

REPORT
ON
QUESTIONS RELATING
TO THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
CRIMINAL AND WANDERING TRIBES
IN THE
PUNJAB.

BY
HARVEY KATH, B.A.,
L. L. TOMKINS, INDIAN POLICE.

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BY

HARI KISHAN KAUL, R.B., C.I.E.,

AND

L. L. TOMKINS, INDIAN POLICE.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PARAGRAPH.	PAGE.
Chapter I—Introductory.	
1. Appointment of the Committee	1
2. Scope of the report	ib.
3. Tribes dealt with	2
Chapter II—Settled Tribes.	
GENERAL.	
4. General	3
5. Ethnology and History	ib.
Class I—Robbers and Burglars.	
(a)—GIPSY TRIBES.	
<i>Sansis.</i>	
6. Ethnology	4
7. History	5
<i>Kanjars (Haburas) and Bhangalis (Bhantu Sansis).</i>	
8. Brief account	12
<i>Baurias.</i>	
9. Ethnology	12
10. History	ib.
<i>Pakhiwaras.</i>	
11. Ethnology	14
12. History	15
<i>Mahtams.</i>	
13. Ethnology	19
14. History	20
(b)—OTHERS.	
<i>Biloches of Karnal.</i>	
15. Ethnology	20
16. History	21
<i>Harnis.</i>	
17. Ethnology	24
18. History	ib.
<i>Giloi Biloches.</i>	
19. Ethnology	30
20. History	ib.
<i>Bhats.</i>	
21. Ethnology	31
22. History	32

PARAGRAPH.	PAGE.
Class II—Cattle Lifters.	
<i>Tharanas and Bars.</i>	
32. Ethnology	46
33. History	47
<i>Nur Mahram and Akla Hayat Biloches.</i>	
34. Ethnology	48
35. History	ib.
<i>Dher Kharak and Valang Jats.</i>	
36. Ethnology	51
37. History	ib.
<i>Unregistered tribes.</i>	
38. Unregistered tribes (Dullus, Parhars, Saghals and Channars, Gadis and Churharas)	51
CONCLUSIONS TO BE DRAWN.	
39. Effects of restrictions accompanied by means of livelihood	52
40. Effects of personal influence	ib.
41. General principles advocated	53
42. Application of Act in full rigour desirable for tribes when first notified	54
43. The cattle lifters	ib.
44. Reduction in number of cattle necessary	55
45. Outlying cattle sheds	ib.
MEASURES RECOMMENDED.	
46. Control	56
Orders under Section 4 to invariably follow notification	ib.
47. Omission to register members of notified and restricted tribes	ib.
48. Erasures from register	ib.
49. Restriction under Section 10	57
50. Limits of restriction under Section 12	ib.
51. Roll-call	58
52. Leave	59

REPORT
ON
QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION
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CRIMINAL AND WANDERING TRIBES
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CHAPTER I—INTRODUCTORY.

1. This small Committee, consisting of two members, was appointed by the orders of the Punjab Government, contained in the Revenue Secretary's letter No. 375 (Home—Police), dated the 22nd November 1913, for the purpose of examining various administrative problems that present themselves in connection with criminal and wandering tribes. His Honour desired the Committee to suggest how the provisions of the new Act, III of 1911, under which no rules have yet been framed, could be utilised in dealing with tribes of varying degrees of criminality, with a view to their reformation; to go into the question of reformatory settlements, which had been contemplated from time to time, but were never organized; and to report on the industries on which members of the criminal tribes could be employed, in order to determine how far it would be necessary to provide land for their maintenance. The Salvation Army being the chief workers in the field, His Honour thought the time had come for undertaking a formal enquiry into the methods and merits of their system and its suitability to the present conditions of the Province. The Committee was also asked to examine the question of the employment of other agencies, official or non-official, that may be prepared to undertake similar reformatory work, and to suggest how far the work of non-official agencies could be brought within the purview of the Act. The separation of the children from their parents, for the purposes of education, was also cited as one of the subjects to be treated; and the Committee was required to consider how far the wandering tribes should be dealt with under the Act. In short, the Committee was called upon to suggest, in its report, a future policy for Government to follow in regard to the general treatment of the tribes already notified as criminal, and settled, as well as those known to be given to crime, but still leading a nomad existence. It was also asked to supply materials for any reports that may have to be made to the Government of India under Section 11 of the Act, to draft a complete set of new rules to give effect to the policy it may recommend and to frame rough estimates of the cost of those recommendations.

