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Errata to the Report on the Excise Administration of the Central Provinces and Berar for 1930

No. 1, dated Nagpur, the 6th August 1931

Page 6, paragraph 6, line 3.—Substitute Rs. 11,63,296 for Rs. 11,63,276.

Page 14, paragraph 25, line 5.—Substitute Rs. 99,859 for Rs. 99,959.

Substitute	For
	•
s. 1,23,22,139	1,23,08,634 *2,54,219
*2,54,169	*2,54,219
s. 1,12,15,376	1,12,01,871
*1,91,735	*1,91,785
	8. 1,23,22,139 *2,54,169

[No. 1, dated the 6th August 1931.]

GPN-980-EC-19-8-31-211.

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Report on the Excise Administration of the Central Provinces and Berar for the Calendar Year 1930

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1931

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GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 17th September 1931.

READ-

Report on the Excise Administration of the Central Provinces and Berar for the calendar year 1930.

READ ALSO-

The District Reports.

RESOLUTION

Kharif crops were good except in a portion of the North of the Province; and a normal rabi harvest was reaped. In spite of the low price of cotton, the economic condition of the labouring classes at the beginning of the year was such as to justify the expectation that the year would be a normal one in the administration of Excise. During the first quarter, partly as a result of the impending enforcement of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, consumption of licit excisable articles showed little change. But from then onwards there was a dramatic change. The operations of the civil disobedience campaign with its accompaniments of picketing of liquor shops and warehouses and social boycott of contractors and consumers coincided with the intensification of economic depression. In the result the gross Excise revenue fell from 126 to 103 lakhs or by 18 per cent.

The consumption of country spirit fell from 479.020 to 321,677 proof gallons or by 33 per cent, the latter figure being the lowest ever yet recorded. If the figures of consumption of licit liquor were an index of the actual consumption of liquor, Government, though disapproving of some of the methods employed, would recognize the result as a real and gratifying advance towards temperance. Unfortunately the prevalence of illicit distillation which is shown by the figures given in the report to have increased during the year, and according to information received by Government has done so to an even greater extent since its close prevents any such deduction being drawn. When it is remembered that the illicit article is of greater-sometimes very much greater strength than Government liquor, and owing to the crude methods employed in its manufacture is more deleterious to health, Government cannot but regard with misgiving the substitution of illicit for licit liquor. It is recognized that the gradual extinction of Excise revenue which is the inevitable outcome of the policy adopted by Government will place a considerable burden on the provincial revenues. If in fact a considerable portion of the revenue is transferred from the Government treasuries to the pockets of the illicit distiller, the tax-payer may well inquire whether he is receiving an adequate return for the sacrifices he has made.

- 3. The consumption of opium fell from 22,037 to 19,104 seers and averaged 12 seers per 10,000 of the population as against 27 seers 10 years ago. Opium smuggling, though it has not increased pari passu with illicit distillation causes considerable anxiety to those in charge of the Excise administration in view of the perfection of the organization of those engaged in this illicit traffic. The figures of consumption, however, may be taken as a complete justification of the policy adopted by Government. The introduction of the Opium Smoking Act has, Covernment is pleased to observe, resulted in a decreased use of this drug in its most pernicious form of smoking. It is to be regretted that the smuggling of charas which is prohibited in this province appears to be on the increase.
- 4. The Excise department was in the charge of four officers during the year—Messrs. Waterfall, McClenaghan, Jayaratnam and Burton. The year has owing to the civil disobedience movement been one of exceptional difficulty in the administration of Excise. Government desires to place on record its appreciation of the manner in which these officers, supported loyally by their staff and district officials, have acquitted themselves in the face of organized and dangerous opposition.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), and that a copy be forwarded to the Excise Commissioner, Central Provinces, for information and guidance; also that it be published in the supplement to the Central Provinces Gazette.

By order of the Government (Ministry of Excise),

N. J. ROUGHTON, Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.

[Maximum limit—30 pages.]

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