Admin: Report on Habitual Offenders Settlements for the First Half-year 1953-54

ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON HABITUAL OFFENDERS SETTLEMENTS FOR THE FIRST HALF-YEAR 1953-54.

(From 1st April to 30th September 1953.)

The four Habitual Offenders Settlements at Aziznagar, Siddhapuram, Sitanagaram and Stuartpuram continued to function satisfactorily during the period under review, that is up to 30th September 1953. The first three settlements were under the direct management of the Government while the last one was under the management of the Salvation Army. All the settlements were under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras.

2. *Personnel.*—The following were the Managers of the settlements during the period ending 30th September 1953:—

Aziznagar ..	.. Sri K. S. Ramasundaram (Inspector of Police).
Siddhapuram ..	.. Sri M. Erranna (Inspector of Police).
Sitanagaram ..	.. Sri R. Krishnadass (Inspector of Police).
Stuartpuram ..	.. Brigadier F. J. Ratna Singh of the Salvation Army.

3. *Population.*—(*a*) The population of the settlements on 30th September 1953 was as noted below:—

Settlement.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Aziznagar	464	438	458	1,360
Siddhapuram ..	182	192	280	654
Sitanagaram ..	61	64	115	240
Stuartpuram ..	644	637	1,251	2,532
Total ..	1,351	1,331	2,104	4,786

The slight increase in the population of Aziznagar and Stuartpuram is due to the increase in the birth-rate. In Siddhapuram the increase is also due to the return of some of the families from outside to take up to cultivation on account of favourable seasonal conditions.

(*b*) The strength of internees under section 2 (4) of the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948, on 30th September 1953 was as shown below:—

Settlement.	Number.
Aziznagar	2
Siddhapuram	2
Sitanagaram	30
Stuartpuram	11
Total ..	45

The strength of internees caste by caste is given in Statement I.

(c) There are no prematurely released convicts in any of the settlements.

4. *Agriculture in settlements.*—During this half-year an extent of 267·25 acres of land was brought under cultivation as detailed below:—

Settlement.	Extent available.	Extent cultivated.
	ACS.	ACS.
Aziznagar	1,070	200
Siddhapuram	1,315·50	900
Sitanagaram	202·60	169·25
Stuartpuram	2,010·22	1,403· 0
Total ..	4,598·32	2,672·25

Aziznagar.—Two hundred and seventy-six families out of the existing 300 were assigned lands for cultivation in this settlement. The yield of kuruvai crop raised in the wet lands was satisfactory. Cholam, varagu, etc., were raised in the dry lands. Out of the area under cultivation, the Government farm comprised 33 acres of wet land and 10 acres of dry land. Land reclamation and paddy cultivation were conducted in the farm, but it could not be carried out according to the programme chalked out for 1953–54 due to inadequate water facilities. A sum of Rs. 1,105–10–0 was spent on the maintenance of the farm and the receipts realized by the sale of farm produce was Rs. 293–6–3 in addition to the stock of paddy on hand valued about Rs. 1,175. Three pairs of work bulls were maintained at a cost of Rs. 791–11–9 during this period. About 10 settlers were employed in the farm on daily wages during the half-year in addition to the agricultural maistri and two work bull attendants who are also settlers. The post of Agricultural Fieldman was continued during this period also. He attended to the technical side of the agricultural operations.

Siddhapuram.—All the families of the settlers were allotted lands for cultivation and during this year an additional area of 155·36 acres was brought under cultivation thus bringing the total area under cultivation to nearly 900 acres. In the Government Agricultural Farm an extent of 55 acres—15 acres of wet and 40 acres of dry land—were cultivated at a cost of Rs. 1,540–8–0. The total amount of receipts during the half-year was Rs. 1,208–14–8 excluding the yield. Three pairs of work bulls were maintained in this farm.

Sitanagaram.—All the families of the settlers have got lands for cultivation. The proposal to convert the dry lands into wet lands by lifting water from the river Krishna and Buckingham canal by means of pumps system at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,000 could not be pushed through before the end of this half-year.

Stuartpuram.—The main occupation of the settlers continued to be agriculture as usual. Paddy and ragi were grown during the period in wet, and dry areas respectively. Due to early supply of water and timely rains, the area under cultivation was considerably more than what it was during the previous years. There is no Government farm in this settlement.

5. *Industries in the settlements—Aziznagar.*—Weaving, carpentry and leather industry continued to provide subsidiary occupation to the settlers during the half-year. Each of the industries is in charge of a qualified instructor.