Appoint-
ment of the
Committee

2. On the 13th of December, we commenced our inquiries into the numerous complex problems affecting the greater part of the Province, but within the short time at our disposal we have been unable to do more than

Scope of the
report.

indicate the broad lines on which the future policy of Government in the administration of criminal and wandering tribes should, in our opinion, be based. The details of our scheme must, perforce, be left to other hands with greater leisure at their command. But, in arriving at our conclusions, we have made a careful study of the history of the case by examining past records, personally visiting the various centres where the criminal tribes are to be found in considerable numbers and minutely examining their past and present conditions. We have also studied the course of action adopted in the United Provinces and Bombay and, in the former, had the advantage of visiting the Salvation Army settlements. The material collected by us during these investigations is given in the following paragraphs, along with our conclusions and proposals.

Tribes dealt with.

3. In this report, we have dealt separately with the settled and wandering sections of the criminal tribes. The annual reports on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act contain statistics of adult male members of criminal tribes registered under the Act, but there was no record of the total population of each tribe or section of a tribe declared to be criminal. On the other hand, nothing whatever was known as to the strength of the wandering tribes. We obtained from each district a statement giving details of the population of criminal tribes in villages containing more than 20 male members. These statements, which involved little trouble in preparation, show that the adult males over 12 years of age represent about one-third of the total population. This enables us to form a rough idea of the total population of the settled tribes with reference to the number registered under the Act; and, calculating in this manner,				Registered population.	Estimated total population.
Tribes dealt with.					
Tribe.					
Baurias	...	...	...	6,801	20,403
Sansis	...	...	...	8,800	25,800
Minas	...	...	...	367	1,101
Biloches	...	...	...</		

followed criminal pursuits as a profession and the circumstances in which they have been nurtured. The difference in their criminality at the present time is, therefore, one of degree; and the tribes with which we have to deal may be divided broadly into two large classes, *viz.*, (1) the robbers and burglars and (2) the cattle-lifters. The former class is divided into two distinct groups, *viz.*, (a) gipsy tribes which have, from time immemorial, led a wandering life, residing mainly in the jungles as hunters and fowlers, under easily portable cloth, or reed, shelters and availing themselves of all opportunities of thieving, until crime became a hereditary occupation with them; and (b) other settled tribes which, for one reason or another, took to thieving, with or without violence, either from love of adventure or as a lucrative profession. Members of the latter class have usually had a fixed residence, although they have mostly been graziers and have consequently led a more or less nomadic life within a certain area. A classification of the tribes, on these principles, is given below:—

- | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| Class I.—Robbers and burglars—
(a) Gipsy tribes... | { | 1. Sansis. | | |
| | | 2. Kanjars (Haburas). | | |
| | | 3. Bhangali (Bhantu Sansis). | | |
| | | 4. Baurias. | | |
| | | 5. Pakhiwaras. | | |
| | | 6. Mahtams. | | |
| | | (b) Others ... | { | 1. Biloches (of Karnal and Ambala). |
| | | | | 2. Harnis. |
| | | | | 3. Giloi Biloches. |
| | | | | 4. Bhats. |
| 5. Minas. | | | | |
| 6. Tagus. | | | | |
| 7. Gutkas. | | | | |
| 8. Dhillons. | | | | |
| 9. Dhinwars. | | | | |
| Class II.—Cattle-lifters. | { | 1. Tharanas and Bars. | | |
| | | 2. Nur Mahram and Akla Hayat Biloches. | | |
| | | 3. Dher Kharals and Valana Jats. | | |
| | | 4. Dullus. | | |
| | | 5. Parhars. | | |
| | | 6. Saghals. | | |
| | | 7. Channars. | | |

varying conditions, they serve as a most useful guide for the future and afford a study of very great interest. As will be shown further on in the report, the people placed in these *kots* were to a great extent nomadic at the time. Of these places it was recorded in 1871, *i.e.*, in the interval between the cancellation of Circular No. 18 and the application of the Criminal Tribes Act :—

