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**Government Of Maharashtra
Tribal Development Department**

**An Evaluation Study Of
State Excise Scheme
In Tribal Areas**



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P R E F A C E

Bombay Prohibition Act 1949 was brought in force from 16 th June 1949. In Maharashtra the State Excise Department has been assigned the work of execution of the above act.

Taking into consideration the backwardness, economic condition and customs, the tribals in Tribal Areas are given some relief by way of providing toddy shops in these areas, on fixed fee and also permitting the tribals to brew their traditional drinks from mhowra flowers, rice etc. by the Excise Department.

With a view to study the structure of excise policy in Tribal Areas and assess the overall impact of the existing excise scheme on the socio-economic conditions of the Tribal people an evaluation study was undertaken. The work of the study was carried out by Shri. M.R.Gosavi, Statistical Officer, Shri S.J.Shinde, Research Assistant and Shri.A.N.Raut, Investigator and Smt.S.S.Bhutkar, Steno-Typist and draft report has been prepared under the supervision of Shri G.P.Ramteke, Dy.Director (I.A.D.P).

It is hoped that the observation made and conclusions drawn under the study will be useful to the implementing authorities, research scholars and the planners, who are interested in Tribal Development.

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CHAPTER-I
INTRODUCTION

To understand the existing pattern of prohibitory provisions of the Bombay Prohibition Act 1949 and its administration, it is necessary to know the historical background of Excise or Abkari laws from which the 'Prohibition' Act has come into existence and existing policy is evolved.

Articles chosen for excise purpose under British rule were country spirit, production of opium with spices and Ganja. Bombay Abkari Act was introduced in 1878. Primarily, the object of this Act was to secure Abkari Revenue. During the period from 1878 to 1938 or so, various systems for the sale of country liquor, foreign liquor, toddy, ganja, bhang and opium were tried and each has left its legacy, good or bad.

Excise policy immediately before introduction of prohibition in 1950:

The sale of intoxicants was not permitted without licence. Hours of sale were being fixed by Government. The excise shops except foreign liquor shops were being auctioned annually. In case of foreign liquor shops - (i) in mofussil, licences were being granted and renewed on recovery of fixed fee and (ii) in Bombay these licences were being granted and renewed on recovery of licence fee based on the actual sales of previous year.

Enforcement of Bombay prohibition Act :

In accordance with the phased programme of implementation of prohibition, which commenced from the year 1946-47, total prohibition was introduced in the erstwhile state of Bombay from 6th April 1950 even though the Act was brought in force from 16th June 1949. It was brought into

force in Vidarbha and Marathwada Regions of the State which were later merged with it, with effect from 1st April 1959 (except the outstilled area of chanda district). Subsequently it was made applicable to chanda district from 1-4-1961.

In Maharashtra State Excise Department has been assigned the work of execution of the following rules.

- 1) The Bombay Prohibition Act 1949.
- 2) The Bombay Opium Rules 1936.
- 3) The Bombay Medicinal Substances (Control) Rules 1959
- 4) The Bombay Medicinal and Toilet preparation Rules, 1955.
- 5) The Bombay Spirituous Preparation (Manufacturing) Rules, 1955.
- 6) Bombay Molasses (Control) Rules 1956.
- 7) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Rules 1985 (from 14-11-1985), etc.

The main functions of this department includes issue and renewal of various permits and mainly implementation of Bombay Prohibition ACT 1949.

Introduction of Toddy Scheme :

In Maharashtra Toddy Scheme is started from December 1968. Toddy containing Alcohol upto 5% is sold to a person above 21 years in a permitted Toddy shop. District Collector is authorised to make an auction of Toddy shops in Non Tribal Area.

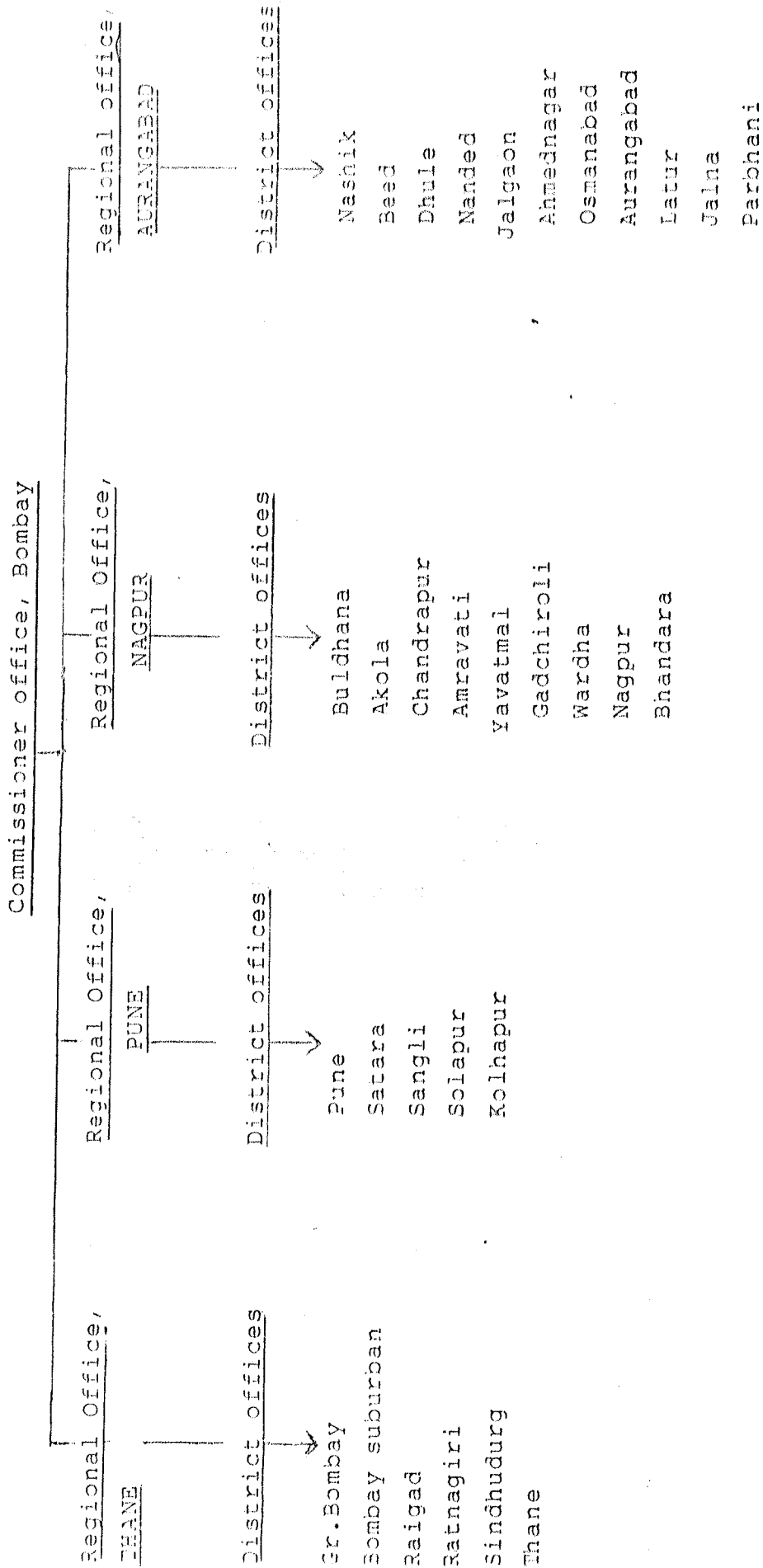
During the 1992-93 (1st September 1992 to 31st August 1993) 2073 Toddy shops were sold by Auction/Tender system in the State and amount of revenue collection by way of auction of Toddy shops was Rs. 7.86 crores. As per Govt. orders Gadchiroli and Wardha are declared as dry districts.

