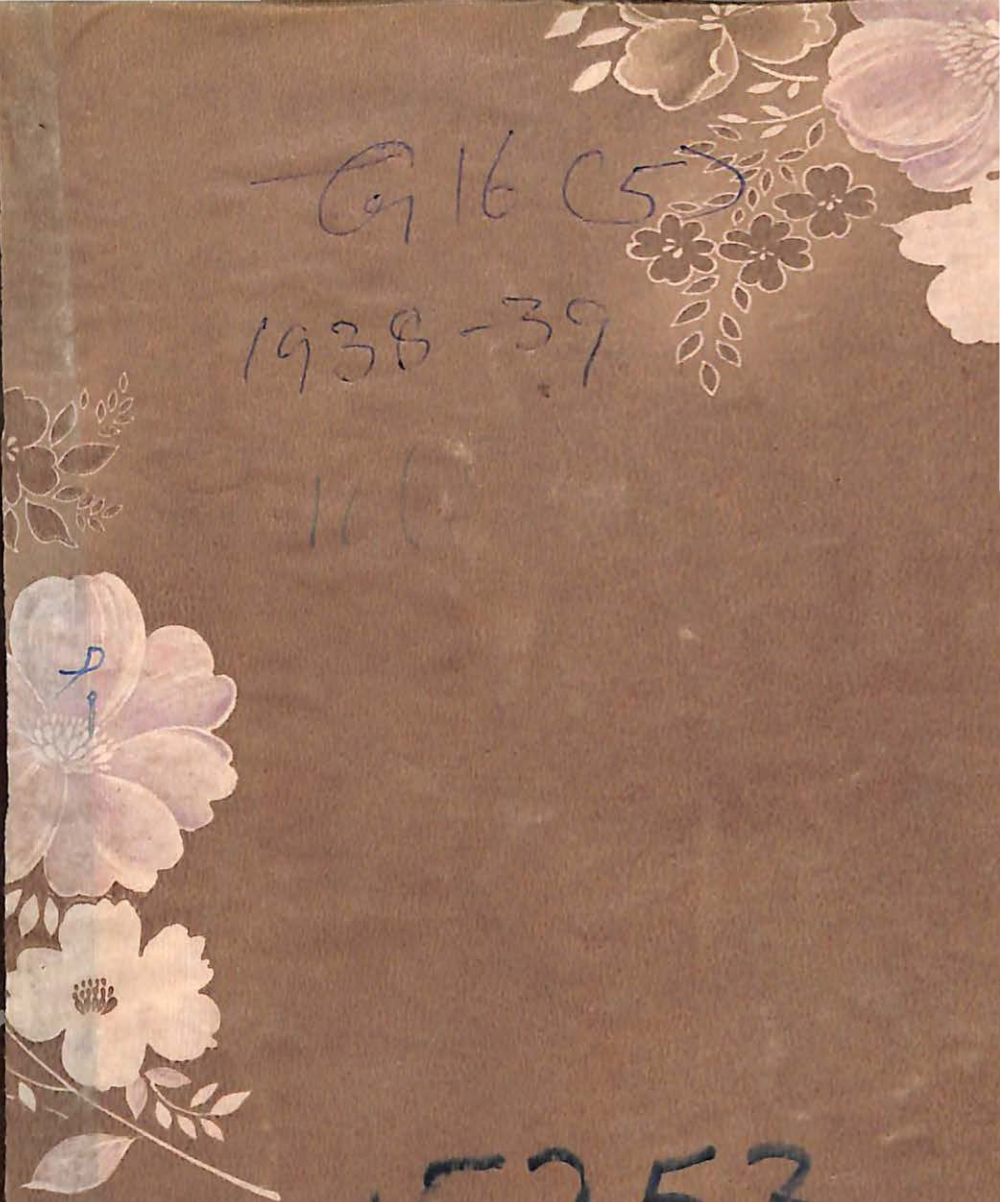


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No. C. T. 273 of 1939.

Sukkur, dated the 14th May 1939.

From

TUFAIL MOHAMED KHAN RAJPUT,
ESQUIRE, B.A.,

Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Sind, Sukkur.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF SIND,

Home Department, Karachi.

SUBJECT.—*Criminal Tribes Settlement Department—Annual
administration report on the working of the—*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the administration report for the year ending 31st March 1939, on the working of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Department in Sind.

CHARGE.

The charge, as Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, was held by me throughout the year.

I also worked as Deputy Collector in charge of Rohri Taluka from 15th October 1938, and as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Sukkur for the whole year.