“ In the Punjab, the *kots* of Sansis and Pakhiwaras have effected something of reformation and would have succeeded better had better land and more adequate resources been available. It is essential that fertile land should be attached to a reformatory village and that exertion should reap its richest reward. Though this has not been the case, and markedly at one place, where the land is wholly sterile, still we can point to the fact that, although surveillance is no longer exercised, a very considerable proportion of the Sansis have chosen to continue residence and work in their villages. Those who have issued forth to prey on the public, as of old, are equally troublesome, but we must be thankful that their number is not what it assuredly would have been had the *kot* system never existed.”

In 1872, an application was made to the Government of India to apply the provisions of the new Criminal Tribes Act, passed into law the year before, to the Sansi, Pakhiwara, Gurmang, Harni, Bauria, and Bil

In 1882, it was found in Lahore that the 1,400 Sansis, scattered about among 226 villages, had reformed so far, that the Commissioner of the Division considered that they might be released from the restrictions of the Act. It is noteworthy that in our investigations we have found that members of criminal tribes, living in small numbers amongst other communities, exhibit generally a great tendency to reform and to take to honest livelihood than in places where they reside in considerable numbers.

In the following year, i.e., 1883, the registered Sansis throughout the Province were generally reported to have improved, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor ordered that their women should be taken off the register in Ludhiana, Sialkot and Karnal and that the rules should be relaxed in favour of such of the men as showed signs of improvement and were gaining an honest living. In this year, it was reported that many of the registered Sansis in Karnal and Ludhiana were still living a gipsy life, but even there, their behaviour had greatly improved, only 4 convictions being recorded against over 900 people in the former.

In 1889, as the result of exhaustive inquiries ordered by Government, Mr. Turton Smith, Deputy Inspector General of Police, wrote :—

"As to the criminality of Sansis, I conclude from the reports now received by me and from

appears to be a farce. We found 37 men, over one-half of the male population of the *kot*, with convictions, 13 under the Indian Penal Code for offences against property and 24 with convictions for other offences. But during the last ten years only 4 men, or 6.35 per cent., had been convicted under the Indian Penal Code and 27, or 42.85 per cent., for absence without leave, which, in the case of the Sansis, is equivalent to saying they were guilty of crime, for they seldom absent themselves for any other purpose. During the year 1913, there were 30 complaints received at Pasrur from other police stations regarding the depredations of the people of this *kot*. The number of convictions and complaints is probably no index of the volume of crime perpetrated.

The men are restricted to a circle with a radius of 5 miles from their village, but the women and children under 12 are free to move at will and go out begging, and have the reputation of stealing as well. The land attached to Dhingranwala is 185 acres free of revenue, all unirrigated, of which the average cropped area is 158 acres. This land should produce about 800 maunds of grain a year which would provide 4 maunds per head per annum, or rather less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a ser per head a day. In 1912-13, 130 acres were cultivated, but only 97 acres matured, producing 630 maunds of grain for the year, which works out to slightly over 3 maunds per head per annum, or a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ of a

THE KANJARS (HABURAS) AND BHANGALIS (BHANTU SANSIS).

Brief account.

8. Habura is the name by which Sansis are called in the west of the United Provinces, and Kanjars are the Sansis in the eastern Punjab who prostitute their women. The old theory that the Kanjars were a caste distinct from Sansis has long been exploded. Bhantu and Sansi are synonyms, and Bengali or Bhangali is the designation by which they pass in the Kangra district. These tribes have been notified as criminal, the Kanjars (Haburas) in Gurgaon, and the Bhangalis in Kangra, but they have not been registered, as they were found to be wanderers.

THE BAURIAS.

Ethnology.

9. Bauria is a functional term, being derived from "*wanwar*", a rope net, and meaning one who uses, or hunts with, a rope net. The term only denotes "hunter by profession". The Baurias have come to be regarded as a caste separate

enable them to earn an honest living in the locality to which they have been restricted, has not been settled yet."