Administrative set up of State Excise Department :

In the Commissioner office at Bombay, the Commissioner is assisted by Joint Commissioner, Dy. Commissioner, C.A.F.O., A.O. and Assistant Commissioner. The State Excise Department is having their four Regional offices at Thane, Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad. In Regional office Dy. Commissioner is incharge and is assisted by Assistant Commissioner, Dy. Superintendent, A.O. and other staff.

District office works under the control of Collector and Excise Superintendent is incharge of the District office Revenue collection from the State Excise Department shows considerable increase every year. The Administrative set up of State Excise Department is depicted in the following chart.

Administrative set up of State Excise Department



CHAPTER II

EXCISE POLICY IN TRIBAL AREAS

The State Government's Excise Policy in the Tribal areas has been influenced by the following factors :

- 1) Most of the tribals are habituated to drinking and drinking is a part of tribal culture.
- 2) This fact gives a vast scope for the exploitation of the tribals in the tribal areas unless the sale of liquor, in the tribal areas are regulated and/or controlled.

According to the policy decision in respect of excise arrangements in the selected tribal areas, all foreign liquor vendor shops were discontinued with effect from 30th September, 1976 and country liquor retail shops were discontinued with effect from 30th June, 1979. Similarly, by its order dated 14th June, 1981, the Government prohibited grant of licences in form T.D.I under rule 4 of the Maharashtra Toddy shops (Licensing) and Toddy Trees (Tapping) Rule, 1968 and licences in form C.L.-II and C.L.-III under the Maharashtra Country liquor Rules, 1973 in the tribal areas specified in the Schedule appended to this chapter.

Taking in to consideration the backwardness, economic conditions and customs, the tribals in tribal areas are given some relief by way of providing toddy shops in these areas, on fixed fees and also permitting the tribals to brew their traditional drinks from basis such as mhowra flowers, rice etc. on payment of nominal fee. However, these drinks are not permitted to be used for commercial purposes.

- I) As per State Government Resolution dated 3-2-1981 viz. The Maharashtra Toddy shops (Licensing in Tribal Areas) and Toddy Trees (Tapping in Tribal areas) Rules, 1981 there is a provision to issue toddy shops Licences to tribals in Tribal

areas on fixed fees. These rules have come into force from 1st May, 1981.

Some important features of this scheme are listed below :

According to these rules no person shall sell toddy in any tribal area except a license. Any person, being a tribal or an Adiwasi Co-operative Society, where individual is not coming forward to sell toddy by retail in any tribal area, shall apply in Form T.R.T.D.- 1 to the State Government for license in Form T.R.T.D.- 2 through the Collector, of the district in which he desires to locate the licensed premises for selling toddy. The application shall be accompanied by a chalan evidencing payment of a fee of rupees fifteen for such application.

On receipt of an application the Collector shall verify the particulars given therein and also make such other enquiries as he deems necessary and which are incidental to the grant of license and also satisfy himself that the premises proposed for location of the shop for selling toddy are in conformity with the provisions of the rules and instructions issued by the State Government or the Commissioner from time to time. He shall then forward the application to the State Government with his remarks. After making necessary enquiries State Government may direct the Collector to grant the licence in Form T.R.T.D.- 2 to the applicant.

Fees shall be charged for the Licence in Form T.R.T.D. 2 according to the following scales namely.

Where the licensed shop is proposed to be located in a....

- a) town or village with a population upto 1000 Rs.500/-
- b) town or village with a population from 1001 to 2500. Rs.1000/-

- c) town or village with a population from 2501 to 5000. Rs.2000/-
- d) town with a population from 5001 and above. Rs.3000/-

Here "population" means the population as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures either provisional or final have been published by the Census Department.

