

EFFECTIVENESS OF EXCISE POLICY IN TRIBAL AREAS

(With reference to Prohibition)

By
Arunbhai B. Patel

Editing
Dr. Chandrakantbhai Upadhyaya

Tribal Research and Training Institute
Gujarat Vidhyapith, Ahmedabad-380 014

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Acknowledgement

Government of India provides some funds for various programmes to propagate prohibition among tribal and schedule tribe areas of Gujarat. Under this, the Gujarat State Prohibition and excise department issues necessary licences, monitor the activities ultovires the prohibition and make programmes for propagating prohibition.

A Research Study on effectiveness of Excise Policy in tribal areas with reference to prohibition has been undertaken in Gujarat State as suggested by Government of India. It is therefore necessary to know as to which are the prohibition programmes, where are they organised, how they are planned, who organise them etc. I am grateful to the Tribal Affairs Department of Government of India for making such a useful suggestion.

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Arunbhai B. Patel

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

CENTRAL EXCISE DUTY

A tax is levied on the production of an item. The tax so levied on the production of an item is known as Central Excise Duty. The Government of India levies tax as provided for in its annual budget on the production of a 'Commodity' which has been legally produced, which carries a special value, which can be easily transported from one place to another and which can also be sold in a market. The Government of India levies tax at the rates which are fixed as per the provision of annual budget as decided from time to time on such commodities. This tax is known as **Central Excise Duty**. Usually the Central Excise duty is found generally in trade and industry. The Government of India is empowered to levy and to collect tax on the commodities produced and sold in India as per Schedule VII, entry no. 84 in the constitution of India. The State Government have been vested with following powers as per constitution of India.

- (1) Alcoholic liquore for human use
- (2) Opium Indian hemp and other Narcotics drugs.

The prohibition programme is in deed a very significant programme for social and moral upliftment of crores of poor, farmers, labourers, the weaker sections of people and other backward people, especially when we are sincerely committed to improve the standard of living for people in the developing nation like India. While we undertake the developmental activities, if we do not attempt to destroy the destructiveness of drug addition, the development programmes will not make a headway. Prohibition has brought a new light in the lives of lacs of house wives; and has enlightened the future of our young children. This

benefit cannot be measured in currency. Prohibition has provided the paternal love and careful upbringing to lacs of families by saving them from the physical, economic and social destruction which they buy with money spent on liquor. Prohibition has poterntial to provide the best food, clothes, education, good virtuous life and better health to the future generation.

There is total prohibition in the State of Gujarat. The history of prohibition traces back to the provincial autonomy provided to the States of India under 1935 Act of Government of India. The first popular ministry constituted under this Act had introduced prohibition in industrial areas of Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad cantonment and 27 villages around it as well as in some areas of Bardoli and Mandvi Talukas of Surat District and in Jambusar and Vagra talukas of Bharuch District as early as 1938 prohibiting the use of alcoholic drinks and in toxicant substance. This was a begining of introduction of Prohibition in the earst while Bombay State. The results of prohibition were found encouraging even in the earlier period of its infroduction. The popular ministry had throughly considered all the aspects of prohibition and the programme of prohibition was grodually introduced since 1947. This grodual introduction ultimately resulted into total prohibition in the State by the end of April, 1950.

In the constitution of India, under section 47, there have been mention about the directive Principles of State Policy. One of the principles states :

" The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal

purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health."

The State of Gujarat has followed this principle and thus the total prohibition has been introduced since 1950.

The Department of prohibition and excise generally undertake the functions of issue of licences wherever necessary, to have an eye on the activities which are ultra virus to prohibition programme and to frame and perform the programmes for popularising prohibition. Thus, the government of India provides some funds to the State Government for programmes to propagate and popularise prohibition in the tribal and Schedule Tribe Areas of Gujarat State.

