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Annual Administration Report of
the Bombay Province Probation and
After-Care Association for 1944-45

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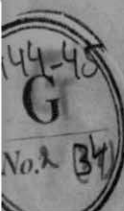
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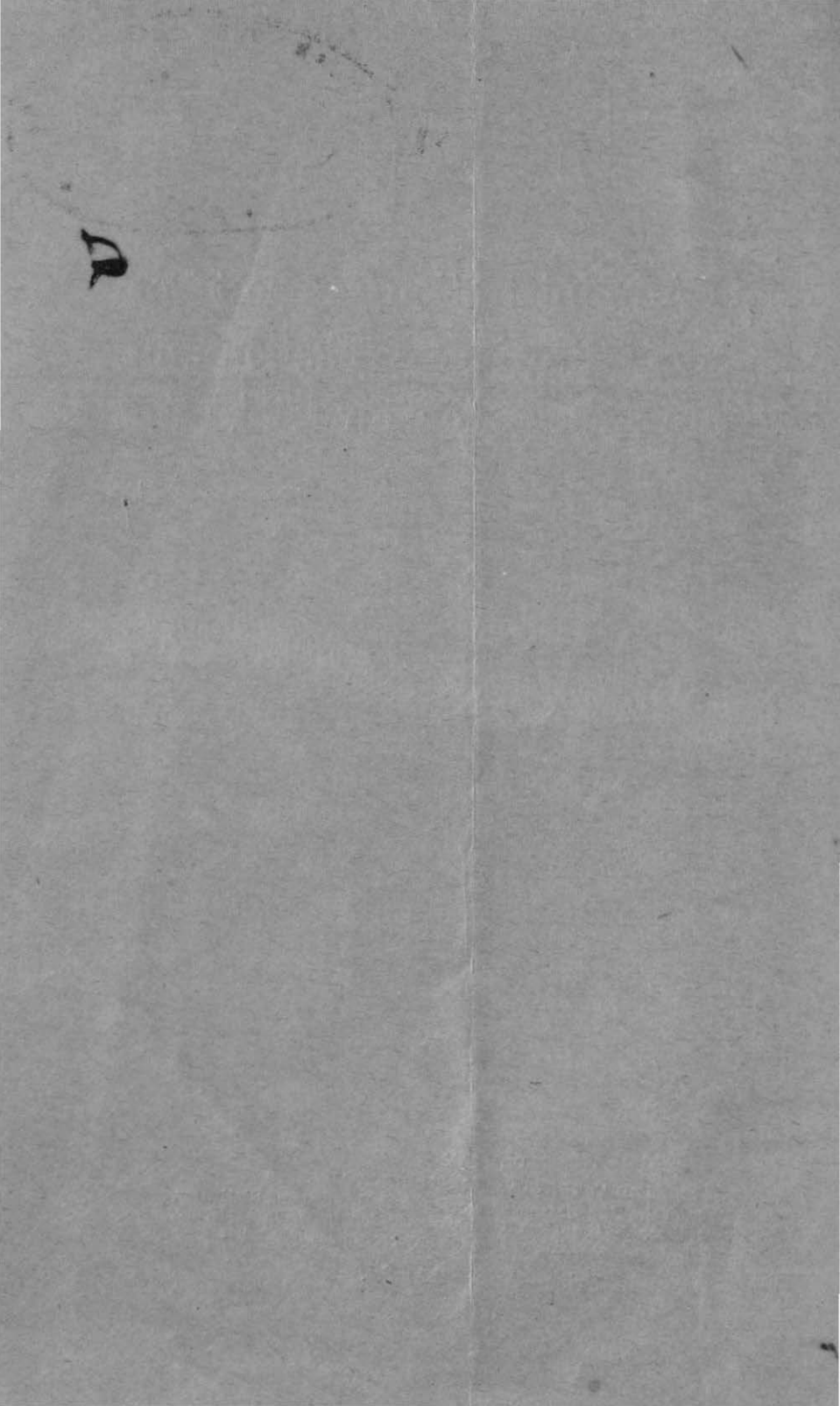
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCE PROBATION AND AFTER-CARE ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR 1944-45.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association has much pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the Association for the year ended 31st March 1945.

2. Sir S. Rangnekar was renominated President for a further one year period from 1st November 1944. Mr. O. H. Brown was re-elected Vice-President and Sir H. P. Dastur, Honorary Treasurer at the Annual General Meeting in Bombay on the 30th November 1944. Mr. Streatfield, (Chief Inspector of Certified Schools), Secretary of the Association had to relinquish that post on three occasions during the course of the year—from 1st April 1944 to 11th June 1944, from 22nd September 1944 to 3rd January 1945 and again from 7th March 1945, till the close of the year under report, on account of his officiating during those periods as Commissioner of Excise. During his absence, Mr. A. K. Khan, the Assistant Secretary of the Association, officiated as Secretary and in his place Miss A. Kulkarni officiated as the Assistant Secretary.

3. The third Annual General Meeting of the Association under its revised constitution was held in Bombay on the 30th November 1944, a copy of the minutes of this meeting being attached as Appendix I. At this meeting the following non-official members were elected to the Managing Committee under Rule 11(2)(c) of the Revised Rules:—

(1) Mrs. Tarabai Maneklal Premchand; (2) Miss N. R. Dongre; (3) Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar; (4) Sir Ishwardas Lukhmidas; (5) Mr. C. Twynam and (6) Dr. J. F. Bulsara.

4. The President, Sir S. Rangnekar, pointed out to the members that during the years 1943 and 1944 the Association had continued to bring its work under the Bombay Children Act and the Borstal Schools Act on to a more secure foundation and had extended its activities in respect of organized work under the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, 1938 and aid to released prisoners. The meetings of Managing Committee, held regularly every quarter, had been well attended, especially by the representatives of the District Associations, and this facilitated not only exchange of views among members but enabled the Committee more readily to give guidance to the District Associations also.

5. In reviewing the work of the Association during the year, the President further observed also how that, although, largely on account of the abnormal preoccupations and conditions of the present day, few fresh districts had applied for extension of all parts of the Bombay Children Act, the newly formed District Probation and After-Care Association at Nasik had been an exception and had taken up active work, while the Broach Association had collected sufficient funds for starting work and was ready to commence as soon as formal application of parts II and III of the Bombay Children Act to prescribed areas of the Broach District had been made. The President further remarked that the Propaganda and the Employment Sub-Committee had arranged for the publication, through the newspapers, of a short note describing the work the Association was doing and the need it had of more financial support and more opportunities for employment of youths entrusted to the care of the Association.

In concluding his remarks he said that it was his firm conviction that there was more effective machinery for the prevention of crime—adult or juvenile—than the Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association and its District

Associations and the affiliated Societies. He again stressed the need for adequate funds for these bodies if they are to do their work satisfactorily. At present most of the expenditure of these bodies had to be met by grants from Government and public support was deplorably meagre. He appealed to the local bodies to realise their obligation to give increased financial support to the District Associations, the work of the latter being a civic duty, and being work which contributed to a healthy state of society and the general well-being of the public.

Meeting of the Managing Committee.

6. Four meetings of the Managing Committee were held in Bombay during the year. Besides considering proposals regarding payment of grant-in-aid, in respect of additional Probation Officers for the existing District Associations or for the newly formed one, in respect of rent of Remand Home buildings etc., the Committee also reviewed progress of work both in the mofussil and in Bombay City. In view of the additional adult probation work under the Probation of Offenders Act directly managed by the Provincial Association in Bombay City and the Suburban area and in order to provide a local agency of the Managing Committee therein, the Managing Committee of the Provincial Association has appointed a Probation and After-Care Sub-Committee to supervise the work under the Acts and also the management of the After-Care Hostel.

7. The Sixth Juvenile Branch Conference to discuss the problems arising out of the working of the three Acts was held in Bombay in February 1945. All members of the Managing Committee were invited and attendance of mofussil members of the Managing Committee was facilitated by the holding of a meeting of the Managing Committee in Bombay during the time the Conference was in session. The Juvenile Branch Conference was followed by conferences of Superintendents of Certified Schools and of Probation Officers. The members of the District Associations and the Probation Officers had an opportunity to express opinions on certain problems of after-care etc. and to exchange views and had an opportunity also of meeting other social workers from outside their own areas and of visiting local institutions in Bombay and the Suburbs. The Conference was a successful one. A most comprehensive report of the Conference will be found in the Annual Report of the Juvenile Branch for the year 1944-45.

Formation of new District Associations or affiliated Societies or active work started in new areas.

8. The year opened with 9 District Associations functioning actively at Ahmedabad, Surat, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum and Satara. An Association was formed in Nasik in July 1944 and started active work in August 1944, a Probation Officer from the Probation Officers' cadre being sent to work under the newly formed Association. Though Parts II and III of the Bombay Children Act were applied to the municipal boroughs of Broach and Ankleshwar with effect from 1st February 1945, the Broach Association could not start active work as it had hoped to do, as a suitable Probation Officer could not be found. The Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Ahmedabad, continued to be the only Society affiliated to the Provincial Association, under Rule 17 of the Revised Constitution.

9. In the Northern Division the Kaira and Panch Mahals Associations made no progress either in collection of funds or in enrolling new members, in spite of a decision by the Kaira Association to raise a fund for the construction of a Remand

Home building. No Associations have been formed as yet in the Thana and the Bombay Suburban Districts. In the Central Division the Districts of East Khandesh and West Khandesh and in the Southern Division those of Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri were still without Associations also, up to the close of the year under report. Thana has, however, got as far as forming a Sub-Committee to establish an Association as soon as possible. The two Main Railway Lines run through this District, passing through large urban areas; and, taking into consideration the large number of destitute children found on the railway stations in the district and hailing from up-country, it is very desirable that all speed should be made to put the whole of the Bombay Children Act in operation in Thana.

In Dharwar District steps are being taken to start a Remand Home in Rennebennur (a fourth area in the District in which preparations are being made to start active work) for which sufficient funds have been collected. In Bagalkot in the District of Bijapur and in Pandharpur in the district of Sholapur, endeavours were made to rouse social consciousness and to publicise the importance of local Remand Homes and full time Probation Officers. Recently a Probation Officer has been sanctioned to work under the Sholapur Association at Pandharpur but before more can be done at Bagalkot, the Bijapur Association will need to intensify its propoganda, while the same Association needs still to develop and consolidate its work in Bijapur proper also, the Association being as yet in its early days.

SCOPE OF WORK UNDER THE THREE ACTS AND AID TO RELEASED PRISONERS.

Work under the Bombay Children Act, 1924.

10. A statement showing the work of the District Associations under the Bombay Children Act is given at Appendix III. All nine full-fledged Associations maintain Remand Homes providing places of safety in which children can be kept and observed while their cases are being disposed of by the Juvenile Courts. The Dharwar Association has two such Remand Homes, not at the headquarters town of Dharwar but at the more important taluka towns of Hubli and Gadag. Probation Officers make inquiries about children dealt with by a Juvenile Court and supply to it information about the home conditions, the relatives, the mental and physical condition of the child itself and any other helpful and necessary information about the child whose case the court has to decide. In addition to these duties Probation Officers have to help and befriend children who are released to live with their guardians under order of Juvenile Courts and have been placed under their supervision. This function of the District Associations is a vitally important part of their work as it has a constructive value. Bad and immoral surroundings and companionship, bad homes, unsympathetic guardians, uncongenial conditions at school or at places of employment:—these and many other factors unsettle children and a Probation Officer has to endeavour to find out exactly what has been amiss in the past of a child, coming under his care, and to do his best to set matters right accordingly. Work for girls is particularly difficult. Of the Probation Officers in the mofussil only one is a woman so that men Probation Officers have to deal with the girls' cases as a general rule. In Poona, Miss M. K. Davis, M.B.E., Warden, Mahila Seva Gram, an institution which besides other assistance that it gives for work under the Children Act supplies a much-felt want for girls on remand, has been particularly helpful in supplying information regarding girls dealt with by the Juvenile Court. As girls have usually to be remanded to places other than local Remand Homes, it

is difficult for local Probation Officers to study their cases properly and the need of either women Probation Officers or some other voluntary women social workers to help the local Associations in dealing with the cases of girls is, therefore, a very pressing one.

11. Appendix III also shows the number of children awaiting vacancies in Certified Schools but detained in Remand Homes. It shows, too, the number of children committed to the District Association on "fit person" basis, as constant and close supervision of a Probation Officer is necessary for them, but they have not been found to require committal to Certified Schools. The average number of children housed in some Remand Homes has been quite big and the need for trained staff for managing these Homes is becoming more urgent. The Poona Association has made a beginning in arranging for elementary mental tests of children on remand and it is hoped that other District Associations will strive to do as much as possible in this direction. The Poona Association which at present has a hired building for its Remand Home, has been planning to construct a Remand Home building of its own and the scheme has been making satisfactory progress under the Association's able Chairman, Miss E. A. Gordon, and funds are being collected for the purpose.

12. Reviewing work, it has been very encouraging to note that a larger number of children has been saved from destitution or uncongenial environments in three towns of the Province. The number of juvenile court cases in Hubli proper rose from 81 in 1943-44 to 251 in the year under report, while in Bijapur, the number rose from 119 to 176 and in Belgaum from 112 to 156. A large majority of children placed before the juvenile courts at the places mentioned above were brought under section 7 of the Bombay Children Act, so that the figures indicate a considerable increase in activity under the protective and preventive provisions of this legislation for the rescue and welfare of waifs and strays of Society. Figures of other Associations, however, show a decrease. Decrease in the case of Poona was due to congestion in the Remand Home while in Sholapur, it was due in large parts to unavoidably frequent changes of Probation Officers. In other places also decrease was mainly due to changes of Probation Officers, on account of resignation and for other reasons; for example a Probation Officer being sent for training. Except in Poona and Hubli, police co-operation in respect of children taken charge of under Part II of the Bombay Children Act could still be greatly improved; and Probation Officers have themselves to round up children, whenever possible.

The Poona Association is still far in the lead, in the mofussil, in dealing with girls requiring protection under the Children Act. It is, however, gratifying to note that in Hubli proper the number of cases of girls dealt with rose to 47 during the year and this can be attributed partly to the appointment of a lady Probation Officer and partly to increased police co-operation. It is hoped that, in future, District Associations will try to give protection to as many children as possible, either by direct action or with increased police co-operation. With the deputation of trained Probation Officers from the Juvenile Branch to Associations in the mofussil, the standard of Juvenile Court work has shown marked improvement and it is hoped that in course of time, the Probation Officers will come to be regarded as a very vital asset of the machinery of the Juvenile Court.

Action taken under Part III of the Bombay Children Act in the mofussil continues to be practically nil.

13. The figures of juvenile probation work are given in column 10 of Appendix III. It is noticeable that the number of children in respect of whom orders for supervision at home rather than committal to an institution were passed, formed a large proportion of the total number of Juvenile Court cases in Ahmedabad and Surat. This is due to lack of a major Certified School in Gujerat. Though it may be possible to send away children to institutions situated in other areas, to do so is not always in the interest of the children as they often lose contact with their relatives and get accustomed to surroundings markedly different from those of their own parts of the country, resulting in their final rehabilitation being rendered more difficult. There is undoubtedly a need for more major Certified Schools and it is hoped that in the post war reconstruction schemes it will be possible to meet this need and that of better and more attractive Remand Homes with Probation Officers' quarters situated on the premises, also. Congestion in the existing Certified Schools will, to a certain extent, be relieved with the starting of the newly sanctioned Certified Schools at Jambul (Thana) and Malsiras (Sholapur) for boys and a Certified School for girls proposed to be established at Nanded near Poona.

On account of the regular and early reviewing by the License Sub-Committees or the Visiting Committees of cases of children proposed to be released on license from the Certified Schools, it has been possible for reasonably adequate inquiries to be made in the cases of most children requiring rehabilitation on discharge from the Certified Schools. Such inquiries are facilitated also by the Probation Officers of the District Associations. More information regarding after-care of Certified Schools and Borstal School licensees is given in sub-paragraph of paragraph 21 and paragraphs 22 to 24 of this report.

Work under the Borstal Schools Act.

14. There is no provision, at present, for inquiries in cases of young offenders proposed to be committed to Borstal School and the courts have no other information regarding these offenders than that which they obtain through the Police and guardians of the alleged offenders. With the application of the Probation of Offenders Act it has been possible to arrange for inquiries, in areas where the Act has been made applicable, in cases of offenders of the Borstal School age. The need for adequate inquiries in cases of lads proposed to be committed to the Borstal School has not been sufficiently realised by Magistrates and a circular to impress on them the necessity for preliminary inquiries was under consideration by Government, during the year, and has in fact been issued in June 1945. Young offenders, who can be dealt with under supervision under the Probation of Offenders Act should not be sent to Borstal School as the latter course not only throws unnecessary expenditure on Government, but it can very easily do more harm than good to a lad who may not need or may not be suitable for institutional training.

15. Appendix V will show that out of the 146 lads released on license during the year, 113 were released to this Province and 33 outside the Province. The number of lads released during the year to districts which have no full fledged associations and to areas outside the Province, was 53. This total unfortunately includes a large number of cases in which arrangements for proper pre-license inquiries or after-care were far from satisfactory. A suggestion has been made to the Provincial Association to appoint stipendiary Probation Officers for work to be done in rural areas in respect of pre-license inquiries and after-care of licensees released from institutions. A widely flung net of probation arrangements for preliminary inquiries and for after-care guidance is essential if the work under the three Acts

is to be done really satisfactorily. Associations with stipendiary Probation Officers have to be established in those districts where none exist and Voluntary Probation Officers with honorarium have to be impanelled where regular machinery is not possible. It is unfortunately probably true however that return of normal conditions at least (with no doubt still further time thereafter) will be required before all these needs can be fulfilled.

Work under the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, 1938.

16. Appendix IV shows the work of the District Associations and of the Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Ahmedabad, under the Act. At the beginning of the year the Act was in operation in 16 areas in six districts and orders regarding application to additional eleven areas in 7 districts were received from Government soon after the close of the year. The areas in which the Act was in force on 15th May 1945 are given below :—

Municipal Boroughs.

1. Ahmedabad,
2. Poona City,
3. Poona Suburban,
4. Sholapur,
5. Dharwar,
6. Hubli,
7. Belgaum.

Cantonments.

1. Ahmedabad,
2. Poona,
3. Kirkee,
4. Belgaum.

} With effect from 29th September 1941.

1. Bombay City,
2. Bandra,
3. Parle-Andheri,
4. Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipal district,
5. Kuria.

} With effect from 1st April 1944.

1. The Municipal limits of Gadag-Betgeri in the Dharwar district
2. The area comprising the Settlements and Free-Colonies of Naroda, (Ahmedabad district) and Mundwa (Poona district) and Sholapur and the villages of Naroda and Mundwa.

} With effect from 1st May 1945.

1. Bijapur Municipal Borough,
2. Ahmednagar Municipal Borough and Ahmednagar Cantonment
3. Surat Municipal Borough,
4. Rander Municipal district.

} With effect from 15th May 1945.

17. The work under the Probation of Offenders Act during the early part of the year did not make much headway in the mofussil but since the issue of a circular by Government in November 1944, stressing the need for organised work, the situation has shown a tendency to improve. In Bombay City the progress is very satisfactory and the Provincial Association which is directly managing the work in Bombay City and the suburban areas, has detailed three additional Probation Officers for this work. The Chief Presidency Magistrate has kindly placed a room in the Esplanade Court Buildings at the disposal of the Probation Officers, for use as an office.

Instructions have been issued for the formation of Probation Committees in the districts and the Committees in addition to the supervision of the work of the Probation Officers under the Act have been asked to review, from time to time, the arrangements made for the enforcement of the Act and to make suggestions, if any, for further improvements to the Secretary, Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association, Poona.

18. The work under the Probation of Offenders Act consists of preliminary inquiries by Probation Officers in cases of alleged offenders who are proposed to be given the benefit of the provisions of the Act and the supervision of those offenders who are placed under the supervision of Probation Officers by orders of the Courts. A Probation Officer is required to make a report every month to the court concerned regarding the progress and conduct of probationers placed under his supervision and a copy of the monthly report submitted by the Probation Officer is sent to the office of the Secretary, Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association, Poona, where it is scrutinized and instructions to the Probation Officer concerned are issued where necessary.

19. With closer and more frequent contacts made by the Probation Officers with the Courts and with the public, the Probation Officers will be able to obtain the support of the public and gain the confidence of the authorities, and this will result in a greater number of cases being entrusted to the Probation Officers either for inquiries or for supervision, and in a better understanding of the role which the Probation Officers have to fill. Magistrates are reluctant to send young offenders to prison for first offences and, with the facilities provided by the Provincial Association for adult probation work, they should now be more willing to place offenders under the supervision of Probation Officers rather than allow them to return to their old environments (in which they have already gone astray) without any friendly guidance for the future.

Aid to released prisoners.

20. Mention was made in the last report of the jail authorities having agreed to give to the Probation Officers necessary intimation about prisoners to be released, one month prior to their due date of release, so that the Probation Officers could interview the prisoners and make suitable plans for their return home and for their employment etc. Efforts were made by the Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Ahmedabad and the District Associations of Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum to interview prisoners to be discharged from jail but, in fact, very few were willing to be helped by the Associations. Prisoners are usually suspicious of any endeavours made to help them after discharge. It is however hoped that when the functions of the Probation Officers in this respect become more widely known through their contact with the public in the courts and through their visits to prisons, confidence in them will grow so that more prisoners will be willing to be helped and will in fact welcome assistance in future. In any case attention that can be given to this field of work cannot be as adequate as would be desired for some time more as the existing staff of Probation Officers already have their hands more than full with work under the Bombay Children and other Acts. Increase in staff and more experience are required for better development of all branches of Probation and After-Care activity.

Licensees released during 1944-45 and analysis of after-care work in 1944-45.

21. Pre-license inquiries in cases of lads and children, to be released on license from the Borstal School and the Certified Schools, are made by the office of the Secretary, Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association. Inquiries in respect of prospective licensees residing in the areas in which District Associations are doing active work are made by the stipendiary Probation Officers of the Associations, while in other cases, where no such machinery has been established,

the necessary inquiries have to be made through the Revenue and Police authorities. Inquiries in the city of Bombay are made by the Probation Officers of the Provincial Association. Where it is a matter of inquiry in a rural area a letter explaining the nature of inquiries to be made is sent to the authorities requesting them at the same time to find out any one, either man or woman, who would be willing to act as Probation Officer. Circulars explaining the nature of their duties as Probation Officers are supplied, also, to the prospective voluntary Probation Officers. When a release on license is made the Probation Officer is naturally informed of it and he or she is requested to keep the office of the Secretary, Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association, Poona, supplied with information about the progress and conduct of the licensee, such information usually being embodied (or such is the intention) in a regular monthly report from the Probation Officer to this office. In spite of repeated instructions, however, the reports that are received, specially from voluntary Probation Officers, are irregular and very often meagre, rarely giving a sufficiently clear picture of the licensee's well-being and progress.

The following observations made in the last report on the importance of after-care will bear repetition.

"The principle underlying after-care is helpful supervision and guidance. There are many lads on whom these influences applied at the time when they are brought in contact with conditions of life outside the institution, exercise a very beneficial effect. Such lads, often without friends or helpful relatives of their own, more often with former friends of a degraded type, and who on leaving the institutions would otherwise be deprived of any kind of beneficial influence, find in the Probation Officers some one who will give a helping hand to lift them out of adverse conditions constituting a temptation to revert to anti-social acts. The Probation Officers assist the licensees, placed under their supervision, to find employment. They persuade the spendthrift to open accounts in savings banks. They put the lads into touch with persons and institutions where healthy influences can be brought to bear on them. They see whether anything can be done to improve conditions in bad homes which are breeding grounds of child offenders. So comprehensive is the scope of help that a Probation Officer can extend towards his probationers or licensees that in many cases these seek the friendly help of a Probation Officer even after their license period has expired; and the Probation Officer's advice continues to carry weight though there may be no obligation on the part of the licensee to follow it.

It need hardly be emphasized that genuine after-care is not a matter of casual relief in the form of money or kind or mere surveillance; but it aims at befriending and giving help and guidance to those who would otherwise be without resources in the difficult aim of obtaining a good start in life. The better the after-care and the more intensive it is, the more must the incidence of crime decrease."

22. The distribution of licensees released during the year is given in Appendix and information regarding licensees supervised during the last three years is given in Appendix VI. At the beginning of the year there were 325 licensees under supervision, to which 382 cases of licensees released during the year were added thus making a total of 707 young persons dealt with during the year. The corresponding figures for the last year were 298, 411 and 710 respectively. As compared with last year, the number of Borstal School lads released on license has decreased by 46, whereas the number of Certified School children has increased by about 17. The total number supervised has, however, remained more or less the same, the

small increase that there has been, being due to the long periods of supervision remaining in some cases of the Certified School Children, who are released early owing to improved home conditions; and this is reflected in the figures of licensees from Certified Schools.

23. The following figures show the distribution of work of supervision among paid and honorary workers and the number of lads released also in the last five years :—

	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
1. No. supervised by paid Probation Officers	203	265	332	400	463*
2. No. supervised by voluntary Probation Officers :—					
(a) By officials	57	104	74	98	74
(b) By non-officials	197	152	252	212	170
Total of column (2)	254	256	326	310	244
Grand Total	457	521	658	710	707

* Includes more than 40 cases which were supervised by staff of Certified Schools.

24. Figures showing successes and failures in respect of Borstal School and Certified Schools licensees are given below :—

	Borstal School.	Certified Schools.
1. Terminated with success	107	135
2. Doubtful	8	10
3. Died	2	1
4. Period remitted on account of admission in various branches of the Army	4	8
5. Closed as failures :—		
(a) Sent to Borstal School	3	2
(b) Sent back to Certified Schools ... ..	.....	6
(c) Sent to jail	6	1
(d) Abandoned as failure	9	23
(e) Still absconding on 31st March 1945	32	48
(f) Pending before the Investigating Committee	1	.....
Total of (5)	51	80
6. Total number of cases closed	172	234

The percentage of failure in respect of cases dealt with in respect of Borstal School and Certified Schools licensees works out at 29·6 and 34·2 respectively. The percentages of the previous two years were 24·9 and 27·2 (for 1943-44) and 22·0 and 27·9 (for 1942-43) respectively. The percentage of failures has slightly increased this year. This increase in percentages of failure is due to the large number of abscondings. Lads released to rural areas often migrate to cities or towns in hope of better wages as they are under the impression that they can easily obtain money in large cities. Another factor responsible for more failures is the impatience of

some licensees who, inspite of assurances, are eager to run away to their native places to find their guardians or relatives with whom they may not have corresponded for a long while. The unsettled conditions of the present day, together with inadequate numbers of paid Probation Officers, especially, to deal with the increasing burden of work on them, have been contributing factors also.