The following year, it was reported from the new district of Lyallpur that "the *abadkars* of Lyallpur look upon these men as useful labourers, and a good many of them possess their own carts which are engaged by grain merchants." From that time onward, steady progress in the reformation of the tribe has been noticed year by year. Increasing numbers of Baurias have been exempted from the operations of the Act in every district until, in 1912, of the total of 6,801 men registered, no less than 2,844, or 41 per cent., were exempt. During 1912, only 27 Baurias, or a little over 3 per cent., were convicted under the Indian Penal Code, while 62, or under 1 per cent., were convicted for breach of rules.

The history of the Baurias presents no startling facts regarding the tribe itself, nor does it contain any heroic endeavour on the part of Government to reclaim it. Largely nomad in the beginning and scattered about the Province in small bodies, they were arrested by the application of the Act and pinned down, mostly in small isolated communities greatly inferior in numbers to the various other people amongst whom they found themselves. It would seem that, separated in this manner and consequently weakened for purposes of organization, they have been particularly susceptible of the influence of the stronger tribes living about them and have benefited from the example set

the facility with which they can assume all manner of disguises" when absenting themselves. The Superintendent of Police wrote of them in 1878 as follows:—

"Very few of either the Sansis or Pakhiwaras have been struck off the register for good conduct. As far as I can judge from eight years' experience, these criminal tribes are irreclaimable thieves; Pakhiwaras are much the worst of the two, as they are adepts at disguises, and when they absent themselves from the district, they seem to completely lose their identity, assuming with ease any caste or creed."

In that year, 23 Pakhiwaras were convicted for absence, 3 under the Indian Penal Code and no less than 110 adults were away without leave. Some of these absentees were found to be engaged in "systematic railway thefts" in Jhelum, where they were convicted. In the Lahore district, it was reported that, "at times, considerable numbers of Pakhiwaras and Harnis wander about in gangs; these, when found, are sent back to their own districts where they are registered." In 1880, it was reported that 31 Pakhiwaras were punished on first conviction and eight on second conviction and that 126 were absent without leave. The Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot remarked:—

"I fear these figures show that there is but slight hope

1,136 Pakhiwaras, were exempted from the operations of the Act. The Commissioner of Lahore in commenting on this action wrote :—

"From the District Superintendent of Police's report it would appear that he has gone beyond the strict orders of Government in exempting members of the criminal tribes. But after deducting all exempted persons, there are 288 non-exempt men, in addition to 208 women and 231 children in Kot Mokhal, dependent on 3,406 kanals of land. This allows an average of $8\frac{1}{2}$ kanals for each man, or an average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ kanals for each person (including women and children) and it is impossible to suppose that they can live on this."

When this report reached Government, the Superintendent of Police's letter was 18 months old and, while His Honour was inclined to think that there might be grounds for some radical changes in the reformatory system, it was not clear to him what alterations were suggested and he consequently desired a further examination of the question.

The following passage occurs in the Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes for 1907 :—

"Some signs of improvement

History.

14. The small section of the Mahtam tribe, living in village Mahtam, on the left bank of the Ravi, five miles from Sharakpur in the Gujranwala district, came to notice in 1887, owing to its increasing criminality. The population was 993, of whom 526 were males. The land then owned by the community was 941 acres, of which 801 acres were cultivated, which gave considerably less than one acre of cultivation per head of population; and it was found that there were no less than 342 convictions on record against 144 men of the tribe, 178 being for offences against property. For many years before application was made for the Act to be applied to them, the Mahtams of the village had the worst reputation, being given to theft from growing crops, cattle-theft and burglary, and being skilled in the use of skeleton keys. They were known to rob openly and with violence and were feared throughout the neighbourhood.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the Mahtams of village Mahtam were declared a criminal tribe in August 1888, and the register of the male adults was prepared the same year. Within the next ten years, a marked improvement was noticed in the conduct of the community, and the people added to their honest means of livelihood by thatching and dealing in baskets, *chiks* and mats, manufactured from the grass and reeds growing along the banks of the river. By 1903, the improvement was marked and the Deputy Commissioner wrote:—</

Biloches have not at present any ostensible means of livelihood, the lambardars profess themselves perfectly willing to give them land to cultivate on the usual terms. It will only remain, therefore, to see that the lambardars fulfil their promises when the Biloches have been registered."