The period of Licence is from 1st September to 31st August. Any licensee desiring to renew his licence shall make an application in Form T.R.T.D.- 1 accompanied by chalan, evidencing payment of a fee of rupees fifteen to the Collector of the district at least one month before the expiry of the licence.

No licence shall be granted in respect of such a shop....

- a) which is less than 9 SQ. mtrs. in area and which in the opinion of the Collector will not be adequate for the purpose and where consumption of Toddy will be in public view or
- b) which is situated within a distance of 75 metres from any industrial undertaking or irrigation or other developmental project where 200 or more workmen are employed in one or more shifts either in a single undertaking or project or in a group of undertakings or projects located near one another or
- c) i) which is situated within a distance of 75 metres from the boundary of any National or State Highway.
ii) which is visible from and the entrance of which is facing, such Highway or
- d) which is within a distance of 75 metres from any educational institution, students hostel run or recognised by Social Welfare Department or attached to an educational institution, public or private maternity home, public

hospital, religious institution, colony of labourers or of Harijans; or

e) i) which is situated within a distance of 200 metres from any Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation Bus stand or station or Depot or

ii) which is visible from and the entrance of which is facing such Bus stand or station or depot.

Tapping of toddy trees :

A licensee shall not tap, prepare for tapping or draw toddy from any toddy producing tree unless -

1) He has paid to the State Government, the duty in respect there of at the rates directed by the State Government from time to time.

2) He has obtained a permit as provided in rule 17 and,

3) the trees are duly marked and numbered in the manner approved by the Commissioner.

4) At present rate of duty per Toddy tree is Rs.50/- and for palm or shindi tree is Rs.25/-.

Mode of collection and transport of toddy etc. :

The licensee or his authorised employee shall, after the pots are lowered down from the trees, immediately collect the toddy in the casks or vessels of such kind and capacity as may be approved by the Collector at one place and transport it to the licensed shop under cover of a transport pass in Form T.R.T.D.- 3 issued by the licensee or any person duly authorised by him in this behalf. The transport pass shall be got printed by the licensee, in duplicate having serial numbers. The passes shall be bound in books and got stamped with the official seal of the Superintendent in whose jurisdiction the licensed shop is located.

General conditions applicable to Toddy shops

1) Prohibition against drawal possession of toddy -

The licensee shall not draw, possess or transport toddy required for sale at his licensed shop except from the trees which he has been authorised to tap on payment of duty in that behalf.

2) Permit for tapping trees -

a) The licensee shall make an application to the Superintendent in Form T.R.T.D. 4 for permission to tap toddy producing trees and draw toddy there from for retail sale at his licensed shop.

b) on receipt of an application, the Superintendent, after verifying that duty has been paid by the licensee on toddy trees secured by him shall grant to the licensee a permit in Form T.R.T.D.- 5.

3) Account of toddy to be maintained -

The licensee shall maintain at his licensed shop a register in Form T.R.T.D.- 6 wherein he shall write before the closure of the licensed shop correct daily account of all quantities of toddy received, sold, lost, destroyed and held in balance by him at the licensed shop.

6) Unsold Toddy -

Unsold toddy shall not be diverted to or sold at any other licensed shop.

Unsold toddy may be sold for distillation of spirit and such toddy shall be transported under cover of a pass in Form T.R.T.D.- 7, issued by the licensee or any person duly authorised by him in this behalf.

5) Quality of toddy to be sold -

No licensee shall possess, sell or expose for sale at his licensed shop any toddy -

- a) which is more than twenty four hours old,
- b) unless it is pure and unadulterated,
- c) which is mixed with chloralhydrate or any other substance mixed there by causing impurity or decrease or increase in its alcoholic strength.

6) Hour of sale -

Subject to provisions of rule 8, the licensee shall not sell toddy except between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Provided that, the licensed shop may be kept open beyond aforesaid hours of sale for such time as is necessary for its cleaning, receiving receptacles containing toddy and completing accounts but no sale of toddy shall be made during such period.

7) No unnecessary articles to be kept in licensed shop -

The licensee shall not keep any other article in the licensed shop unless such article is necessary for the conduct of his business in connection with the sale of toddy there in.

8) Employees -

A licensee may employ such employees as he thinks necessary and shall execute a Nokarnama in favour of every employee so employed in connection with his business of sale of toddy in Form T.R.T.D.- 8 and shall enter the names of all such employees in the register in Form T.R.T.D.- 9.

9) Retail price -

- a) All sale of toddy shall be made for cash only.
- b) The licensee shall not sell toddy at a price exceeding that fixed by the Collector, after taking into consideration the local conditions and cost of production.

II) The State Government has passed resolution in April 1981 permitting Tribals in Tribal areas to brew their traditional drinks.

Important provisions of the Resolution are listed below -

Tribals residing in the tribal areas of the State are exempted from the operation of the provisions of section 12 and clauses (b) and (c) of section 13 of the Bombay prohibition Act in respect of their own local traditional drinks distilled or brewed from mhowra flowers rice or fruits and the drinks distilled or brewed from the material specified in column 3 there of or other specific drinks mentioned therein against each tribal area in so far as it relates to the manufacture, possession, consumption, use or offering or distribution of liquor or for mutual accommodation for personal and social purposes but not for commercial purposes. This exemption shall not, however, apply to liquor distilled or brewed from Gur or Jaggery, whether its use is traditional or not, or from any other base which has not been traditionally used by the tribals for brewing their local traditional drinks.