25. A few examples of after-care cases are given below to illustrate the work of the Probation Officers and the difficulties they encounter in their work:—

(a) *An instance of attempt at evasion of supervision.*—A boy named B was released from the David Sassoon Industrial School early in 1944 to live with his elder brother in a little village in Satara District under the supervision of a voluntary Probation Officer. The boy had originally been committed for theft. His conduct and progress in school and his record there had been really good. On release he went to work on his brother's lands. For 4 or 5 months all went well—then the Probation Officer reported that the boy had gone to Bombay, without permission, to another brother of his. Fortunately the address at Bombay was given by the voluntary Probation Officer. The Probation Officer, Bombay, was written to, therefore, asked to trace the boy at the new address. The boy's place of residence was traced, with some difficulty, and the boy placed under supervision. Within a month the boy again changed his place of residence and went to live in another part of Bombay without letting his Probation Officer know. Enquiries were then made at the boy's native place and the new Bombay address was again secured through the voluntary Probation Officer so that the Probation Officer, Bombay, could retrace the boy's path when he was again placed under supervision and warned. Three months passed and he was fairly satisfactorily after which the boy gave up work and left Bombay without permission. By the time enquiries could be made in Satara District, the boy had again returned to Bombay. Finally the boy's licence was revoked and he was readmitted in the school for the remaining period of his detention. This case serves to show the patience necessary in after-care. In this case, luckily the voluntary Probation Officer was a prompt and responsible type of person who immediately answered queries and letters, otherwise no trace of the boy could ever have been found.

(b) *Help given to a girl in spite of obstructions by her relatives.*—D, a girl from one of the larger girls' Certified Schools, had been admitted on remand as she had attempted to commit suicide. Enquiries revealed that her father was dead, and her mother (a very attractive woman physically) was in the keeping of a man who belonged to a lower caste. The girl's marriage had first been arranged with a good type of young man, but the mother was trying to break the match, and to arrange an unsuitable but more financially advantageous one. It had been on account of these disputes that the girl had tried to commit suicide. Though being sent to an institution, she obtained the security she needed. Detailed inquiries were made regarding the apparently desirable young man she had first wished to marry. She was married to him and released on licence. Her progress on licence was perfectly satisfactory and the case was closed as successful.

(c) *A disappointing case.*—A, a Naidu boy, was released from the Borstal School, Dharwar, where he had been sent for theft to the After-Care Hostel, Hubli, where his relatives could not be traced. The lad was ill for quite a long time, and good care was taken of him. Finally when he recovered he was found some work to do. The lad was physically defective as well, since his hands were webbed and the web separated. Before more could be done to assist this lad he absconded where only one day remained before the expiry of his period.

(d) *An unsatisfactory home.*—K, a Muslim boy from the Chembur Home, was released to the care of his parents for continuing his schooling. The boy had been committed to the Home, his own having been broken up and being unsuitable to his continuance in it. The father and mother had separated, the conduct of the latter at the time being of a somewhat dubious character. The parents took no notice of their offspring for a number of years, after which they became reconciled and started to live together again and made reasonably decent home for their children of whom they had five. On the assumption that normal home surroundings would help him, K was released to his parents in Bombay, under the supervision of a Probation Officer. For 3 months, he attended school. He started attending a tailoring class and night school for learning English. Later he stopped learning tailoring and took to wandering about. The mother fell ill, the father used to be out at work the whole day and the boy started committing small thefts. At last, the parents reported to the Probation Officer, that the boy did not want to stay with them. Finally the boy was produced before the juvenile Court and committed to another Certified School as the remaining period was very short and he was only 13 or 14 years old. In this case the boy appears to have failed for lack of enough attention from his mother and father, and all the efforts of the Probation Officer did not avail to make up the deficiency.

(e) *Unco-operative parent.*—Y, a young and intelligent Brahmin boy, 10 or 11 years of age, was released from one of the Bombay Certified Schools to live with his mother and to continue his schooling. Until the boy was released, the mother had been reasonably co-operative and polite also in her dealings with the Probation Officers. For nearly a year after the boy's release matters went well. Although the home conditions were not very satisfactory, the mother did her best to take proper care of the boy. Then the mother quarrelled with a gentleman she said was her brother, but who was really not related to her. She moved to a house further away from the boy's school. Gradually the boy's visits to the Probation Officer decreased and finally stopped. Meanwhile 2 changes of Probation Officers took place. Quite suddenly the boy left school and started work when he was too young for it, and should with advantage have continued at school. The mother was asked to put the boy back to school but she refused to do so. In all her contacts with the Probation Officer in the last six months she consistently abused the Probation Officer, whenever he visited the home and warnings had no effect on her. On the contrary she deliberately encouraged the boy to disobey his Probation Officer. Finally the boy had for his own good to be removed from her care and readmitted to school.

(f) *A successful case of sending a boy on licence to another Province.*—A 15 years old Hindu boy was committed as a destitute to a Bombay Institution as he was found wandering about without proper guardians. Enquiries revealed that he had parents who were eager to take charge of him. At first the boy was not keen to go home; in the end he was however persuaded to go back to his father on licence under the supervision of a Probation Officer. During a licence period of over 2 years the Probation Officer faithfully reported on his case, and that the boy was behaving exceptionally well. He got work as a carpenter, starting as an apprentice. He persevered in his work and helped his family who were poor, never once "breaking down" or showing any irresponsible tendency. One occasion there was, when he had gone to pay a visit to his uncle without informing his Probation Officer, but that was only for 2 days, after which he returned and resumed work again. This case is a good illustration of how responsibility can sometimes be of great help to a lad.

After-Care Hostels.

26. The four hostels, at Ahmedabad (run by the District Association, Ahmedabad Bombay (run by the Provincial Association), Poona and Hubli, run by the respective Associations, admit Borstal and Certified Schools licensees while the Home of Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Ahmedabad, with residential quarters for Probation Officer, admits Borstal lads and also adults dealt with under the Probation of Offenders Act or prisoners discharged from jail. In addition to these the Sheppard After-Care Association Hostel, Bombay, admits discharged David Sassoon Industrial School and Chembur Children's Home boys and the Yeravda Industrial School Hostel annexe is intended for the boys of the school released on license and goes to work either in the Kirkee factories or neighbouring places of employment.

27. About 129 boys were newly admitted in these hostels during the year compared to 153 newly admitted last year. Of the 162 inmates altogether including those newly admitted who resided in the Hostels during the year (including 50 residence at the beginning of the year and excluding 21 sent to the Sheppard After-Care Association Hostel on expiry of their detention period), 63 completed their license period successfully or were transferred to other places, 58 proved failures and the remaining 41 continued under supervision on license. The corresponding figures last year were 75, 32 and 54 respectively. More boys could not be released to hostels during the year on account of overcrowding in the Bombay Hostels and lack of accommodation in the districts. The Hostels in the mofussil still require to be developed and new ones established, though most of the lads sent to hostels have been hitherto absorbed by the Bombay and Poona Hostels. Hostel management has proved a responsibility very difficult to carry out successfully, both in the case of the Provincial Association as well as that of the District Associations, as the disappointing figures of failures in after-care hostels indicate. Particular efforts are being made to improve the management of the Provincial Association's After-Care Hostel at Matunga.

The proposed after-care hostel at Dohad in the District of Panch Mahals could not be started as no suitable building could be found, one which had been discovered with considerable difficulty, being found finally to be unsuitable for the requirements of an after-care hostel, as the Association would have been involved in too great expense in putting the premises into proper order.

Investigating Committee.

28. The Investigating Committee, meeting in Poona, considers cases of Borstal licensees who have committed breaches of license conditions either by leaving the places or residence (in which by license they have been permitted to reside) or by committing fresh offences or by bad behaviour at home. The Committee met 11 times during the year and considered 22 cases as compared with 13 meetings and 25 cases during the last year.

Of the 22 lads placed before the Investigating Committee fifteen had been arrested for fresh offences, 4 for absconding and the licenses of 3 were revoked for bad behaviour either at home or in the hostel.

29. Some cases of lads who had joined the Forces and had subsequently absconded and of those whose remaining period of license was very short and who had been sentenced to long periods of imprisonment were recommended, direct to the Inspector General of Prisons, to be abandoned as failures, as these lads, even if they were traced and dealt with under the Borstal Schools Act, were not likely to be benefited by further Borstal training or by the supervision of a Probation Officer.

Finance.

30. The statement of accounts of the Association is given in Appendix VII. Of the total receipts of about Rs. 33,383, Rs. 32,800 were received from Government's grant-in-aid. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 32,730 as compared with Rs. 20,880 of the last year. The increase was due to the cost on account of the salary of the newly appointed three Probation Officers in Bombay and of one appointed to work under the Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Ahmedabad; leave salary and pension contributions of a larger number of Probation Officers; increase in the rates of the dearness allowance, etc.

Endeavours to collect funds through a direct approach to the public have not been made as yet but the Provincial Association has carried on propaganda through the Press regarding the work the Association is doing and the needs of the Association, and proposals to conduct more intensive propaganda through various sources are still under consideration.

Unfortunately an application to the All India Radio to allow the Secretary of the Association to give a broadcast from Bombay on the aims and objects of the Association and on its activities also (the script of the proposed broadcast having been sent to the A.I.R. authorities when the application to them was made) proved unsuccessful.

31. Information regarding the financial condition of most of the District Associations for the year 1944-45 is not available at the time of writing this report but from the reports received during the course of the year regarding their financial condition it would appear that the financial condition of the Dharwar, Poona, Bijapur and Belgaum Associations is satisfactory. The Ahmednagar and Satara Associations have been finding it difficult to meet their current expenses.

32. The volume of work under the Bombay Children Act of most of the District Associations has increased and they are finding it difficult to spare their present Probation Officers for other work. They have been finding it difficult also to meet the expenses of Probation Officers required for work under the Probation of Offenders Act, and they have requested the Provincial Association to pay increased grants-in-aid to them. The problem of destitution and juvenile delinquency is now not only a problem peculiar to larger cities but is becoming more marked in smaller urban areas, also. During the year, in a town of 40,000 inhabitants, about 127 children were dealt with under Part II of the Bombay Children Act, and, taking this fact into consideration, it may be presumed that there are tremendous potentialities for protective and preventive work under the Bombay Children Act, even in areas in which the District Associations are already working. Money is needed to develop work and maintain it on a sound level. The Managing Committee of the Provincial Association, therefore, appeals to all charitably minded citizens of the Province each to contribute even a little to meet the expenses of Associations which are striving to do valuable social work. Help has been received by the District Associations through donations from individuals, but larger membership of the Associations will not only ensure a regular income for them, but will enable the Associations to make their work known to a larger section of the public.

Help received during the year.

33. The following organisations in addition to supervising licensees have also assisted in pre-license inquiries. They have also admitted destitute lads in local

homes or arranged for their board and lodging, wherever such facilities could conveniently be provided.

1. The Karachi Children's Welfare Society,
2. The U. P. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society,
3. The Bengal After-Care Association,
4. The Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society,
5. The Delhi Children's Aid Society,
6. The Punjab Children's Aid Society.

The Bombay Provincial Association's thanks are due to these organisations in other Provinces.

34. The Managing Committee takes this opportunity to thank the Honorary Secretaries of the District Associations and the Honorary General Secretary of the Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Ahmedabad, and other workers, many of whom have devoted much valuable time to the management of these institutions with a view to furthering the objects of the Bombay Children Act and of social legislation. They also take this opportunity to acknowledge with thanks the services rendered by the authorities of the Certified Schools, who supervise licensees from their schools and the many voluntary Probation Officers scattered throughout the Province.

Conclusion.

35. The Provincial Association and its affiliated bodies have every reason to feel that they are making progress in the field of social work; but much remains to be done. Personnel, adequate in strength and properly trained, to cope with the increase in after-care work; establishment of after-care organisations in the districts with suitable arrangements in rural areas; official as well as public and civic co-operation. All these are necessary for a proper expansion of work which embraces care and supervision of adults as well as juveniles. The Managing Committee hopes for assistance from employers of labour for opening up for the employment of licensees, and from the public, for appreciation of the Association's aims and objects, and for generous support to establish its financial stability.

(Signed) T. E. STREATFIELD,
Secretary.

(Signed) S. RANGNEKAR,
President.

APPENDIX I.

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Province Probation And After-Care Association held in Bombay on the 30th November 1944.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association was held in the Committee Room of the Secretariat, Bombay, on 30th November 1944 at 6 p.m. under the chairmanship of the President of the Association, Sir S. Rangnekar. The following members were present—

1. Sir S. Rangnekar, (President),
2. Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tyabji, (Bombay),
3. Miss E. A. Gordon, (Poona),
4. Miss N. R. Dongre, (Bombay),
5. Sir H. P. Dastur, Kt., O.B.E., (Bombay),
6. Sir Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Kt., J.P., (Bombay),
7. Mr. H. E. Butler, O.B.E., I.P., J.P., Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
8. Mr. T. M. Chokshi, (Broach),
9. Rao Bahadur B. J. G. Shastri, (Surat).
10. Mr. V. M. Kulkarni, (Nasik).
11. Mr. P. W. Velkar, (Poona),
12. Diwan Bahadur N. C. Limaye, C.B.E., LL.B., (Sholapur),
13. Rao Bahadur Sardar R. R. Panditrao, (Satara),
14. Rao Saheb R. D. Mule, (Sholapur),
15. Mr. R. S. Deshpande, (Bijapur),
16. Mr. N. I. Chimade, (Belgaum).
17. Mr. A. K. Khan, Secretary & Chief Inspector of Certified Schools,
18. Miss A. Kulkarni, Assistant Secretary and Inspector of Certified Schools.

Apologies for absence from Mrs. T. M. Premchand, Sir V. N. Chandavarkar, Dr. J. F. Bulsara (Bombay) and Mr. E. D. Nagarwala (Ahmednagar) were placed before the meeting but those from Sir M. I. Kadri and Sheth Maneklal Manilal Ranchhoddas (Ahmedabad) could not be placed before the meeting as they were received after the 30th November 1944.

The President, Sir S. Rangnekar, in opening the first meeting pointed out that this was the third Annual Meeting under the Revised Constitution; the first was held in January 1943 and the second in November 1943 of the same year. He further said that during the two years viz. 1943 and 1944 the Association had gradually consolidated its work under the Bombay Children Act and the Borstal Schools Act and had extended its activities in respect of organized work under the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act and aid to released prisoners. The meetings of the Managing Committee of the Association were held regularly during the year and these meetings were usually well attended and recently by a fairly large number of representatives of the District Associations. This regular attendance of meetings by the representatives of the Associations enables them (representatives) to place their points of view before the Managing Committee and also facilitates exchange of views among one another and the Provincial Association was able to give the District Association better guidance and where necessary to control the latter.

He also referred to the increased financial support given by the Provincial Association to the District Associations and the affiliated body. This increased help comprised travelling allowance to members of the Managing Committee, leave salary and pension contributions and also difference on account of the enhanced salaries of the Probation Officers deputed from the Probation Officers' cadre. The Provincial Association also gave supplementary grants to those Associations whose financial condition was not satisfactory.

In reviewing the work of the Association during the year, the President pointed out that due to present day conditions more districts had not applied for the extension of all parts of the Bombay Children Act. In the course of this year, Nasik had formed an Association with a Remand Home and a Probation Officer and the Act was in full operation there and Broach was ready to commence work as soon as Government orders applying the Act were received. Thus there were 10 full fledged Associations outside Bombay City. The Probation of Offenders Act was in force in 11 areas in five districts and work under the Act in Bombay City and Suburban District (directly managed by the Provincial Association) though started recently showed signs of rapid growth. Thus the scope of work of the Association had considerably widened. There was still room, however, for more organized methods; much headway had to be made; our staff of trained social workers was inadequate and local co-operation in the districts was not very effective. It was, however, a matter of gratification that a good beginning had been made, and the future was full of promise.

Regarding arrangements for work in the Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District in respect of after-care of Certified Schools and Borstal School licensees and the work under the Probation of Offenders Act, he pointed out that no society had so far agreed to take up the above work which was now being directly managed by the Provincial Association and the negotiations with local bodies in the matter came to nothing. However, the Provincial Association was directly managing the work in Bombay and it was satisfactory to note that most of the licensees released to Bombay had been well employed and the position in this area regarding after-care was not unsatisfactory. He also drew attention to the increase in the number of licensees under supervision during the year under report.

The Propaganda and the Employment Committee, he said, had prepared the necessary material regarding the work of the Association and the same was, through the kind efforts of the Direct Information, Bombay, published by some papers and some other papers have given prominence to the work of the Association in the columns of their periodicals. He also informed the Members that efforts were being made to broadcast talks from the Bombay station of the All India Radio. Committee had also written letters to various employers of labour requesting them to consider the needs of the Association regarding different employments in which the boys could be engaged. It was to be regretted that the pamphlet which the Committee was proposing to publish on behalf of the Association could not be prepared on account of the present shortage of paper. He, however, appealed to the members of this Committee to devise ways and means of making personal appeals for funds to the various institutions and the charitably minded citizens of the Bombay City.

In concluding his remarks he said that it was his firm conviction that there was no more effective machinery for the prevention of crime—adult or juvenile—than the Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association (including the District Associations and its affiliated bodies). The machinery, however, required oil and the Association must have adequate funds if it has to do its work satisfactorily and extend the scope of its activities. At present most of the expenditure of the Association was met by grants from Government and public support was deplorably meagre. He said, that the local bodies should realise their obligations of giving increased financial support to the District Associations as the work of the latter was also a civic duty and as this kind of work contributed to the general social health and happiness of the civic population.

He further said that there was a considerable increase in the work of the Association. A number of questions were considered by the Managing Committee but all this could not have been accomplished without the work done by the Secretary. He expressed appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. T. E. Streetfield and Mr. Khan and desired to thank them on his own behalf and on behalf of the Association.

Rao Saheb Mule then pointed out some of the difficulties of the District Associations.

The business before the meeting as set out in the agenda was then proceeded with:—

Item No. 1.—On a motion from the Chair, the minutes of the last Annual General Meeting held on 19th November 1943 were confirmed.

Item No. 2.—Mr. T. M. Chokshi proposed and Rao Saheb R. D. Mule seconded a resolution to the effect that Mr. O. H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, be elected as Vice-President of the Association for the ensuing year. The resolution was passed.

Item No. 3.—Rao Saheb R. D. Mule seconded by Rao Bahadur Sardar R. R. Panditrao proposed a resolution to the effect that the following six members be elected to serve on the Managing Committee of the Provincial Association under rule 11 (2) (c) of the Revised Rules for the ensuing year.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Mrs. T. M. Premchand, | 4. Sir Ishwardas Lukhmidas, |
| 2. Miss N. R. Dongre, | 5. Mr. C. Twynam, |
| 3. Sir V. N. Chandavarkar, | 6. Dr. J. F. Bulsara. |

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Item No. 4.—As proposed by Rao Saheb R. D. Mule and seconded by Mr. N. I. Chimade, a resolution was passed re-electing Sir H. P. Dastur as the Honorary Treasurer of the Association for the ensuing year.

Item No. 5.—On a motion from the Chair seconded by Mr. N. I. Chimade it was resolved that if the accounts of the Association for 1944-45 were not audited by the Local Fund Accounts Department, the Backward Class Officer should be requested to spare the Auditor of his Department to audit the accounts of the Association.

Item No. 6.—On a motion from Rao Bahadur Sardar R. R. Panditrao seconded by Mr. T. M. Chokshi, a resolution was passed to the effect that the Annual Report of the Association and its meeting held on 1st August 1944 be adopted.

Item No. 7.—On a motion from Mr. T. M. Choksi seconded by Diwan Bahadur N. C. Limaye a resolution was passed to the effect that the representative of the District Probation and After-Care Association, Ahmedabad, on the Managing Committee of the Provincial Association, should be requested to serve on the Managing Committee of the Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Ahmedabad as a nominee of the Managing Committee of the Provincial Association.

The Meeting recorded appreciation of the help rendered by Dr. B. R. Shah, M.B., B.S., of the Edward Memorial Hospital to the After-Care Hostel, Bombay, and requested the Secretary to convey the thanks of the Association to the voluntary assistance rendered by him.

Dewan Bahadur Limaye proposed a vote of thanks to the President. The Secretary seconded the resolution pointing out how the Association was fortunate in having Sir S. Rangnekar to guide its deliberations. The resolution was carried with acclamation and the meeting terminated.

(Signed) A. K. KHAN,
Secretary.

(Signed) S. RANGNEKAR,
President.

APPENDIX II.

List of members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association for the year 1944-45.

President.

Sir S. Rangnekar.

Ex-officio members as per rule 11 (2) (a) of the revised rules.

1. Oscar H. Brown, Esq., Bar-at-Law, O.B.E., J.P.,
2. T. E. Streatfield, Esq., I.C.S., Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, Bombay Province (Secretary),
3. The Inspector-General of Police,
4. The Inspector-General of Prisons,
5. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
6. The Governor, Borstal School, Dharwar.

Non-official members nominated by Government as per rule 11 (2) (b) of the revised rules.

1. Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tyabji, M.L.A.,
2. Lady H. J. Kania,
3. Sir H. P. Dastur, Kt. (Honorary Treasurer),
4. Dewan Bahadur N. C. Limaye, C.B.E., LL.B.,
5. M. C. Benson, Esq., B.A., C.T.

Members elected at the Annual General Meeting under rule 11 (2) (c) of the revised rules.

1. Mrs. Tarabai Maneklal Premchand,
2. Miss N. R. Dongre,
3. Sir V. N. Chandavarkar,
4. Sir Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Kt., J.P.,
5. Mr. C. Twynam of the B.B. & C.I. Railway.
6. Dr. J. F. Bulsara.

Representatives of the District Associations and Affiliated Societies as per rule 11 (2) (d) of the revised rules.

1. Sheth Chandrakant Motilal Jagabhaiwala (District Association, Ahmedabad),
2. Sheth Maneklal Manilal Ranchhodas (Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Ahmedabad),
3. R. N. Dalal, Esq., B.A. (Kaira),
4. T. M. Choksi, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Broach),
5. Rao Bahadur B. J. G. Shastri (Surat),
6. V. M. Kulkarni, Esquire, B.A. (Nasik),
7. Miss E. A. Gordon, M.A. (Poona),
8. E. D. Nagarwala, Esq. (Ahmednagar),
9. Rao Saheb R. D. Mule (Sholapur),
10. R. S. Deshpande, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Bijapur),
11. Rao Saheb G. N. Madiman (Dharwar),
12. N. I. Chimade, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Belgaum),
13. Rao Bahadur R. R. Panditrao (Satara).

APPENDIX III.

State next showing work of the District After-Care Associations under the Bombay Children Act, 1924 for the year 1944-45.

Serial No.	Name of the District Association.	Number of stipendiary Probation Officers.	Number of cases dealt with during the year.			Total number of cases dealt with in 1943-44.	Number on remand on 31st March 1945.	Total number of Juvenile Court cases supervised during the year.	Number of juvenile supervision cases pending on 31st March 1945.	Number of children awaiting vacancies in certified schools and detained in the Remand Home on 31st March 1945.	Number of children committed to District Association on fit person basis and kept in the Remand Home on 31st March 1945.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Ahmedabad	...	160	26	186	229	4	110	46	6	.....
2	Surat	...	125	7	132	195	24	101	25	.....	3
3	Nasik	...	40	...	40	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....
4	Ahmednagar	...	56	8	64	67	7	18	5	1	.....
5	Poona	...	407	94	501	641	43	107	43	11	6
6	Sholapur—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(i) Sholapur	...	249	23	272	403	27	84	22	.....	.....
	(ii) Pandharpur	...	22	...	22	.....	...	1	1	.....	.....
7	Bijapur	...	162	14	176	119	16	36	12	1	5
8	Dharwar—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(i) Dharwar	...	51	5	56	50	...	34	19	.....	.....
	(ii) Hubli	...	193	58	251	81	33	67	41	.....	5
	(iii) Gadag	...	74	14	88	87	8	48	11	.....	.....
	(iv) Ranebennur	...	1	...	1	6	...	4	3	.....	.....
9	Belgaum	...	147	9	156	112	16	84	58	1	.....
10	Satara	...	43	4	47	53	7	31	24	1	.....
Grand Total ...		17	1,730	262	1,992	2,043	186	735	320	21	19

Statement showing work of the District Associations under Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, 1938, for the year 1944—45.

Serial No.	Name of the Association or Society doing work under the Act.	Number of cases of alleged offenders referred for preliminary inquiries.			Number of offenders dealt with under section of the Act.			Sent to Borstal School.	Number disposed of in other ways.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Section 4.	Section 5 (i).	Section 5 (ii).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Ahmedabad Released Prisoners' Aid Society	5	.....	5	.....	1	1	...	1
2	The Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association (in respect of Bombay City and some suburban areas) ...	121	3	124	6	34	42	9	27
3	Poona	8	3	11	.....	8	3	.....	.....
4	Sholapur	35	.....	35	.....	3	3	.....	6
5	Dharwar—								
	(a) Dharwar	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....
	(b) Hubli	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
6	Belgaum	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total ..	176	6	182	6	47	53	11	34

APPENDIX V.

Distribution of juveniles released on license during the year 1944-1945.

Name of the District.	From Borstal School.	From Certified Schools.			Grand Total.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A) BOMBAY PROVINCE.						
1. Bombay City and Suburban District- ...	28	52	15	67	80	15
2. Ahmedabad ...	14	16	1	17	30	1
3. Kaira ...	3	2	...	2	5	...
4. Broach ...	2	2	...	2	4	...
5. Panch Mahals ...	3	...	...	...	3	...
6. Surat ...	1	7	...	7	8	...
7. Thana ...	1	5	...	5	6	...
8. Poona ...	19	58	6	64	77	6
9. East Khandesh ...	4	1	...	1	5	...
10. West Khandesh ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
11. Ahmednagar ...	5	5	...	5	10	...
12. Nasik ...	...	5	...	5	8	...
13. Satara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Sholapur ...	7	11	10	21	18	10
15. Belgaum ...	5	2	...	2	7	...
16. Bijapur ...	1	2	...	2	3	...
17. Dharwar ...	10	10	1	11	20	1
18. Kolaba ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
19. Ratnagiri ...	3	...	...	...	3	...
20. Kanara ...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	113	178	33	211	291	33

(B) SIND PROVINCE.

1. Karachi ...	12	...	...	...	12	...
2. Hyderabad ...	1	...	...	...	1	...

(C) OTHER PROVINCES.

I. Central Provinces.

1. Jubbulpore ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
2. Wardha ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
3. Khandwa (Nimar) ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
4. Akola ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5. Buldana ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
6. Nagpur ...	...	1	...	1	1	...
7. Amraoti ...	...	1	...	1	1	...
8. Raipur ...	...	1	...	1	1	...

Name of the District.	From Borstal School.	From Certified Schools.			Grand Total.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(C) OTHER PROVINCES—contd.						
II. Madras Province.						
1. Madras	...	1	...	1	1	...
2. Malbar	... 1	...	...	...	1	...
3. Kanara	... 2	...	1	1	2	1
4. North Arcot	... ..	1	...	1	1	...
III. United Provinces.						
1. Jaunpur	... 1	...	...	...	1	...
2. Sultanpur	... 1	...	...	...	1	...
3. Faizabad	... 1	...	...	...	1	...
4. Gonda	... ..	1	...	1	1	...
5. Allahabad	... ..	2	...	2	2	...
6. Cawnpur	... ..	3	...	3	3	...
7. Benares	... ..	1	...	1	1	...
IV. Punjab.						
1. Partapgarh	... 1	...	...	...	1	...
V. Bengal.						
1. Calcutta (Howrah)	... 1	...	...	...	1	...
VI. Delhi.						
	... ..	1	...	1	1	...
Total	... 25	14	1	15	39	1
(D) INDIAN STATES.						
1. Baroda	... 1	1	...	1	2	...
2. Mysore	... 1	...	...	...	1	...
3. H. E. H. (Nizam's Dominions)	... 1	4	3	7	5	3
4. Indore	... 1	...	...	...	1	...
5. Gwalior	... ..	1	...	1	1	...
6. Rewa	... 1	...	...	...	1	...
7. Bhor	... 1	...	...	...	1	...
8. Palitana	... 1	...	...	...	1	...
9. Durgapur	... 1	...	...	...	1	...
10. Dhrangadhra	... ..	1	...	1	1	...
Total	... 8	7	3	10	15	3
Grand Total	... 146	199	37	236	345	37

APPENDIX VI.