In compliance with the repeated request of the Punjab Government, the Government of India accorded sanction to the Biloches being notified, along with four other tribes, in August 1875, but they were not registered until two years later, when Mr. Stone, District Superintendent of Police, submitted a long and interesting report, exposing the criminal propensities and organization of the Biloches with a completeness that carried conviction. The tribe was then reported to number 299 able-bodied men, living in 32 villages in the Ambala district, and 51 men living in 8 villages in the Karnal district, making a total of 350 men; but Mr. Stone thought this to be an under-estimate.

In connection with an important burglary case Mr. Stone, with elaborate precautions, surprised the Biloch settlement at Malikpur at dawn and described the interior of the place as follows:—

"The inside of the houses occupied by these people, as described above, are the most wretched and uncomfortable imaginable. While searching the houses of the Malikpur Biloches, I noticed incongruities on every side which gave me a very good idea of their habits and occupations. Square earthen granaries,

day woodcutting, when a contractor required their services, which seldom happens. They find employment cutting reeds and making brushes, but their earnings from this source only work out to about Re. 1-4-0 a month per head. Some of the men are pledged as labourers to zamindars, but the latter describe them as lazy and indifferent workers. In Badoi, the Biloches seemed little better off than in Zulmatpur. Ostensibly, they obtain their livelihood in much the same way, but unless the absent members of the tribe supplement their earnings by remittances, it is difficult to see how they exist at all.

THE HARNIS.

Ethnology.

17. The Harnis are considered by Vivian to be akin to Sansis and Baurias. They call themselves Rajputs and Sir Denzil Ibbetson mentions them as Rajputs, driven from Bhatner by famine. But our enquiries show that some Rind and Hot Biloches call themselves by the name Harni, and that the term is derived from *haran*, a gazelle, and merely means the gazelle or deer-hunter. There is, in the Bombay Presidency, a criminal tribe known as "Harn

This tribe shows no sign of improvement. From three to four hundred of them, at a time, remain absent from their homes, preying upon other districts. They return to their villages during moonlight-nights and, as soon as the dark nights set in, they leave for their hunting grounds in other districts. The Lambardars of their villages, being Harnis, never report the absence or return of members of their tribe, indeed, by exacting a fixed monthly sum from each absentee, it pays them well to conceal evasions and breaches of the rules. Search for members, known to have returned to their village, by the police is rendered ineffectual by the houses having internal open communications, one with the other and, as there is no wall surrounding the village, escape is easy. As a last resource, the police have to fall back on the co-operation of the neighbouring villages, with whose assistance the Harni village is surrounded and searched with great success, frequently resulting in the capture of returned absentees. With regard to Harnis I would recommend the grant of more land, as what they possess is not sufficient to support them and pay the Government demand, beside providing them with the necessities of life. Their removal to the "Bar" district seems most desirable, as no spare land is available in this district and, if they are to be effectually prevented from thieving, they must have the means of gaining an honest livelihood. To scatter them about all over the district and obtain occupation for them, as under-cultivators, would, I think, tend to make matters worse. Nothing short of absolute restraint, to be exercised by a reliable body of special police, their villages surrounded by high walls with only one entrance, will, I think, prevent the tribe from following their hereditary occupation of thieving. Give them land equal to their wants and compel them to cultivate it, and then reformation is sure and certain to follow. In addition

enthusiasm to try his hand on this work, and who combines a knowledge of agriculture with the other necessary qualifications; and such a scheme should soon be self-supporting. There would of course have to be strict police surveillance at first, to be relaxed by degrees as individuals proved amenable to the rules of discipline and good conduct, which would be required. With some such prospects as these, I should think many persons would gladly turn to agriculture and in time they, or their children, would become decent members of society. The attempt to pen these people in under the Criminal Tribes Act and expect them to live on resources, not adequate for their support, is obviously futile, and it would be better, indeed, to commit them bodily to jail as of bad livelihood and transfer them to one of the large public works on which convicts are employed."