Weaving.—The turnover during the half-year was Rs. 5,356–3–6 yielding a profit of Rs. 395–9–3. This industry provided employment to 17 settlers—both men and women—and a sum of Rs. 1,023–6–1 was paid as wages. The usual varieties of textiles were manufactured. Though the quality of handloom products manufactured continued to be good, much sale could not be made.

Carpentry.—Standardized articles such as record boxes, tables, desks, chairs, etc., were manufactured. In addition to the 10 old settler workers, a few more settlers were brought to work in this industry as there is a great demand for workers in this industry. The wages paid to the settlers was Rs. 926–4–6 and Rs. 227–0–11 was realized as gross profit.

Leather industry.—This industry did not flourish during the period under review owing to non-receipt of order for manufacture of sandals, etc., in time from other Government departments. Even the private sandals manufactured could not be sold pending receipt of orders regarding the exemption from Central Excise duty. A sum of Rs. 20–6–7 was realized as profit during the period under review.

The wages for the settlers employed in the above three industries are paid on the basis of the actual turnover. Accounts relating to manufacturing and trading and profit and loss is furnished in Statement IV.

There were no major industries in the other settlements.

6. *Other forms of occupation—Aziznagar.*—In addition to the agriculture and the three industries mentioned above, the settlers found employment in the neighbouring agricultural lands as labourers during cultivation and harvest. A few are also employed in the lignite mining work at Neiveli.

Siddhapuram.—Agriculture has been the main occupation of the settlers, other supplementary occupations taken by them were manual labour, hiring of carts, charcoal manufacture, collecting tamarind and the manufacture of grinding stones, etc.

Sitanagaram.—The supplementary occupations of the settlers of this settlement have been carting, manual labour, goat and sheep rearing, rearing of cattle and poultry. Some are employed as watchers.

Stuartpuram.—Work in I.L.T.D. Company, Chirakal, was the main supplementary occupation of the settlers. About 1,300 were employed during the season of whom 400 were permanent employees. They have also taken to rearing of buffaloes, cows, goats and sheep.

7. *Health—Aziznagar.*—The general health of the settlers was satisfactory. The dispensary in the settlement is in charge of the Civil Assistant Surgeon who is catering to the needs of the settlers. The average daily attendance has been 51. There was no outbreak of any epidemic during the half-year ending 30th September 1953.

Siddhapuram.—As this settlement is situated in a malarial tract, malaria was common here. Anti-malarial operations were conducted and D.D.T. was spread frequently. The rural dispensary in this settlement is manned by a L.M.P. assisted by a midwife and a ward boy. The general health can be said to be fair.

Sitanagaram.—The health of the settlers in this settlement was generally satisfactory. A rural dispensary is also run here.

Stuartpuram.—The health condition of the settlers in general was very satisfactory. There were no epidemics during the period. The rural dispensary continued to function well.

8. *Education.*—Two higher elementary schools with eight standards continued to function during this half-year—one at Aziznagar and the other at Stuartpuram. The school at Sitanagaram functioned with six standards and the one at Siddhapuram with five standards. Statement II appended shows the strength in the settlement schools.

Aziznagar.—Fourteen boys and 13 girls were sent up for the E.S.L.C. examination and out of which 6 boys and 7 girls came out successful. There were six secondary grade and seven higher grade teachers and a sewing mistress. The strength of the school has increased slightly. The rural library continued to function well. The pupils took keen interest in games, sports and annual sports was conducted as usual. Boys scouts and girl guides were trained this year also.

Siddhapuram.—Two higher grade teachers were in charge of the school with five standards and the school continued to work satisfactorily.

Sitanagaram.—The school continued to function as usual. The proposal for introducing advanced course in carpentry and blacksmithy could not be introduced in the school for want of sufficient male students in the higher standards.

Stuartpuram.—The school continued to work satisfactorily with eight standards.

Notified tribe pupils of settlements were given free midday meals, free supply of slates, books, clothing, soap and oil. Rewards were also granted to bright pupils. The school pupils reading in higher standards were also taken on excursions to a few places of interest. After completing the education in the settlement schools some notified tribe pupils went for higher education such as technical training, teachers' training and also for industrial courses in institutions outside the settlement. Grants for books, clothing and boarding were sanctioned to them, about 45 in number. Stipends to four notified tribe girls undergoing Midwifery training were given.