Comparative return showing Borstal and Certified Schools license work, 1942-1945.

Particulars.	1942-1943.			1943-1944.			1944-1945.			
	Borstal School.	Certified Schools.	Borstal School.	Certified Schools.			Borstal School.	Certified Schools.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Number of persons on license on 1st April ...	115	107	119	162	17	179	122 + 1*	184	19	203 +
2. Number of persons released on license ...	175	261	192 + 1*	199	20	219	146	199	37	236
3. Total number under supervision ...	290	368	311 + 1*	361	37	398	268	383	56	439
4. Number of persons on license on 31st March.	118	177	122 + 1*	184	19	203	96	171	34	205
5. Distribution of persons on license :—										
(i) Bombay Province ...	141	221	159	172	20	192	113	178	33	211
(ii) Sind Province ...	13	2	8	4	...	4	13	...	...	...
(iii) Other Provinces ...	4	23	12	11	...	11	12	14	1	15
(iv) Indian States ...	17	15	13	12	...	12	8	7	3	10
6. Number of persons completing license period :—										
(a) With success ...	119	125	124	114	14	128	107	122	13	135
(c) Died ...	1	2	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	1

(c) Died	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	1
(d) Period remitted on account of Military service	...	9	9	6	4	...	4	4	8	...	8
(e) Failures:—											
(i) Sent back to Borstal School	...	8	2	8	7	...	7	3	2	...	2
(ii) Sent back to Certified Schools	...	...	9	...	6	2	8	...	6	...	4
(iii) Sent to jail	...	5	...	3	2	...	2	6	1	...	1
(iv) Abandoned as failures	...	7	11	19	11	1	12	9+1*	19	4	23
(v) Still absconding on 31st March...	...	15	31	16	23	1	24	32	45	3	48
(vi) Undertrial	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vii) Pending before the Investigating Committee	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total of (e)	...	38	53	47	49	4	53	51	73	7	80
Total persons completing license period	...	172	191	189	177	18	195	172	212	22	234

*A girl released under Section 401, Criminal Procedure Code.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement of Accounts of the Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association for the year 1944-45.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1. Opening Balance—	...	4,616 7 9	1. Pay of the staff of the Secretary (Poona) ...	...	2,502 15 0
			2. Pay of the Bombay Staff	...	8,039 12 0
			3. Travelling Allowance of the staff	...	281 12 0
			4. Travelling Allowance of the Members of the Association.	...	2,007 11 0
			5. Clothing and bedding for Certified School boys	...	717 0 0
			6. Bedding for Borstal School lads	...	391 0 0
			7. After-Care Hostel rent at Bombay	...	618 0 0
			8. After-Care Hostel contingent expenses	...	1,242 4 3
			9. After-Care Hostel dead stock including purchase of a type-writer (Rs. 425) and furniture for Esplanade Court Office	...	705 0 0
			10. After-Care Hostel Telephone charges	...	381 5 0
			11. After-Care Hostel Peon's uniform	...	28 15 6
			12. Secretary's office (Poona) contingent expenses including purchase of furniture	...	1,220 10 6
			13. Leave salary contributions of the Bombay and Poona staff	...	591 4 5
			14. Pension contributions of the Bombay and Poona staff	...	350 5 3
2. Grants-in-aid from Government	...	32,800 0 0			
3. Subscription from members and District Associations and Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Ahmedabad	...	290 0 0			
4. Interest on Government Promissory Notes	...	139 8 0			
5. Interest on current deposits in the Bank of India	...	8 9 0			
6. Miscellaneous receipts	...	144 11 6			

12/1/54
18/1/54
9 (22)

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS EXCISE DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1946-47

CHAPTER I.—ESTABLISHMENT.

1. *Personnel.*—The following officers were in charge of the department during the period shown against their names :—

A. D. Crombie, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., from 1st April 1946 to 31st July 1946, E. M. Gawne, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., from 1st August 1946 to 4th August 1946, A. F. W. Dixon, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., from 5th August 1946 to 20th February 1947, E. Bennett, Esq., I.C.S., from 21st February 1947 to 1st February 1947, A. D. Crombie, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., from 1st March 1947 to 1st March 1947.

2. *Establishment.*—Prohibition was introduced in eight districts of the Province from 1st October 1946 and the posts of three Assistant Commissioners, 19 Inspectors, 21 Assistant Inspectors, 204 Sub-Inspectors, 6 upper division clerks, 76 lower division clerks, 145 petty officers and 964 peons, were abolished with effect from that date. The enforcement of Prohibition was entrusted to the Excise Department in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Chitapur and Cuddapah, and to the Police Department in the districts of Bellary, North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore. Details of the staff employed in the Excise Prohibition districts are given in the chapter on "Prohibition". The number of Excise subdivisions was reduced from eight to five from 1st October 1946. Each subdivision continued to have a special detective and one Assistant Inspector, three petty officers and one peon and the clerks' posts of two of the heavy circle offices in each subdivision continued in the cadre of Sub-Inspectors. The staff of one Inspector, three and four peons sanctioned for the Northern Distillery circle for the effective supervision of the Distillery and allied institutions, continued to be employed during the year. To cope with the increased work in the circle offices, an additional lower division clerk was employed in each of the Excise offices, Madura, Dindigul, Tuticorin, Tinnevely, Chicacole, Bezwada, Chikur, Madras, Bapatla and Panamallee. The post of a steno-typist was also sanctioned for the Deputy Commissioner, Northern Division. The control of the Excise Intelligence Bureau continued to be vested in the Inspector and the staff was further strengthened by the employment of four additional petty officers, one additional peon and one lower division clerk. The introduction of Prohibition in the Excise Intelligence Bureau with jurisdiction designated as Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau with jurisdiction in Prohibition districts as well. For the Hospet Distillery a staff of one Assistant Inspector and six peons was sanctioned. To attend to the increased work consequent on the introduction of Prohibition, the ministerial staff of the Branch of the Board of Revenue was strengthened by the employment of a junior superintendent, two upper division clerks and two lower division

clerks. The general increase in work in the office necessitated a further increase in the establishment by three typists, one lower division clerk and two peons.

3. *Punishments.*—The total number of punishments inflicted on officers of the Department was 52* (121). The percentage of punishments to total strength was 2 (3). The majority of punishments were censures, degradations, and fines in respect of peons.

4. *Prosecutions.*—No officer of the Department was prosecuted during the year for offences committed or alleged to have been committed in his official capacity.

5. *Resignations.*—Eighteen (18) subordinates of the Department resigned their appointments during the year.

6. *Deaths.*—The total number of deaths was 25 (46).

7. *Pension and gratuity.*—Twenty-nine (47) persons were either retired or discharged on gratuity.

CHAPTER II.—COUNTRY SPIRITS.

8. *Contract supply areas and excise duty.*—The contractors who were supplying arrack to the various Excise tracts during the year 1945-46, continued to be the contract suppliers for the year 1946-47 with no change on 1st October 1946 in the areas allotted to them. The Government ordered the introduction of Prohibition in eight districts with effect from 1st October 1946 which deprived the following distillers of their contract for the supply of arrack to the areas noted against each.—

(1) Distillers, Nellikuppam Distillery (Messrs. Parry & Co.)—Chittoor, North Arcot and Salem districts.

(2) Distillers, Tadpatri Distillery—Anantapur, Kurnool, including Banganapalle State and Cuddapah districts.

(3) Distillers, Coimbatore Distillery—Coimbatore district.

(4) Distillers, Bellary Distillery—Bellary district including Bangalore State.

The contract for the supply of arrack to the Nilgiris district for the period from 1st April 1946 to 31st March 1947 was granted to the distillers, Coimbatore Distillery; but due to the closure of Coimbatore Distillery on account of the introduction of Prohibition in the district from 1st October 1946 where their contract with these distillers had to be terminated with effect from 16th December 1946, up to which period the distillers managed to supply the Nilgiris district with the stock of liquor available with them on 16th September 1946, in their Coimbatore distillery and Coonoor warehouse. Messrs. Parry & Co. were the contract suppliers for this district for a period of 3½ months from 16th December 1946 to 31st March 1947.

The following licence fees had been in force with effect from 1st April 1937 and the same continued for the year under report:—

(i) A fee for the arrack supply contract licence of three pies per gallon of arrack to be collected quarterly in arrears, on every gallon of arrack issued from the distillery or warehouse to depots and shops.

(ii) A fee of Rs. 50 per annum for each warehouse licence.

(iii) A fee of Rs. 15 per annum for each arrack depot licence.

* Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures for the previous year.

The base of arrack included cane or palmyrah or date palm jaggery, jaggery runnings or jaggery with runnings, jelly sugar or molasses. The rates of cost price of jaggery ar ack of 35° u.p. were enhanced from Rs. 1-10-6 to Rs. 2-0-3 in the case of one distiller, from Rs. 2-7-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 in respect of another, from Rs. 2-7-9 to Rs. 2-8-9 in the case of a third distiller and from Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 2-7-0 in respect of all other jaggery arrack distillers. The cost price of molasses arrack continued to be Re. 0-15-0 per gallon of 35° u.p. The issue prices of jaggery arrack were also enhanced by one anna in conformity with the increase in the cost price allowed to the distillers. The difference between the notified issue price and the cost price granted to the molasses arrack distillers was credited to the Government by the distillers. Though there was a change from jaggery to molasses, in the kind of liquor, supplied in the Nilgiris district from 16th December 1946, on account of the change in contractors, the same notified issue price for jaggery arrack continued to be collected from the licensed vendors and the difference between the issue price and contract price was credited to Government by the distillers.

There was no change in the rates of duty levied on arrack for the year 1946-47. The rates of duty per proof gallon were Rs. 10 in one district, Rs. 8-12-0 in four districts, Rs. 13-12-0 in seven districts and Rs. 11-4-0 in the remaining districts except in special tracts.

9. *Issue strength and limit of private possession.*—The issue strength of arrack continued to be 35° u.p. throughout the Province except in the Agency tracts where it was 60° u.p. The issue strength of ippa arrack or its substitute coloured ordinary arrack in Chicacole circle of Vizagapatam district was 60° u.p. The limits of private possession of arrack without a licence continued to be two drams in the Shiyali and Tiruthuraipundi taluks of the Tanjore district, Tiruvadanaï and Paramakudi taluks of Ramnad district, the Nilgiris district and in all municipalities and within a distance of five miles thereof and four drams in other areas except in certain special localities where the limit of private possession was one dram. In connection with the introduction of Prohibition in eight districts, the Government, under section 13-A of the Madras Abkari Act, 1886, prohibited with effect from 1st October 1946 in the areas of this Province, outside the Prohibition districts, within ten miles from the boundaries of the Prohibition districts, the possession by any person of any quantity of country spirits, outside the licensed premises of arrack shops, except under a licence or permit issued under the said Act.

10. *Depots and shops.*—The number of wholesale depots which worked during the year under report in the areas under the contract distillery system was 351 (351). Six other depots worked under the Central Distillery System. The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of country spirits in the areas under the contract distillery system was 5,858 (5,844) and 50 (50) under the outstil and the Central Distillery System. Besides all the arrack depots and shops in the eight prohibition districts, the arrack shops situated in the firkas selected for intensive Rural Development, were also closed with effect from 1st October 1946. There was on an average one shop for every 30,083 (30,331) persons in municipal areas and for 7,26 (7,414) persons in areas outside the municipal limits.

11. *Consumption.*—During the year, the consumption of country spirits amounted to 22,96,064 proof gallons against 24,45,543 proof gallons in 1945-46, representing a decrease of about 6.11 per cent. The decrease is due to the

introduction of prohibition in eight districts and to the closure of arrack shops in select firkas with effect from 1st October 1946. Generally the consumption of arrack in non-Prohibition areas, was on the upward trend on account of the financial position of the consumers. The average incidence of consumption per 100 of population throughout the province was 4.6 (5) proof gallons.

12. *Revenue.*—The total revenue derived from country spirits increased from Rs. 545.93 lakhs to Rs. 605.77 lakhs. There was an increase of Rs. 45.94 lakhs under licence fees and 13.89 lakhs under duty.

13. *Agency tracts.*—There was no change in the system of supply of liquor to the Agency tracts. In the Vizagapatam Agency the Central Distillery system was in force in the Gummalakshampuram range of Parvatipuram taluk. Eight shops were working under this system and they were supplied with ippa arrack or coloured arrack of 60° u.p. by the Thummampudi distillers. The duty on ippa arrack or its substitute was 4½ annas per gallon of 60° u.p. The consumption during the year was 4,015 (4,222) gallons of 60° u.p. All the eight shops under the system were sold for a rental of Rs. 10,776 (Rs. 10,176). Under the outstill system which was in force in the Agency portions of Gudem and Srungavarapukota taluks of Vizagapatam district, six combined shops and still licences were sold for Rs. 25,750 (Rs. 40,392). In the Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks of East Godavari Agency, the Central Distillery system continued to be in force. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining sufficient quantity of ippa flowers the distillers were permitted to supply either ippa arrack or coloured jaggery arrack of 60° u.p. or a mixture of ippa and coloured jaggery arrack, provided such mixture contained not less than 50 per cent of ippa arrack. The duty on the arrack was 4½ annas per gallon of 60° u.p. Thirty-six shops were sold and the rental realized for the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,07,502 (Rs. 35,613). The consumption in the year was 1,17,760 (1,22,121) gallons of 60° u.p.

14. No maximum selling price was enforced for ippa arrack. The shops were sold without a maximum selling price for the year under report.

CHAPTER III.—TODDY.

15. *Rates of tree-tax.*—There was no change in the rates of tree-tax for the year 1946-47. The rates of tree-tax in force in the different areas of the Province during the toddy year 1946-47 are noted below :—

District.	Cocconut palm for each half year.	Sago palm for each half year.	Palmyrah or date palm for the whole year.	Dadassal for the whole year.
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1. South Kanara and Malabar districts and the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district .. .. .	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatam district (certain villages).	7 2	14 4	4 12	1 0
3. Vizagapatam (other areas) and all other districts excluding the Agency tracts.	0 12	1 8	0 8	
4. The Agency tracts in the Vizagapatam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts	9 0	18 0	6 0	
	4 8	9 0	3 0	

The abkari and opium administration of the British enclave villages Anjengo and Tangasseri has been leased out to the Travancore Government from 1st April 1946.

16. *Limit of private possession.*—The limit of private possession of toddy without a licence continued to be one dram in certain special localities and half a gallon elsewhere.

17. *Revenue.*—The total revenue derived from toddy during the official year 1946-47 in the Province amounted to Rs. 6,61,87,934 (Rs. 7,88,80,148) made up of Rs. 4,24,57,214 (Rs. 5,08,59,426) under rentals and Rs. 2,37,30,720 (Rs. 2,80,20,722) under tree-tax.

18. *Shops and consumption.*—The total number of toddy shops sold in the Province for the toddy year 1946-47 was 6,686 (10,382). All the toddy shops in the Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, Chittoor, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Salem districts and in seventeen select firkas were closed with effect from 1st October 1946 consequent on the reintroduction of Prohibition in the first eight districts referred to and on account of the intensive rural development scheme in the select firkas. The Abkari Act is in force in the select firkas.

The special tree-tax scheme devised in 1937 to minimise the crime of admixture of sweet juice with fermented toddy in the Tinnevely district and parts of Ramnad district with certain changes made during the year 1945-46 continued to be in force during 1946-47 and has been working satisfactorily.

The following comparative statement shows the number of trees marked for tapping for toddy in the Province during the last three years:—

Toddy year.	Coconuts.	Palmyrahs.	Dates.	Sagos.	Total.
1944-45	1,952,043	784,532	1,354,456	5,327	4,096,358
1945-46	1,956,257	791,662	1,408,261	5,327	4,161,507
1946-47 (up to July 1947).	1,276,828	678,828	651,805	6,284	2,612,746
1945-46 (up to July 1946).	1,891,926	779,372	1,390,566	5,297	4,067,161

Expressed in terms of coconut trees by the application of the formula that 2 coconuts = 3 palmyrahs = 3 dates = 1 sago, the total number of trees marked for the toddy year 1945-46 is represented by the figure 3,433,526 (3,388,689) and that for the first ten months of the toddy year 1946-47 by 2,174,485 (3,349,146).

19. *Tapping for domestic consumption.*—The number of trees tapped for fermented toddy for domestic consumption was 39,689 (45,247) of which 32,428 (32,991) trees were tapped by the Koyas in the East and West Godavari Agency. The existing concession allowed to Koyas to tap the allotted number of trees for drawing toddy under a free licence continued in the year.

20. *Trees tapped in British territory for shops in Indian States and vice versa.*—The number of trees tapped in British territory for toddy shops in the Indian States and vice versa during the first ten months of the toddy year 1946-47 with the corresponding figures for the previous years are noted below:—

	Number of trees marked	
	In the State territory for British shops.	In the British territory for the State shops.
1 Mysore .. ..	.. (15,830)	.. (14,554)
2 Pudukottai	64 (262)	1,902 (1,473)
3 Cochin	122 (100)	175 (Nil).

The arrangements for the tapping of trees in Mysore State for shops in British territory and vice-versa were terminated so far as Salem, Chittoor, Cuddapah and North Arcot districts were concerned consequent on the reintroduction of Prohibition in these districts.

21. *Tapping for sweet juice for the manufacture of jaggery.*—The tapping of sweet toddy for manufacture of jaggery was under excise control in the East and West Godavari districts (ordinary and the tree-tax areas of the Agency in the Repalle and Bapatla taluks of the Guntur district and in the Kavali, Nellore, Atmakur and Kovur taluks of the Nellore district. In these areas the sweet toddy rules issued under the Madras Abkari Act are in force and the tapping for sweet toddy is permitted only under a licence issued under those rules. In the rest of the Province except in the eight Prohibition districts tapping for sweet toddy is not under control. The approximate number of trees tapped for sweet toddy in the Province during the first ten months of the toddy year 1946-47 was 59,257 (85,243) coconuts, 932,371 (976,911) palmyrahs, 16,744 (14,039) dates, 11,162 (10,054) sagos of which 371,526 (335,832) palmyrahs and 13,140 (3,830) dates were tapped in the controlled areas of the Province.

22. *Tree-tax system in the Agency tracts.*—There was no change in the areas under the tree-tax system in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts. The system continued to be in force in 13 villages of the Gudem taluk and 26 villages of Golconda taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency in the 121 villages of Chodavaram, 147 villages of Yellavaram, 45 villages of Badhrachalam and 17 villages of Nugur taluk of the East Godavari Agency and in the whole of Polavaram taluk of the West Godavari Agency. In the other parts of the Agency the tapping of toddy trees was not controlled.

CHAPTER IV—FOREIGN LIQUOR.

23. *Duty.*—The rates of duty on Indian-made foreign spirits, Indian-made rectified spirits and Indian-made wine and medicated wine continued to be Rs. 30 per proof gallon from 1st April 1945 and the duty on coconut toddy arrack also continued to be Rs. 25 per proof gallon from 1st April 1945. The duty on beer brewed in India remained at 10 annas a gallon. The rates of duty on imported spirits, wines and beer were raised by 20 per cent with effect from 1st March 1942 and continued up to 1st March 1944 when it was raised by 50 per cent and continued for 1945-46 and 1946-47.

24. *Consumption.*—A comparative statement showing the consumption of foreign liquor including Indian-made foreign spirits and beer brewed in India is given below:—

	1912-13. GALLONS.	1937-38. GALLONS.	1945-46. GALLONS.	1946-47. GALLONS.
Wines (excluding medicated wines)	27,265	13,922	11,847	11,847
Spirits	146,044	72,887	319,073	220,400
Beer	581,465	591,989	1,203,151	475,000
Denatured spirit	19,557	115,402	95,216	102,100
Methyl alcohol .. .. .	..	1,115	147	1,000

Compared with the previous year there was a decrease in the consumption of wines, spirits and beer and an increase in the consumption of denatured spirit and methyl alcohol. Neither methyl alcohol nor denatured spirits are potable. Denatured spirits have many commercial uses.

The issues of beer from the breweries in this Province for consumption within this Province were 576,228 (607,252) gallons. One lakh, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six gallons of beer were imported into this Province from Civil and Military Station, Bangalore and 5,600 gallons from Pondicherry. Exports consisted of 17,484 (6,183) gallons to Pudukottai, 18,136 (15,596) gallons to Cochin, 2,232 (760) gallons to Travancore, 670 (651) gallons to French India, 400 (400) gallons to Bombay, 16 (18) gallons to Mysore, 16 (8) gallons to Coorg and 40 (nil) gallons to Sind. A statement showing the quantity of beer manufactured in the three breweries is appended (Statement E-1).

25. *Imports.*—The quantity of foreign liquor imported by sea shows a substantial increase over the last year 248,912 (112,136) gallons.

26. *Spirituos preparations.*—The rate of duty on spirit contained in the medicinal preparations manufactured in bond in this Province or manufactured elsewhere in India and imported into this Province by land or underbond by sea remained unaltered at Rs. 5 per proof gallon. The rate of duty on spirit contained in culinary aerated water, or flavouring essences extracts, colourings, perfumes, and toilet preparations manufactured in bond in this Province or manufactured elsewhere in India and imported into this Province by land or underbond by sea remained also unaltered at Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon. The rate of duty at Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon on the spirits contained in certain special preparations which may be used for other than medicinal purposes continued unaltered during the year. For the spirit contained in the preparations "Mritasanjibani Sura", "Mritasanjibani Sudha" and "Mritasanjibani" the rate of duty remained unaltered at Rs. 21-14-0 per proof gallon.

The duty realized on spirituos preparations issued from the pharmaceutical laboratories and from the firms for which special licences are granted for the use of spirit in the manufacture of homeopathic preparations underbond is given below:—

Spirituos medicinal preparations.		Other spirituos preparations.	
1945-46.	1946-47.	1945-46.	1946-47.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
37,453	42,383	14,205	29,967

The amount of duty realised on the preparations manufactured in this Province increased during the year being Rs. 72,350 (Rs. 51,658). The duty realised on spirituos preparations issued from the Medical Store Depot amounted to Rs. 56,173. The duty collected on imports of spirituos preparations into this Province from other places underbond by sea amounted to Rs. 96. The duty realised on spirituos preparations imported by land from other Provinces and Indian States amounted to Rs. 1,52,369.

27. *Fees from clubs.*—There were 67 (67) clubs which supplied foreign liquor to their members during the year. A sum of Rs. 7,686 (Rs. 7,502) was realised as fees from them.

28. *Licence fee from denatured spirit and methyl alcohol.*—The rate of licence fee of 10 annas per gallon on denatured spirit and methyl alcohol remained unaltered. A sum of Rs. 69,344 (Rs. 52,358) was realised on this account.

29. *Gallonage fees.*—The scheme for the levy of a fee on the volume of retail sales of foreign liquor approved by the Government in 1936 continued to be in force during the year. As a concession to the Military, the collection of gallonage fee on wines, spirits and beer supplied to the Military from the Canteen Bulk Issues Depots was waived with effect from 1st April 1945; but this concession was withdrawn with effect from 1st January 1947.

The total amount of fixed fees and the gallonage fees for 1946-47 amounted to Rs. 8,80,189 against Rs. 8,54,834 for 1945-46.

30. *Licences.*—Beer shops were opened from 1st April 1946. The number of beer shops [F.L. 6 and F.L. 6 (a)] sold for 1946-47 was thirty and the rental for the year was Rs. 14,69,292. The number of licences for the sale of foreign liquor for consumption on licensed premises [F.L. 5 and F.L. 5 (a)] was 22 (33) and the rental for the year 1946-47 amounted to Rs. 10,23,900 against Rs. 21,69,972 for the year 1945-46.

The number of licences for the retail sale of foreign liquor for consumption off the premises (F.L. 2) was 267 (255).

Eleven licences (including two for Canteen Stores Department Depot Madras) were issued for Military Canteen Bulk Issue Depots in this Province during the year.

One hundred and five (131) licences were issued for the sale of liquor at entertainments, 137 (134) licences were issued for the sale of medicated wines and similar preparations, 101 (93) for hotels, refreshment rooms and bars, 74 (73) for railway refreshment rooms and dining cars and 89 (87) for the sale of brandy by chemists (F.L. 3). The number of special and canteen licences issued was 31 (32). Nine (21) methyl alcohol licences and 1,144 (1,133) denatured spirit licences were issued during the year.

31. *Revenue.*—A comparative statement showing the revenues derived from principal kinds of liquors is furnished below :—

	1945-46.	1946-47.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Excise duty—		
Indian-made foreign spirits	38,96,691	22,38,251
Beer brewed in India	4,03,914	3,58,841
(2) Rentals—		
Foreign liquor taverns and beer shops	21,69,972	24,93,192
(3) Others—		
Foreign liquor licences, licence fees on denatured spirit, gallonage fees, etc.	9,55,756	7,74,848
Total	<u>74,26,333</u>	<u>58,65,132</u>

CHAPTER V.—OPIUM.

32. *Issue price and limit of private possession.*—The issue price of opium was enhanced from Rs. 140 to Rs. 150 per seer during the year. There was no change in the limits of private possession, which continued to be one tola in the ordinary tracts and two tolas in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts.

33. *Shops.*—Four hundred and ninety-three (495) shops were sold for the year for Rs. 31.76 (Rs. 31.28) lakhs. Supplies of opium to all these shops continued to be restricted during the year. All the 103 opium shops in the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Chittoor, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Salem were closed consequent on the introduction of

prohibition in those districts with effect from 1st October 1946. Twelve shops were also closed in the selected firkas of the non-prohibition districts.

34. *Consumption.*—The consumption of raw opium amounted to 18,939 (19,642) seers showing a slight decrease of 3·6 per cent as compared with that of last year.

35. *Issue of opium for veterinary and (quasi veterinary) purposes.*—Seven seers and sixty-six and one-fourth tolas (10 seers and $34\frac{1}{2}$ tolas) of raw opium were sold by the licensed vendors for veterinary purposes. Opium and its preparations weighing 105 lb. 12 oz. 300 gr. (119 lb. 2 oz. 330 gr.) were issued by the officers of the Government Civil Veterinary Department.

36. *Revenue.*—The revenue derived from opium amounted to Rs. 58·89 (Rs. 59·67) lakhs. The sale-proceeds of raw opium amounted to Rs. 28·74 (Rs. 28·19) lakhs.

37. *Issues to places outside the Province.*—The issues of opium to Mysore were 825 (1,015) seers, to Travancore, 4100 (1700) seers, to Cochin 750 (875) seers and to Pudukkottai 80 (80) seers. The issues to French Establishments were 24½ (240) seers and to Coorg 35 (65) seers.

38. *Retail selling prices.*—The retail selling price of opium in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts was enhanced from Rs. 1-14-0 to Rs. 2 per tola or from Rs. 150 to Rs. 160 per seer during the year under report. In the ordinary tracts the retail selling price varied from Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 6-12-0 per tola or Rs. 300 to Rs. 540 per seer.