SITE OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Sukkur Settlement continued to be an open Settlement and the Jalalani Settlement to be enclosed by a hedge only as before, pending Government orders, on the recommendation of the Re-organization Committee for the abolition or otherwise of the Department, which are still awaited.

There was no improvement in the Kalarish and unhealthy site of the Sukkur Settlement during the year.

POPULATION.

The population of both the Settlements at the beginning was as under:—

Sukkur.			Jalalani.		
Registered.	Unregistered dependents.	Total.	Registered.	Unregistered dependents.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
29	37	66	20	52	72

During the year under report, 4 Hurs selected from Sanghar and Sinjhora restricted areas and one patharidar settler of Sukkur Settlement, on his return from the Jail, were placed in the Jalalani Settlement and only one patharidar criminal tribes member from Karachi District was put in Sukkur Settlement. Out of these, 7 patharidar settlers with 15 dependents from Sukkur Settlement and 14 Hurs with 35 dependents from Jalalani Hur Settlement, were discharged on probation and 2 settlers of Sukkur Settlement died. Therefore, the population figures at the close of the year stood as under:—

Sukkur.			Jalalani.		
Registered.	Unregistered dependents.	Total.	Registered.	Unregistered dependents.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
21	22	43	11	18	29

Castewar details for each Settlement are given in appendices I and II.

STAFF.

There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the staff which was employed only in strict conformity with the principle of economy.

EMPLOYMENT.

The problem of employment for the settlers of Sukkur Settlement is yet not so easy. They come from the agricultural classes and prefer cultivation work to any other. In addition, the hope of returning home, arising out of the pending proposal of closing down the Settlement, has brought about in them a general sense of indifference to cooly's work. It is, therefore, rather difficult to secure employment for such half-hearted hands. The Executive Engineer, Barrage Division, and his local Assistant Engineer still gave the best help by engaging settlers as Chowkidars, Beldars and ordinary coolies. The settler Chowkidars caught two thieves in the Barrage Stores premises at odd hours of the night and got them challaned by the Police and thus proved the adage "to set a thief to catch a thief."

One settler is keeping a dairy in the Settlement itself and ekes out an existence by the sale of Milk round about the Settlement and an other better behaved settler is engaged as a peon in the Settlement itself.

As regards Jalalani Hur Settlement, almost all the settlers have got their own pieces of land on peasant tenure. They cultivate their own land or work as haris with others and thus make their living. Besides this, spare labour of that Settlement can be conveniently engaged at the Agricultural Farm close by and so there is no difficulty of employment there as in the case of Sukkur Settlement.

HEALTH, HOUSING AND SANITATION.

The health of the settlers of Jalalani Hur Settlement was fairly good throughout the year, while that of the inmates of Sukkur, including the staff, was not so satisfactory on account of its unhealthy situation. Malarial fever was the main ailment at this settlement, with 2 cases of pneumonia and one of consumption which resulted in 2 casualties. All the minor ailments, including a case of venereal disease, were treated by the local doctors who are paid Rs. 12 per month, each as special pay plus conveyance charges for routine weekly or other urgent calls.

The Red Cross Health Visitor, Sukkur, visited the Sukkur Settlement twice a month and did welfare work among the settlers' women by teaching them cleanliness and attending to their female diseases. Magic Lantern lectures were got arranged by the Propaganda Officer, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier, on the diseases, resulting from mosquito and fly nuisance. This aroused good interest in the settlers for trying to be neat all round, in a site unhealthy as it is.

Hurs of the Jalalani Hur Settlement have their own houses, made up of straw and reed on their fields and stay there for the day and come to the settlement in the evening and pass night there. They are watched by a Sowar at their fields. This arrangement is not so satisfactory, but since the question of abolition or otherwise of the Department is still pending, no head way has been possible with any proposal for securing a compact block of land for the settlers with a central site for the settlement itself, where the settlers could be expected to live by day and night both as required strictly by the rules.

EDUCATION.

In the beginning of the year, both the settlements had Primary Schools for the education of the children of the settlers. Unfortunately, the School at Sukkur was closed on 25th August 1938, as a measure of strict economy, as most of the settlers sent away their families to their homes after the currency of persistent rumours for the abolition of the Department. The few children in this settlement are sent to a School in the neighbouring village.

As for Jalalani Hur Settlement School, there were 22 students at the end of this year as against 17 of the previous year. In addition, night school classes are attached to the day school, where an effort is being made to teach 3 Rupees to adult settlers whose number was 7 at the end of the year. The building for the school, which has been hired at Rs. 5 per month is well ventilated and airy.