9. *Co-operative Societies and Stores in Settlements—Aziznagar.*—A co-operative stores is run by the Board of Directors with the Managers of the Settlements as ex-officio President, for catering to the needs of the settlement. The financial position of the stores on 30th June 1953 was as indicated below:—

		RS.	A.	P.
(i) Reserve fund	..	3,266	3	0
(ii) Shares collected	..	289	6	0
(iii) Total capital	..	3,725	9	0
(iv) Turnover	Receipts	34,596	9	0
	Payments	34,580	3	0
(v) Assets and Liabilities	Assets	6,692	13	0
	Liability	7,098	1	0
(vi) Loans paid out and collected—				
Advance pending against members	..	1,602	9	0
(vii) Sales	..	15,511	2	0
Gross profit on account of the trade	..	413	2	0
Loss as per audit report	..	405	4	0
Excess amount now included in the audit report as F.R. case (Rs. 474-13-0 *minus* Rs. 259-1-0).		215	12	0
[This amount should have been collected in previous years].				
Net loss	..	189	8	0

Siddhapuram.—There are no co-operative societies and co-operative stores in this settlement.

Sitanagaram.—There is one tenants' co-operative society in this settlement.

Stuartpuram.—One tenants' co-operative society is functioning here. Its financial position is indicated below:—

		RS.	A.	P.
Reserve Fund	..	104	8	0
Shares collected	..	16	0	0
Total share capital	..	2,155	0	0
Assets	..	4,189	0	0
Liabilities	..	....		
Loan paid out	..	50	0	0
Loan collected	..	214	14	0

10. *Cattle wealth in the settlements.*—The cattle owned by the settlers in the settlements were as below:—

Settlement.	Calves.	Cows.	Bulls.	She-buffaloes.	He-buffaloes.	Goat and sheep.
Aziznagar	..	388	190	68	208	519
Siddhapuram	41	70	73	..	..	140
Sitanagaram	..	4	6	22	18	150
Stuartpuram	..	100	40	200	60	500

11. *Agricultural advances—Aziznagar.*—No fresh advance was granted during the period. A sum of Rs. 1,910 was sanctioned by the Agricultural department as intense manure loan. Takkavi loan amounting to Rs. 13,640 has to be collected from the settlers.

Siddhapuram.—A sum of Rs. 5,732-12-4 is still outstanding out of a sum of Rs. 6,400 advanced to the settlers during the previous years.

12. *General—Aziznagar.*—The financial position of the settlers was satisfactory during this period and their general conduct and character were satisfactory.

Siddhapuram.—The economic condition of the settlers was satisfactory due to better results in agriculture. They have taken interest in agriculture and have increased the acreage under cultivation.

Sitanagaram.—The economic condition of the settlers of this settlement continued to be satisfactory. The general behaviour of the voluntary settlers was very satisfactory whereas the behaviour of the internees was not up to the mark.

Stuartpuram.—The financial position was satisfactory in general. The conduct of the internees was generally satisfactory though some of the voluntary settlers were believed to have been criminally active during the period.

13. *Programme of work.*—Due to the partition of the State in the middle of the year no programmes could be specified.

14. *A brief review of the working of the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act,* 1948.—The review of the Act as expressed by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras, is reproduced below :—

"The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948, came into force on 29th April 1948, but the registration of persons under the Act was taken up in right earnest only after the rules framed under the Act were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd November 1949. Two thousand eight hundred and eight persons of whom 1,342 were ex-notified tribes members inclusive of 223 C.I.D. gang members have been so far brought under the provisions of the Act in the State.

The application of the Act is very limited by reason of the liberal provision of the Act. The Act has application only to such criminals as are convicted of serious offences, set out in the schedule under the Act and that too, in the manner and within the limitations laid down in section 2 (4) of the Act. This has rendered section 16 (1) of the Act infructuous and the large body of criminal-minded persons interned in the settlement under sections 11 and 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, who do not come under the definition of 'Habitual Offender' within the meaning of section 2 (4) of the Act were released in accordance with instructions issued in G.O. Ms. No. 3791, Home, dated 15th October 1948, and G.O. Ms. No. 3363, Home, dated 7th November 1953.

If the crime is to be kept within bounds and if the large number of hardened criminals have to be brought under effective control it is desirable and necessary that the scope of the 'Habitual Offenders' as defined in section 2 (4) of the Act should be considerably widened and that the schedule under the Act considerably enlarged. This has been stressed time and again and proposal to make the Act stringent from the point of view of control of criminals were also submitted.

The Government of India have published an All-India Habitual Offenders Bill which if passed into Act and brought into force in the State will, it is hoped, prove an effective instrument to exercise better control over the criminals."

G. E. MUTHIRULANDI,
Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras.

STATEMENT I.

Population of the members who come under section 2 (4) of the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948, according to castes on 30th September 1953.