39. *Cocaine.*—Transactions in cocaine and its preparations were conducted under M 1 and M 2 licences. One hundred and eighty-six (202) licences were issued. The total stock of cocaine with the licensees at the beginning of the lease was 6 lbs. 0 oz. 457 gr. The total imports amounted to 4 lbs. 8 ozs. 274 gr. This quantity was imported from other Provinces. The total sales amounted to 1 lb. 8 ozs. 345 gr. (16 lb. 8 oz. 171 gr.). The retail sales were 1 lb. 7 ozs. 363 gr. and wholesale sales were 0 lb. 0 oz. 462 gr. The balance of stock at the end of the year was 9 lbs. 0 ozs. 386 gr.

CHAPTER VI—HEMP DRUGS.

40. *Cultivation.*—Ganja and bhang are made from the hemp plant. Ganja is made from the flowers and bhang which is inferior is made from the leaves. During the year under report 39 (22) licences were issued for cultivation and the net area cultivated was 221·52 (241·23) acres. This season was a favourable one in spite of the heavy rains in November 1946. The outturn was 2,174 maunds 36 seers 46 tolas. This gives an average outturn of 9·8 (5·4) maunds per acre. The outturn is a record figure for the past several years. The high outturn is due to good soil, good drainage and good season. Two hundred and ninety-five maunds of bhang were manufactured during the year including 45 maunds for export to Central Provinces and Berar.

41. *Duty and limit of private possession.*—The rates of duty on ganja and bhang continued to be Rs. 55 and Rs. 25 per seer respectively during the year.

The limit of private possession of hemp drugs was six tolas of ganja and ten tolas of bhang in the Agency tracts, two tolas of ganja and ten tolas of bhang in Madras town and elsewhere three tolas of ganja and ten tolas of bhang.

42. *Shops.*—Four hundred and fifty-four (457) shops were sold for Rs. 36.31 (Rs. 35.16) lakhs, 353 shops being sold subject to restriction of supplies. All the 161 ganja shops in Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Chittoor, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Salem districts were closed with effect from 1st October 1946 consequent on the introduction of prohibition in those districts. Eight ganja shops were also closed in the select firkas in non-prohibition districts, under the Rural Development Scheme.

43. *Consumption and revenue.*—Consumption of ganja and bhang in the Province during the year under report was 31,664 (39,773) seers under ganja and 4,551 (5,415) seers under bhang. No ganja was issued to Baluchistan during the year. Thirty (15) seers of bhang were issued to the shops in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and 165 (90) maunds of bhang to the Central Provinces and Berar.

The issues of ganja during the year to Travancore were 7,000 (6,000) seers, to Cochin 1,800 (2,100) seers, to Sandur 25 (30) seers, to Pudukkottai 160 (160) seers, and to Hyderabad State 9,000 (nil) seers. Two hundred and twenty-seven (234) seers of ganja and four seers of bhang (nil) were issued to the French Establishments during the year.

The total revenue derived from hempdrugs amounted to Rs. 48.82 (Rs. 59.64) lakhs. There was a decrease of Rs. 6.75 lakhs under rentals and Rs. 4.06 lakhs under duty.

44. *Ganja seed oil and poonac.*—There was no manufacture or sale of ganja seed oil or poonac.

CHAPTER VII—REVENUE.

45. *Demand and collection.*—The total revenue (demand) [column (3) of the Statement A] is compared in the following table with that of the previous year :—

Head of revenue.	1945-46.	1946-47.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.		
(a) Country spirits	5,86,67,745	6,05,77,165	19,09,420	..
(b) Country fermented liquor.	7,88,80,148	6,61,87,934	..	1,26,92,214
(c) Malt liquors	4,48,100	16,9,812	12,47,712	..
(d) Wines and spirits, Foreign liquor other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits ..	68,31,318	40,04,684	..	28,26,634
(e) Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines ..	91,752	82,742	..	9,010
(f) Opium	59,48,992	58,46,546	..	1,02,446
(g) Duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, etc.	55,163	81,894	26,731	..
(h) Hemp and other drugs ..	59,63,734	48,82,439	..	10,81,295
(j) Receipts from distilleries.	2,100	2,650	250	..
(k) Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous	8,30,629	7,63,088	..	67,541
(l) Recoveries of over payments	4,891	16,614	11,723	..
(m) Collection of payments for services rendered, etc.	23,469	26,111	2,642	..
Total ..	15,77,48,341	14,41,67,679	31,98,478	1,67,79,140

The total collection for the year including the arrears of previous years amounted to Rs. 14,37,40,496 (Rs. 15,72,57,725). A sum of Rs. 87,600 was written-off as irrecoverable.

46. *Percentage of charges.*—The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 52,99,629 (Rs. 51,58,362), the details of which will be found in Imperial Return No. II. The net percentage of charges to receipts was 3·7 (3·2).

47. *Incidence of taxation.*—The incidence of total excise revenue per head of population was Rs. 2-14-3 (Rs. 3-2-11). No allowance has been made for the increase of population since last census of 1941.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES.

48. The total number of cases reported under the Abkari Act during the year was 21,037 (21,432). This excludes the figures of the eight districts where Prohibition is in force from 1st October 1946, i.e., Salem, Chittoor, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Bellary, Anantapur, Coimbatore and Kurnool. The cases detected by the Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau staff are dealt with separately.

49. *Country spirit offences.*—Three thousand four hundred and seventy-five (3,990) cases of illicit distillation and kindred offences were detected during the year. As usual, illicit distillation crime was common in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Malabar and South Kanara districts. There was a marked increase in the number of cases detected in East Godavari 564 (454), and a heavy fall in Vizagapatam 574 (891), West Godavari 559 (711), and South Arcot 228 (279) districts. The fall is mainly due to clubbing of ranges for want of Sub-Inspectors, and non-availability of rice and ippa flower, the chief ingredients for distilling arrack. The special staff employed in Chicacole and Cocanada circles for the suppression of illicit distillation crime continued to function throughout the year.

50. *Toddy offences.*—Nine thousand one hundred and ninety-four cases (8,911) of illicit manufacture of toddy were detected during the year. The increase is marked in the districts of Madras 410 (256) and Malabar 1,334 (1,242). Admixture of sweet toddy with fermented toddy was prevalent in Ramnad, Tinnevely, Malabar and South Kanara districts.

51. *Hemp drug offences.*—The number of hemp drug cases reported during the year was 319 (366).

52. *Offences under the Opium and Dangerous Drugs Act.*—Cases convicted under the Opium Act are embodied in the Statements I and J. Thirteen (7) cases were prosecuted under the Dangerous Drugs Act in the year. The total quantity of drugs confiscated under the Dangerous Drugs Act amounted to 48 tolas of prepared opium, etc., and 2 tolas of ganja. The total punishment imposed in three cases amounted to six months, rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 360 were imposed as fine on five cases and the remaining four cases are pending.

A case of unlicensed possession of 5½ seers of licit opium was detected at Madras on 12th June 1946.

53. *Enquiry into and disposal of cases.*—Enquiry into cases by the departmental officers were generally prompt and efficient. In 292 (391) cases

the accused persons were released. In 15,893 (15,573) cases the offences against the accused were compounded. Four thousand seven hundred and thirty-one (6,657) cases were dealt with by Magistrates, and convictions were obtained in 3,928 (5,532) of them. One hundred and four (176) cases ended in acquittal. One thousand and fourteen cases (745) were pending with Magistrates and 1,281 (1,496) were pending with the Inspectors at the end of the year.

54. *Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.*—The staff of the Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau during the year 1946-47 consisted of one Inspector, two Assistant Inspectors, twenty-four Petty Officers and five peons with one upper division clerk, one lower division clerk and one typist in the Inspector's office. The Bureau has its headquarters at Madras. Its main preventive function is to deal with the smuggling of ganja and opium by inter-Provincial and international smugglers. The Bureau is intended to be a pool for the receipt and dissemination of information from and to all agencies connected with the suppression of smuggling of drugs. During the year the name of the Bureau was changed to Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau with continued jurisdiction in the Prohibition areas of the Province.

The Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau staff detected 50 (53) cases during the year 1946-47, i.e., 28, (9) opium cases, 18 (10) ganja cases and 4 (34 abkari) toddy cases. The total quantity of opium and ganja seized by the staff amounted to 230 seers 33¼ tolas (109 seers 73 tolas) and 138 seers 19½ tolas (40 seers 12 tolas) respectively. Of these cases the most important cases were.—

(1) Seizure of 48½ seers of licit opium on 10th June 1946 by Sri P. Krishna Kurup, Inspector, Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau, Madras, at Central Railway Station, Madras.

(2) Seizure of 30 seers of licit opium on 28th July 1946 at 8-30 p.m. at Madras Central Railway Station by Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau (Northern) party.

(3) Seizure of 14 seers of licit opium on 2nd May 1946 at 8 p.m. by Mr. S. Basha Sahib, Petty Officer, Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau, Madras, at Central Railway Station, Madras.

(4) Seizure of 12 seers of licit opium on 19th August 1946 at 8 p.m. by the Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau (Northern) party at Madras Central Railway Station.

(5) Seizure of 11 seers and 73½ tolas of licit ganja on 27th September 1946 at 9-40 a.m. by Mr. Sheik Ali, Petty Officer, Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau, Madras, at Panyam bus-stand, Nandyal taluk, Kurnool district.

(6) Seizure of 11 seers of licit ganja on 15th September 1946 at 2 p.m. by Sri K. L. Narayana, Assistant Inspector, Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau (North) at Brodiepet Railway level crossing gate, Guntur.

Excise Supplements to the *Madras Criminal Intelligence Gazette* were issued regularly every month.

55. *Rewards* :—A sum of Rs. 40,257 (Rs. 41,05) was paid as rewards in abkari cases during the year. Out of this amount Rs. 15,704 (Rs. 17,126) were paid to outside informers. A total sum of Rs. 774 (Rs. 418) was also

paid as rewards in cases detected under the Opium and Dangerous Drugs Acts, out of which Rs. 375 (Rs. 151) went to outside informers. The total amount of rewards sanctioned for the cases detected by the Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau was Rs. 10,961 (Rs 5,683) out of which Rs. 1,095, (Rs. 1,173) went to outside informers.

56. *Assaults*.—Seventeen cases of assaults on excise officers and peons were reported during the year. None of them was reported to be of a serious nature.

CHAPTER IX.—LABORATORY (1946-47).

57. The total number of samples analysed and articles examined during the year under review was 1,773 (6,525). The fall is in respect of Indian made foreign liquor samples and dram measures. Owing to the increased import of foreign liquor fewer samples of Indian made foreign spirits were received for test. Also as a result of extension of prohibition only a small number of dram measures were tested.

58. *Country liquor*.—The number of samples of country liquor tested during the year was 242 (290). In the case of samples of liquor received for annual analysis from the distilleries in the province, some samples both from pot and patent still distilleries were found to contain copper in excess of the permissible limit of 0.25 grains per gallon and some samples from pot still distilleries were found to contain a high furfural content. The concerned officers were directed to carry out the instructions given in the Technical Excise Manual for reducing copper and furfural.

Of the 194 (268) samples tested for copper content, none (none) was free from copper. One hundred and thirty (192) or 67 per cent contained less than the permissible limit of 0.25 grain of copper per gallon and 64 (76) or 33 per cent contained more than the permissible limit. Of thirteen (8) samples suspected to be of illicit origin submitted for test by Inspectors, twelve were on analysis found to be only licit arrack and the other samples was found to contain denatured spirit. Nine (7) samples taken from shops and depots were received for declaration of correct strength as they were suspected to be diluted. Their correct strengths were communicated to the officers concerned to enable them to take necessary action in the matter. Two samples of rectified spirits were on test found to be inferior in quality and hence were not passed as rectified spirits. Cashew arrack manufactured at the Mangalore distillery during the year was found to be good and of better quality than the sample of the previous year. Two samples were received from Prohibition districts under this head. Of these one was found to contain alcohol and the other to be free from it.

59. *Beer, wort, wash, etc.*—Under this head 260 (228) samples were analysed during the year. Of these 16 (23) relating to consignments of beer imported from outside the Presidency, viz., Mysore and Pondicherry were tested and passed as fit for consumption. Thirty-seven (28) samples were received from the breweries in the Presidency for quarterly analysis and some of them were on analysis found to have original gravities appreciably different from the declared original gravity. The concerned brewers were asked to declare the correct gravities in future. The remaining samples were found to be normal and were passed. The number of samples of beer submitted by the Inspectors in connection with suspected cases of dilution was 198 (165) and in 7 (4) cases dilution in excess of 3 per cent was found on analysis. The

highest percentage of dilution so found was 20 (14.3). A sale sample was found to be highly acid. The duplicate sample was called for and analysed and it was found to be still more acid. The concerned Inspector was informed of the high acidity and requested to take samples in clean bottles for submitting for analysis.

Four samples of spent wash were analysed and one was found to be free from spirit and the other three contained spirit ranging from 0.7 per cent to 2.9 per cent of proof spirit.

60. *Toddy*.—The number of samples of toddy analysed during the year was 289 (293). Of these 149 (98) came from the Trichinopoly subdivision and 116 (158) came from the West Coast subdivision. Two hundred and forty-six (216) out of the total of 289 samples analysed contained more than 10.0 grains of lime per gallon and of these 32 (33) contained 100 grains and more of lime per gallon. The highest lime content in any one sample was 176 (208) grains per gallon. The Phenol test for toddy is being continued. On account of the raising of the limit of 10 to 15 grains of lime per gallon for accidental causes in certain areas of Ramnad and Tinnevely, six (1) samples of toddy were not declared as admixed sweet juice as their lime content was between 10 to 15 grains per gallon.

61. *Foreign liquor*.—One hundred and thirty-three (316) samples were analysed. Of these 26 (69) were found to be weaker than the minimum saleable strength. A sample of whisky imported from outside the Presidency was found to be not of the usual light brown colour but to be light green. The colouring matter was tested and found to be a non-prohibited one. A sample of Biscuits brandy suspected to be spurious was found on analysis to be weaker in strength and different in other respects from the genuine sample. A sample of Indian made foreign brandy which was cloudy was ordered to be redistilled.

62. *Opium and its preparations*.—The number of samples of opium and its preparations tested during the year was 93 (80). Of these, 17 were medicinal drugs of which 15 were found to have deteriorated and were ordered to be destroyed. Of the rest, 11 (22) were smoking preparations, 39 inferior opium and 24 good opium, and of the latter, a sample was found to be illicit opium. Two samples were received from the Prohibition districts of which one contained opium and the other was free from it.

63. *Ganja and its preparations*.—Forty-six (9) ganja samples were received. Of these three were from the annual crop and they were found to be of good quality. Out of 19 samples of confiscated ganja received during the year, four were found to be illicit and another sample was found to be very old. They were ordered to be destroyed and the rest which were found to be good and licit were ordered to be sold to licensees. Two samples of surrendered medicinal drugs—one containing cocaine and the other containing ganja—were analysed. It was found that the cocaine preparation was good and fit for use and the second preparation had deteriorated and was therefore destroyed. Forty-six samples of lagoon plants suspected to contain ganja and plants suspected to be ganja plants were received from the Prohibition districts. Of these 8 were free from ganja and the rest contained ganja.

64. *Miscellaneous*.—Except for certain samples of water received from Bellary, Vyasarpady and Mangalore distilleries and Cuddapah and Madurai warehouses, all others received from the several distilleries and warehouses in the Presidency for the two half years ending with May and November 1944 were found to be of good quality and hence were passed. In the case of

the five institutions mentioned above the water from alternative sources were found to be good and they were approved for reduction purposes. Two hundred and ten (4,665) dram and other measures were standardized during the year. Of these 15 (28) were gallon pots received for periodical standardization from the institutions in the Madras City. Thirty (17) were dram measures submitted by the excise officers on suspicion of being short. All the measures except three were found short in capacity. A half dram measure was found bigger by ten minims and two full and two half dram measures were short in capacity by 184, 154, 76 and 96 minims respectively.

Thirty-one (31) samples of denaturants were tested and passed for use. Nineteen (29) samples of essences were tested and the proportions in which they were to be used for compounding Indian made foreign spirits were fixed. During the year 36½ lb. of Edicol Brown O.H.S., colouring matter powder were issued for colouring country liquor. A large number 129 (145) samples of spirituous medicinal and toilet preparations, medicated wines and similar preparations and flavouring essences imported from outside the Presidency were tested for alcoholic value. Twelve (9) samples of biochemic tonic wine manufactured in Father Mullers Laboratory, Kankanady were tested and passed as such. Two samples of tamarind wine manufactured in Vuyyuru distillery were found to be fairly good though the tamarind flavour was predominant in them.

Twenty-two samples were received under this head from the Prohibition districts. A majority of them consisted of samples of ripe wash fit for distilling arrack or denatured spirit on which an attempt at denaturing them had been made. Only four samples were found to be free from alcohol.

Other items of work under this head include samples of lead rivets analysed, brake fluids and pocket stoves analysed for spirit value and empty bottles measured for capacity.

One hundred and sixty-seven (275) liquor testing instruments were standardized.

During the year 36 seers of confiscated opium were made into half seer cakes and issued to the Madras Taluk office.

Number of samples tested in the Board's Laboratory in 1946-47.

	1946-47.	1945-46
(1) Toddy	289	293
(2) Foreign liquor	133	316
(3) Country liquor	242	290
(4) Beer	260	228
(5) Intoxicating drugs (ganja, etc.)	46	9
(6) Opium and its preparations	93	80
(7) Denaturants	31	31
(8) Instruments	167	275
(9) Dram and other measures	210	4,665
(10) Miscellaneous (including spirituous medicinal preparations).	302	338
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,773	6,525
	<hr/>	<hr/>

CHAPTER X—PROHIBITION.

65. *Enforcement.*—On 1st October 1946 Prohibition was reintroduced in the districts of Salem, North Arcot, Chittoor and Cuddapah and introduced for the first time in the districts of Coimbatore, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool.

The enforcement of Prohibition was entrusted to the Police in the four districts of Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot and Chittoor and to officers and men of the Excise Department newly constituted into a Prohibition Department in the four Ceded Districts. There were two main reasons for adopting this course. The first was that sufficient notice of the introduction of Prohibition was not given to the Police to enable that department which was already shorthanded, to recruit and train sufficient number of officers and men to undertake the work in as many as eight districts. The second was that the Excise Department expressed a desire to be given an opportunity to enforce prohibition which was denied to them when Prohibition was introduced before the war. The details of the staff sanctioned for enforcement of prohibition are shown in the Statement I.

66. *Offences*—(a) *Illicit distillation and kindred offences.*—The number of cases reported during the half-year ending 31st March 1947 was 277 in Anantapur district, 263 in Bellary district, 646 in Kurnool, 922 in Cuddapah district, 440 in Chittoor district, 1,340 in North Arcot district, 1,178 in Salem district and 57 in Coimbatore district. North Arcot and Salem districts have provided largest number of cases. As illicit distillation is very lucrative and the means of committing it in secrecy are so great, many people seem to take to the trade. This is a most serious offence against the Prohibition Act and experience gained during the period when the Act was primarily in force and during the half-year ending 31st March 1947 shows that strict control over this form of crime was essential if Prohibition were to succeed. Every attempt is being made by the enforcement staff to bring the crime under control.

(b) *Illicit tapping.*—No cases under this head were reported in Kurnool and Chittoor districts during the half-year. The number of cases reported was 362 in Coimbatore district, 73 in Salem district, 9 in North Arcot, 4 in Anantapur district, 2 in Cuddapah district and 1 in Bellary district.

(c) *Denatured Spirit.*—The number of offences that came to light under this head was 24 in North Arcot district and nil in other districts. This is a dangerous form of crime and the enforcement staff have been instructed to keep a vigilant watch over sales of denatured spirit in these districts.

(d) *Ganja.*—Most of the cases detected relate to unlicensed possession of drug, the number reported being 33 in Anantapur, 38 in Bellary, 64 in Kurnool, 71 in Chittoor, 85 in Cuddapah, 193 in Salem, 210 in North Arcot and 213 in Coimbatore. There were seizures of large quantities of Mysore and Hyderabad ganja during the period.

(e) *Opium.*—Offences relating to this drug were mostly cases of possession for personal consumption and they were not numerous except in Coimbatore district where 62 cases were reported during this period.

67. *Border problems.*—A large number of addicts in Prohibition districts visited the border shops for drink. The border patrol staff was very active and detected cases of smuggling of liquor from adjoining states. There were, however, no indication of large scale smuggling into Prohibition areas.

Vehicular checks were satisfactory, but the cases detected as a result of these checks were few when compared with the number of checks made.

68. *Prohibition committees.*—Taluk and Village Prohibition Committees to assist the staff in the effective enforcement of Prohibition were formed in all districts. But the help rendered by these Committee members towards detection of crime was very poor.

69. *Enforcement—General remarks.*—Notwithstanding the absence of vehicles and shortage of staff which handicapped detection work, the enforcement staff has done good work during the period, as evidenced from the number of cases detected. The number probably represents a very small percentage of crime committed. Without active co-operation from the public, it is not possible to detect all the crimes committed and enforce Prohibition effectively. The Department would welcome assistance from those who desire to put an end to the sale and consumption of illicit liquor, by reporting such cases and by assisting the enforcement staff to detect them and prevent their recurrence. There is no enactment which depends for its success so much on public co-operation as the Prohibition Act.

STATEMENT I.—*Showing the enforcement staff in the Excise and Police Prohibition districts.*

Name of Excise or Police Prohibition district.	Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Excise).	District Officers, Prohibition	Deputy Officers, Prohibition	Assistant Officers, Prohibition	Sub-Inspectors.	Police Officers, Prohibition	P.G.'s.	Head clerks.	Upper division clerks.	Lower division clerks.	Typists.	Bus drivers.	Jeep drivers.	Cleaners.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<i>(A) Excise Prohibition Districts.</i>														
Deputy Commissioner's Office.	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	3	1	..	..	..
Anantapur district	..	1	2	4	26	30	186	..	1	5	..	2	3	2
Bellary district	..	1	2	4	28	31	198	..	1	5	..	2	3	2
Cuddapah district	..	1	2	3	15	17	115	..	1	5	..	2	2	2
Kurnool district	..	1	2	4	28	31	198	..	1	5	..	2	3	2
Total ..	1	4	8	15	97	109	702	1	5	23	1	8	11	8

(B) Police Prohibition Districts (Total).

7 Deputy Superintendents of Police.	802 Constables.	4 Typists.
7 Inspectors of Police.	4 Accountants.	4 Muchis.
80 sub-Inspectors of Police.	6 Upper division clerks.	4 Peons.
343 Head constables.	33 Lower division clerks.	

STATEMENT II.—Showing Prohibition offences from 1st October 1946 to 31st March 1947.

District.	LIQUOR.									INTOXICATING DRUGS.				
	Smuggling of liquor from foreign territory.	Smuggling of arrack from outside district.	Illicit distillation of arrack.	Possession of illicit distillation of arrack.	Sale of illicit distillation of arrack.	Tapping for fermented toddy.	Permitting sweet toddy to ferment.	Tapping for sweet toddy without a licence.	Illicit transport of liquor.	Unlicensed sale of liquor.	Possession of liquor without permit.	Illicit cultivation of Hemp plant.	Smuggling of intoxicating drugs.	Smuggling of intoxicating drugs from outside territory.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Anantapur ..	185	149	127	1	4	1	..	..	1	..	10	3	26	7
Bellary ..	136	181	132	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	150
Kurnool ..	110	406	238	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	664	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	13	222	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	11	26
North Arcot ..	..	709	623	3	3	3	..	1	..	..	98	..	..	..
Salem ..	20	827	347	4	43	6	24	350	20	1	53	..	36	11
Coimbatore ..	10	29	27	1	1	12	..	..	..	..	236	5	1	..
Total ..	474	3,137	1,957	29	70	6	375	32	5	443	22	64	170	..

INTOXICATING DRUGS—cont.

	INTOXICATING DRUGS—cont.				OPIUM.						Total.
	Illicit transport of drugs.	Unlicensed sale of drugs.	Unlicensed possession of drugs.	Miscellaneous.	Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption or possession of denatured spirit rendered potable.	Smuggling of opium.	Transport of opium.	Possession of opium.	Sale of opium.	Dangerous Drugs Act.	
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Anantapur ..	..	..	33	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Bellary ..	..	1	38	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
Kurnool ..	..	1	64	237	..	..	..	3	..	..	74
Cuddapah ..	..	1	85	188	..	..	..	1	..	..	1,075
Chittoor ..	..	..	71	135	..	..	..	4	..	..	1,294
North Arcot ..	..	3	210	93	..	..	..	4	..	..	1,770
Salem ..	..	..	193	232	24	..	..	14	..	..	1,833
Coimbatore ..	4	1	213	15	..	4	..	22	1	1	2,016
Total ..	4	9	907	1,189	24	8	1	110	1	8	9,061

CHAPTER XI.—AMELIORATIVE WORK.

70. As Prohibition involves the changing of the habits of a large section of the public, Government considered that to make the change over as easy and smooth as possible, it was necessary to undertake and provide ameliorative measures alongside the enforcement of prohibition and sanctioned the following special staff for the purpose for the eight districts:—

8 Special Development Officers at the rate of one for each district.

31 Assistant Development Officers at the rate of one for each Revenue division.

31 Ballad singers at the rate of one for each Revenue division.

77 Rural Recreation Officers at the rate of one for each taluk.

77 Village guides at the rate of one for each taluk and

47 peons to work under the Special Development Officers and Assistant Development Officers in the eight districts. Besides the staff for the districts Government sanctioned one post of Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition

Amelioration) and Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies to assist the Commissioner in his work, Sri Rao Bahadur J. C. Ryan, then Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, was appointed to the post and he joined duty on 20th September 1946 and held charge till the end of the year. Government also sanctioned the following headquarters staff to work under the Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration).

- 1 Manager of the rank of a Co-operative Sub-Registrar,
- 2 Upper division clerks,
- 1 Typist and
- 1 Personal clerk for the Deputy Commissioner.

As work in the ameliorative branch of the Board's office increased, Government sanctioned the following additional staff in February 1947 :—

- 2 Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies,
- 2 Upper division clerks and
- 2 Lower division clerks.

There were, in each of the eight Prohibition districts, one Special Development Officer, drawn from the ranks of Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies, functioning as Personal Assistant to the Collector, and Assistant Development Officers at the rate of one for every Revenue division recruited from Co-operative Sub-Registrars and Deputy Tahsildars functioning as personal assistants to the Revenue Divisional Officers, besides Rural Recreation Officers and Village Guides at taluk headquarters and ballad singers at the headquarters of Revenue divisions.

71. *Objects of ameliorative work.*—The objects of ameliorative work briefly stated are, *first*, to provide counter attraction to drink and drugs which will make it easier for the addict to give up his former habits. It was realized that the average villages and many towns are dull places in the evening, and that men resorted to drink shops largely as an escape from boredom. Efforts were, therefore, made to provide entertainments in the evening hours which would help to make drinkers and drug-takers forget their former habits. It is the policy of the Department, as far as possible, to reduce the temptation to break the law and to create conditions in which former addicts are content to live without alcohol and drugs, rather than have to employ a huge preventive staff to force prohibition upon a dissatisfied and unhappy section of the public. *Second*, to ensure, so far as possible, that the main object of Prohibition—the positive side of the programme—the economic, social and moral uplift of the people is achieved by launching simultaneously with the introduction of Prohibition, a district wide rural uplift drive. *Third*, to find employment for the toddy tappers.