Schedule

List of Tribal Area

District	Name of Tribal area	Name of drink
1	2	3
1.Thane	Mokhada tahsil-Talasari tahsil (excluding area of Borigaon Tarf Deheri) Jawhar tahsil (excluding following areas) Jawhar Municipal Council Shil, Apti Khurd,Shelpada.	Bevada or Rasi distilled or brewed from Mhowra flowers and dried skins of mosambi and other fruits,
2.Nashik	Surgana tahsil (excluding Surgana) Peint tahsil (excluding the area within the limits of the village panchayat of Peint).	Gawathi Daru dist- illed or brewed from Mhowra flowers
3.Dhule	Nawapur tahsil (excluding the following areas): Nawapur, Khandbara, Chinchpada, Taloda tahsil (excluding the following areas): Taloda Muni- cipal Council, Halalpur, Chinode, Ranzani, Pratappur, Talde, Mohide, Gondale, Aste tarf Board Mod, Morwad, Kharwad, Khedle, Akkalkuwa tahsil (excluding the following areas) Akkalkuwa, Pimpalkhuta, Bari- surgas, Khodasbara Katsakhai, Kolvi Khapur, Akkalkuwa Khd, Vanyavihir Khd, Akrani tahsil (excluding the following areas)	Horo distilled or brewed from Mohwra flowers.

Dhule Goradi, Borisa, Kumbhari,
Contd. Shikka, Nimgavahan, Kukalat.

4. Amravati Melghat tahsil (excluding the following areas) Dharni and Chikhaldara Hill Station Municipal Council, Salona, Masondi, Ghatanji, Shapur, Lawada, Baire, Churni (F.V.) Aladoh, Motha Chikhali, Belkund, Churni, Palaspani, Gangarkheda, Jalida, Jira, Kakadhari, Pipadari, Kulgana Bk, Wastapur, Chinchkheda, Kalamkhar, Dharni, Kusumkot Bk., Chutiya, Dhodra, Tatra, Dadara, Ranugaon, Golai, Mokhada, Shivazari, Dhudhane, Bairgad, Kotha Harisal, Kot, Chithari.

Siddu liquor distilled or brewed from Mhowra flowers.

5. Chandrapur Scheduled areas of Sironcha tahsil (excluding the following areas): Alapalli, Aheri, Sironcha Umanur, Kannepalli, Kamalapur, Gundapuri, Charpalli, Chinchgundi, Chalewala, Jarwadi, Jimalgatta, Kumargadda Kh., Diddvi, Nagopalli M., Pusakpalli, Bramhanpalli, Biri-handghat, Marpalli, Mahagaon Bk., Pirimali, Modumadga, Modumtura, Yedampalli, Etapalli, Yeechali, Yelaram, Wenkatapur S., Wenkatrao-Petta, Sudamagudam, Sewari S., Welgur.

Mhowra, Shindi Toddy and Gorag liquor distilled or brewed from Mhowra flowers or juice of Shindi, toddy or Goraga trees.

Scheduled areas of Gadchiroli tahsil (excluding the following areas) : Andhali (near Gurnuli),

Chand- Antargaon, Belgaon (near
rapur Elparzora), Bathkathi (near
Contd. Zapragar), Gewardha, Gllgaon,
Gothangaon, Botekasa, Chincholi,
Chikhali, Chetekanhar, Dewool-
gaon (near Gunjanwadi), Dhanora
Dhanegaon, Dhanori, Dongargaon
(near Sansor), Dudhamala,
Jalner, Jambhürkheda, Jambhali
(near Ranmul), Jogana, Joshitola,
Kaneri, Karwapa, Khanargaon
(Kakadyeli)k, Kharri, Khedegaon,
Khedegaon(near Katantola), Kharadi,
Kochinara, Koregaon, Kumbhitola,
Kurkheda, Malewada, Mareda,
Mendhatola Michgaon (near Kachkal)
Mohagaon(near Pulakhal), Mohali,
Murmuri, Navargaon(near Yeradi),
Navegaon (Pathargota), Palasgaon
(near Kharanji), Pandhribhatal,
Pekinmurza, Pendhari, Pipalgaon,
Pisewaddha, Potegaon, Pulkhal
Rajoli, Rajdi (near Rotegaon)
Rampur, Rangi, Sindewahi, Talegaon,
Tekabedal, Thakri, Umari,
Yengalkheda, Yerkadi.

Limit on the weight of possession of Mhowra flowers :

The tribals residing in the above mentioned areas are permitted to possess Mhowra flowers upto 25 kg.to distill or brew their own local traditional drinks from Mhowra flowers.

Further it is provided that if any such tribal possesses Mhowra flowers more than 25 kg. but not exceeding 75 kg. shall make a declaration of the exact quantity possessed by him to the Gram Panchayat of his village.

In non tribal areas limit of possessing Mhowra flowers is only 5 kg.

...

CHAPTER-III

Objectives, methodology and coverage of study

Objectives :

The main objectives of the study are listed below.

1. To study the structure of State Excise Policy in Tribal Areas.
2. To assess the impact of the existing Toddy scheme on the socio-economic conditions on the Tribal people.
3. To study the short comings or bottlenecks in the enforcement of Toddy scheme in Tribal Areas and the reasons for non-enforcement thereof and suggest the remedies.
4. To enlist the remarks and difficulties of scheme Implementing Officers in the Tribal Sub Plan Areas.

Hypothesis :

"The scheme of issuing Retail Sale Toddy permits at concessional rates has helped to uplift Economic status of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries residing in the Tribal Area."

Methodology :

The present study was devided into three phases.

- i) Survey of beneficiaries.
- ii) Review of secondary data.
- iii) Review of the earlier studies.

Locate of the study :

The present study was conducted in two districts of Maharashtra State Thane district from Sahyadri Region and

Amravati district from Gondwan Region were selected for the purpose of study.

As regards to the toddy scheme, the list of beneficiaries received from Excise Department revealed that only Tribals in the Thane district responded to the scheme during last three years. No applications were received from remaining districts of Tribal areas for issuance of Toddy shop licence at the concessional rate. No. of Tribal beneficiaries who received or renewed Toddy shop licence in the form T.R.T.D-2 for the retail sale of Toddy during the (1991-92 to 1993-94) preceeding three years was 17. Hence all the beneficiaries were selected for the purpose of survey. Tahsilwise breakup of beneficiaries is shown in the following Table.