Caste or tribe. (1)	Aziznagar settlement. (2)	Siddhapuram. (3)	Sitanagaram. (4)	Stuartpuram. (5)	Total. (6)
Donga Dasaries	..	1	5	..	6
Donga Woddars	..	1	1	..	2
Yerukulas	..	..	6	11	17
Gollas	..	..	1	..	1
Gudu Dasaries	1	..	..	..	1
Konda Doras	..	..	1	..	1
Madigas	..	..	1	..	1
Malas	..	..	4	..	4
Reddicas	..	..	3	..	3
Takku Woddars	..	..	..	..	..
Telugu Pamulas	..	..	1	..	1
Veppur Harijans	1	..	..	..	1
Yenadis	..	..	7	..	7
Total	2	2	30	11	45

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing the strength of pupils in the settlement schools.

Settlement.	Children of Internees.		Children of voluntary settlers.		Children of others.		Total.		Grand total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Aziznagar	8	5	150	114	46	15	210	134	344
Siddhapuram	8	5	21	14	7	5	36	24	60
Sitanagaram	1	3	16	27	19	18	36	48	84
Stuartpuram	4	..	170	131	45	5	218	137	355
Total	21	13	363	286	117	43	500	343	843

STATEMENT III.

(*a*) *Convictions.*

Settlement. (1)	Habitual Offenders Act. (2)	Indian Penal Code. (3)	Criminal Procedure Code. (4)	Other Acts. (5)	Prohibition. (6)
Aziznagar	..	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Siddhapuram	..	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Sitanagaram	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Stuartpuram	15	8	7	..	35
Total	15	8	7	..	35

(*b*) *Abscondings.*

Aziznagar	..
Siddhapuram	..
Sitanagaram	17
Stuartpuram	7
Total	24

(*c*) *Discharges.*

Aziznagar	Nil.
Siddhapuram	Nil.
Sitanagaram	Nil.
Stuartpuram	Nil.

STATEMENT IV.

(a) *Manufacturing and Trading Account.*

(i) Carpentry industry.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Opening stock as on 1st April 1953—		
Finished goods	1,515 15 3	
Raw materials	6,321 5 11	
Work in progress	Nil.	7,837 5 2
From 1st April 1953 to 30th September 1953—		
Purchases	Nil.	
Wages	926 4 6	
Sawing charges	554 0 0	
Hardware	137 14 9	
Railway freight	359 11 0	
Miscellaneous	55 12 0	
Cost of articles condemned	25 12 6	
Cost of articles written off	Nil	2,059 6 9
Gross profit transferred to profit and loss account	..	227 0 11
Total ..		10,123 12 10

		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
By Sales—			
Cash		12 12 0	
Credit		1,212 3 9	
Repairs		46 0 2	
Waste timber proceeds		..	1,270 15 11
Stock on 1st October 1953—			
Finished goods		3,846 3 0	
Raw materials—	RS. A. P.		
Timber	3,771 15 7		
Hardware	764 10 7	4,536 10 2	
Materials issued for work order under progress		469 15 9	8,852 12 11
Total ..			10,123 12 10

(ii) Weaving industry.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Opening stock as on hand 1st April 1953—		
Finished goods	16,925 9 1	
Raw materials	6,064 15 10	
Work in progress	Nil.	22,990 8 11
From 1st April 1953 to 30th September 1953—		
Purchases	1,821 9 1	
Dyeing charges	3,964 6 0	
Wages	1,023 6 1	
Railway freight	50 14 0	
Miscellanous	20 0 9	
Cost of articles condemned	92 7 5	
Cost of articles written off	Nil.	6,972 11 4
Gross profit transferred to profit and loss account	..	395 9 3
Total ..		30,358 13 6

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
By Sales—		
Cash	1,039 7 2	
Credit	5,955 15 9	
Miscellaneous sales	2 11 2	6,998 2 1
Stock on 30th September 1953—		
Finished goods	14,699 10 9	
Raw materials	8,179 14 7	
Materials used for work order under progress	481 2 1	23,360 11 5
Total ..		30,358 13 6

(iii) Leather industry.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Opening stock as on 1st April 1953—		
Finished goods	500 15 0	
Raw materials	5,686 15 10	
Work in progress	Nil.	6,187 14 10
From 1st April to 30th September 1953—		
Purchases	Nil.	
Wages	3 3 0	
Miscellaneous	Nil.	
Cost of articles condemned	7 11 1	
Cost of articles written off	..	10 14 1
Gross profits transferred to profit and loss account	..	20 6 7
Total ..		6,219 3 6