72. *Scope of ameliorative.*—It is difficult to define exactly the scope of ameliorative work as it embraces everything that promotes general rural welfare. The following are the more important directions in which this work was undertaken in the Prohibition districts :—

- (1) the provision of direct substitutes for drink,
- (2) the provision of counter-attractions to addicts,
- (3) the promotion of thrift so as to save particularly the money previously spent on drink,
- (4) the organization of gramasangams or village betterment committees for the promotion of general rural welfare, and
- (5) the provision of employment to tappers thrown out of work on account of Prohibition.

The extent to which these activities were carried on in the eight districts during the year under report is summarized below.

73. *Provision of substitutes for drink.*—Government permitted the opening of refreshment stalls at about 1,750 centres or roughly one half the number of toddy shops in the eight districts and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 100 for each stall. Arrangements were made by the Collectors of the districts to provide substitute drinks to the ex-addicts at or near the places where the toddy shops existed prior to the introduction of Prohibition in these districts. With the Government grant supplemented by local donations, refreshment stalls were started at 1,478 centres. The statement below gives the number of stalls opened in each district and the expenditure incurred on them :—

Name of district.	Number of stalls opened.	Total expenditure incurred.
		RS.
1 Anantapur	272	23,897
2 Kurnool	195	13,398
3 Cuddapah	140	13,100
4 Coimbatore	160	14,860
5 Chittoor	155	15,350
6 Bellary	98	9,302
7 Salem	260	25,165
8 North Arcot	198	19,010

The main idea of establishing these stalls was to bring home to ex-drinkers that even after toddy was banned, it was possible for them to congregate and pass a pleasant evening at or near the old toddy shop and enjoy milder drinks like coffee, tea, buttermilk and jaggery water supplemented by eats like uppuma, chilli cakes, etc. These eats and drinks were provided free of cost for a time and were later sold at concessional rates. The stalls subsidized by Government were run for a maximum period of three months and were closed by 31st December 1946. It was expected that during this period these stalls would be taken over by private parties or that fresh stalls might spring up. This expectation has been fulfilled. As many as 100 stalls are said to have come into being in Salem, while in Coimbatore 100, Kurnool and Anantapur, 218, 45 and 44 stalls respectively are said to have sprung up. It is reported that the tea and coffee stalls put up by the private agencies are increasing in number and popularity and that many ex-addicts are frequenting these shops and taking advantage of them.

74. *Rural recreations*—(1) *Counter-attractions to drink.*—The most important activity on the ameliorative side is the provision of counter-attractions to ex-drinkers. In the Salem district, during the last Prohibition period, it was found that the most effective counter-attractions were rural sports and games, folk dances, kathaprasangams, kalakshepams, harikathas and village dramas. The most popular game was chedugudu in which young and old including ex-addicts participated, providing mirth and amusement to the spectators. Firka, taluk and district tournaments were held and witnessed by hundreds and thousands of spectators. Besides providing alternative attractions to ex-addicts, these games served to rouse the villager, dissipate his apathy, improve his morale and prepare the ground for a general rural uplift. The spirit of unity in the village in particular was fostered on the playground and divisions due to factions or cast tended to disappear. Appreciating the dual effect which these rural sports produced on the villagers generally

Government sanctioned a special staff of Rural Recreation Officers and Village Guides at the rate of one for every taluk in the Prohibition districts. These officials visited the villages, organised indigenous games, rural recreation clubs and firka and taluk associations for conducting periodical tournaments.

Though Government sanctioned 77 posts of Rural Recreation Officers for work in the eight districts, it was not possible to fill up the posts as qualified men were not available. Arrangements were, therefore, made for the transfer, as a temporary measure of the Rural Recreation Organizers working in the non Prohibition districts. Twelve Organizers were so transferred and together with the eight Rural Recreation Organizers and their seven Assistants already working in the districts, they attended to the organization of rural recreational activities in the districts. In the meantime, the Board, with the sanction of Government, recruited suitable candidates mostly from ex-servicemen and arranged for their training in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, for a period of two months from the middle of January 1947. Sixty-five candidates were recruited and of these, 53 joined the training course. Forty-five of them completed the course successfully and were posted to the districts by the middle of March 1947. The course of instruction for the candidates included besides training in rural games, elementary instructions in rural uplift activities by officers of the various Nation Building Departments of Government. The candidates were also taken on excursions to a few co-operative institutions to enable them to have an idea of their practical working. Government sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 1,050 to the Y.M.C.A. College in connection with the conduct of the course which included the cost of employment of a Chief Physical Instructor. They also sanctioned the post of an Assistant Physical Instructor on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem for the conduct of the course.

The statement below gives the abstract of work done by the Rural Recreation staff during the half-year ended 31st March 1947:—

Rural games and tournaments.

Name of district.	Number of tournaments conducted during the year.				
	Village tournaments.	Firka.	Taluk.	Divisional.	District.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Anantapur	25	5	2	..	..
2 Kurnool	39	4	3	—	—
3 Cuddapah	410	40	9	3	1
4 Coimbatore	160	27	8	1	—
5 Chittoor	10	4	3	..	—
6 Bellary	25	9	..	..	—
7 Salem	300	39	8	..	1
8 North Arcot	224	22	1	1	..
Total ..	1,193	150	34	5	2

Even after the completion of the training course, all the posts of the Rural Recreation Officers sanctioned could not be filled up. The twelve Rural Recreation Organisers temporarily transferred to the prohibition districts were retransferred to their original places in the non-Prohibition districts. Government also sanctioned 17 posts of Rural Recreation Officers

and 17 ballad singers to provide counter-attraction and rural recreation in the 17 firkas selected for intensive development in the non-Prohibition districts consequent on the order of Government for the closure of toddy, arrack and other liquor and drug shops in those firkas. To recruit and train the required men for the remaining vacancies of Rural Recreation Officers in the Prohibition districts and for the posts sanctioned for the selected firkas referred to above, Government ordered, after the close of the year under report, the starting of a second training course in the Y.M.C. College of Physical Education, Saidapet.

To conduct training courses for Rural Recreation Officers and also to tour round the prohibition districts and check up the work of the Rural Recreation Officers so as to maintain the standard of efficiency of rural recreation, Government sanctioned the employment of a Chief Physical Instructor on Rs. 230—700 for one year from 21st March 1947, and the continuance of the Assistant Physical Instructor previously sanctioned.

(ii) *Ballad singers*.—The ballad singers appointed at the rate of one for every Revenue division took the assistance of the Village Betterment Committees or Gramasangams or the local Village Organizations that existed and organized bhajanas, folk dramas, street dramas, Pandari bhajana kathaprasangams, kalakshepams and the like. The Rural Recreation Officers also helped them in these activities. These ballad singers organized bhajana parties in the villages, gave performances of harikathas or kalakshepams and organized community singing in villages. The ballad singers were provided with musical instruments at a cost not exceeding Rs. 10 for each set of singers. To encourage the ballad singers to organize community songs among the villagers and to create a spirit of enthusiasm and emulation among them Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,500 for the grant of rewards to deserving ballad singers for commendable work in this direction.

The statement below shows the work done by the ballad singers and other rural recreation staff during the year :—

Name of district.	Number of villages visited by ballad singers.	Number of villages in which community songs were introduced.	Number of villagers trained in community songs.	Number of dramatic performances, folk dances, etc., arranged.	Number of villages where Kathaprasangams, etc., were done.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1 Anantapur	76	8	82	41	104
2 Kurnool	107	18	76	163	171
3 Cuddapah	176	43	43	44	171
4 Coimbatore	281	33	436	149	204
5 Chittoor	159	12	93	58	231
6 Bellary	181	30	75	19	99
7 Salem	263	134	522	331	731
8 North Arcot	192	42	215	(Not furnished)	
ota	1,435	320	1,542	805	1,708

Drama as a form of counter-attraction to drink has become more and more popular. Reports from Collectors indicate that in various parts of the prohibition districts local people have organized amateur dramatic parties.

and staged dramas. Street dramas were enacted in a large number of villages. To promote amusements and to encourage local talent, Government have granted in certain cases subsidies to dramatic troupes composed of ex-tappers, ex-addicts or others. One troupe composed of ex-tappers at Doddagetta in the Anantapur district was recommended a subsidy of Rs. 500 for enacting ten dramas in the neighbourhood during the year and Government sanctioned the grant to the dramatic troupe since the close of the year.

(iii) *Propaganda vans*.—Eight Propaganda vans belonging to the defunct War Publicity Department originally transferred to the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) were transferred to the Commissioner of Excise and Prohibition with effect from 1st November 1946 together with the staff of one driver, one cleaner and one cinema operator for each van and these vans were placed under the control of the Special Development Officers in the Prohibition districts for purposes of propaganda and providing entertainment to the villagers. The vans are provided with a radio, a gramophone, a microphone, etc., and some gramophone records. One of the Studios at Coimbatore produced a film of the inaugural ceremonies connected with the introduction of prohibition in the Coimbatore town and copies of the film with commentaries in Tamil were secured during the year and supplied to each of the Tamil prohibition districts. Arrangements were also made for the purchase and supply of films with commentaries in Telugu to the Telugu districts since the close of the year.

One other effective counter-attraction to drink is the installation of community radio receiving sets. Local boards and private bodies were exhorted to instal radios under the Government of India subsidy scheme.

(iv) *Cinemas*.—Cinema houses in the prohibition districts attracted large crowds and they were generally packed to capacity as they were frequented by ex-addicts and others, and provided a good counter-attraction to drink in the evening hours. It is reported that 19 permanent and 41 temporary theatres have sprung up in the eight prohibition districts during the year. Some of the cinema houses in the Salem district gave free admissions to a few ex-addicts.

(v) *Parks*.—Parks fitted with radios are good centres for providing alternative attractions and recreation to the public. The establishment of parks is therefore encouraged in the prohibition districts. Eight new parks were opened during the year in five districts, two in each of the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Coimbatore and one each in Salem and Anantapur. The Board has recommended to Government that financial assistance may be given to municipalities for putting up parks wherever necessary.

75. *Promotion of thrift*.—Prohibition as was stated already, is but a means to an end which is the economic, social and moral uplift of the people. Part of the money formerly spent on drink will no doubt be spent on the purchase of the necessaries of life—food, clothing, etc. A part might also be spent on the purchase of utensils, cattle, jewels, etc., and for the liquidation of debts. Still there will be a surplus left with the villagers for investment. To harness this surplus, a thrift campaign through home safes and hundi boxes has been arranged in the prohibition districts through Co-operative Societies under the direct supervision of Development officers. Thrift days are celebrated by the Co-operative Societies selected for the scheme and the special and Assistant Development officers and other Revenue officials attend these celebrations and carry on propaganda and exhort the ex-addicts and others to put by their savings in the hundi boxes and accumulate them in the

Co-operative Societies. The results achieved in the working of the thrift campaign up to the end of March 1947 are given below:—

Name of district.	Number of societies selected for working the scheme.	Number of hundi boxes distributed to members up to 31st March 1947.	Thrift savings accumulated during the period.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Anantapur	200	61	7,743
2 Kurnool	72	1,045	9,125
3 Cuddapah	40	1,724	8,402
4 Coimbatore	200	1,059	27
5 Chittoor	83	322	604
6 Bellary	120	659	38
7 Salem	200	3,121	23,374
8 North Arcot	124	396	4,930

Savings under the National Savings Scheme are also encouraged by the Ameliorative Staff in the prohibition districts. According to the figures furnished by the Provincial National Savings Officer, the total savings under the National Savings Scheme in the eight prohibition districts amounted to Rs. 3,99,465 up to 31st March 1947.

76. *Formation of gramasangams and rural uplift work.*—To promote rural uplift activities in the villages, village betterment committees or gramasangams have been formed in the villages by the ameliorative staff. Paid officials of Government like village officers and other non-officials are associated with these committees. The gramasangams organize rural recreation and village uplift activities like thrift, village sanitation, street cleaning and lighting, repairing of old roads and construction of new ones, opening of public schools for children and adult night schools, provisions of protected water-supply, opening of libraries and reading rooms, introduction of better seeds and manure, encouragement of cattle breeding, poultry farming, fostering of cottage industries suited to local conditions, etc. There were on 31st March 1947, 5,061 gramasangams in the eight Prohibition districts. In certain districts, firka and taluk associations have also been formed. The ameliorative staff organized and guided the gramasangams, in their activities. The following statement shows the number of gramasangams, etc., organized in the various districts:—

Name of district.	Number of gramasangams organized.	Number of firka associations.	Number of taluk associations.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Anantapur	296	7	6
2 Kurnool	638	..	..
3 Cuddapah	581	..	..
4 Coimbatore	735	..	10
5 Chittoor	359	5	1
6 Bellary	160	..	..
7 Salem	1,222	..	10
8 North Arcot	1,070	55	7
Total ..	5,061	111	34

Gramasangams have been organized in almost all the big villages of Salem, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Kurnool districts. These sangams have taken

up various kinds of activities for the benefit of the villages. Some grama-sangams in the Coimbatore and Salem districts and a few in the North Arcot district have shown commendable progress during the year. The ameliorative staff have been directed to bestow special attention to the organization and development of gramasangams in all the villages in the Prohibition districts.

These gramasangams strive to organize and promote every amenity required for the village taking the assistance of other village organizations like the village panchayat, the village Co-operative Society, etc., and availing themselves of the resources at their disposal. It is the idea that their activities should be undertaken as far as possible on a self-help basis. Apart from the fact that Government cannot finance schemes for rural development on an extensive scale, it is necessary that the villagers must realize that their advancement is primarily their concern and that only if they proceed on the basis of self-help, their advancement will be real and lasting.

77. *Rural uplift schools.*—To train young men (with a rural bias) in the methods of promoting rural welfare and to make them acquainted with the policy and plans followed by the various nation-building departments of Government engaged in rural development, Government have sanctioned the conduct of rural uplift schools, four annually in each of the eight prohibition districts, one school in each quarter in each revenue division by rotation. Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 for each school which includes stipends to 50 students at Rs. 12 per mensem. Besides training in the organization of rural games and other counter-attractions, instructions are imparted to the students in rural uplift work by officers of the various Nation Building departments of Government who deliver a series of lectures to them on the facilities provided by their respective departments for promoting rural welfare. The students are expected to be useful village guides establishing liaison between the villagers on the one hand and the officers of the Government on the other. The best of the students are appointed as wholtime village guides as part of the ameliorative staff. The following statement shows the number of such schools conducted during the year in the eight districts and the number of candidates who were trained in them:—

Districts.	Number of schools conducted.	Number of students who have undergone training.
1 Anantapur	2	92
2 Kurnool	2	98
3 Cuddapah	2	80
4 Coimbatore	2	81
5 Chittoor	2	73
6 Bellary	2	69
7 Salem	2	110
8 North Arcot	2	75
Total	16	678

It is reported that 57 of the villagers trained in the rural uplift schools have been appointed as village guides in the prohibition department and that others are actively assisting in the organisation and conduct of rural games and rural uplift work.

To create local enthusiasm and carry on propaganda among the villages rural exhibitions and tournaments were organised towards the closing of these schools. The Agricultural, the Veterinary, the Industries, the Co-operative, the Public Health and other development departments took an active part in these exhibitions held in the Prohibition districts. Sixty-four rural exhibitions including cattle fairs were held in the prohibition districts during the year.

78. *Economic improvement of toddy tappers thrown out of employment on account of prohibition.*—(i) *Statistics of unemployed tappers.*—Steps were taken for providing alternative employment to toddy tappers thrown out of employment by the advent of Prohibition. Statistics obtained from the District Collectors disclosed that the number of tappers thrown out of work in each district was as follows :—

Districts.	Number of tappers thrown out the work.
1 Anantapur	693
2 Kurnool	2,462
3 Cuddapah	355
4 Coimbatore	13,500
5 Chittoor	398
6 Bellary	440
7 Salem	2,069
8 North Arcot	1,085

(ii) *Co-operative societies for jaggery manufacturing.*—By far the most effective method of providing alternative work to the ex-tappers was considered to be to organise palm jaggery manufacture. This is because, the tapping of sweet juice and the manufacture of jaggery from the juice is an occupation which most of the tappers are already accustomed of or can easily undertake. The Madras Sweet Toddy Rules, 1939 provide for the grant of licences to tappers for the tapping of sweet juice for the manufacture of jaggery. The question whether in the attempt to provide alternative work to the tappers in this manner, opportunity to abuse the concession would arise and thus endanger the enforcement of Prohibition was examined and it was considered that it was not safe to allow the tapping of coconut trees for sweet juice in the prohibition districts. Permission for the tapping of sweet juice from palmyra trees only was, therefore, allowed in the four districts of Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot and Chittoor. Co-operative Societies for the manufacture of palmyra jaggery have been formed in these districts. The Government were addressed for a special staff of Special Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies for the organisation and supervision of these societies at the rate of one inspector for every 15 societies, and orders from the Government sanctioning 13 senior inspectors were received since the close of the year. The statement below shows the number of Co-operative societies functioning in these districts, the number of tappers to whom licences

have been issued and the quantity and value of jaggery produced by them till the end of March 1947.

Districts.	Number of Co-operative Societies.	Number of licences issued.	Jaggery produced upto end of March 1947.	
			Quantity . MDS.	Value. RS.
1 Coimbatore	90	5,300	17,000	1,20,000
2 Salem	55	11,209	21,661	1,15,902
3 North Arcot	25	628	403	3,100
4 Chittoor	1	117	1,169	6,753

More progress could not be made by these societies as there was no special staff to organise and direct their activities during the season.

The question of permitting the tapping of sweet juice from date trees which abound in the Ceded districts was also considered. The Collectors of Bellary and Kurnool were not in favour of giving this concession for reasons of successful enforcement of Prohibition, while in respect of Cuddapah it was held that there was no extreme need for it. In the Anantapur district, a licence was granted at one centre, viz., Dhoddagetta where the production of date palm jaggery has been undertaken as an experimental measure. The results of the experiment are encouraging and the question of permitting sweet juice tapping of date trees in a few centres in that district through co-operative auspices is under consideration.

(iii) *Other Co-operative Schemes.*—Special schemes on a co-operative basis were drawn up in some cases for providing alternative employment to the tappers. At Ayodyapatnam in the Salem district, the tappers have been organized into a carpet weaving co-operative society. Government have, on the recommendation of the Board, sanctioned the following assistance to the society since the close of the year:—

- (i) a sum of Rs. 5,000 as subsidy and Rs. 5,000 as loan for the purchase of machinery and implements,
- (ii) a sum of Rs. 1,125 towards stipend to 15 trainees,
- (iii) the loan of services of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies for a period of one year free of cost.

At Ambur, in the North Arcot district, the tappers have been organized into six co-operative societies for the supply of milk and milk products. Government have sanctioned a scheme for the formation of a co-operative milk supply union at Ambur with the six feeder societies and have provided financial and other assistance to this society as shown below:—

- (i) a subsidy of Rs. 100 to each of the six feeder societies for a period of six months,
- (ii) an allotment of Rs. 50,000 for the sanction of interest free loans to the members for the purchase of milk animals, and
- (iii) the free services of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies for a period of six months.

This scheme is intended to provide employment for about 200 tappers. At Reddinaickenpalayam, in the North Arcot district, a co-operative society for mat weaving has been organized to provide employment for 25 ex-toddy tappers. The possibilities of organising co-operative societies for similar cottage industries for the benefit of the tappers in other centres are being explored by the ameliorative staff.

While steps were taken as indicated above for the provision of alternative employment to tappers by organizing them on a co-operative basis the attempts to secure work for them were not confined to the co-operative method only. Collectors were instructed to explore all possibilities of providing works for them in agricultural labour, earthwork, brickwork, road making, etc.

At the instance of the Board, the Chief Engineer, Highways, Madras, has issued instructions to his subordinates in the eight prohibition districts, to employ ex-tappers on road works giving preference to them in the same way as to ex-servicemen.

The reports of the Collectors generally indicate that the ex-toddy tappers in the eight Prohibition districts have adjusted themselves to the new situation either by migrating to wet districts or neighbouring states or by seeking employment in agricultural or other work and that the problem of unemployment is not keen in these districts.

79. *Economic improvement of ex-addicts generally.*—Steps were taken to improve the economic condition of the ex-addicts generally by increasing their income and utilising their savings for useful purposes. Cottage industries were organised wherever possible on a co-operative basis with suitable assistance from Government. At Rajampet, in the Cuddapah district, a co-operative society was organized at the instance of the Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration) for the manufacture of leather goods for about 60 families of coblers who are all ex-addicts. Government have also sanctioned grants as shown below to this society :—

- (i) a grant of Rs. 600 to meet the non-recurring expenditure such as purchase of tools, etc.,
- (ii) a grant of Rs. 200 to meet half the recurring cost on the payment of rent, establishment charges and contingencies.

At Bojjayappale, in the same district, the cart-makers have been organised into a co-operative society for the manufacture of country carts. Government have sanctioned financial help to this society also as shown below :—

- (i) a loan of Rs. 2,100,
- (ii) the free services of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies for a period of one year.

Milk supplies societies.—Co-operative milk supply societies were organized during the year with a view to increase the income of ex-addicts and ex-tappers in the following places :—

- (i) Mariapuram near Cuddapah in the Cuddapah district,
- (ii) Kodajanahalli in the Anantapur district,
- (iii) for the labourers engaged in the Tungabadra Project Works.

The ex-addicts were enabled to purchase cows and she-buffaloes with the savings effected by Prohibition and supplemented by loans obtained from Government, on easy terms. Incidentally, these schemes help to solve the milk scarcity in the neighbouring urban areas. The local non-official leaders evinced a keen interest in these schemes.

In the Salem district, an iron metal workers co-operative society was organized for the Adi-Dravidas of Attayampatti and a mat weavers co-operative society at Uthamasholapuram for the Adi Dravidas. Both the societies are intended to promote the well being of a class of people who are ex-addicts.

80. *Housing schemes.*—Select weavers' co-operative societies which have built up substantial reserves during the last few years have been encouraged to undertake housing schemes for their members. The idea is that the drink money saved by the members might be invested in houses thereby relieving the congestion in their villages and providing them with decent houses to live in. Under the scheme, the societies will acquire suitable sites, construct the required number of houses and allot them to their members on the hire-purchase system. The societies will utilize for this purpose the surplus funds at their disposal as well as the initial contributions by the members and balance of the money required will be obtained by them as long term loans from Government. Since the close of the year, 24 societies were selected for working the scheme and proposals have been received in respect of ten societies. In the case of the remaining societies the matter is under consideration.

The Gudiyattam Weavers' Co-operative Society which is one of the societies selected, decided during the year to construct 50 to 100 houses for the weavers who are mostly ex-addicts and constituted a committee to select a site for the purpose and push through the scheme.

The Rural Housing Scheme for Yemingalur which was sanctioned by Government prior to the introduction of Prohibition was pushed through so as to provide employment for the ex-tappers on earthwork, brickwork, road building and house construction.

The Co-operative Building Society at Sholingur was started on 3rd March 1947 and a sum of Rs. 25,110 was collected as share capital and site value. It is proposed to provide for about 300 houses which will be built with loans from Government given out of funds available with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Thirty-three quarry workers, most of whom were addicts, have joined the society paying Rs. 100 each as share capital,

81. *Women and Prohibition.*—Women, especially those belonging to families of ex-addicts, are probably the greatest beneficiaries of Prohibition. The homes of many ex-addicts were unhappy as long as drink could be had freely, and there was no peace in many of these homes. The Board, therefore, considered that it was necessary to secure the assistance of women in the cause of prohibition and issued instructions to Collectors to get into touch with the various women's association to carry on propaganda on the benefits of prohibition, and to educate the women-folk of ex-addicts and train them in making their homes happy for the men who return after the days' toil. The Indian Women Civic Corps branches at Salem and Bellary did useful work during the year. In Bellary town, a Crèche has been opened where 35 children below the age of three are being looked after with the help of public subscriptions. To achieve more tangible results and carry on propaganda in the villages and to direct the activities of women organizations in the districts, the Board recommended to Government the appointment of two Lady Organizers for the Prohibition districts. Government have since ordered that the Indian Women Civic Corps through their branches in the districts could, as an experimental measure, undertake the work and have sanctioned a conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 for the six Indian Women Civic Corps branches in connexion with the prohibition work to be carried on by the branch leaders and other honorary workers.

82. Amelioration work is progressing steadily despite the double handicap of shortage of staff and the preoccupation of the Revenue Department in the districts with other pressing work.

83 *Beneficial results of prohibition*.—The reports from the Collectors indicate that there has been a considerable improvement in the social and economic condition of the poorer and middle classes as a result of prohibition. The desire for drink among the ex-addict is seen to be slowly disappearing and they are reconciling themselves to the changed conditions. Domestic quarrels and street brawls have decreased and villages present a calmer and more lively appearance. The ex-addicts and their families are generally reported to be well fed and well dressed and look cheerful and are able to save out of their earnings. Prohibition is welcomed by all.

CHAPTER XII.—GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

84. There was an increase in the consumption of denatured spirits and methyl alcohol and a decrease in the consumption of country spirits, toddy, wines, spirits, beer, opium, ganja and bhang. The decrease is due to the introduction of prohibition in eight districts and to the closure of shops in select firkas with effect from 1st October 1946. The increase of denatured spirits is due to its increased use for commercial purposes.

85. There was a decrease in the number of cases reported under illicit distillation and kindred offences 3,475 (3,990). This excludes the figures of the eight districts of Salem, Chittoor, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Bellary, Anantapur, Coimbatore, and Kurnool, where prohibition was in force from 1st October 1946. There was a marked increase in the number of cases detected in East Godavari and a heavy fall in Vizagapatam. The fall is mainly due to clubbing of ranges for want of Sub-Inspectors and non-availability of rice and ippa flower, the chief ingredients for distilling arrack. The special staff employed in Chicacole and Cocanada circles for the supervision of illicit distillation crimes continued to function.

No arrack shops worked under the surcharge system during the year.

86. *Sale of cashew arrack*.—Cashew arrack was manufactured in the Mangalore Distillery during the year under report. This arrack was supplied to shops in South Kanara district and to all medical institutions in this province. Supply was made in bulk as well as in sealed bottles of two drams and four drams to shops in South Kanara district and in sealed bottles of eight drams only to medical institutions. A quantity of 1,343·5 proof gallons was manufactured in the year against the sanction of Government to manufacture a quantity of 5,000 proof gallons. The fall in manufacture was due to the extreme difficulty in procuring enough cashew fruits which failed, on account of the unexpected early heavy rains. The quality of the cashew arrack this year was good.

87. *Experiments in partial prohibition*.—The experiment of closure of arrack shops in toddy drinking areas, continued to be in force in the Shiyali and Tiruturaipundi taluks of Tanjore district and Tiruvadanaï and Paramakudi taluks of Ramnad district. Experiment appears to have been successful.

In order to implement the scheme of Rural Development, all abkari and opium shops in firkas selected for intensive rural development in all non-prohibition districts were closed under Government orders after 1st October 1946.

The sale of liquor to the members of the hill tribes in The Nilgiris except on medical certificate continued to be prohibited during the year. The

periment is reported to have not had the desired effect. Illicit Distillation fences existed in the hilly area near Kotagiri and other areas. The consumption in the district of various classes of liquor during the last five years noted below :—

Year.	Country spirits P.G.	Wines gallons.	Spirits gallons.	Beer gallons.
1942-43 ..	22,908	915	7,886	2,05,826
1943-44 ..	29,363	497	8,942	161,400
1944-45 ..	28,780	734	16,638	167,604
1945-46 ..	27,739	1,947	32,905	262,002
1946-47 ..	25,620	2,302	22,238	130,330

88. *Anjengo and Tangasseri villages.*—The administration of arrack opium, salt and customs revenue in the British enclave villages of Anjengo and Tangasseri was leased to the Travancore Government from 1st April 1946 for an amount of Rs. 7,000 per year.