Table 3.1

Statement showing No. of beneficiaries in Thane District Year 1993-94.

Sr. No.	Name of tahsil	Name of village	No. of beneficiaries	
			Schedule 1	Schedule 3
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Talasari	Talasari	2	19
		Udhava	2	17
		Wasa	2	11
		Zarile	2	19
		Sutrakar	1	5
		Varwada	1	8
		Anvir(kochale)	1	8
		Karānggaon	1	7
		Kodad	1	13

1	2	3	4	5
		Vadawali	1	9
2.	Jawhar	Vikramgad	1	7
		Ambeghar	1	7
		Dodade	1	8
Total(13)			17	138

As regards to the non response for the Toddy scheme various officials from Collector Office, Excise office in Amravati and Thane district were interviewed and the information was collected in the schedule No.2 in both the district.

Research Tools and Techniques :

Informal indepth interviews, group interviews and participant observation has been made. These techniques were supplemented by the questionnaire technique which was found to be extremely useful for collection of data.

Data Analysis :

Data both qualitative and quantitative in nature has been collected and analysed manually. It has been presented in both descriptive and Tabular forms.

CHAPTER-IV

Observation from field survey

Data collected through informal indepth interviews, group interviews, participants observation, questionnaire technique and review of earlier studies revealed the following points.

I) Scheme of Toddy shop Licencing to Scheduled Tribe people at concessional rate (permit in T.R.T.D.-2)

1) This scheme has positive response only from Thane district. No.of permits issued or renewed under this scheme since three years comes to only seventeen.

2) Total No.of Toddy permits issued or renewed in non-Tribal Area of Thane district during the year 1994-95 are 426(T.D.-2).

3) Excise duty collected in Thane district from Toddy scheme during the year 1994-95 amounted to 1,54,44 thousand rupees. The break up of amount collected since three years from Tribal and Non Tribal area is shown in the following table.

Table-4.1

Statement showing No. of Toddy shop Licences issued or renewed and revenue collected thereof in Thane District.

S.No.	Years	No. of Toddy shop Licences issued or renewed			Revenue collected from the Toddy scheme (Rs.000')		
		Non Tribal area	Tribal area	Total	Non Tribal area	Tribal area	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1992-93	416	17	433	1,35,03	36	1,35,39
2.	1993-94	421	17	438	1,36,30	36	1,36,66
3.	1994-95	426	17	443	1,54,08	36	1,54,44

It can be seen from the above table that share of tribal area in revenue collection during the year 1994-95 is very negligible i.e. 0.23%.

4) The licensee has to pay duty to State Government before preparing for tapping. Number of Toddy producing trees and the duty collected thereof during the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 is shown in the following table.

Table-4.2

Statement showing number of Toddy producing trees and duty collected there of in Thane district.

SR. No.	Year	Number of Trees		Toddy		Shindi		Duty collected for the permission of Tapping (Rs.)		
		Non Tribal area	Total	Non Tribal area	Tribal area	Non Tribal area	Tribal area	Non Tribal area	Tribal area	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	1992-93	12546	138	12684	53392	17689	71081	1962100	449125	2411225
2.	1993-94	14102	200	14302	57450	16363	73813	2141350	419075	2560425

It can be seen that contribution of Tribal Area during the year 1992-94 comes to 16.37% to the total duty collected in the district from tapping permits.

5) Information regarding Toddy produced and its utilization in the Tribal area of Thane district during the Toddy year 1993-94 is shown in the following table.

Table-4.3

Statement showing Toddy produced in the Tribal area of Thane district in the year 1993-94.

Number of permit holders	Quantity of Toddy produced (litres)	Quantity of Toddy sold (litres)	Quantity of Toddy destroyed (litres)
1	2	3	4
17	16,87,100	14,85,300	2,01,800

It can be seen from the above information that percentage of consumption and destruction of Toddy produced was 88 and 12 respectively.

6) Out of 17 Tribal beneficiaries 12 belonged to Warli tribe, 2 each belonged to Dubla and Kokana tribe while remaining beneficiary belonged to Mahadeo Koli tribe. Tahsilwise break up of beneficiaries is depicted in the following table.

Table-4.4

Statement showing Tribewise classification of Tribal beneficiaries in Thane district.

S.No.	Name of Tahsil	Name of Tribe				Total
		Warli	Dubla	Mahadeo Koli	Kokna	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Talasari	10	2	2	-	14
2.	Jawhar	2	-	-	1	3
	Total	12	2	2	1	17

7) As regards to the Educational qualification of the beneficiaries it revealed that all the permit holders had educational qualification upto seventh std. only. It is shown in the following table.

Table-4.5

Statement showing Educational qualification of the Tribal beneficiaries in Thane district.

S.No.	Name of Tahsil	Educational status				Total
		Illit-erate	1st Std. to 4th Std.	5th Std. to 7th Std.	8th Std. to 10th Std. & above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Talasari	-	8	6	-	14
2.	Jawhar	-	1	2	-	3
	Total	-	9	8	-	17

8) All the tribal beneficiaries in Thane district are agriculturist above poverty level having substantial land holding. Classification of beneficiaries according to their land holding is depicted in the following table.

Table-4.6

Statement showing size of Land holdings of Tribal beneficiaries in Thane district.

S.No.	Tahsil	Size of land holding				Total beneficiaries
		Upto 2.5 acres	Above 2.5 & below 5 acres	Above 5 & below 10 acres	Above 10 acres	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Talasari	-	1	2	11	14
2.	Jawhar	-	-	1	2	3
Total		-	1	3	13	17

9) Computation of cost of Toddy

From the interviews with the permit holders and field in schedules the research team has computed the cost of todody. Following are the various items of expenditure included in the cost of todody.