		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
By Sales—			
Cash		192 8 0	
Credit		193 10 3	
Repairs if any		3 7 6	
Proceeds of leather waste		21 10 9	411 4 6
Stock on 1st October 1953—			
Finished goods		130 13 6	
Raw materials—			
Leather	Rs. 5,469 13 8		
Hardware	„ 193 3 10	5,668 1 6	
Work in progress		Nil.	5,807 15 0
Total ..			6,219 3 6

(b) *Profit and Loss Statement.*

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
I. Packing materials consumed	..	18 3 6
II. Establishment charges as per G.O. Ms. No. 4507, Home, dated 18th February 1945—		
Manager, 10 per cent	226 1 7	
Accountant, 75 per cent	730 2 3	
Store clerk, 100 per cent	574 0 0	
Weaving, 25 per cent	120 12 0	
Sandal, 100 per cent	437 7 0	
Carpentry, 25 per cent	152 9 0	2,581 0 7
III. Depreciation on building at 1¼ per cent on Rs. 22,839-11-6 for 1st half year.	..	171 4 10
IV. Depreciation on revaluation of loose tools and plants—		
Carpentry	30 1 8	
Sandal	14 1 5	
Weaving	67 5 5	111 8 6
V. Audit fees	..	280 0 0
Total ..		3,162 1 5

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Packing and forwarding charges recovered	..	37 2 10
Gross profit transferred from each industry—		
Carpentry	227 0 11	
Weaving	395 9 3	
Sandal	20 6 7	643 0 9
Net loss for first half-year for 1953-54	..	2,481 13 10
Total ..		3,162 1 5

ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON HABITUAL OFFENDERS SETTLEMENT AT AZIZNAGAR FOR THE SECOND HALF-YEAR 1953-54.

(From 1st October 1953 to 31st March 1954.)

Due to the inauguration of the Andhra State on 1 October 1953 three settlements, viz., Siddapuram, Sitanagaram and Stuartpuram were transferred to the newly formed Andhra State and only one settlement at Aziznagar in South Arcot district remained under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras, since 1st October 1953.

2. Sri K. S. Ramasundaram Asari (Inspector of Police) continued to be the Manager of the Settlement during the second half-year 1953–54 (i.e., from 1st October 1953 to 31st March 1954) also.

3. *Population.*—The population of the settlement as on 31st March 1954 was as follows :—

Males	.. ..	465
Females	.. ..	439
Children	.. ..	461
	Total ..	1,365

The increase in the population is due to increase in birth-rate.

The strength of internees under section 2 (4) and section 10 of the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act is given in Statement I.

There are no prematurely released convicts in the Settlement and no new internees were received during this half-year ending 31st March 1954.

4. *Agriculture.*—Agriculture is the main occupation of the settlers. Out of an extent of 1,070 acres available for cultivation about 434 acres of land was cultivated by the settlers. Kuruvai raised in the wet lands during the previous half-year was harvested in the present half-year. Samba paddy crops were raised and harvested. Cholam and varagu were raised in the dry lands. Due to good seasonal rains the yield of dry crops was satisfactory. Two artesian wells newly sunk at a cost of Rs. 8,000 under the Government of India's grant-in-aid scheme afforded additional facilities to augment agricultural operations. It is also proposed to sink two more artesian wells for agricultural operations.

In the Government Agricultural Farm reclamation and paddy cultivation were conducted during the period under review. A sum of Rs. 1,695–7–9 was spent on the maintenance of this farm and a sum of Rs. 568–1–0 was realised as receipts. The stock of paddy on hand is valued at about Rs. 1,175. Out of three pairs of work bulls, one pair was sold in public auction in October 1953. About ten settlers were employed in the farm on daily wages.

5. *Industries.*—Carpentry, weaving and leather industries continued to provide subsidiary occupation to the settlors during this half-year also. Three qualified instructors are in charge of these industries.

(a) *Weaving industries.*—The turnover in their industry has been less than in the previous years though the quality of the products manufactured continued to be good. This industry yielded a gross profit of Rs. 638-15-2 during the period under review. Seventeen settlers (11 men and 6 women) were provided with employment in this industry on daily wages. A sum of Rs. 714-5-6 was paid as wages during this half-year. If better marketing facilities, special protection and concessions similar to those offered to the State Hand loom Co-operative Societies by the Government of India are made available this industry will make great strides in the manufacture of goods at competitive rates.