The Government Educational Inspector visited the Settlement and held examination of the boys on 22nd February 1939. Out of 4 boys of 1st standard and 7 of Infant Class examined, 3 of 1st and 6 of infant Class came out successful, showing a result of 75 and 85 per cent., respectively. The remaining boys were not examined on account of non-completion of their courses during the year. The total details by classes of the school children are as under:—

JALALANI SETTLEMENT.

Class.				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
<i>Day School.</i>						
Infant	...	...	...	11	1	12
I	...	...	...	7	...	7
II	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total				21	1	22

Class.				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
<i>Night School.</i>						
Infant	...	...	...	6	...	6
I	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total				7	...	7

As an encouragement to the criminal tribe members to put their children to education, 4 scholarships of Rs. 2 each were awarded to the deserving students in addition to the free supply of books.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

The settlers of Sukkur Settlement were given free tuition in "Kuran" by the School Teacher. Two Moulvies were also invited to lecture on religious matters in order to develop honest habits in them. The settlers were induced to offer daily prayers in a mosque in the contiguous village, until the pending question of a mosque in the settlement itself is finally decided. A Hur settler of Jalalani Hur Settlement has put up a mosque of his own on his small piece of land.

It is gratifying to note that as a result of infusion of some religious feeling, 3 settlers (4 from Sukkur and one from Jalalani) went for Haj during the year. This speaks itself for some general improvement in the settlements.

SPORTS AND RECREATION CLUB.

Interest in the indoor and outdoor games, namely, Football, Vollebal, Swing and Jumping apparatus, Ludo and Carrom, introduced in the Sukkur Settlement last year, was duly maintained and the Recreation Club started since about 2 years, provided a common meeting place for all in leisure hours.

CONVICTIONS AND ABSCONDINGS.

There were 2 abscondings during the year. Both the absconders were arrested and convicted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act. One of them returned to the Settlement after comp-

letion of his sentence and the other is still under-going his sentence of imprisonment. There was no case of stealing what-so-ever during the year under report.

DISCHARGE FROM SETTLEMENTS AND PROBATION WORK.

During the year, 26 improved settlers, *viz.*, 14 Hurs from Jalalani Hur Settlement, 5 Hurs from Presidency Settlement and 7 patharidars from Sukkur Settlement were discharged on probation of good conduct. It is note worthy that the 7 patharidar settlers of Sukkur Settlement earned discharges by their best behaviour even earlier than the ordinary 6 years' stay in the Settlement. 2 probationers died and the registration of 11 was cancelled on satisfactory completion of their probation period. Registration of one patharidar probationer was also cancelled on his attaining 70 years age. No probationer broke the conditions of his license and consequently, there was no recommitment of any to a Settlement on that score.

The Managers of the Settlements worked as Probation Officers. They and myself paid fixed visits to the probationers to watch their conduct and be of some help to them in their difficulties, if any. Their requests were duly attended to.

The total number of probationers under the Settlement Department in Sind at the end of the year was 46 as shown under:—

District.	Hur probationers.	Patharidar probationers.
Nawabshah ...	29	1
Thar Parkar ...	7	4
Sukkur ...	2	2
Hyderabad ...	1	...
	39	7

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

A Co-operative Society for Jalalani Hur Settlement in addition to one for the Sukkur Settlement was registered, but neither started wise of the Settlement Department.

PANCHAYATS.

The Panchayats in both the Settlements decided many petty disputes amicably and nipped a few troubles in the bud. The fine levied on defaulters was utilised for wel-fare work among the poorest.

ACTIVITIES AT THE HUR SETTLEMENT JALALANI (AGRICULTURAL).

The settlers were induced to use better seed on their fields. Accordingly, 55 maunds of N. R. A. Class cotton seed worth Rs. 140-0-0 and 62 maunds of wheat seed (Punjab 8-A) worth Rs. 170 were purchased from the Agricultural Department and supplied to them with the help of Repayable Advances. Cotton crop was nice until it was damaged by frost in the end. The wheat crop is quite good and is likely to make up for losses in the cotton crop.

The settlers showed keen interest in the following experimental plots laid out on their own fields by the Agricultural Department for demonstration purposes:—

- (1) Local Jowar *vs* the improved variety to prove the high yield of the improved over the local.
- (2) Wheat followed by green manure of Gowar *vs* wheat without manure.
- (3) Berseem—To show utility of Berseem as fodder crop.

With the transfer of control to this Department, the settlers are being supplied with advances of Government Loans without interest and therefore, the Bunia money-lender has practically disappeared from the field. During the year, Rs. 997 were advanced for the purchase of seed, manure and for other Agricultural Operations. The balance due from the settlers at the end of the year was Rs. 631-0-6 as shown below:—

Balance at the beginning of the year.	Advance during the year.	Recovery during the year.	Balance.	
			Authorized.	Unauthorized.
721 0 0	997 0 0	1,086 15 6	631 0 6	...