In 1888, Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, who had succeeded as Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana, revived the subject of the colony, but the Commissioner, Mr. W. M. (afterwards Sir Mackworth) Young, in writing to ascertain the views of Government, deprecated the proposal, seeing insuperable difficulties in thus dealing with a portion of the Harni population. He considered the expense of the scheme prohibitive and found, in the section of the Harnis to be settled, unsuitable material for successful agriculture. He continued :—

"I believe the only way to deal with these tribes is gradually to reclaim them *in situ* by repressive measures where necessary, but mainly by ascertaining

History.

28. The misconduct of the Gutkas, numbering only 27 adult males with women and children, came to notice in 1904, when they were reported as a "gang" suitable for treatment under the Criminal Tribes Act. Nine of the men had been convicted of theft, house-breaking or receiving stolen property, and eleven had, at various times, been placed on security for bad livelihood, twenty-two had been under suspicion at more or less frequent intervals for various crimes, and fifteen were under surveillance at the time. For three years previously, punitive police had been stationed in the village, with the only apparent result that members of the gang took to organized cattle-lifting in preference to the more ordinary forms of intra-mural crime. There was no excuse for the Gutkas resorting to professional crime as they held 33½ acres of land in proprietary right, in addition to a further holding of 11½ acres as tenants. The village of Hudlara is a large one, with a population of 5,000 souls and a cultivated area of 4,700 acres, the major portion of which is irrigated and is capable of supplying the Gutkas with ample means of livelihood. They were, accordingly, brought under the Act in October 1904, and 26 adult males were registered. Since then one man has been convicted under the Indian Penal Code and 16 for breach of the rules. The enforcement of the Act seems to have had a salutary effect in their case.

THE DHILLONS.</

Recurring charges.
The Central Office.

113. The extra cost to Government in respect of the pay of the special officer will, according to the principle laid down by the Comptroller of Indian Treasuries, be the pay of the lowest grade of Assistant Commissioner, in the case of a civilian, or that of the lowest grade of Assistant Superintendent of Police, in case of a Police Officer being selected. The cost may be assumed roughly to be Rs. 500 per mensem, *plus* travelling allowance. The recurring charges at the Central Office would be approximately—

	Per mensem.	Per annum.
	Rs.	Rs.
Special Officer ...	500	
Head Clerk ...	75	
Record-keeper and Assistant Clerk ...	50	
Typist ...	30	
Camp Clerk ...	40	
2 orderlies } at Rs. 8 per mensem each.	24	
1 Office peon }		

into effect the principles we have evolved. They will be found in Appendix V. We would advocate these rules being sanctioned and published at an early date as some of the old rules, now in force, clash in certain respects with the provisions of Act III of 1911.

Acknowledgments.

121. In concluding the report we wish to place on record our acknowledgment of the courtesy of the Salvation Army in allowing us to visit their settlements, and our thanks are particularly due to Commissioner Booth-Tucker for his co-operation generally and to Brigadier J. K. Robertson who accompanied us on our tours and rendered us invaluable help in studying the details at each of the Salvation Army settlements. We also gratefully acknowledge the assistance we received from Mr. W. J. D. Burkitt, Joint Judicial Secretary to Government, and Mr. A. W. Richardson, Superintendent of Police, on special duty, in the United Provinces, and from Mr. H. Starte of the Bombay Civil Service.

L. L. TOMKINS,

*Superintendent of Police,
on special duty.*

DATED LAHORE,

The 9th April 1914.

HARI KISHAN KAUL,

*Deputy Commissioner,
on special duty.*

APPENDICES.



APPENDIX I.

Wandering tribes admittedly criminal.

Serial No.	NAME OF TRIBE.			POPULATION.						
				Over 12.		12 or under.		Total.		
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Nat	...	...	1,542	1,444	948	963	2,490	2,407	4,897
2	Kuchband	...	...	646	633	541	526	1,187	1,159	2,346
3	Dhe	...	...	431	360	314	302	745	662	1,407
4	Sensi	...	...	322	343	271	252	593	595	1,183
5	Bhangali	...	...	360	290	217	208	577	498	1,075
6	Barar	...	...	263	192	167	153	430	345	775

APPENDIX II.