(b) *Carpentry.*—Standard articles such as Record boxes, tables, desks racks, chairs, etc., are being manufactured in this industry. About ten trained workers are engaged in this industry and a sum of Rs. 983-8-0 was paid to them as wages. A profit of Rs. 2,162-14-7 was realised. There is a great demand for the products manufactured here, but there are not enough trained workers to cope up with the increased demand. Therefore a need for training a large number is keenly felt. Necessary proposals are under examination.

(c) *Leather industry.*—Ninety-four pairs of port sandals, 1,640 pairs of Forest department sandals, 50 leather valets and 49 pairs of private sandals were manufactured during this half-year. This industry has received a set back as the Police department has stopped using sandals and chaplies to the constabulary. Two boot-making machines and loose tools and plants have been purchased recently at a cost of Rs. 3,000 and the manufacture of boots will be started on a small scale as an experimental measure. About twenty settlers were engaged in this industry and a sum of Rs. 1,550-9-0 was paid as wages. The gross profit realised in this industry for the half-year was Rs. 1,310-12-1.

The wages for the settlors employed in the three industries are paid on the basis of the actual turnover. All the above industries worked at a profit as indicated in the manufacturing and trading accounts and profit and loss account in Statement IV.

6. *Other forms of occupation.*—The settlers found employment in the neighbouring villages during cultivation and harvest seasons. A few are also employed in the lignite mining work at Neiveli.

7. *Health.*—The Civil Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Rural Dispensary had to shift his residence from Aziznagar Settlement to Neiveli under the orders of the Government. He attends the dispensary at Aziznagar Settlement thrice in a week on alternative days. He is assisted by one compounder, two nursing orderlies (one male and one female) and a midwife, who are all residing in the Settlement. Seven thousand and one hundred and eighty-nine patients were treated during the half-year and 25 labour cases were attended to. The health of the settlers continued to be satisfactory and there was no outbreak of any epidemic.

8. *Education.*—A co-educational higher elementary school continued to function satisfactorily. There are six secondary grade and seven higher grade teachers and one sewing mistress. As the strength has been steadily increasing there is a proposal to convert the school into a secondary school. There is also a Rural Library in the school for the benefit of the settlers and the pupils of the school. The strength of the school with particulars of pupils in each standard is furnished in Statement II.

The notified tribe pupils studying in the school were given midday meals, free supply of books, slates, note-books, clothing, oil and soap, etc. The pupils reading in Standard VIII were taken to Pondicherry on excursion. After completing their education in Standard VIII at Aziznagar Settlement, pupils go for higher education, technical training, industrial courses and teacher's training in institutions outside the settlement. Grants for books, clothing and boarding were sanctioned to them about 45 in number. Two girls were given stipend for undergoing training in midwifery. A radio set has also been installed at a cost of Rs. 990 to provide recreative and educative entertainment to the settlers.

9. *Co-operative stores and society.*—A co-operative stores with the Manager of the settlement as Ex-officio president and with a Board of Directors is catering to the needs of the settlers and the staff. This stores is supplying the midday meals to the pupils reading in the local Higher Elementary School. A multi-purpose co-operative society was formed recently with the help of the aid from the central Government and it is proposed to merge the present stores with this society.

10. *Cattle wealth.*—The cattle wealth in the settlement has been improved considerably and the details for the same are furnished below :—

Cows	395
Bulls	193
She-buffaloes	71
He-buffaloes	214
Sheep and goats	561

11. *Agricultural loans and advances.*—A sum of Rs. 60 only was collected towards repayment of the takkavi loan amounting to Rs. 13,640 granted in 1952. A sum of Rs. 1,910 sanctioned by the Agricultural Department as Intense Manure loan in the previous year remain unpaid.

12. *General.*—The financial position of the settlers was fair in general and their conduct and character were also satisfactory. The agricultural operations were also good during this half-year. The two more additional artesian wells sunk recently have augmented the cultivation work. It is also prepared to sink two more wells for cultivation.

The Panchayat Committee formed in the settlement in 1952 continued to work satisfactorily.

The band party continued to be popular and played music at marriage and public functions and at the Annamalai University Convocation. A women welfare centre and two adult (social) education centres formed in February 1954 are functioning satisfactorily.

13. *Programme of work,* 1954-55.—The following new proposals are to be undertaken during the year 1954-55 :—

(i) Expanding the activities of the newly formed multipurpose Co-operative society and distributing the lands equitably through the society.

(ii) Sinking of more artesian wells.

(iii) Starting of mat-making and basket-making as a cottage industry.

(iv) Starting of boot-making with machinery.

(v) Construction of bath-rooms.

(vi) Construction of lavatories.

(vii) Free grant for the construction of houses.