1. Government duties and fees : Tribal permit holders have to renew the licence every ^{Year} by paying fees prescribed by the Government. Secondly before tapping any todody or shindi tree they have to pay tapping fees to the Excise Department. At present the rate of tapping fees per todody and shindi tree has been prescribed as Rs. 50 and Rs.25 respectively.

2. Expenditure on labourers: This is another major item of expenditure in Toddy business as large number of

labourers are required at various stages of Toddy production. The activities include cultivation of Toddy/Shindi trees, Tapping of trees, Fixing up the earthen pots on the trees for collection of Toddy, lowering the pots and collection of Toddy in plastic containers. During selling activity of toddy, servants are required for sale of Toddy, maintenance of accounts, collection of cash etc. In the tribal areas of Thane district, it is observed that all the members of the joint family are engaged in the activities enlisted above.

3. Other expenses : It includes expenditure to be incurred for transportation of Toddy from Toddy bans to permit shop. Rent of shop and payment to be made to the trees owner if permit holder does not own sufficient number of Toddy/Shindi trees required for the business.

Detail working of computation of cost of toddy has been depicted in the following statement.

Table-4.7

Statement showing cost of Toddy and profits earned from the sale of Toddy in Tribal Areas of Thane District.

Year 1993-94

<u>Items of Income</u>	
1. Number of Toddy trees	200
2. Number of Shindi trees	16,363

	16,563

Quantity of Toddy produced	16,87,100
	(Litre)
-Quantity of Toddy destroyed	2,01,800
	(Litre) -----
Quantity of Toddy sold	14,85,300
	(Litres) -----

Average selling price per Litre Rs. 4/-
 Amount received from Total Sales (Rs) 59,41,200
 (1485300x4)

Items of expenditure :

a)	<u>Payment to Excise Department</u>	
	1. Licence fees (Rs)	36,000
	2. Tapping fees (Rs)	4,19,075

		4,55,075

b)	<u>Other expenditure</u>	
	1. Salaries and wages(Rs)	24,73,900
	2. Transport charges (Rs)	7,34,450
	3. Cost of inputs(Rs)	3,77,275
	4. Other misc expenses(Rs)	4,15,000

		40,00,625

	Total Expenditure (a + b)	44,55,700

	Profit	14,85,500
		=====

Average Toddy production per 102
 tree in one season (Litres)
 Cost of Toddy per Liter (Rs) 2.97 i.e. 3
 Average selling price per Litre Rs. 4
 Rate of profit per litre Rs. 1

=====

10) After computing the annual income of the tribal beneficiaries it is observed that Toddy scheme has helped to uplift the economical status of the beneficiaries to a substantial extent. The confidence level of the hypothesis framed before conducting the field survey can be verified

by the following table.

Table-4.8

Statement showing annual income of the tribal beneficiaries in Thane district in the year 1993-94.

District	Tahsil	Size of Annual Income					Total
		Upto Rs.35001/ 35000/	Rs.60001/ to Rs.60000/	Rs.1 to Rs.1 lakh	Above Rs.1 lakh		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Thane	Talasari	Nil	4	5	5	14	
	Jawhar	Nil	1	-	2	3	
	Total	Nil	5	5	7	17	

As regard to the non-response from remaining area following points were revealed.

- i) Success of this scheme depend on Toddy producing trees. No. of Toddy producing trees in remaining areas are less as it compared with Thane district due to geographical situation and climate.
- ii) Toddy contains only 5% alcohol which is less than country liquor made from Mhowra flowers, rice and dry skins of fruits.
- iii) Tribals residing in the Tribal Area are permitted to brew their own traditional driniks for consumption purpose.

II) Traditional methods of preparing liquor from Mhowra flowers:

Mhowra is a very common tree found in Tribal areas. Its flowers are a rich source for tribals to prepare alcohol. Every tribal family is engaged in the collection of Mhowra flowers in the months of May and June. These flowers are dried for a week until their yellowish white colour turns red. These dry flowers are then stored in bags and baskets so as to use them in off seasons for making alcohol. In times of crisis the tribals are compelled to sell them to local traders.

Mhowra flowers whether dried or wet are put in a pot with water for fermentation. To prepare a half a bottle of liquor three litres of water is added to two kg. of Mhowra flowers. This approximate proportion is followed if one wants to prepare more liquor. Fermentation of flowers takes place within three or four days. The fermented liquid is then boiled and Mauba liquor is collected in a bottle or tumbler through distillation method.

In Thane district it was observed that the tribals have started adding crude Jaggery and calcium carbonate in the fermented liquids of Mhowra and cashew nut.

III) Reasons Attributed for Drinking liquor :

The data collected on the drinking behaviour of the tribals has pointed out the causes of drinking both by men and women are as follows :

i) Most of the tribals start drinking on all important occasion. Such as festivals, village and or family functions, rituals and ceremonies, while performing dances, after a heavy days labour, so as to express their participation in the concerned social action performed.

- ii) Some said that alcohol helps them to get good slumber.
- iii) It takes away tiredness.
- iv) It helps them to forget pains of fractures, sprains, cuts, wounds etc.
- v) Some start drinking because of death of a close family members, to forget the memories.
- vi) Some drink before and/or after a quarrel or a fight so as to get more energy to abuse and fight.
- vii) Most of the Tribals drink because, regular drinking has become part and parcel of their habit and way of life.
- viii) Liquor gives a soothing and relaxing feeling to body muscles.

Drinking alcohol is an age old practice among the tribals and is associated with their cultural values. In most tribal societies, developing the habit of drinking infact is a part and parcel of their enculturation process. Among the Bhils of Dhulia, for that matter a new born is given a drop of Mauha liquor first, even before he could taste his mothers milk (Tribhuvan Robin 1993).