The Government of India has suggested to undertake a research study to examine the effectiveness of excise policy in tribal areas of the State of Gujarat. It is therefore necessary to study the actions undertaken and programme carried out to make the excise policy effective particularly in the tribal areas and especially in relation to the schedule tribe people. It is, in short, necessary to know and find out what are such programmes for prohibition, where are such programmes conducted, how are they planned and implemented, who are the persons doing or conducting such programmes and activities etc. and thereafter to find out as to what measures are necessary to make these programmes more effective and useful particularly for tribal areas. For a study like this; it is necessary to probe into such information.

SCW-17

Providing Grant-in-aid to the Prohibition Sanskar Kendras :

The scheme was to Start the Sanskar Kendras on grant-in-aid basis to provide the entertainment and attraction to the community at

large. Such Sanskar Kendra, were started in the slums and backward areas where usually the cases of violation of prohibition were in great number. The intention was to provide the innocent and clear entertainment to the labourers and other backward class communities people who can enjoy such entertainment in their leisure hours after the whole days' boredom of work and thereby can refrain from bad habit of consumption of liquor. The Sanskar Kendras contained the sports equipments, Radio, library books etc. It was intended to divert the addicted people to the activity of good reading. As on to-day, there are 70 such Sanskar Kendras functioning in the State.

SCW 18

Intensive Prohibition Drive in Tribal Areas :

Good effects of prohibition propoganda drive through audio-visual and other media in the prohibition education programme are witnessed. Prohibition is a social improvement programme for which an active co-operation of people can bring successful results. It is very much necessary to use various media educate and inform people about the harmful effects of addictions. It is therefore necessary to provide adequate financial support for maximum use of media. The prohibition propaganda and education work can be most effectively done in the tribal areas, exploring the media strategy utilising the Bus Stands (Depots). Railway Stations, All India Radio, Television, News Papers etc. in tribal areas. Even on to-day, good propaganda work is carried out through the hoarding boards, Slogans, beautiful pictures etc. both on Railway Stations and State Transport Bus Stations. Television now a days has become popular among people both in State of Gujarat as well as in India. It has been proved to be an effective and important media of publicity. All these media can be utilised most effectively.

Besides such publicity, the people's education has been done traditionally through various Kirtankars, Bhavai Mandalies, Bhajan Mandalies, Puppet Shows, Drama etc. The prohibition programme can be made more popular and wide spread through exploration, utilisation and encouragement to such programmes for the cause of prohibition. The aim of the scheme is to make the publicity work more multi-dimensional by providing assistance the organisations associated with such activities and encouraging/motivating them to produce such programmes. Even the Miyabhai commission has recommended to deploy the writers, poets, artists and such other persons in such programmes. The State Government has accepted this recommendation. It was also planned to establish the publicity units in the tribal areas. The proposed publicity unit will contain a publicity officer, a film-operator (projectionist), a driver and a publicity van and necessary equipments. One publicity unit was estimated to cost Rs. 8.00 lakhs; and therefore the 4 units were estimated to cost Rs. 32 lakhs. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 302.50 lakhs for Xth five year plan (2002-2007)

INTENSIVE PROHIBITION DRIVE IN GENERAL AREAS :

Very good effects are witnessed for the publicity - oriented drive of prohibition and education tasks through audio-visual and other media. Prohibition is a social improvement programme and active co-operation of people is essential. It is equally essential that people at large come to know about the possible hazards of drugs. For this purpose, various media need to be deployed effectively. In order that the maximum utilisation of media is effected; adequate funds are also necessary. Very effective prohibition publicity and education work could be done through hoardings on State Transport Stands, Railway Stations, through talks on All India Radio, through television, news

papers etc. Even on to-day, very good publicity is done through publicity oriented hoardings on Bus Stations and Railway Stations, through slogans as well as through artistic beautiful attractive pictures. The television has been much more popular both in the State of Gujarat as well as in India. All these media can be effectively utilised. Besides, all such publicity, we have various Kirtankars, Bhavai Mandalies, Bhajan Mandalies, Puppet Shows, dramas etc; carrying out the community-education through entertainment. The Prohibition can be made popular and acceptable through wide publicity, by encouraging such traditional media to present their programmes to people. It is intended under this scheme to provide assistance to such organisation associated with such activities/programmes; and they could be made to produce their programmes to people so as to make the publicity work more colourful and attractive.