(viii) Giving financial aid to notified tribe pupils to get themselves trained as teachers.

(ix) Training for more notified tribe youths in cottage industries.

(x) Training more notified tribe girls in midwifery.

(xi) Construction of library and reading room.

A two-year plan for 1954–55 and 1955–56 has been submitted to Government for improving the education, health, sanitation, agriculture, housing, economic upliftment, etc., and for the welfare of the settlers to put into effect with the help of the grants-in-aid from the Central Government. The question of transferring the control of the settlement from Police to Harijan Welfare Department is engaging the attention of the Government.

14. *A brief review of the working of the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act,* 1948—The review of the Act expressed by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., is reproduced below :—

"The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948, came into force on 29th April 1948, but the registration of persons under the Act was taken up in right earnest only after the rules framed under the Act were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd November 1949. Two thousand eight hundred and eight persons of whom 1,342 were ex-notified tribes members inclusive of 223 C.I.D. gang members have been so far brought under the provisions of the Act in the State.

The application of the Act is very limited by reason of the liberal provision of the Act. The Act has application only to such criminals as are convicted of serious offences set out in the schedule under the Act and that too, in the manner and within the limitations laid down in section 2 (4) of the Act. This has rendered section 16 (1) of the Act infructuous and the large body of criminal-minded persons interned in the settlement under sections 11 and 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act who do not come under the definition of "Habitual offender" within the meaning of section 2 (4) of the Act were released in accordance with instructions issued in G.O. Ms. No. 3791, Home, dated 15th October 1948 and G.O. Ms. No. 3366, Home, dated 7th November 1953.

If the crime is to be kept within bounds and if the large number of hardened criminals have to be brought under effective control it is desirable and necessary that the scope of the "Habitual offenders" as defined in section 2 (4) of the Act should be considerably widened and that the schedule under the Act considerably enlarged. This has been stressed time and again and proposal to make the Act stringent from the point of view of control of criminals were also submitted.

The Government of India have published an all-India Habitual Offenders Bill which if passed into Act and brought into force in the State will, it is hoped, prove an effective instrument to exercise better control over the criminals."

G. E. MUTHIRULANDI,
Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras.

STATEMENT I.

Population of the members who come under section 2 (4) *and section* 10 *of Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act,* 1948, *according to castes as on* 31*st March* 1954.

Caste or tribe.	Section 2 (4).	Section 10.
1. Gudu Dasaris	1	..
2. Veppur Harijan	..	5
Total ..	1	5

STATEMENT II.

(*a*) *Statement showing the strength of pupils in the Higher Elementary School at Aziznagar Settlement.*

Children of internees.		Children of voluntary residents.		Children of others.		Total.		Grand total.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
8	5	149	116	44	13	201	134	670

(*b*) *Statement showing strength of pupils in various standards.*

Standard.	I Standard.	II Standard.	I Standard.	IV Standard.	V Standard.	VI Standard.	VII Standard.	VIII Standard.	Total.
Strength in each standard ..	41	33	29	42	42	54	47	40	328

STATEMENT III.

Convictions.

Habitual Offenders Act.	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Other sections.	Prohibition.

Nil.

Released.

Nil.

STATEMENT IV.

(a) *Manufacturing and Trading Account.*

Carpentry Industry.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Opening stock as on 1st October 1953—		
Finished goods	3,846 3 0	
Raw materials	4,536 10 2	
Work in progress	469 15 9	
		8,852 12 11
From 1st October 1953 to 31st March 1954—		
Purchases	4,913 7 0	
Wages	983 8 0	
Sawing charges	475 15 0	
Hardware	739 7 0	
Railway freight	210 6 6	
Miscellaneous	45 14 0	
Cost of articles condemned	43 6 4	
Cost of articles written off	Nil.	
		7,411 15 10
Gross profit transferred to Profit and Loss Account ..		2,162 14 7
Total ..		18,427 11 4

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
By sales—		
Cash	41 3 0	
Credit	11,310 12 8	
Repairs	152 6 6	
Waste timber proceeds	41 12 0	
		11,540 2 2
Stock on 31st March 1954—		
Finished goods	1,239 15 0	
Raw materials—		
Timber	3,250 8 4	
Hardware	826 15 10	4,077 8 2
Value of logs booked towards March 1954 accounts ..		1,564 2 0
		6,881 9 2
Total ..		18,427 11 4