Wandering tribes of doubtful criminality.

Serial No.	NAME OF TRIBE.	POPULATION.						
		Over 12.		12 or under.		Total.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Badi and Bazigar ...	8,357	7,549	6,224	6,169	14,581	13,708	28,289
2	Supela and Sapadha ...	925	684	662	378	1,597	1,062	2,659
3	Perna ...	694	601	384	362	1,078	953	2,031
4	Aheri, Na'k and Thori ...	579	468	335	278	914	743	1,660
5	Gagra ...	186	168	160	127	346	295	641
6	Fakir Churimar ...	152	142	125	103	277	247	524
7	Bhatra ...	88	78	59	59	147	137	

APPENDIX IV.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION RESTRICTING THE MOVEMENTS OF WANDERING BAURIAS,
HARNIS AND PAKHIWARAS.

WITH the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, conveyed in Home Department letter No. 1320, dated the 4th October 1875,* His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct, under Section 12 of the Criminal Tribes Act, III of 1911, that the movements of all wandering Baurias, Harnis and Pakhiwaras shall be restricted to the limits of the area of the Police Station within which they are found at the time of registration.

* Or quote fresh sanction if it has to be obtained.

APPENDIX V.

DRAFT RULES UNDER SECTION 20 OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT, III OF 1911.

Registration.

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(4) Stoppage of leave during a period not exceeding a year or loss of other privileges.

(5) Report to the District Magistrate for—(a) withdrawal of exemption from restrictions granted under rule 25 or 26; (b) action under Section 22.

Boys.—(1) Fine not exceeding one day's wage in the industrial department.

(2) Corporal punishment not exceeding 12 cuts with a rattan on the hand by or in the presence of the officer in charge.

(3) Solitary confinement not exceeding 48 hours.

(4) In case of boys over the age of 12 years, report to District Magistrate for action under Section 17 or 22.

Girls.—(1) Fine not exceeding one day's wage in the industrial department.

(2) Corporal punishment not exceeding 6 cuts on

Form A (Rule 1).

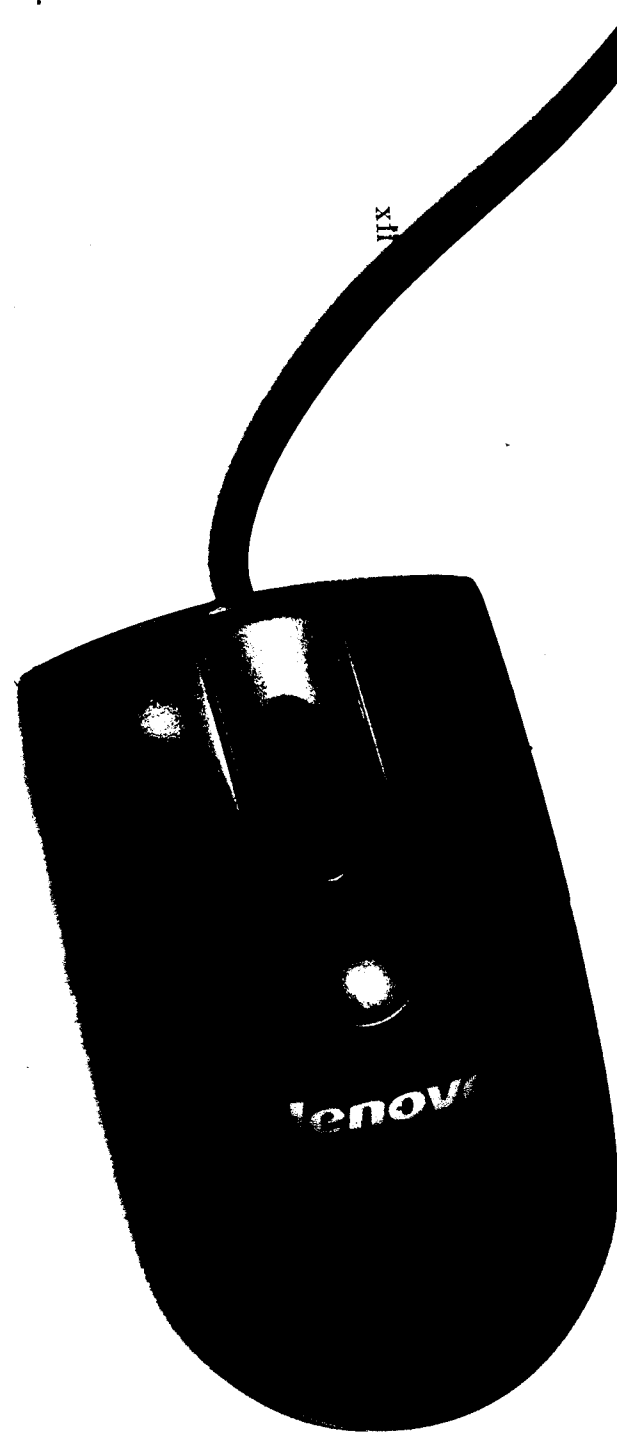
DISTRICT.
SETTLEMENT.