It is hoped that this balance will be recovered by due dates without much difficulty as the settlers have begun to realise the value of repayment of their loans by due dates and thus enable them to receive fresh loans for their *bonafide* needs. They are being induced to give up spend thrift habits and the Government help of loans without interest is, to an appreciable degree, proving conducive to their general economic improvement.

It will be of interest to know that four of the intelligent Hur settlers have shown a net saving deposit of Rs. 1,034-5-9 out of their earnings by the end of the year.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

On account of the pending recommendation of the Re-organization Committee for the abolition of the Department, the District Officers have not thought it fit to push on with their proposals for placing more criminal tribes members in Settlements. The work of the Department has, therefore, been more or less at a stand still. But since it is realised that any reformation of the Sind criminal tribes members, who come mainly from the class of cultivators, can come more through agricultural than any other kind of Settlement, the question of amalgamation of the existing 2 Settlements into one regular Agricultural Settlement, is receiving Government attention, side by side with the main question of retention or otherwise of the Department.

The other question, awaiting Government orders, is the revision of registers of all Hurs in the Province.

FINANCE.

The total net expenditure under "28-pais and Convict Settlement", excluding the contribution paid to Bombay Government for detention of Hurs there, came to Rs 19,898-8-0 during the year as against Rs. 18,521-12-0 for the last year. The small increase in expenditure this year is due to the part-year working of the Jalalani Settlement by this Department during the past year, as against the whole-year working during the current year.

FINAL

There is no abatement of prejudice against the criminal tribes labour of patharidar settlers at Sukkur. But the Executive Engineer, Barrage Division, in spite of the general indifference of settlers

to cooly's work, developed more specially by hopes for the abolition of the Settlement, as recommended by the Re-organization Committee, did his best to accommodate us for which he deserves the thanks of Government.

The other staff of the Department, handicapped as it was, under the conditions, worked satisfactory on the whole.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

TUFAIL MOHAMED,
Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer,
Sind, Sukkur.

APPENDIX I.

Statement of population of Sukkur Settlement as it stood on 31st March 1939.

Caste	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Khoso	...	...	...	...
Kalhor	...	...	...	...
Bhallai	1	1	3	5
Gudaro	1	...	...	1
Panhwar	1	1	2	4
Sayed	1	...	...	1
Chandio	1	1	...	2
Mari	2	1	2	5
Khokhar	4	2	7	13
Jagirani	1	...	...	1
Rind	1	...	...	1
Mazari	2	...	...	2
Nizamani	1	...	...	1
Teghani	1	...	...	1
Giskori	1	...	...	1
Jakhro	1	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	1
...	1	1	1	3
Total	21	7	15	43

TUFAIL MAHOMED,
Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Sind, Sukkur.

APPENDIX II.

Statement of population of Jalalani Hur Settlement as it stood on 31st March 1939.

Caste.	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Bhanujo	...	...	...	...	...
Khaskheli	2	2	2	1	7
Mari	1	...	...	...	1
Jamali	3	1	2	...	6
Mochi	1	...	...	...	1
Kiryo	1	1	...	1	3
Islami	1	2	1	2	6
Aradin	1	2	...	...	3
Khoso	1	...	...	...	1
(Patharidar)	1	...	...	...	1
Total	12	8	5	4	29

TUFAIL MAHOMED,
Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Sind, Sukkur.

Administration Report:

Annual Report on the working of the
C. T. S. Department in Sind for the
year ending 31st March 1939—

GOVERNMENT OF SIND.

HOME DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL).

RESOLUTION No. P.-94/H./39.

Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 24th August 1939.

Letter No. C. T.-273, dated the 14th May 1939, from the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Sind, submitting the Annual Administration Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Department in Sind for the year ending 31st March 1939.

RESOLUTION.—As the question of the continuance of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Department in view of the recommendation of the Re-organization Committee was under the consideration of Government, no substantial progress was made. Government are, however, pleased to observe that the report of the year's working is satisfactory, and credit is due to the efforts of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer.

2. Government consider that an agricultural Settlement is necessary for Criminal Tribes in Sind and steps are being taken to establish such a Settlement at a suitable place.

3. Government desire to express the appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Executive Engineer, Barrage Division, in the matter of providing employment for the settlers.

By order of His Excellency the Governor,

I. H. TAUNTON,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To

- The Revenue Commissioner for Sind.
- The Inspector-General of Police, Sind.
- All District Magistrates.
- All Superintendents of Police.
- The Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Sind.
- All Departments of the Secretariat.
- The Director of Information.