89. *Temperance societies.*—There were no temperance societies or picketing activities anywhere during the year except in Tuticorin circle of Tinnevely district. During the toddy sales in August 1946, in Tiruchendur Taluk a group of persons including renters joined together to refrain from bidding in the sales. The sales were adjourned and for the next time, a tough bandobust was made and there was no trouble.

There were no instances of local bodies prohibiting the tapping of their trees for fermented toddy and the location of shops in the lands except in Connamalle circle where the local board objected to the tapping of 95 coconut trees in Sriperumbudur in Madras-Bangalore Road.

90. *Advisory Committees and Licensing Boards.*—The number of meetings of the Excise Licensing Board and Excise Advisory Committees which had to be adjourned for want of quorum was three and eighteen respectively. These bodies recommended the closure of seven shops and the change of site of ninety-four shops and action was taken accordingly.

91. *Closure during fairs and festivals, etc.*—In eight districts, arrack shops were closed during fairs and festivals or on market days. Restrictions on the hours of sales were enforced in the shops in the vicinity of mills or in the industrial areas. The closure of shops on such occasions had no adverse effect on rental or consumption and did not stimulate crimes. The order for the closure of certain kinds of shops during the election were enforced during the year.

92. The following changes are worthy of mention :—

(i) Consequent on the introduction of Prohibition from 1st October 1946 all abkari and opium shops were closed in the eight districts.

(ii) Creation of a ten-mile belt area in the districts adjoining the Prohibition districts and marking restricted to five years average preceding the introduction of Prohibition.

(iii) Possession of any kind of liquor outside the licenced premises in the belt area adjoining the Prohibition districts within ten miles from the boundaries of these districts in this Province was prohibited under section 4-A of the Madras Abkari Act of 1886.

- (iv) Marking of trees for toddy in the select firkas was prohibited.
- (v) Issue price of opium was enhanced from Rs. 140 to Rs. 150 per a
- (vi) Nellore and Cuddalore subdivisions were reconstituted, where Chingleput and Poonamalle circles of Chingleput district, were added in Cuddalore subdivision.
- (vii) The Weekly Holiday Act was enforced to all abkari and op shops.
- (viii) Consequent on the transfer of fourteen villages from Trichin to Madura district the Excise administration of this area was brought under the jurisdiction of the Collector of Madura.
- (ix) Reduction of subdivisions from eight to five from 1st October 1946.

93. *Conviction for drunkenness.*—There were 3,928 (5,552) convictions offences against abkari laws.

IMPERIAL RETURN NO. I.—Revenue, 1946-47.

Country spirits.

Country fermented liquors.

Name of district.	Country spirits.						Country fermented liquors.									
	Duty on distillery spirits.		Licence fees for sale of distillery spirits.		Total receipts from distillery spirits.		Receipts from outstill and other systems.		Total receipts from country spirits.		Tari tree-tax receipts.		Other receipts from tari (licence fees, etc.).		Total receipts from fermented liquors other than malt liquors.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Vizagapatam	21,41,951	0 0	41,13,521	0 0	62,55,872	0 0	42,834	0 0	62,98,706	0 0	8,60,848	0 0	3,68,850	0 0	12,20,698	0 0
East Godavari	15,29,043	0 0	27,81,465	0 0	43,10,538	0 0	4,42,507	0 0	47,53,045	0 0	12,78,858	0 0	9,85,660	0 0	22,64,524	0 0
Yanam	11,89,921	0 0	17,32,492	0 0	29,16,413	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	29,16,413	0 0	10,46,745	0 0	11,43,593	0 0	21,90,338	0 0
West Godavari	24,47,652	0 0	20,07,115	0 0	44,54,767	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	44,54,767	0 0	11,53,149	0 0	8,71,293	0 0	20,24,442	0 0
Kistna	12,92,195	0 0	24,20,771	0 0	37,12,966	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	37,12,966	0 0	6,10,819	0 0	8,21,367	0 0	14,32,186	0 0
Guntur	4,42,620	0 0	5,39,648	0 0	9,82,268	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	9,82,268	0 0	5,93,477	0 0	7,80,421	0 0	13,73,898	0 0
Nellore	4,31,589	0 0	5,01,927	0 0	9,33,516	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	9,33,516	0 0	1,51,595	0 0	2,96,807	0 0	4,28,402	0 0
Cuddapah	3,88,687	0 0	4,32,165	0 0	8,20,852	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	8,20,852	0 0	3,75,263	0 0	9,13,488	0 0	12,88,751	0 0
Anantapur	4,85,843	0 0	5,16,093	0 0	10,01,436	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	10,01,436	0 0	3,03,044	0 0	6,95,242	0 0	9,98,286	0 0
Bellary .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Sandur .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Kurnool	4,35,715	0 0	6,15,144	0 0	10,50,859	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	10,50,859	0 0	4,17,424	0 0	7,99,417	0 0	12,1,684	0 0
Madras	37,77,533	0 0	27,62,005	0 0	65,39,538	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	65,39,538	0 0	15,52,623	0 0	18,95,518	0 0	34,48,161	0 0
Mysore .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Travancore .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Cochin .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Coorg .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
2 Chingleput	12,70,844	0 0	16,35,366	0 0	29,06,210	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	29,06,210	0 0	21,12,102	0 0	28,80,294	0 0	49,92,396	0 0
3 Chittoor	6,38,703	0 0	4,24,138	0 0	10,62,841	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	10,62,841	0 0	3,18,006	0 0	6,63,604	0 0	9,81,610	0 0
4 North Arcot	5,75,620	0 0	8,43,309	0 0	14,18,929	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	14,18,929	0 0	6,09,608	0 0	16,23,526	0 6	22,33,134	0 0
5 South Arcot	27,51,806	0 0	20,81,563	0 0	48,33,369	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	48,33,369	0 0	10,59,600	0 0	17,04,823	0 0	28,24,423	0 0
Pondicherry .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
16 Tanjore	5,55,055	0 0	6,89,084	0 0	12,44,139	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	12,44,139	0 0	34,06,456	0 0	36,56,857	0 0	70,63,313	0 0
Karaikal .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
17 Trichinopoly	7,15,791	0 0	17,27,757	0 0	24,43,548	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	24,43,548	0 0	13,50,842	0 0	39,71,316	0 0	53,22,158	0 0
Pudukkottai .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
18 Madura	10,91,905	0 0	11,65,177	0 0	22,56,982	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	22,56,982	0 0	6,78,662	0 0	28,23,867	0 0	35,02,529	0 0
19 Ramnad	3,32,500	0 0	7,80,677	0 0	11,13,177	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	11,13,177	0 0	6,55,895	0 0	14,13,838	0 0	20,69,733	0 0
20 Tinnevely	10,69,808	0 0	22,27,463	0 0	32,97,271	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	32,97,271	0 0	7,79,992	0 0	15,50,025	0 0	23,30,017	0 0
21 Coimbatore	9,44,865	0 0	13,71,134	0 0	23,15,999	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	23,15,999	0 0	7,16,898	0 0	30,97,594	0 0	98,14,492	0 0
22 The Nilgiris	2,92,120	0 0	12,21,748	0 0	15,13,868	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	15,13,868	0 0	1,054	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	1,054	0 0
23 Salem	2,42,681	0 0	6,01,006	0 0	8,43,687	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	8,43,687	0 0	6,92,904	0 0	35,18,891	0 0	42,11,795	0 0
24 South Kanara	10,77,519	0 0	13,01,717	0 0	23,79,236	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	23,79,236	0 0	6,90,057	0 0	19,51,198	0 0	26,41,255	0 0
25 Malabar	2,76,317	0 0	19,55,492	0 0	22,31,809	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	22,31,809	0 0	11,74,767	0 0	36,49,582	0 0	48,24,349	0 0
Mahe .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total for 1946-47	2,63,91,683	0 0	3,64,48,407	0 0	6,28,40,090	0 0	4,85,341	0 0	6,33,25,431	0 0	2,25,70,638	0 6	4,21,37,097	0 0	6,47,07,785	0 0
Total for 1945-46	2,55,92,815	0 0	3,43,23,379	0 0	5,99,16,194	0 0	4,79,615	0 0	6,03,95,809	0 0	2,87,72,488	0 0	5,61,90,598	0 0	8,49,63,086	0 0

MADRAS EXCISE DEPARTMENT

IMPERIAL RETURN No. I.—Revenue, 1946-47—cont.

Duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, etc.

Duty on spirits used in the manufacture of medicines and on rectified spirits and absolute alcohol used for medicinal purposes.

Name of district.	Malt liquors.			Wines and spirits (foreign liquors other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits).			Total of columns (6), (10), (13) and (16).	Duty on spirits used in the manufacture of medicines and on rectified spirits and absolute alcohol used for medicinal purposes.
	Duty on beer manufactured in India.	Licence fees for the sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total receipts from beer.	Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors.	Licence fee for the sale of foreign liquors generally whether imported or manufactured in India.	Total of columns (14) and (15).		
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			(17)	(18)
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Vizagapatam
2 East Godavari	..	2,020 0 0	2,020 0 0	81,561 0 0	70,039 0 0	1,51,600 0 0	76,82,024 0 0	61 0 0
Yanam	..	614 0 0	614 0 0	1,93,629 0 0	51,775 0 0	2,45,404 0 0	72,63,587 0 0	791 0 0
3 West Godavari	..	105 0 0	105 0 0	..	13,717 0 0	..	51,20,573 0 0	..
4 Kistna	..	1,083 0 0	1,083 0 0	1,28,223 0 0	1,50,510 0 0	1,84,733 0 0	66,65,025 0 0	12,771 0 0
5 Guntur	..	590 0 0	590 0 0	43 0 0	14,762 0 0	14,810 0 0	51,60,552 0 0	302 0 0
6 Nellore	..	333 0 0	333 0 0	..	9,114 0 0	9,114 0 0	23,65,618 0 0	..
7 Cuddapah	4,643 0 0	4,643 0 0	13,66,561 0 0	5 0 0
8 Anantapur	..	362 0 0	362 0 0	..	2,227 0 0	2,227 0 0	21,12,192 0 0	2 0 0
9 Bellary	4,776 0 0	4,776 0 0	20,04,498 0 0	..
Sandur
10 Kurnool	..	364 0 0	366 0 0	31 0 0	1,625 0 0	1,656 0 0	22,69,722 0 0	5 0 0
11 Madras	1,75,675 0 0	80,529 0 0	2,56,204 0 0	8,33,570 0 0	10,51,065 0 0	19,85,235 0 0	1,22,29,138 0 0	2,43,513 0 0
Mysore
Travancore
Cochin
Coorg
12 Chingleput	..	45,929 0 0	45,929 0 0	..	1,82,978 0 0	1,82,978 0 0	81,27,513 0 0	..
13 Chittoor	5 0 0	7,144 0 0	7,149 0 0	20,51,600 0 0	10 0 0
14 North Arcot	..	20,400 0 0	20,400 0 0	1,164 0 0	19,024 0 0	20,188 0 0	36,92,651 0 0	..
15 South Arcot	..	17,195 0 0	17,195 0 0	17,50,005 0 0	15,481 0 0	17,65,466 0 0	94,40,453 0 0	..
Pondicherry
16 Tanjore	..	39,722 0 0	39,722 0 0	69 0 0	23,856 0 0	23,925 0 0	83,71,099 0 0	6 0 0
Karaikal
17 Trichinopoly	500 0 0	1,32,381 0 0	1,32,881 0 0	..	18,149 0 0	18,149 0 0	79,16,736 0 0	15 0 0
Pudukkottai
18 Madurai	..	1,68,918 0 0	1,68,918 0 0	..	44,273 0 0	44,273 0 0	59,72,702 0 0	146 0 0
19 Ramnad	..	9,764 0 0	9,764 0 0	..	10,802 0 0	10,802 0 0	32,03,476 0 0	18 0 0
20 Tinnevely	..	4,309 0 0	4,574 0 0	8,241 0 0	19,921 0 0	28,162 0 0	56,60,024 0 0	..
21 Coimbatore	265 0 0	1,45,871 0 0	1,45,371 0 0	753 0 0	36,425 0 0	37,178 0 0	63,13,040 0 0	10 0 0
22 The Nilgiris	2,33,039 0 0	7,44,297 0 0	9,77,338 0 0	..	75,457 0 0	75,457 0 0	25,67,715 0 0	..
23 Salem	134 0 0	23,743 0 0	23,882 0 0	11 0 0	18,878 0 0	18,889 0 0	50,98,253 0 0	..
24 South Kanara	..	7,006 0 0	7,006 0 0	595 0 0	12,540 0 0	13,135 0 0	50,40,632 0 0	3,418 0 0
25 Malabar	840 0 0	10,123 0 0	10,963 0 0	10,490 0 0	93,238 0 0	1,03,728 0 0	71,70,849 0 0	100 0 0
Maha
Total for 1946-47	4,10,853 0 0	14,55,470 0 0	19,85,632 0 0	30,08,395 0 0	19,53,909 0 0	49,87,394 0 0	13,48,66,323 0 0	2,61,173 0 0

Duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, etc.—cont.

Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines.

Opium.

Name of district.	Duty on spirits used for other commercial, scientific and industrial purposes.				Licence fees for medicated wines.				Licence fees for commercial spirits.				Permit fees for denatured spirits.				Vend fees for denatured spirits.				Total of columns (20) to (21-B).				Sale-proceeds of excise opium.			
	(19)		(19-A)		(20)		(21)		(21-A)		(21-B)		(22)		(23)		(24)		(23)		(24)		(23)		(24)			
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		
Vizagapatam			61	0 0	1,760	0 0																						
East Godavari			791	0 0	167	0 0																						
Yanam								15	0 0																			
West Godavari																												
Kistna					95	0 0		20	0 0																			
Guntur	1,044	0 0	13,815	0 0	233	0 0		35	0 0																			
Nellore			302	0 0	38	0 0																						
Cuddapah					192	0 0																						
Anantapur			5	0 0	273	0 0		18	0 0																			
Bellary			2	0 0	110	0 0		1	0 0																			
Sandur					644	0 0																						
Kurnool																												
Kurnool			5	0 0	1,607	0 0		105	0 0																			
Madras	1,04,123	0 0	3,47,636	0 0	1,792	0 0		2,048	0 0																			
Mysore																												
Travancore																												
Cochin																												
Coorg																												
Chingleput	28,650	0 0	28,650	0 0																								
Chittoor			10	0 0	444	0 0		10	0 0																			
North Arcot	30	0 0	30	0 0	605	0 0		10	0 0																			
South Arcot					668	0 0		30	0 0																			
Pondicherry																												
Tanjore			6	0 0	541	0 0																						
Karaikal																												
Trichinopoly			15	0 0	63	0 0																						
Pudukkottai																												
Madura			146	0 0	267	0 0																						
Ramnad			18	0 0	320	0 0																						
Tinnevely					882	0 0		6,186	0 0																			
Coimbatore					1,468	0 0		452	0 0																			
The Nilgiris			16	0 0	26	0 0																						
Salem					604	0 0		33	0 0																			
South Kanara	1,113	0 0	1,113	0 0	1,521	0 0		78	0 0																			
Malabar			3,418	0 0	1,061	0 0		60	0 0																			
Mahe			100	0 0	1,439	0 0		7,423	0 0																			
Total for 1946-47 ..	1,34,976	0 0	3,96,149	0 0	16,794	0 0	16,534	0 0																				
Total for 1945-46 ..	18,871	0 0	51,177	0 0	2,255	0 0	3,295	0 0	48,289	0 0	7,872	0 0	61,711	0 0	4,79,497	0 0	22,75,538	0 0										

MADRAS EXCISE DEPARTMENT

IMPERIAL RETURN No. I—Revenue, 1946-47—cont.

Name of district.	Opium—cont.		Hemp drugs.										Licence fees for the sale of 'cocaine and allied drugs.			
	Licence fees for the sale of opium (wholesale and retail).		Sale-proceeds.				Licence fees (wholesale and retail) from				Medicinal preparations of hemp drugs (druggists' permits).			Total receipts from hemp drugs.		
			Duty on ganja.		Duty on bhanga.		Ganja.		Bhanga.							
	(26)	(28)	(30)		(34)		(35)		(37)		(38)			(40)		(41)
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
1 Vizagapatam	5,81,202	0 0	12,68,373	0 0	1,87,203	0 0	150	0 0	1,92,172	0 0	..	30	0 0	3,79,555	0 0	..
2 East Godavari	6,36,953	0 0	12,98,758	0 0	87,725	0 0	..	..	75,331	0 0	..	..	..	1,63,056	0 0	..
Yanam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 West Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Kistna	3,16,234	0 0	5,83,356	0 0	75,510	0 0	..	..	68,365	0 0	..	..	..	1,43,875	0 0	..
5 Guntur	1,13,736	0 0	2,03,212	0 0	69,265	0 0	..	..	84,741	0 0	..	56	0 0	1,54,062	0 0	..
6 Nellore	1,79,572	0 0	3,60,172	0 0	1,00,853	0 0	..	..	1,40,154	0 0	..	..	..	2,41,012	0 0	..
7 Cuddapah	47,071	0 0	1,17,044	0 0	68,973	0 0	..	..	1,03,911	0 0	..	..	..	1,72,884	0 0	..
8 Anantapur	27,532	0 0	57,365	0 0	20,254	0 0	..	..	40,165	0 0	..	..	..	60,419	0 0	..
9 Bellary	8,673	0 0	20,217	0 0	27,996	0 0	..	..	39,521	0 0	..	..	..	67,517	0 0	..
Sandur	5,820	0 0	11,250	0 0	33,883	0 0	..	..	47,461	0 0	..	..	..	81,344	0 0	..
0 Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Madras	21,577	0 0	46,817	0 0	77,939	0 0	2,840	0 0	64,163	0 0	..	1	0 0	1,44,948	0 0	..
Mysore	1,45,623	0 0	4,25,831	0 0	2,00,342	0 0	5,469	0 0	3,42,650	0 0	..	..	..	5,48,461	0 0	..
Travancore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Chittoor	26,235	0 0	42,426	0 0	47,559	0 0	465	0 0	82,317	0 0	..	20	0 0	1,30,352	0 0	..
4 North Arcot	13,692	0 0	41,414	0 0	30,195	0 0	375	0 0	61,319	0 0	..	..	..	91,889	0 0	..
5 South Arcot	31,072	0 0	75,303	0 0	27,390	0 0	325	0 0	82,923	0 0	..	..	..	1,10,638	0 0	..
Pondicherry	47,068	0 0	92,276	0 0	53,180	0 0	6,295	0 0	97,471	0 0	..	..	..	1,56,946	0 0	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karaikal	1,76,925	0 0	3,38,475	0 0	70,263	0 0	30,825	0 0	1,39,573	0 0	..	..	..	2,40,661	0 0	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pudukkottai	95,284	0 0	1,46,134	0 0	55,770	0 0	19,490	0 0	1,32,579	0 0	..	..	..	2,07,839	0 0	..
Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramnad	89,376	0 0	1,50,656	0 0	1,25,868	0 0	39,855	0 0	2,67,175	0 0	..	..	..	4,32,898	0 0	..
Tinnevely	51,307	0 0	89,032	0 0	84,766	0 0	775	0 0	1,81,781	0 0	..	10	0 0	2,67,332	0 0	..
Coimbatore	95,070	0 0	1,63,096	0 0	94,240	0 0	875	0 0	1,93,104	0 0	..	..	..	2,88,219	0 0	..
The Nilgiris	1,12,888	0 0	1,79,262	0 0	69,748	0 0	36,226	0 0	1,28,456	0 0	..	1,632	0 0	2,36,062	0 0	..
Salem	75,885	0 0	1,07,013	0 0	7,478	0 0	..	..	18,335	0 0	..	10	0 0	25,823	0 0	..
South Kanara	50,085	0 0	96,743	0 0	31,405	0 0	62,400	0 0	95,029	0 0	..	125	0 0	1,38,959	0 0	..
Malabar	19,336	0 0	23,036	0 0	42,734	0 0	..	..	41,764	0 0	..	..	..	84,548	0 0	..
5 Mahe	1,04,705	0 0	2,01,714	0 0	91,230	0 0	13,780	0 0	1,52,882	0 0	..	100	0 0	2,57,992	0 0	..
Total for 1946-47	30,63,921	0 0	61,38,013	0 0	17,81,815	0 0	2,20,145	0 0	28,73,347	0 0	..	1,984	0 0	48,77,291	0 0	..
Total for 1945-46	31,47,033	0 0	59,99,119	0 0	33,12,413	0 0	14,71,806	0 0	34,71,694	0 0	..	10,986	0 0	59,45,787	0 0	..

IMPERIAL RETURN No. I—Revenue, 1946-47—cont.

Name of district.	Fines and forfeitures.		Receipts from distilleries—Fees from distilleries.				Miscellaneous.		Grand total of columns (1) to (47).		Refunds.		Deduct from column (48) expenditure as per return No. II.		Total net excise revenue in the year.	
			Government.		Private.											
	(42)		(43)		(47)		(48)		(49)		(50)		(51)			
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		
Vizagapatam	27,197	0 0	..	..	100	0 0	4,745	0 0	93,63,895	0 0	4,027	0 0	2,78,861	0 0	90,81,007	0 0
East Godavari	38,173	0 0	..	..	150	0 0	2,409	0 0	87,69,720	0 0	814	0 0	2,29,602	0 0	85,39,304	0 0
Yanam .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Godavari	46,850	0 0	..	..	..	..	1,546	0 0	58,97,977	0 0	510	0 0	1,22,839	0 0	57,74,628	0 0
Kistna	30,091	0 0	..	..	100	0 0	7,344	0 0	70,77,577	0 0	19,699	0 0	1,30,681	0 0	69,27,197	0 0
Guntur	29,616	0 0	..	..	..	..	13,636	0 0	58,07,674	0 0	2,667	0 0	1,91,555	0 0	56,13,452	0 0
Nellore	23,138	0 0	..	..	..	..	1,809	0 0	26,80,952	0 0	2,453	0 0	1,53,639	0 0	25,24,860	0 0
Cuddapah	9,530	0 0	..	..	..	..	1,850	0 0	14,96,021	0 0	1,641	0 0	1,24,429	0 0	13,69,951	0 0
Anantapur	13,211	0 0	..	..	..	..	5,820	0 0	22,19,730	0 0	30,376	0 0	1,59,654	0 0	20,29,700	0 0
Bellary	7,802	0 0	..	..	..	..	5,216	0 0	21,10,963	0 0	25,801	0 0	2,19,207	0 0	18,65,955	0 0
Sandur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	12,526	0 0	..	..	..	..	6,588	0 0	24,82,466	0 0	12,398	0 0	2,55,305	0 0	22,14,763	0 0
Madras	11,142	0 0	..	..	..	..	29,049	0 0	1,36,20,632	0 0	27,300	0 0	15,04,144	0 0	1,20,89,238	0 0
Mysore .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	29,273	0 0	..	..	..	..	1,856	0 0	83,61,417	0 0	28,688	0 0	91,142	0 0	82,41,587	0 0
Chittoor	19,987	0 0	..	..	..	..	12,690	0 0	22,18,024	0 0	5,824	0 0	80,956	0 0	21,31,244	0 0
North Arcot	21,534	0 0	..	..	..	..	19,761	0 0	39,27,079	0 0	8,012	0 0	89,081	0 0	38,29,986	0 0
South Arcot	27,784	0 0	..	..	..	..	20,305	0 0	97,41,021	0 0	50,375	0 0	1,30,940	0 0	95,60,606	0 0
Pondicherry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	39,515	0 0	..	..	..	..	1,646	0 0	89,94,401	0 0	17,322	0 0	1,96,214	0 0	87,80,865	0 0
Karaikal .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	21,209	0 0	..	..	..	..	1,346	0 0	82,94,522	0 0	3,050	0 0	1,23,797	0 0	81,62,675	0 0
Pudukkottai .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	13,166	0 0	..	..	..	..	1,230	0 0	65,73,815	0 0	18,346	0 0	81,968	0 0	64,73,501	0 0
Ramnad	25,731	0 0	..	..	..	..	895	0 0	35,94,063	0 0	601	0 0	1,27,625	0 0	34,65,837	0 0
Tinnevely	39,879	0 0	..	..	100	0 0	18,894	0 0	61,78,138	0 0	7,149	0 0	1,71,747	0 0	59,99,242	0 0
Coimbatore	24,826	0 0	..	..	..	..	4,929	0 0	67,00,376	0 0	1,22,231	0 0	1,66,173	0 0	64,71,972	0 0
The Nilgiris	1,010	0 0	..	..	..	..	160	0 0	27,02,398	0 0	..	..	23,380	0 0	26,79,018	0 0
Salem	30,107	0 0	..	..	..	..	2,188	0 0	54,19,843	0 0	9,942	0 0	1,23,138	0 0	52,86,763	0 0
South Kanara	36,602	0 0	..	..	..	..	7,975	0 0	51,97,459	0 0	1,807	0 0	2,01,839	0 0	49,93,813	0 0
Malabar	63,277	0 0	1,600	0 0	..	..	2,205	0 0	77,10,375	0 0	2,889	0 0	3,16,713	0 0	73,90,773	0 0
Mahe .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1946-47 ..	6,43,156	0 0	1,800	0 0	450	0 0	1,76,092	0 0	14,72,01,883	0 0	4,03,922	0 0	52,99,629	0 0	14,14,97,937	0 0
Total for 1945-46 ..	8,14,226	0 0	1,200	0 0	3,214	0 0	82,417	0 0	16,43,39,842	0 0	2,22,944	0 0	51,58,362	0 0	15,89,58,536	0 0

IMPERIAL RETURN NO. I-A—1946-47.

Description of excise articles.	Amount of duty realized in other Provinces of India on excisable articles exported to the Madras Province.		Amount of duty realized in the Madras Province on excisable articles exported to other Indian Provinces, etc.								
	In Bangalore.		Puduk- kottah.	Cochin.	Travan- core.	French Settlements.	C. & M. Station Bangalore.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Orissa.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
.. ..	63,716 4 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	110 0 0	63,826 0 0
.. ..	.. ..	19,805 0 0	90,987 0 0	1,686 0 0	.. ..	1,04,133 0 0	12,199 0 0	15,828 0 0	14,150 0 0	2,58,788 0 0	

IMPERIAL RETURN No. III—Shops and licences.