Weaving Industry.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Opening stock as on 1st October 1953—		
Finished goods	14,699 10 9	
Raw materials	8,179 14 7	
Materials issued for work orders under progress ..	481 2 1	
		23,360 11 5
From 1st October 1953 to 31st March 1954—		
Purchases	1,167 4 0	
Dyeing chasges	..	
Wages	714 5 6	
Railway freight	1 0 0	
Miscellaneous	9 9 3	
Cost of articles condemned	44 10 2	
Cost of articles written off	..	
		1,936 12 11
Gross profit transferred to Profit and Loss Account ..		638 15 2
Total ..		25,936 7 6

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
By sales—		
Cash	931 15 8	
Credit	6,524 0 6	
Miscellaneous sales	..	
		7,456 0 2
Stock on 31st March 1954—		
Finished goods	10,919 1 2	
Raw materials	7,561 6 2	
Work in progress	..	
		18,480 7 4
Total ..		25,936 7 6

Leather Industry.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Opening stock as on 1st October 1953—		
Finished goods	139 13 6	
Raw materials	5,668 1 6	
Work in progress	..	
		5,807 15 0
From 1st October 1953 to 31st March 1954—		
Purchases	2,852 4 8	
Wages	1,550 9 0	
Miscellaneous	9 15 6	
Cost of articles condemned	..	
Cost of articles written off	..	
		4,412 13 2
Gross profit transferred to Profit and Loss Account ..	..	1,310 12 1
Total ..		11,531 8 3

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
By sales—		
Cash	19 4 0	
Credit	9,511 11 0	
Repairs	..	
Proceeds of leather work	..	
		9,530 15 0
Stock on 31st March 1954—		
Finished goods	749 13 0	
Raw materials—		
Leather	1,085 2 3	
Hardware	165 10 0	
Total ..	1,250 12 3	
Work in progress	..	2,000 9 3
Total ..		11,531 8 3

(b) *Profit and Loss Statement.*

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
I. Packing materials consumed	..	156 14 0
II. Establishment charges as per G.O. Ms. No. 4507, Home, dated 18th February 1945—		
Manager (10 per cent)	164 11 5	
Accountant (75 per cent)	543 4 6	
Store clerk (100 per cent)	422 0 0	
Store Attender (100 per cent)	252 0 0	
Weaving (25 per cent)	88 4 9	
Sandal (100 per cent)	325 0 0	
Carpentry (25 per cent)	100 2 9	
		1,895 7 5
III. Depreciation on Building (1½ per cent on Rs. 22,839-11-6).	..	171 4 10
IV. Depreciation on revaluation of loose tools and plants—		
Carpentry	30 1 7	
Sandal	14 1 4	
Weaving	67 5 4	
		111 8 3
V. Audit fees	..	280 0 0
Net profit for second half-year, 1953–54	..	1,776 12 10
Total ..		4,391 15 4

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Packing and forwarding charges recovered	..	279 5 6
Gross profit transferred—		
Carpentry	2,162 14	
Weaving	638 15 2	
Sandal	1,310 12 1	
		4,112 9 10
Total ..		4,391 15 4

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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, LABOUR AND CO-OPERATION.

G.O. No. 1573, 30th April 1955

Habitual offenders—Habitual offenders settlements—Administration Report for 1953-54—Recorded.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter from the Director of Harijan Welfare, dated 12th October 1954, No. B-1-50159/54.

Order—No. 1573, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 30th April 1955.

Recorded.

(By order of the Governor)

M. BHAVANI SHANKAR RAO,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras-8.
,, the Inspector-General of Police.
,, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D.
,, the Collector of South Arcot.
,, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
,, the Director of Public Instruction (through the Health, Education and Local Administration Department).
,, the Director of Public Health (through the Health, Education and Local Administration Department).
,, the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Madras (through the Public Works Department).
,, the Health, Education and Local Administration, Revenue, Public Works, Home and Agriculture departments.
,, the State Administration Report Officer.
,, the Public (Information and Publicity) Department.
,, the Lok Sabha Library, New Delhi.
,, the Secretariat Library, Madras (3 copies).
,, the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature (3 copies).
,, Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Rajapalayam.
,, the Controller of Stationery and Printing, Madras (with press slip and a copy of the Administration Report).
,, the Principal, I.A.S. Training School, Metcafe House, Hutments, Delhi-8.
,, the Andhra State (2 copies).
,, the Mysore State (5 copies).

செப்பனிடுபவர் பெயர்

உ. கணேசன்

செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள்

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செப்பனிட்டு முடிந்த நாள்

ஆகஸ்ட் 94

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[illegible]பார்க்கும்	ஆராய்ச்சி
[illegible].பா.எ.	உதவியாளர்
கையொப்பம்	கையொப்பம்

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