IV) Impact of Alcoholism on Economic Life :

As rightly pointed out by Rajura S.C. (1993 : 28) that the economy of tribals continues to oscillate between subsistence and starvation. One of the causes for such an economy in the prevailing practice of alcoholism which has substancially contributed in sustaining the subsistence economy. Similarly their diet is inadequate and

unbalanced, hence their working capacity declines on the one hand and ill health on the other by the use of alcohol.

From the group interviews and discussions it revealed that alcoholism has direct impact on the economic life of tribals in the selected districts. Nearly forty percent of the daily income is spent on buying liquor and which results to cut down expenses on many vital needs such as cloths, food, education etc.

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CHAPTER-V

Conclusions and suggestion

I. Scheme of Issuing Toddy shop Licences at concessional rate (T.R.T.D.-2)

1. This scheme is applicable in the tribal areas specified in the Bombay prohibition Act 1949. The list of villages published in the Act includes schedule area of five districts viz. Thane, Nashik, Dhule, Amravati and Chandrapur declared by the President under Schedule Area Order 1950.

List of villages under Tribal Sub Plan area has been revised by Tribal Development Department from time to time. At present T.S.P. area includes 5809 villages, 12 Towns in 12 districts of Maharashtra State. List included in B.P. Act 1949 needs to be revised accordingly. So that Tribals residing in the Tribal Sub Plan area will take the benefit of the Toddy scheme.

2. Success of Toddy scheme depends on growth of Toddy/shindi trees. Climate of Thane district is helpful for the growth of such trees hence new plantation of Toddy producing trees may be made with the help of Social forestry and Forest Department.

3. New permits for Tribal Area in Thane district in T.R.T.D.-2 may be issued as there is ample scope for Toddy selling permits in Talasari and Jawhar tahsil. Toddy selling has proved to be a profitable business for tribal agriculturists as peak selling period of toddy is from November to May when agricultural activities are almost over.

During the group discussions with Excise department's officials and Toddy permit holders, it revealed that there is a scope to issue of atleast 25 to 30 another fresh permits in Talasari and Jawhar tahsil.

4. Toddy permit holders have to incurred a huge amount of expenditure on the Transport of Toddy and purchase of other essential implements required for business such as earthen pots, Rope, plastic drums etc. Most of the beneficiaries suggested that finance for purchase of Tempo type vehicles and other essentials implements mentioned above, may be provided at low interest rate.

5. In both Amravati and Thane districts it is found that there is unawareness among the tribals for the Toddy scheme. During the group discussions among officials and tribals it revealed that very few of them knew about the contents of the said scheme. It is suggested that through the field staff of both Tribal Development Department and Excise Department an awareness may be created among the Tribals by explaining them the contents of the scheme and by helping the tribals to fulfill the basic requirements of various documents essential to obtain the permit in the form T.R.T.D.-2.

Secondly an awareness regarding this scheme may be created among Adivasi Co-operative Societies through Tribal Development Corporation, Nasik, so that the societies may come forward to obtain permit for retail sale of Toddy in Tribal Areas.

II. Exemptions to Tribals from the operation of the provisions of section 12 and clauses (b) and (c) of section 13 of B.P.Act (1949)

Tribals residing in the tribal areas of the State specified in column 2 of the schedule depicted in the

Chapter No. 2 of this report are exempted from the operation of the provisions of section 12 and clauses (b) and (c) of the B.P. Act (1949), in respect of their own local traditional drinks distilled or brewed from mhowra flowers, rice or fruits and the drinks distilled or brewed from the material specified in column 3 there of or other specific drinks mentioned there in against each tribal area in so far as it relates to the manufacture, possession, consumption, use or offering or distribution of liquor for mutual accommodation for personal and social purposes but not for commercial purposes. The exemption shall not, however, apply to liquor distilled or brewed from Gur or Jaggery, whether its use is traditional or not, or from any other base which has not been traditionally used by the tribals for brewing their local traditional drinks.

During the field visits in Thane district and group interviews it revealed that tribals have started adding crude Jaggery and calcium carbonate in the fermented liquids of mhowra and cashewnut. This fact has also been pointed out by Robin Tribhuvan and Prof.M.B.Mandke in their report (1992). Effort must be made to check the illegal preparation, sale and consumption of alcohol by social control agencies.

III. Impact of alcoholism on economic life of Tribals

Tribals economy continues to oscillate between subsistence and starvation. One of its cause is alcoholism. As rightly pointed out by R.Tribhuvan (1992) although it is very hard task, but given right motivation, education and training to the school going and teenage generation about bad effects of alcohol on their health and most significantly their socio-economic progress there could be some changes in the young generation. Health education programmes on anti-

alcoholism campaigns will help to control this problem to some extent. Efforts must be made to create awareness of the dangers of alcoholism on health, social and economic life of the tribals, through mass medias, folk medias, adult education programmes and by conducting health camps in Tribal Areas.

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Tribal Research & Training Institute,
Maharashtra State, Pune-411001
Evaluation study of State Excise Scheme in
Tribal Areas - 1994

Schedule No.-1

(For the Permit Holder in the Form-T.R.T.D.-2)

Block No.1

- 1) District : -----
- 2) Name of I.T.D.P. :-----
- 3) Name of Tahsil : -----
- 4) Name of village : -----
- 5) a) Name of permit holder :-----
b) Selection No. :-----
- 6) a) Name of Tribe :-----
b) Age :-----
c) Education :-----
d) No.of family members :-----
e) Total earning members in the family :-----
f) Whether beneficiary is from : Yes/No
below poverty line list.