Districts.	Manufacture of liquor —Number of				Number of wholesale licences for the sale of			Country liquors—Number of shops licensed for retail sale of				Foreign liquors— Retail licences— Number for sale of			
	Breweries.	Government distilleries.	Private distilleries.	Out-stills.	Country spirits.	Liquors other than commercial spirits imported or manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors.	Commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines.	Number of tappers' licences.	Spirits under distillery system (permanent).	Spirits under distillery system (temporary).	Spirits under out-still system (permanent).	Fermented toddy.	Malt liquors.	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises.	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Chagapatam	2	6	..	3	1	6,417	334	..	14	314	..	2	16
West Godavari	1	..	..	2	3	9,309	210	..	36	335	..	1	11
East Godavari	4,986	171	..	..	295	..	..	9
Adapa	1	..	7,293	277	..	..	440	..	..	6
Adapa	3,190	355	..	..	329	..	..	7
Antapur	1	3,514	211	..	..	348	..	..	5
Aravali	1	..	..	..	..	..	267	..	..	..	..	..	3
Aravali	1	..	..	..	..	..	245	..	..	..	..	..	4
Aravali	196	..	..	..	..	..	3
Aravali	1	..	..	..	2	..	205	..	..	..	..	..	5
Aravali	18	11	13,182	18	..	..	..	..	7	51
Aravali	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	7,505	157	..	..	335	..	2	11
Aravali	198	..	..	..	..	..	8
Aravali	1	..	..	..	2	..	271	..	..	..	..	..	13
Aravali	1	6,856	447	..	..	..	..	..	8
Aravali	1	20,882	91	..	..	1,120	1	1	7
Aravali	7,541	236	..	..	258	2	..	10
Aravali	2	..	..	..	..	3,984	145	..	..	203	..	1	7
Aravali	1	..	..	..	1	3,964	243	..	..	441	1	..	11
Aravali	1	1	..	350	..	..	430	..	2	17
Aravali	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	3,481	174	..	..	..	1	1	15
Aravali	37	6	..	..	..	..	7	14
Aravali	1	..	..	..	2	..	396	..	..	..	2	..	9
Aravali	6	19,169	315	..	..	550	1	..	5
Aravali	8	..	14,701	400	..	..	943	3	4	12
Total for 1946-47	2	1	11	6	..	37	37	1,26,911	5,858	..	50	6,696	19	24	267
Total for 1945-46	2	1	11	6	..	31	42	1,72,702	5,844	..	50	10,392	..	22	225

IMPERIAL RETURN No. IV.—Consumption, rates of duties and prices, 1946-47.

Name of district.	Country spirits.					Foreign liquors.				
	Issues in imperial gallons.					Imported liquors.				
	At strength of 35° under-proof.	At strength of 25° under-proof.	At strength of 60° under-proof.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns (2), (3) and (4).	Rate of duty per gallon (bulk).	Cost price per London proof gallon.	Average retail price per London proof gallon.	Spirits in imperial gallon London proof.	Wines in imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in imperial gallons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			
1 Vizagapatam										
Certain Agency tracts under Excise	..	..	450,879	180,351	60° under-proof Re. 0-4-6 ..	3 12 5	5 8 0	1,489	477	1,714
Rest of the district	301,967	..	..	196,279	35° under-proof Rs. 6-8-0 ..	3 12 5	31 0 0	..	..	..
2 East Godavari						4 4 6	5 8 0	..	..	..
Certain Agency tracts under Excise.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,063	196	337
Rest of the district	160,109	..	48,469	19,387	60° under-proof Re. 0-15-0.	2 15 8	22 8 0	..	..	..
3 West Godavari						3 12 0	46 0 0	..	..	..
Certain Agency tracts under Excise.	..	..	..	..	..	2 15 8	..	3,916	73	337
Rest of the district	133,850	..	48,889	19,556	60° under-proof Re. 0-15-0.	2 15 8	22 8 0	..	..	..
Kistna						2 15 8	46 0 0	..	..	..
Munagala and Lingagiri zamindaris.	2,900	..	..	1,885	35° under-proof Rs. 7-5-0 ..	2 15 8	39 0 0	1,441	39	2,100
Rest of the district	193,009	..	..	125,455	35° under-proof Rs. 8-15-0.	2 15 8	39 0 0	..	..	..
Guntur						2 15 8	23 0 0	..	..	..
Nellore	216,069	..	..	140,445	Do.	2 15 8	23 0 0	4,289	52	1,125
Madras	47,243	..	..	30,708	Do.	2 15 8	23 0 0	1,312	23	644
Chingleput	281,971	..	..	183,281	35° under-proof Rs. 8-15-0.	3 15 6	37 0 0	20,988	2,930	17,093
South Arcot	148,893	..	..	96,780	Do.	2 14 2	38 8 0	1,028	178	2,077
Frontier tracts	12,226	..	..	7,947	35° under-proof Rs. 5-11-0.	2 14 2	29 4 0	666	86	312
Rest of the district	211,138	..	..	137,272	35° under-proof Rs. 7-5-0.	2 14 2	29 4 0	..	..	..
Tanjore						2 14 2	32 5 0	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	195,248	..	..	48,179	Do.	2 14 2	46 3 0	1,045	234	667
Madura	133,200	..	..	126,911	Do.	3 15 10	37 0 0	4,286	636	1,407
Ramnad	66,095	..	..	36,580	Do.	3 15 10	40 0 0	906	101	282
Pinnevely	138,674	..	..	42,962	Do.	3 12 5	46 0 0	3,836	426	1,299
The Nilgiris	39,416	..	..	90,139	Do.	3 13 6	55 0 0	6,902	2,802	36,310
South Kanara	150,197	..	..	25,620	Do.	3 12 5	37 0 0	760	439	324
Malabar	160,240	..	..	104,156	Do.	2 14 2	55 0 0	11,372	2,626	1,949
Juddapah	82,460	..	..	53,599	35° under-proof Rs. 5-11-0.	3 12 5	23 0 0	526	30	748
Anantapur	73,674	..	..	47,888	Do.	3 12 5	37 0 0	..	28	..
Bellary	86,658	..	..	56,328	Do.	3 12 5	37 0 0	..	..	..
Kurnool (including Banganapalle)	75,863	..	..	49,311	Do.	3 12 5	27 12 0	673	12	25
Chittoor	21,803	..	..	14,172	35° under-proof Rs. 7-5-0 ..	2 14 2	38 8 0	97	41	39
North Arcot	84,977	..	..	54,649	Do.	2 14 2	36 15 0	3,729	74	3,053
Coimbatore	36,246	..	..	23,599	Do.	3 13 6	55 0 0	4,857	82	24,417
Salem	67,636	..	..	43,963	Do.	2 14 2	31 0 0	..	102	1,679
Hospitals and dispensaries in the Province.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3,195,033	..	546,237	2,296,084	..	..	..	78,866	11,562	99,044

IMPERIAL RETURN No. IV.—Consumption, rates of duties and prices, 1946-47—cont.

Name of district.	Foreign liquors—cont.		Commercial spirits.			Opium and other drugs.				
	Liquors manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquor.		Rectified spirits in imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in imperial gallons.	Issues in seers of excise opium.	Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors per seer.		Average retail price of opium per seer.	Sales of morphia in lb., oz. and gr.
	Spirits in imperial gallons, London proof.	Malt liquors in imperial gallons.					Cost price.	Duty.		
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SEERS.						RS. A. P.		LB. OZ. GR.		
Vizagapatam	10,868	5,759	Nil.	7,672	7	4,568-40			320 0 0	..
Certain Agency tracts under Excise.	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
Rest of the district .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
East Godavari	21,765	1,630	1	4,354	24	4,359			480 0 0	0 0 227
Certain Agency tracts under Excise.	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
Rest of the district .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
West Godavari .. .. .	..	..	..	2,731	..	1,776-40			..	..
Certain Agency tracts under Excise.	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
Rest of the district .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
Kistna .. .. .	..	..	36	1,746	6	596-40			..	..
Munagala and Lingairi zamindaris.	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
Rest of the district .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
Guntur .. .. .	..	..	..	3,929	5	1,204			370 0 0	..
Nellore .. .. .	..	..	..	856	..	466-40			..	..
Madras	52,559	1,18,530	5	28,719	433	744			..	..
Chingleput	4,131	17,866	..	2,699	..	113			480 0 0	0 0 304
South Arcot	458	7,862	4	699	..	228			390 0 0	..
Frontier tracts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
Rest of the district .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
Tanjore	3,879	28,900	..	4,036	148	971			293 5 0	..
Trichinopoly	2,846	25,097	..	1,927	83	339			440 0 0	..
Madura	10,263	27,404	..	4,961	42	410-40			400 0 0	0 0 275
Ramnad	2,210	5,099	..	11,161	281	251-40			380 0 0	0 0 80
Tinnevely	2,417	2,220	4	2,857	69	448-40			350 0 0	..
The Nilgiris	15,336	95,020	4	710	15	206			440 0 0	1 13 56
South Kanara	2,764	4,267	102	2,149	840	78			350 0 0	0 0 377
Malabar	8,883	36,015	11	11,664	21	477-40			500 0 0	0 0 30
Cuddapah	1,334	504	..	375	..	198-78-15/32			320 0 0	..
Anantapur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	0-3	76-74-1/16			..	..
Bellary	516	643	..	715	0-4	35-49½			320 0 0	..
Kurnool (including Banganapalle)	41	26	..	762	..	169-7-5/32			320 0 0	..
Chittoor	1,117	391	..	446	4	179-½			320 0 0	..
North Arcot .. .. .	..	..	2	5,297	16	294-74-5/8			..	..
Coimbatore	16	..	..	..	..	436-57½			452 8 0	0 3 303
Salem .. .. .	..	..	..	1,934	..	309-47-3/16			..	..
Hospitals and dispensaries in the Province.	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
Total	1,41,403	3,77,283	169	1,02,199	2,195	18,938-68½			..	..
Total for 1945-46	1,96,241	7,79,146	664	95,216	1,584	19,642-14-6/16			..	..

Rs. 31-12-0.

Rs. 118-8-0.

IMPERIAL RETURN No. IV.—Consumption, rates of duties and prices, 1946-47—cont.

Opium and other drugs—cont.

Name of district.	Ganja.				Bhang.			Sales of cocaine in lb., oz. and gr.
	Sales in seers.	Cost price per seer.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Sales in seers of bhang and its preparations.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	
	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(33)	(34)		(35)
	SEERS. TOLAS.			RS.	SEERS. TOLAS.		RS.	LB. OZ. GR.
1 Vizagapatam	3,363 00			120	3 00		80	0 2 33
Certain Agency tracts under Excise.	..			..	..		..	..
Rest of the district	..			..	..		..	..
2 East Godavari	1,377 13			115	..		..	0 0 11
Certain Agency tracts under Excise.	..			..	..		..	..
Rest of the district	..			..	..		..	..
3 West Godavari	..			..	..		..	..
Certain Agency tracts under Excise.	..			..	..		..	..
Rest of the district	..			..	..		..	..
Kistna	1,277 39			..	..		..	..
Munagala and Lingagiri zamindaris.	..			..	..		..	0 0 158
Rest of the district	..			..	..		..	..
Guntur	1,843 3			140	..		..	..
Nellore	1,250 54			..	..		..	0 1 92
Madras	..			..	..		..	..
Chingleput	808 5			170	19 00		60	0 7 123
South Arcot	851 0			170	224 52		50	0 0 160
Frontier tracts	..			..	..		..	..
Rest of the district	..			..	..		..	..
Tanjore	1,144 77			140	1,191 10		30	0 0 431
Trichinopoly	996 00			240	713 00		55	0 0 60
Madura	2,265 76½			190	477 34		30	0 2 275
Ramnad	1,560 00			190	68 50		60	0 0 17
Finnevelly	1,098 00			195	57 53		30	..
The Nilgiris	137 16			180	..		..	0 0 52
South Kanara	817 31½			150	..		..	..
Malabar	1,475 79			210	10 00		220	0 0 212
Juddapah	308 00			160	..		..	..
Anantapur	329 40			160	..		..	..
Bellary	1,261 37			160	..		..	..
Kurnool (including Banganapalle)	1,182 00			160	..		..	..
Chittoor	268 00			200	25 00		200	0 0 141
North Arcot	579 00			..	16 00		..	..
Totimbatore	1,335 00			158	85 00		42½	0 7 315
Salem	572 00			..	2,681 00		..	0 0 203
Hospitals and dispensaries in the Province.	..			..	..		..	..
Total	31,664 30½			..	4,551 39		..	..
Total for 1945-46	29,773 29½			..	5,414 64		..	..

Rs. 2-12-0.

Rs. 55.

Rs. 25.

IMPERIAL RETURN NO. IV-A—1946-47.—Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian Provinces (a) on payment of duty and (b) in bond.

Description of excisable articles.	Imports.									Exports.	
	(a) Duty paid.						(b) In bond.			(a) Duty paid.	
	From Bangalore.		From Calcutta, Bombay and other places.		Total.		From Bengal and other places by sea.		To Travancore.		
	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Total.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
	GALS.	RS. A. P.	GALS.	RS. A. P.	GALS.	RS. A. P.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	RS. A. P.	
Beer	101,946	63,716 4 0	5,600	3,500 0 0	107,546	67,216 4 0	..	..	2,232	1,395 0 0
Spirits (rectified) ..	..	..	303	9,084 0 0	303	9,084 0 0	..	..	..	..
Spirits .. ..	..	..	622	17,395 0 0	622	17,395 0 0	..	..	56	1,686 0 0
Spirits in medicinal and other preparations.	4,720	23,601 0 0	16,864	1,28,768 0 0	21,534	1,52,369 0 0	14*0	14*0	1,366	3,129 0 0	

Exports—cont.

	(a) Duty paid—cont.										(b) In bond.					
	To Cochin.		To Pudukottal.		To French Settlement.		To Bombay and other places.		Total.							
	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	To Coorg.	To Bangalore.	To Pudukottal.	To Cochin.	To Travancore.	Total.
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	GALS.	RS. A. P.	GALS.	RS. A. P.	GALS.	RS. A. P.	GALS.	RS. A. P.	GALS.	RS. A. P.						
Beer	18,136	11,335 0 0	17,484	10,927 8 0	670	418 12 0	648	405 0 0	39,170	24,481 4 0	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits (rectified) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits	3,033	90,987 0 0	664	19,895 0 0	..	..	4,714	1,46,311 0 0	8,467	2,58,789 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits in medicinal and other preparations.	122	1,626 0 0	22	175 0 0	..	..	824	10,376 0 0	2,334	15,306 0 0	..	..	..	..	..

IMPERIAL RETURN No. V—1946-47.

Name of district.	Area in square miles.		Population (in thousands).		Number of square miles per shop.								Number of shops per 10,000 of population.					
	Distillery system.		Distillery system.		Country spirits.		Opium.		Ganja.		Bhang.		Country spirits.		Opium.			
	Distillery system.		Distillery system.		Distillery area.		Opium.		Ganja.		Bhang.		Distillery area.		Opium.			
	Out-still system.	Urban.	Rural.	Out-still system.	Urban.	Rural.	Out-still area.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Out-still area.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
Vizagapatam ..	1,702	26	6,754	188	380	3,272	121.6	1.4	21.1	4.3	100.7	5.2	264.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.15	0.24
East Godavari ..	1,504	13	4,159	100	317	1,660	41.8	1.0	21.1	2.6	79.8	4.3	326.6	3.6	0.4	1.1	0.15	0.40
West Godavari	5	2,899	..	233	1,232	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	1.3	0.08	0.30
Kistna	15	3,532	..	234	1,210	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	2.2	0.12	0.20
Juntar	14	5,743	..	355	1,922	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	2.2	0.10	0.10
Vellore	25	7,924	..	156	1,461	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	1.4	0.06	0.10
Tudupah	5	5,918	..	55	1,001	..	8.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	2.6	0.20	0.10
Nantapur	7	6,734	..	147	1,025	..	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	2.4	0.20	0.80
Telley	16	5,697	..	203	848	..	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	2.4	0.20	0.10
Turnool (including Banganapalle State)	10	7,827	..	152	995	..	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	2.2	0.10	0.06
Adras	31	..	..	777	..	..	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhingleput	13	3,078	..	315	1,509	..	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	2.0	0.10	0.20
Bittoor	2	5,951	..	480	1,584	..	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	0.00	..
North Arcot	17	4,643	..	203	2,374	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	0.06	0.01	..
South Arcot	17	4,191	..	270	2,339	..	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.2	0.20	0.07
Chingleput	31	3,711	..	426	2,137	..	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	1.1	0.10	0.02
Ichinopoly	15	4,400	..	351	1,843	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.9	0.20	0.02
Madura	24	4,787	..	576	1,871	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.3	0.20	0.04
Madan	13	4,806	..	450	1,530	..	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	1.2	0.10	0.30
Madhav	7	4,309	..	574	1,670	..	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.9	0.10	0.02
Madhav	24	7,061	..	417	2,392	..	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.9	0.20	0.03
Madhav	20	962	..	68	142	..	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	1.4	0.05	0.05
Madhav	42	6,520	..	130	2,740	..	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	1.0	0.20	0.04
Madhav	9	4,012	..	151	1,373	..	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.30	0.10
Madhav	30	5,764	..	375	3,555	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	1.2	0.03	0.04
Madhav	30	5,764	..	375	3,555	..	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	2.2	0.10	0.03
Madhav	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	1.1	0.10	0.05
Total for 1946-47	3,206	431	121,382	288	7,801	41,685	64.1	3.3	21.6	4.3	313.6	4.3	348.3	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.10
Total for 1945-46	3,206	431	121,382	288	7,801	41,685	64.1	2.5	41.3	4.3	313.6	4.3	348.3	1.7	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.10

* There are no separate shops for the sale of bhang. The privilege of the vend of ganja and bhang is a combined privilege.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

IMPERIAL RETURN NO. V—1946-47—cont.

Name of district.	Number of shops per 10,000 of population—cont.		Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals).				Average taxation of per proof gallon or seer in rupees (to two places of decimals).											Average total excise revenue per head of population based on column 48 of Imperial Return No. I.			
	Ganja.		Bhang.		Country spirits (distillery area).		Country spirits (distillery area).			Opium.			Ganja.			Bhang.					
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Country spirits (distillery area).	Opium.	Ganja.	Bhang.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.		Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
Vizagapatam ..	0.10	0.09		10.29	0.12	0.09	0.0001	5.98	10.73	16.41			125.44	243.69			56.84	111.84			2.41
East Godavari ..	0.09	0.10		6.30	0.21	0.06	..	12.27	14.66	26.93			146.47	264.72			59.59	114.59			4.22
West Godavari ..	0.09	0.05		7.27	0.14	0.01	..	11.22	16.09	27.31			174.67	292.92			51.36	106.36			4.03
Kistna ..	0.10	0.08		8.12	0.04	0.09	..	19.22	15.59	34.81			213.13	331.38			74.94	129.94			5.00
Guntur ..	0.10	0.10		6.17	0.06	0.08	..	9.20	7.72	16.92			150.31	268.56			77.97	132.97			2.55
Nellore ..	0.06	0.10		1.89	0.02	0.11	..	13.82	17.45	31.27			103.58	221.83			84.12	139.12			1.66
Cuddapah ..	0.20	0.10		5.07	0.19	0.19	..	8.39	10.52	18.91			71.82	190.07			146.03	101.03			1.42
Anantapur ..	0.20	0.20		4.09	0.07	0.03	..	7.94	9.47	17.41			116.27	234.52			126.01	181.01			1.89
Bellary ..	0.20	0.30		5.36	0.03	0.10	..	8.66	9.87	18.53			115.83	134.08			40.63	95.63			2.00
Kurnool (including Banganapalle State)	0.10	0.20		4.30	0.16	0.10	..	7.97	13.46	21.43			113.18	231.43			61.24	116.24			2.17
Madras ..	0.10	..		23.57	0.09	0.04	..	13.67	14.81	28.48			193.54	311.79			92.24	147.24			1.75
Chingleput ..	0.10	0.05		5.30	0.06	0.04	0.001	16.83	20.34	37.17			213.98	332.23			103.96	158.96			4.53
Chittoor ..	0.20	0.08		0.87	0.01	0.02	0.001	21.75	32.59	54.34			76.96	195.21			121.25	176.25			1.35
North Arcot ..	0.10	0.05		2.12	0.01	0.02	0.0009	10.87	13.42	24.29			110.26	228.51			152.12	207.12			1.52
South Arcot ..	0.10	0.05		5.57	0.09	0.03	0.01	11.24	8.65	19.89			184.00	302.25			100.75	155.75			3.82
Tanjore ..	0.10	0.05		1.88	0.08	0.04	0.05	11.32	14.02	25.34			177.79	296.04			122.70	177.70			3.50
Trichinopoly ..	0.10	0.04		5.70	0.07	0.05	0.03	11.52	12.83	24.35			266.62	384.87			142.10	197.10			3.78
Madura ..	0.10	0.80		3.53	0.07	0.09	0.02	11.41	13.15	24.56			219.62	337.87			123.54	178.54			2.69
Ramadn ..	0.10	0.07		3.33	0.03	0.08	0.003	7.35	10.84	18.19			210.94	329.19			117.27	172.27			1.82
Tinnevely ..	0.05	0.08		4.02	0.09	0.07	0.001	10.82	24.28	35.10			197.22	315.47			117.90	172.90			2.75
Coimbatore ..	0.20	0.07		0.84	0.06	0.05	0.002	35.82	61.45	97.27							133.35	188.35			2.05
The Nilgiris ..	0.30	0.07		12.21	0.08	0.07	..	11.40	42.81	54.21			349.22	467.47			124.37	179.37			12.89
Salem ..	0.03	0.06		1.53	0.01	0.02	0.10	10.44	14.17	24.61							165.37	220.37			1.81
South Kanara ..	0.10	0.10		6.41	0.05	0.05	..	11.07	13.24	24.31			132.00	250.25			51.48	106.48			3.41
Malabar ..	0.20	0.07		2.66	0.01	0.03	..	10.70	16.69	27.39			297.83	416.08			117.52	172.52			1.96
Total for 1946-47.	0.01	0.09		4.63	0.03	0.06	0.01	11.00	14.24	25.24			188.48	262.22			100.19	149.58			2.98
Total for 1945-46.	0.01	0.09		10.60	0.04	0.08	0.01	11.10	13.58	24.68			159.26	276.45			88.28	148.28			4.01

* There are no separate shops for the sale of bhang. The privilege of the vend of ganja and bhang is a combined privilege.

IMPERIAL RETURN NO. VI-A.—Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors, 1946-47.

Name of district.	Number of (F.L.I.) licences.	To other licensed vendors.					To the public.					Licences for the sale of liquor by distillers and warehousekeepers.		Licences for the sale of beer by brewers.			
		Imported.			Made in British India.		Imported.			Made in British India.		Number of distillery licences.	Quantity sold.		Number of brewery licences.	To other licensed vendors.	To the public.
		Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.	Spirits.	Beer.		To other licensed vendors.	To the public.		To other licensed vendors.	To the public.
		GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.		GALS.	GALS.		GALS.	GALS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Vizagapatam	3	214	1,184	412	4,753	1,276	11	109	24	80	71	1	1,886	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
East Godavari	2	..	88	24	8,251	..	..	..	..	18	..	1	6,506	..	..	..	..
Nadras	16	18,765	62,925	23,784	15,212	18,583	1,281	7,885	6,368	22,184	474	1	14,466	..	..	..	..
Chingleput .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	46,494	..
Nadur	1	..	..	..	428	3,152	..	..	..	..	..	1	60,951	..	..	..	..
Chinnvelly .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chimbatore	1	..	..	..	1,344	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,776	..	..	..	..
Chennai Nilgiris	3	685	2,197	636	1,216	240	50	709	240	72	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai Malabar	8	1,715	3,735	688	5,793	..	58	767	188	155	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

IMPERIAL RETURN NO. VI-B.—Statistics of retail vend and consumption of imported spirits, wine and beer and beer manufactured in British India and excised at a special rate of duty of denatured spirits, etc., during 1946-47.

Spirits, wines and beer.

Name of districts.	Sold under shop licences.									Sold under hotel or dak bungalow licences.			Sold under railway refreshment room licences.			
	On fixed fees.			Number of licences—F.L. 5, 5 (a), 6 and 6 (a).	On fees determined by auction.			Number of licences—F.L. 7, 8 and 10.	Sales thereunder			Number of licences—F.L. 9 and dining car licences.	Sales thereunder.			
	Number of licences—F.L. 2, 3, 4, 11, 12 and special licences.	Sales thereunder.			Sales thereunder.				Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.		Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.	
		Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wines.				Spirits.				Beer.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
		GALS.	GALS.	GALS.		GALS.	GALS.	GALS.		GALS.	GALS.	GALS.		GALS.	GALS.	GALS.
Agapatam	36	522	9,269	14,761	2	34	3,121	2,651	9	31	1,509	3,034	2	..	30	..
At Godavari	15	149	10,660	1,141	1	55	4,583	443	1	..	50	..	3	7	170	360
East Godavari	17	65	3,865	282	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	1	..	42	41
Eltna	6	72	2,465	503	2	50	3,568	3,685	2	23	2,276	1,160	1	4	13	318
Elntur	8	60	3,954	975	..	..	..	..	4	4	216	159	3	18	156	118
Ellore	5	38	2,713	965	..	..	..	..	1	3	67	57	3	37	157	108
Elldapah	8	1,169	20	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	440
Elntapur	4	28	371	446	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	155	302
Elllary	4	11	464	377	..	..	..	..	1	1	142	188	2	4	721	94
Elrnool	5	12	673	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	38	26
Elldras	98	3,001	49,807	11,788	7	39	1,024	96,059	37	314	18,349	16,287	11	..	..	..
Elnguleput	19	833	5,839	4,906	2	2	459	14,828	4	5	597	940	2	14	105	267
Elnttoor	15	32	1,164	389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	17	41
Elnrth Arcot	20	57	8,507	1,936	..	..	..	..	1	..	108	873	4	4	78	244
Elnrth Arcot	9	384	1,025	792	2	7	19	7,205	..	..	..	..	2	2	96	194
Elnrfore	18	219	3,973	3,668	2	23	756	2,545	1	2	43	202	4	152	15191	427
Elrachimopoly	24	372	4,588	4,546	2	..	..	20,784	2	3	124	45	2	10	307	657
Elridura	17	1,435	12,160	7,917	..	34	873	18,637	4	44	457	2,407	3	98	31	191
Elrinnad	9	112	2,054	961	1	..	..	3,123	3	24	888	993	4	2	167	301
Elrnnavelly	15	434	5,988	1,691	1	..	..	1,198	..	..	..	..	4	7	238	518
Elrmbatore	28	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Elrnie Nilgiris	44	16,035	3,975	46,399	7	..	..	1,32,470	12	121	837	4,652	2	3	167	392
Elrnlern	19	86	4,425	1,575	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	32	104
Elnrth Kanara	5	420	3,067	2,851	1	..	..	..	2	16	391	1,362	1	4	64	137
Elrkalabar	20	580	5,707	2,434	7	76	2,555	28,864	10	6,630	1,134	1,622	4	28	350	519
Total	468	26,157	141,733	111,618	43	320	16,958	332,392	101	7,218.3	22,068.2	33,812.2	74	240.88	3,285.91	5,839

MADRAS EXCISE DEPARTMENT

IMPERIAL RETURN No. VI-B.—Statistics of retail vend and consumption of imported spirits, wine and beer and beer manufactured in British India and excised at a special rate of duty of denatured spirits, etc., during 1946-47—cont.