REGISTER OF

CRIMINAL TRIBE RESIDING IN

(Prepared in accordance with Sections 4, 5, 7 and 8 of Act III of 1911.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Serial No.	Name with aliases and father's name.	Caste and sub-caste.	Residence at time of registration, with police station and district.	Place (with police station) where registered person is to reside.	Age, height, distinctive physical features.	Section of Act under which restricted, with number of Government Notification.	Signature of officer preparing register under Section 5 or making entry or erasure under Section 7 or 8, and date.	Convictions, giving sections of law, places, dates and sentences. (Entries after registration to be shown in red ink.)	Subsequent orders. Date of transfer, exemption, death, remarks, &c.	Left thumb impression of person registered, with district serial No. of F. P. slip and signature of recorder with date.



Form B (Rule 3).

(To be printed in Urdu.)

NOTICE.*(Published under Section 5 of the Criminal Tribes Act, III of 1911.)*

WHEREAS by notification No. _____, dated the _____ published at page _____ of
 Part _____ of the *Punjab Gazette* of the _____

have been declared to be a criminal tribe for the purposes of the Criminal Tribes Act (III of 1911).
 all members of the said criminal tribe are hereby called upon—
 the aforesaid

- (i) to appear before _____ at
 on the _____
 forthwith on receipt of this notice* ;
- (ii) to furnish to him such information as may be necessary to enable him to make a register under Section
 4 of the said Act; and
- (iii) to allow their finger impressions to be recorded.

District Magistrate.

*NOTE:—For use in case of wandering tribes only.

Form C (Rule 10).

(To be printed in Urdu.)

Form to be carried by a registered member of a criminal tribe, restricted under Section 10 (a) of Act III of 1911, who absents himself from his residence for more than one day.

Name.	Father's name.	Tribe.	Residence.	Whither proceeding.	Purpose of journey.

Rule 10.—Every registered member of a criminal tribe in respect of which a notification has issued under Section 10 (a), who absents himself from his place of residence, during the intervals prescribed by Rule 9, for more than one day, shall report himself to the headman of every village where he spends a night, and such headman shall certify the date of such member's arrival and departure in form C appended to these rules, a copy of which such member shall obtain from the headman of his village, before absenting himself. On his return he shall make over the form to the headman of his village, who shall forward it to the officer in charge of the police station.

Endorsements while away from residence.					
Date of departure on leave.	Signature of headman or officer.	Dates of endorsements while on leave.	Signature of headman or officer.	Dates of endorsements while on leave.	Signature of headman or officer.
Dates of endorsements while on leave.	Signature of headman or officer.			Date of return to residence.	Signature of headman or officer.
				Date of pass reaching Police Station.	Signature of Officer in charge.

Form D (Rule 16).

(To be printed in Urdu.)

(Foil.)
Day pass for members of criminal tribes restricted under Section 12 of Act III of 1911.

Serial No. _____ Date _____ Place _____

Name.	Father's name.	Tribe.	Residence.	LEAVE.		Place to which the person will go.
				Date.	Day.	