- g) Main occupation :-----
- h) Secondary occupation :-----
- i) Annual income :-----
- 7) IF beneficiary is Tribal Co-operative Society.
 - a) Name of society :-----
 - b) Registration No.& Date :-----
 - c) Total members :-----
 - d) No.of S.T.members :-----

Block No.2

Information about Toddy permit

- 1) Duration of permit :-----
- 2) Fees paid for permit (Rs.)
 - a) 1992-93 -----
 - b) 1993-94 -----
 - c) 1994-95 -----
- 3) Name of Documents/Registers kept in the Toddy shop.
 - a) -----
 - b) -----
 - c) -----
 - d) -----
- 4) Information of inspecting authority and remarks.
 - a) -----
 - b) -----

- c) -----
d) -----
- 5) No.of Toddy trees for which permit is received.-----
- 6) a) Whether above trees are owned by you ? Yes/No
b) Excise fees paid for trees Rs.-----
- 7) If toddy trees are not owned by permit holder
Amount paid to tree owner Rs.-----
- 8) No.of authorised employees in the shop
- 9) Whether Nokarnama has executed : Yes/No
in favour of above employees ?

Block No.3

Information about production and retail sale of Toddy

- 1) Rate of Retail Sale (per litre) Rs.-----
- 2) Information regarding collection of Toddy.

S.No.	Item	Collection of Toddy (Quantity)	Sale of Toddy (Quantity)	Other use (Quantity)
1	2	3	4	5
a.	On the earlier day of visit			
b.	Last month			
c.	Last Toddy year (93-94)			

3) Expenditure incurred for collection of Toddy

S.No.	Item	On the earlier day (Rs.)	During last month (Rs.)
-------	------	--------------------------	-------------------------

4) Expenditure incurred in the shop.

S.No.	Item	Expenditure of last month (Rs.)
-------	------	---------------------------------

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

Total expenditure

5) Specify the period when Toddy Sale is more months

6) Authorised opening and closing hours

7) Percentage of Male and Female in Toddy drinkers

Block No.4

Information about Quarrels/Penalties/Suits etc.

1) Information regarding Quarrels/fights among members and action taken there of

2) Whether suits are filed against permit holders ? for what reason ? Penalty imposed if any ?

Block No.5

Information regarding difficulties faced by permit holder
(please furnish the information in detail)

1) Difficulties to obtain permit

2) Difficulties in collection/transport/sale of Toddy

3) Any other difficulties

4) Possible remedies to overcome the above difficulties

5) Opinion of the surveying investigator

a) Whether the beneficiary has taken real benefit of the scheme Yes/No

b) If answer is "No" please state reasons there of

- 1. -----
- 2. -----
- 3. -----

Date :

Signature

Designation

Tribal Research & Training Institute
Maharashtra State, Pune-411001

Evaluation study of State Excise Scheme in
Tribal Areas - 1994

Schedule No.2

(For Implementing Agency)

Block No.1

General Information :

- 1) District : ----- 2) Tahsil : -----
- 3) Name of Implementing officer :-----
Designation :-----
Jurisdiction :-----
- 4) Name of the scheme :-----

Block No.2

Information about the scheme

S.No.	Particulars	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	9	8
1.	No.of Toddy permits issued to the S.T. people (TRTD.2) (No)						
2.	Total No.of Toddy permits issued in the district. (No)						
3.	<u>Excise collected</u> (Rs) a) For issuance of permits at Sr.No.1 b) For issuance of permits at Sr.No.2						
4.	No.of Toddy producing Trees in the district. (No)						
5.	Excise duty collected for trees (Rs)						

2)a) Information about Toddy permits in the districts.

S.No.	Particulars	Year	Year	Year
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

1. No.of applications received
in the form T.R.T.D. 1

2. No.of permits issued in the
form T.R.T.D. 2

3. Reasons for rejecting appli-
cations at Sr.No.1.

b) Information about permits cancelled in the
form T.R.T.D. 2.

S.No.	Year	No.of permits cancelled	Reasons
-------	------	-------------------------------	---------

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

1. 1991-92

- 1.-----
- 2.-----
- 3.-----

2. 1992-93

- 1.-----
- 2.-----
- 3.-----

3. 1993-94

- 1.-----
- 2.-----
- 3.-----

3) Difficulties in the implementation of scheme.

4) Whether scheme is implemented successfully : Yes/No

5) If no suggest the remedies there of..

i) -----

ii) -----

iii)-----

6) a) Do you observe any discrepancy in this scheme : Yes/No

b) If yes please enlist below :

7) a) Can you suggest any new scheme for tribals
in this area ?

Yes/No

b) If yes please enlist below :

Date :

Signature

Designation

Tribal Research & Training Institute
Maharashtra State, Pune-411001

Evaluation study of State Excise scheme in
Tribal Areas - 1994

Schedule No.3

(For Toddy consumers)

Block No.1

General Information :

- 1) Name of village/Pada :----- Tahsil:-----
District :-----
- 2) Name of I.T.D.P. : -----
- 3) Name of informant : -----
- 4) Tribe/Sub-Tribe : -----
- 5) Total members in the family Male :-----
Female :-----
Total :-----
- 6) Land holding : -----
- 7) Main occupation :-----
- 8) Secondary occupation :-----
- 9) Annual Income (From All sources) :-----
- 10) Whether above income is sufficient : Yes/No

- 11) a) Type of House : -----
 b) Owned/Rented/Other :-----
 c) Area of house :(Sq.Ft.) -----

- 12) Loan (Rs.) :
 a) Bank :-----
 b) Co-op.society :-----
 c) Private money lender :-----
 d) Other :-----

Block No.2

Information about liquor consumption in the family

- 1) No.of members who drink
 i) Male : -----
 ii) Female : -----
- 2) Daily expenditure on drink
 i) Quantity : -----
 ii) Amount : -----
- 3) Type of liquor consumed.
 i) Toddy : -----
 ii) Country liquor: -----
 iii)Other (Please specify): -----

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ssb/-

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