Name of districts.	Spirits, wines and beer—cont.									Spirits made in India in private distilleries.			Spirits made in outstills.		
	Sold by chemists and druggists.		Sold as tonic or medicine or medicated wines and similar preparations.		Sold under canteen tenant system.			Denatured spirits.		Sold direct from distilleries under special permits and passes.			Number of vendors connected with the outstills.	Quantity sold by them.	
	Number of licences—F.L. 13.	Sales thereunder— Rectified spirits.	Number of licences—F.L. 17.	Sales thereunder		Number of licences—F.L. 29.	Sales thereunder.			Number of D. S. licences.	Sales thereunder.	Rectified spirits.			Denatured spirits.	Spirits intended for human consumption.
				Wines.	Spirits.		Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.						
(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
	GALS.		GALS.	GALS.		GALS.	GALS.	GALS.		GALS.	GALS.				PROOF GALS.
zapatam .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	65	2,356	..	..	14	4,015
Godavari	1	1	7	15	8	..	..	..	..	63	4,354	..	..	36	117,760
Godavari	1	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	44	2,731	..	..	..	..
na	3	111	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	45	4,759	..	..	..	..
ur	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	3,928	..	..	..	..
ore .. .. .	..	..	3	..	31	..	..	..	..	22	870	..	..	..	..
apah .. .. .	..	..	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	15	164	..	..	..	..
ntapur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	1,041	..	..	..	..
lary .. .. .	..	..	4	31	13	1	..	..	..	26	714	..	..	..	..
rnool .. .. .	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	763	..	..	..	..
.. .. .	..	74	53	4,333	..	..	..	..	..	54	33,733	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT A.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance under for the

Detailed heads. (1)	Demand.		Total (4)
	Arrear. (2)	Current. (3)	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Country spirits.</i>			
1 Duty on distillery spirits		2,53,13,403	2,53,13,403
(a) Excise duty on arrack			
(b) Difference of excise duty on stock of arrack at the beginning of the lease.			
2 Licence fees for the sale of distillery spirits—			
(a) Rents of arrack shops	1,01,601	3,26,99,528	3,28,01,129
(b) Occasional licence fees for selling arrack			
3 Licence fees for warehouses and depots		5,240	5,240
4 Fees for arrack supply contracts		63,215	63,215
5 Revenue from reduction of contract price for supply of arrack by distillers to shop-keepers.	25,206	19,96,208	20,21,414
6 Revenue from the partially excluded areas under the out-still and central distillery systems—Rentals		4,64,566	4,64,566
7 Revenue from the partially excluded areas under the out-still and central distillery systems—Duty.		35,005	35,005
Total ..	1,26,807	6,05,77,165	6,32,63,972
<i>Country fermented liquor.</i>			
8 Tree tax	1,29,342	2,37,30,720	2,38,60,062
9 Licence fees—			
(a) Rents of toddy shops	3,77,952	4,24,57,178	4,28,35,130
(b) Occasional licence fees for the sale of toddy		36	36
Total ..	5,07,294	6,61,87,934	6,66,95,228
<i>Malt liquors.</i>			
10 Duty on beer manufactured in India		3,58,841	3,58,841
11 Licence fees for the sale of beer—			
(a) Beer retail licence fees			
(b) Rents of beer shops F.L. 4.			
(c) Licence fees for breweries F.L. 6.		12,38,336	12,38,336
12 Gallonage fees		30	30
Total ..	2,109	98,605	1,00,714
	2,109	16,95,813	19,06,527
<i>Wines and spirits.</i>			
13 Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquor.	321	22,88,251	23,20,372
14 Licence fees—Foreign liquor taverns F.L. 5.	68,031	10,28,101	10,96,132
15 Licence fees—Fixed fee licences (except F.L. 4, F.L. 13 and F.L. 17)—			
(a) Wholesale licence fees F.L. 1.		25,120	25,120
(b) Foreign liquor retail licence fees F.L. 2.		33,630	33,630
(c) Licence fees for the sale of brandy F.L. 3.	800	440	1,240
(d) Hotel licence fees F.L. 7.		1,375	1,375
(e) Bar licence fees F.L. 8.		1,600	1,600
(f) Refreshment room licence fees—Railway lines and dak carriages. F.L. 9.		2,600	2,600
(g) Refreshment rooms licence fees—Other sorts.—			
(h) Occasional licence fees F.L. 10.		2,150	2,150
(i) Auctioneer's licence fees F.L. 11.		954	954
(j) Other kinds of licences including special licences F.L. 12.		95	95
16 Gallonage fees		6,352	6,352
Total ..	35,694	6,64,016	7,00,710
	1,04,346	40,04,684	41,09,030
<i>Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines.</i>			
17 Licence fees—Medicated wines F.L. 17.		1,210	1,210
18 Do. Commercial spirits F.L. 13.		490	490
19 Do. Denatured spirits		69,344	69,344
20 Gallonage fees	3,665	11,788	15,453
Total ..	602	82,742	83,344
	4,267		4,267
<i>Opium.</i>			
21 Cost price			
22 Duty	46	5,93,781	6,00,227
23 Licence fees for the sale of opium—Rents of opium shops	234	22,80,183	23,03,417
24 Licence fees for the sale of manufactured drugs	6,297	29,71,847	36,01,144
Total ..	6,577	38,45,811	45,02,388

Several heads of excise (abkari and opium) revenue in the Madras Province 1946-47.

Collection.			Amount written off.			Balances.		
Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
..	2,53,13,403	2,53,13,403	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
82,235	3,25,47,055	3,26,29,290	8,274	4,233	12,507	11,092	1,48,240	1,59,332
..	5,240	5,240	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	63,215	63,215	..	..	..	..	..	..
25,206	19,78,271	20,03,477	..	..	..	..	17,937	17,937
..	4,04,566	4,04,566	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	35,005	35,005	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,07,441	6,04,06,755	6,05,14,196	8,274	4,233	12,507	11,092	1,66,177	1,77,289
72,710	2,85,97,760	2,36,70,470	10,174	5,795	15,969	46,458	1,27,165	1,73,623
2,02,089	4,19,33,334	4,21,40,423	55,395	557	55,952	1,20,463	5,18,237	6,38,755
..	36	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,74,799	6,55,36,180	6,58,10,929	65,569	6,852	71,921	1,66,926	6,45,452	8,12,378
..	3,58,841	3,58,841	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12,28,801	12,28,801	..	..	..	..	9,535	9,535
..	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,694	92,959	94,653	..	..	..	415	5,646	6,061
1,694	16,80,631	16,82,325	..	..	..	415	15,181	15,596
109	22,38,190	22,38,299	..	..	..	212	61	273
66,612	10,28,101	10,94,713	..	..	..	1,419	..	1,419
..	25,120	25,120	..	..	..	..	..	..
300	33,380	33,630	..	150	150	..	100	100
..	440	440	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,375	1,375	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,600	1,600	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,600	2,600	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,150	2,150	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	954	954	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	95	95	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6,352	6,352	..	..	..	..	..	..
27,605	6,20,068	6,47,673	..	..	..	8,089	43,948	52,037
94,626	39,60,425	40,55,051	..	150	150	9,720	44,109	53,829
..	1,210	1,210	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	400	400	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,151	66,963	70,144	12	..	12	472	2,381	2,853
314	11,311	11,625	..	..	..	288	477	765
3,465	79,884	83,379	12	..	12	760	2,858	3,618
..	5,93,781	5,93,781	..	..	..	46	..	46
..	22,80,183	22,80,183	..	..	..	234	..	234
6,157	29,56,123	29,62,285	..	25	25	140	15,694	15,834
..	735	735	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,157	58,30,827	58,36,984	..	25	25	420	15,894	16,114

STATEMENT A.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance under
for the year

Detailed heads. (1)	Demand.		Total
	Arrear.	Current.	
	(2)	(3)	
	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, etc.</i>			
25 Spirits used in the manufacture of medicines and rectified spirits and absolute alcohol used for medicinal purposes.	19	78,170	
26 Spirits for other commercial, scientific and industrial purposes.	..	3,724	
Total ..	19	81,894	
<i>Hemp and other drugs.</i>			
27 Duty on ganja .. .. .	..	17,90,198	
28 Duty on bhang .. .. .	..	1,34,900	
29 Licence fees—Shops for the retail sale of ganja and bhang ..	37,425	29,57,171	
30 Licence fees for the sale of medicinal preparations of hemp drugs.	..	170	
Total ..	37,425	48,82,439	
<i>Distilleries.</i>			
31 Licence fees for private distilleries—Ordinary areas ..	..	1,300	
32 Licence fees for private distilleries—Partially excluded areas.	..	50	
33 Licence fees for Government distillery .. .. .	..	100	
34 Rent for Government distillery, plant, etc. .. .. .	..	1,200	
Total ..	..	2,650	
<i>Fines, confiscations, etc.</i>			
35 Abkari—Penalties and forfeitures	10,727	6,22,944	
36 Abkari—Rents of buildings .. .. .	..	9,393	
37 Abkari—Sale-proceeds of dram measures and bung rods ..	..	3,210	
38 Abkari—Other items	21	80,206	
39 Opium—Penalties and forfeitures	590	2,705	
40 Opium—Other items	28	39,408	
41 Receipts under the Madras Prohibition Act—Fees for licences, permits, etc.	33	5,222	
Total ..	11,449	7,63,088	
42 Recoveries of overpayments .. .. .	..	16,614	
43 Collection of payments for services rendered—Contribution towards leave salary of officers lent to foreign service.	..	14,705	
44 Contribution, etc.—Other items .. .. .	..	11,406	
Total ..	..	42,725	
Grand total ..	3,00,293	14,51,67,879	14,51,67,879

several heads of excise (abkari and opium) revenue in the Madras Province
1946-47—cont.

Collection.			Amount written off.			Balance.		
Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
19	78,145	78,164	..	..	..	..	25	25
..	3,724	3,724	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	81,869	81,888	..	..	..	..	25	25
..	17,90,198	17,90,198	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,34,900	1,34,900	..	..	..	..	..	..
33,325	20,14,682	29,48,007	1,736	..	1,736	2,364	42,489	44,853
..	160	160	..	..	..	..	10	10
33,325	48,39,940	48,78,265	1,736	..	1,736	2,364	42,499	44,863
..	1,300	1,300	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,200	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,650	2,650	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,253	6,10,555	6,16,808	697	552	1,249	3,777	11,837	15,614
..	9,393	9,393	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	3,210	3,231	..	..	..	..	..	..
409	79,891	80,300	..	..	..	181	315	496
23	2,689	2,717	..	..	..	..	16	16
83	39,408	39,491	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5,192	5,192	..	..	..	..	30	30
6,794	7,50,338	7,57,132	697	552	1,249	3,958	12,198	16,156
..	16,614	16,614	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14,705	14,705	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11,378	11,378	..	..	..	..	28	28
..	42,697	42,697	..	..	..	..	28	28
5,28,350	14,32,12,146	14,37,40,496	76,288	11,312	87,600	1,95,655	9,44,211	11,39,876

STATEMENT D.—Statement showing the quantities of foreign liquors imported into the Province of Madras by sea and the customs duty realized thereon during the year 1946-47 as compared with 1944-45 and 1945-46.

Foreign liquors.	Quantity.			Duty.			Increase or decrease in 1946-47 as compared with 1945-46.	
	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	Quantity.	Duty.
	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	GALLONS.	RS.
Liquors—								
Ale, beer and porter	27,277	23,682	10,176	18,137	27,343	93,841	+	78,054 + 66,498
Cider and other fermented liquors	1	..	241	..	..	237	+	241 + 237
Spirit—								
Brandy	24,685	32,566	34,146	11,09,061	15,10,201	16,48,102	+	1,580 + 1,37,901
Gin	7,129	15,243	14,621	2,66,258	4,47,034	5,70,567	—	622 + 1,23,533
Liquors	69	72	1,629	1,09,548	3,36,982	3,24,472	+	1,557 — 12,510
Rum	Oz. 157	42	195	44	1,603	6,535	+	153 + 4,932
Whisky	26,354	17,968	38,705	9,64,785	7,10,348	16,90,735	+	20,737 + 9,80,387
Drugs, medicines or chemicals containing spirit	3,518	5,495	12,589	1,36,745	2,09,595	3,98,286	+	7,094 + 1,88,691
Spirit—Perfumed	16	117	1,315	10,055	14,471	99,816	+	1,198 + 85,345
Spirit—Denatured—								
Imported direct .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denatured at Custom House immediately on arrival before clearance.	..	..	160	..	..	52	+	160 + 52
Spirit—Other sorts	1,853	6,211	5,572	3,292	3,586	5,249	—	639 + 1,663
Wines	6,921	10,740	38,003	63,153	1,00,221	4,20,626	+	27,263 + 3,20,405
Total	97,823	112,136	248,912	26,81,078	33,61,384	52,58,518	+	136,776 + 18,97,134

STATEMENT E.—Statement showing the quantities of potable spirits excised and denatured spirits issued from distilleries during 1946-47 as compared with 1945-46.

Where excised. (1)	Potable spirits.				Denatured spirits.			
	Quantity.		Duty.		Quantity.		Duty.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	1945-46.	1946-47.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1945-46.	1946-47.		
	PROOF GALLONS.	PROOF GALLONS.	RS.	RS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.		
Vizagapatam distillery	233	1,605	6,990	48,180	..	..	..	..
Samalkot distillery	4,438	6,506	1,33,140	1,95,210	26,322	15,650	..	..
Vuyyuru distillery	59	..	1,770	..	..	45,465	..	..
Nellikuppam distillery	83,492	60,952	25,04,760	18,46,560	86,348	143,137	..	..
Vyasarjadi distillery	25,960	14,466	7,78,800	4,34,010	..	..	..	..
Thachanallur (new) distillery	2,375	1,776	71,250	53,280	519	2,438	..	..
Chowghat distillery .. .. .	..	361	..	10,830	..	..	..	..
Chummapala distillery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7,555	4,988	..	..
Malabar Arrack Bonded Warehouse	15,296	13,109	3,82,400	3,93,270	..	..	..	..
Hospet distillery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	54,410	..	..

STATEMENT E-1.—Statement showing the quantity of beer manufactured, consumed and exported and the excise duty realized thereon during 1946-47.

Number and name of brewery.	Quantity of beer manufactured.	Rate of duty per gallon.	Revenue realized from excise duty.		Quantity of beer issued from breweries				
					For consumption within the Province.	For export to other Provinces in British India.	For export to Indian States, French Establishments, Burma, etc.	Quantity of beer (Indian manufactured) imported from other Provinces.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
	GALLONS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	A.	P.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.
In the Madras Presidency—									
1 The United Breweries, Limited, Ketty ..	416,017	0 10 0	2,60,010	10	0	375,942	400 Bombay. 40 Sind. 16 Coorg. 670 French India. <hr/> 1,126	37,868	414,936
2 The United Breweries, Limited, Madras ..	199,973	0 10 0	1,24,983	2	0	200,286	..	..	200,286
In the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—									
3 The United Breweries, Limited, Bangalore ..	515,936	0 10 0	3,22,400	0	0	285,868	18,602 Bombay Presidency. 101,946 Madras Presidency. 3,131 Coorg. .. Central Provinces. 40 Orissa Province.	61,395 Mysore Province. 9,676½ Deccan. 32 Puduk- kottai State. 594 Pondicherry. 1,480 Kolhapur State. 82 Jodhpur.	..

STATEMENT G.—Classified statement of offences against the Abkari laws reported in the several districts during the year 1946-47.

(1)	Subdivisions.	Districts.	Offences relating to foreign liquor, arrack and toddy revenue.										Offences relating to hemp drugs.								
			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
			Smuggling.	Illicit distillation and possession and sale of illicit distilled spirits.	Illicit manufacture of toddy.	Illicit transport.	Unlicensed sales.	Possession without licence.	Adulteration.	Dilution.	Use of false measures.	Other offences (breaches of licence conditions).	Total.	Illicit cultivation of hemp plant.	Smuggling.	Illicit transport.	Unlicensed sales.	Possession without licence.	Other offences.	Total.	Grand total.
Wal-tair.	{	Vizagapatam..	9	574	223	13	16	553	..	42	6	24	1,460	1	..	..	..	9	..	10	1,470
		East Godavari	6	504	1,161	7	19	531	..	20	..	38	2,346	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	2,349
		West Godavari	..	550	1,604	5	17	390	..	21	2	24	2,622	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2,623
		Total	15	1,697	2,988	25	52	1,474	..	83	8	86	6,428	2	..	..	1	11	..	14	6,442
Nellore.	{	Kistna	12	40	487	12	16	337	..	35	6	17	962	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	964
		Guntur	..	525	257	1	17	275	..	26	6	11	1,118	1	..	..	..	87	..	88	1,206
		Nellore	..	177	522	27	74	325	..	23	4	30	1,182	2	..	..	..	12	..	14	1,196
		Madras	24	2	410	72	15	210	2	13	1	26	775	..	..	..	78	16	..	94	869
Total	36	744	1,676	112	122	1,147	2	97	17	84	4,037	4	..	..	78	115	1	198	4,235		
Cuddalore.	{	Chingleput	2	20	246	34	20	156	..	6	3	42	529	..	..	..	3	2	..	5	534
		South Arcot	46	228	198	6	21	124	1	18	5	26	673	..	..	..	1	4	..	5	678
		Tanjore	3	2	198	13	49	329	..	5	2	65	666	..	..	..	1	10	1	12	678
Total	51	250	642	53	90	609	1	29	10	133	1,868	..	..	..	5	16	1	22	1,890		
Trichinopoly	{	Trichinopoly	12	20	115	15	55	205	..	19	6	31	478	..	..	..	13	4	..	17	495
		Madura	..	35	77	10	20	167	..	22	2	22	355	1	..	..	31	9	2	43	398
		Ramnad	..	..	503	47	27	447	..	10	1	26	1,061	1	..	1	1	7	..	10	1,071
		Tinnevely	1	42	1,300	45	115	437	..	13	2	35	1,990	..	1	1	3	2	..	7	1,997
Total	13	97	1,995	117	217	1,256	..	64	11	114	3,884	2	1	2	48	22	2	77	3,961		
West Coast.	{	The Nilgiris	..	10	6	..	..	65	..	..	..	4	85	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	87
		South Kanara	..	464	553	11	12	532	..	19	1	32	1,624	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1,626
		Malabar	9	213	1,334	17	10	1,129	..	25	1	54	2,792	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	2,796
Total	9	687	1,893	28	22	1,726	..	44	2	90	4,501	2	..	..	4	1	1	8	4,509		
Grand total			124	3,475	9,194	335	503	6,212	3	317	48	507	20,718	10	1	2	136	165	5	319	21,037
1945-46			135	3,960	8,911	404	499	6,211	..	315	44	557	21,066	20	1	2	168	165	10	366	21,432

STATEMENT H.—Statement of offences against the Abkari laws dealt with in the Province during the year 1946-47.

Particulars of heads. (1)	Excise Administration Divisions.				Total		
	Waltair.	Nellore.	Cuddalore.	Trichinopoly.	West Coast.	1946-47.	1945-46.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	CASES.	CASES.	CASES.	CASES.	CASES.	CASES.	CASES.
Pending at the beginning of the year	508	243	123	208	175	1,257	1,513
Reported during the year 1946-47 (exclusive of unsuccessful house searches) ..	6,442	4,235	1,890	3,961	4,059	21,037	22,125
Total ..	6,950	4,478	2,013	4,169	4,684	22,294	23,638
<i>Disposal of cases by the department.</i>							
Released by the department—							
I. For being in possession of country spirits, the strength of which is below the margin allowed for loss of strength from natural causes. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. For petty breaches of the provisions of section 56 of the Abkari Act for the first time.	1	3	6	2	..	12	8
III. On proof of ignorance or inadvertence	19	28	4	13	3	67	113
IV. For want of proof	116	45	18	18	16	213	269
Total ..	136	76	28	33	19	292	391
Sent for trial	1,718	1,467	552	558	510	4,805	6,148
Cases written-off or otherwise disposed of	6	3	2	10	2	23	30
Compounded	4,645	2,574	1,327	3,401	3,946	15,893	15,573
Grand total ..	6,505	4,120	1,909	4,002	4,477	21,013	22,142
Pending	445	358	104	157	207	1,281	1,496
<i>Disposal of cases by the magistracy.</i>							
Pending at the beginning of the year	478	220	39	123	71	940	1,254
Sent for trial during the year	1,718	1,467	552	558	510	4,805	6,148
Total ..	2,196	1,696	591	681	581	5,745	7,402
Convicted	1,571	871	459	522	505	3,928	5,532
Acquitted	43	28	14	12	7	104	176
Written-off or otherwise disposed of .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Withdrawn on payment of compounding fees	55	533	40	56	15	699	949
Total ..	1,669	1,432	513	590	527	4,731	6,657
Pending	527	264	78	801	54	1,014	745

STATEMENT I.—Statement showing the convictions, etc., under the Opium Act and Rules during 1946-47.

Districts.	Conviction.		Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for a month or less.	Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for more than a month.	Fines.			Confiscations.			Rewards to informants, etc.
	Cases.	Persons.			Number of persons fined.	Total amount of fines.	Number of cases.	Value of articles confiscated.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
Vizagapatam	22	25	..	5	9	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
East Godavari.	5	5	..	1	3	1,925 0 0	15	1,038 0 0	75 0 0		
West Godavari.	1	1	..	..	..	60 0 0	4	86 14 0	44 0 0
Kistna ..	4	4	..	..	1	25 0 0	1	8 0 0	..
Guntur ..	..	..	..	..	1	50 0 0	1	20 0 0	..
Nellore ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	13	14	..	1	3	1,000 0 0	12	9,941 0 0	..		
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	2	2	..	1	1	50 0 0	2	344 10 0	..		
Tanjore	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	29,325 0 0	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	4	4	..	..	1	50 0 0	1	0 4 0	..
Ramnad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total	55	62	..	8	20	200 0 0	1	34 6 0	119 0 0		
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	3,260 0 0	37	41,698 2 0	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	4	4	..	2	2	310 0 0	4	244 12 0	15 0 0		
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	66	66	7	41	18	1,090 0 0	4	35 0 0	..		
Salem	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Total	78	78	7	51	20	1,400 0 0	8	279 12 0	15 0 0		
Grand Total	133	140	7	59	40	4,660 0 0	45	41,977 14 0	134 0 0		
Total for 1945-46.	68	72	2	13	40	3,675 0 0	43	9,127 0 0	199 0 0		

STATEMENT J.—Statement showing the classification of cases convicted under the Opium Act and Rules during 1946-47.

Districts.	Smuggling of opium.	Possession of opium without licence.	Sale of opium without licence.	Sale of intoxicating drugs without licence.	Manufacture of intoxicating drugs without licence.	Other offences.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Vizagapatam	1	21	..	..	..	..	22
East Godavari	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
West Godavari	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Kistna	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Madras	..	13	..	..	..	..	13
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Trichinopoly	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Madura	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Ramnad	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Total	2	51	2	..	..	..	55
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Coimbatore	4	62	..	..	..	..	66
Salem	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
Total	4	74	..	..	..	..	78
Grand Total	6	125	2	..	..	..	133
Total for 1945-46	..	59	2	..	..	..	61

STATEMENT K.—Table showing convictions for drunkenness in the municipal areas in the Madras Presidency during 1946-47 and two previous years.

Number and name of municipality.	to Population according the census of 1941.	1944-45.		1945-46.		1946-47.	
		Number of persons convicted for drun- kenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted for drun- kenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted for drun- kenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 Chicacole	22,249	..	..	18	8.1	23	10.3
2 Anakapalle	29,249	23	7.8	..	..	..	..
3 Vizagapatam	70,243	26	3.7	..	..	..	..
4 Bhimlipatam	9,914	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Vizianagram	51,749	125	24.0	..	..	..	..
6 Cocanada	75,140	..	..	..	..	303	40.3
7 Peddapuram	20,835	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Rajahmundry	74,564	..	..	..	..	4	3.2
9 Ellore	64,911	36	5.5	..	..	..	..
10 Palakollu	19,869	26	13.0	24	12.1	..	..
11 Masulipatam	59,146	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Bezvada	86,184	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Chirala	27,086	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Guntur	83,599	..	..	..	..	48	5.7
15 Narasaraopet	17,644	42	23.8	104	58.5	..	..
16 Ongole	21,184	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Tenali	40,639	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Nellore	56,315	86	15.2	37	6.6	..	..
19 Cuddapah	28,246	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Prodattur	26,961	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Anantapur	21,482	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Hindupur	19,049	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Tadpatri	15,184	75	49.3	..	..	8	5.2
24 Adoi	35,431	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Bellary	56,148	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Hospet	26,023	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Kurnool	45,250	..	..	211	46.6	..	..
28 Nandyl	25,886	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Madras .. .. .	..	2,781	34.5	3,714	47.8	..	..
30 Chingleput	17,829	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Conjeeveram	74,635	..	..	10	1.3	..	..
32 Tirupati	20,143	32	15.7	55	27.3	86	42.6
33 Chittoor	27,835	77	27.6	94	33.8	43	15.4
34 Gudiyattam	32,671	12	3.6	3	0.9	86	26.3
35 Tiruppattur	23,008	2	0.8	15	6.5	8	3.4
36 Vaniyambadi	31,281	..	..	64	20.5	8	2.5
37 Tiruvannamalai	33,575	68	20.2	68	20.3	2	0.5
38 Vellore	71,502	36	5.0	29	4.1	22	3.0
39 Wallajpet	11,048	12	1.8	1	0.9	2	1.8
40 Chidambaram	26,212	..	..	..	..	103	39.2
41 Cuddalore	60,632	..	..	24	4.0	..	..
42 Villupuram	23,829	4	1.6	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT K.—Table showing convictions for drunkenness in the municipal areas in the Madras Presidency during 1945-46 and two previous years—*cont.*

Number and name of municipality.	Population according to the census of 1941.	1944-45.		1945-46.		1946-47.	
		Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
43 Kumbakonam	67,008	200	29.9	124	18.5	289	431
44 Mannargudi	23,288	..	..	..	..	73	311
45 Mayavaram	32,670	78	23.8	54	16.5	253	774
46 Negapatam	52,937	..	..	83	15.7	131	247
47 Tiruvarur	22,275	160	71.8	..	..	..	..
48 Tanjore	68,702	47	6.8	71	10.3	77	114
49 Karur	27,575	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 Trichinopoly	159,566	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 Srirangam	26,676	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 Dindigul	56,275	48	8.5	58	10.3	7	14
53 Kodaikanal	9,724	..	..	..	..	..	..
54 Madura	239,144	194	8.0	69	2.9	244	103
55 Palni	24,706	20	8.0	..	..	69	273
56 Periyakulam	25,882	64	24.7	55	21.3	11	43
57 Bodinayakanur	28,435	20	7.0	19	6.7	11	38
58 Sivakasi	16,326	..	..	..	..	..	..
59 Virudunagar	34,559	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Srivilliputtur	34,642	..	..	..	..	..	..
61 Karaikudi	28,908	..	..	..	..	..	..
62 Tuticorin	75,614	74	9.7	73	9.7	56	74
63 Tinnevely	60,676	155	25.0	116	19.1	89	144
64 Palamcottah	30,967	27	8.8	44	14.2	33	104
65 Coimbatore	130,348	..	..	..	..	127	97
66 Dharapuram	20,660	..	..	..	..	..	..
67 Erode	39,483	..	..	..	..	..	..
68 Tiruppur	33,099	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Pollachi	25,198	230	91.0	..	..	..	..
70 Udumalpet	17,791	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 Coonoor	18,783	50	26.0	36	19.2	..	..
72 Ootacamund	29,850	185	61.9	129	43.2	132	443
73 Salem	129,702	..	..	..	..	..	..
74 Mangalore	81,069	..	..	82	10.1	100	122
75 Udipi	18,043	..	..	12	6.7	8	44
76 Calicut	126,352	..	..	..	..	..	..
77 Cannanore	34,649	54	15.5	2	0.6	..	..
78 Cochin	26,320	13	4.9	23	8.7	39	..
79 Tellicherry	36,320
80 Palghat	55,160	53	9.6	31	5.6	31	..

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