In non-tribal (general category) areas, it was planned to establish 13 publicity units in 13 non-tribal districts. During Xth five year plan (2002-2007) the financial outlay of Rs. 350 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

SCW-20

Purchase/Preparing of full-fledge Documentary Vedio Film for publicity of Prohibition :

There has been total prohibition in the State of Gujarat. However, not a single full-fledge Documentary film or a TV Serial has so far been produced to high light the creative and positive effects of the Act of prohibition enacted to reflect the policy on prohibition, or even on a topic of harms done by the addition to drug. If such documentary film or a TV Serial is produced and relayed on TV; the prohibition publicity work can get good momentum. Very effective films on topics like family welfare or small savings have been produced by the Government of

India or by the State Government and they have also been widely used and shown. Since no such documentary film or a TV serial on the topic of prohibition has so far been produced, the effective propaganda and publicity cannot be done by the department, despite the publicity units being attached to the department. Some quickies and short films are available in Hindi and English language on the adverse effects of consumption of liquor/wine/alcohol and other intoxicants. But, since both English and Hindi language cannot be properly understood by people in rural areas as well as slums and labour areas/backward urban areas, such films cannot be impressively effective. This is proper justification for production of such films in simple Gujarati language. For production of such films in Gujarati language, it will be necessary to make optimum use of experiences of various social workers and social organisations. With such rich background, the films may contain the true and realistic illustrations/examples of benefits of prohibition as well as modern, scientific information about hazardous effects of various kinds of drugs. The film may conclude with inevitability of prohibition policy. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided in the Xth five year plan (2002-2007) under this scheme.

SCW-21

Organising of Camps, conferences, Seminars, Training Camps for Students etc. through Voluntary Organisations in the State.

For publicity of Prohibition and education programmes, the Debates, Camps, Conferences, Seminar, Eloquution competitions, picture competitions etc. can play very significant role. Prohibition education work can be done effectively by the Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, Colleges, Yuvak Mandals, Mahila Mandals, Social Organisations like Lions, Rotary, Joycis, All India Prohibition Council, Labour Welfare Centres etc. if such programmes are conducted through them. Such programmes bring awareness among people, they get

motivated, and they get true picture about the policy on prohibition. Through such camps and conferences one gets an idea about problems on prohibition policies in various areas as well as information about measures to solve such issues. When these activities are conducted at different levels in the society, it brings a new awareness chetna. The implementation of these policies rest not with state only. Even the people have to undertake this responsibility. The organisations are in possition to undertake this responsibility very well. It is therefore necessary that required financial assistance be provided to government and non-government organisations for conducting camps, conferences, seminars etc. for students, youth and women.

At present 69 prohibition stations are operating in prohibition and Excise Department since June 1997 for implementing prohibition programmes in the State. The offices of these prohibition stations at present occupy the private rented premises as their offices. Such rented premises are usually available in residential areas only. The prohibition stations have to keep the wine, alchohol, wash and other intoxicinating sustances which give bad smell-sometimes even the persons accused of violating prohibition act are also brought there. Because of this nuisance, many a people, particularly those residing around such prohibition stations have represented to Government to shift the prohibition stations from such residential area. Besides, the government have to pay the exhorbitant rent for such prromises hired for the purpose of prohibition stations. This justifies for the government premises for such prohibition stations. This is found both necessary and essential.

The implementation of prohibition Act has been entrusted to the prohibition department since 1-5-1997. As stated earlier, 69 prohibi-

tion stations have been set up for this purpose. The number of prohibition cases registered by the prohibition department, since it took over, this activity w.e.f. 1-5-1997 are as under :

Year	No.of cases registered
1997	9,457
1998	20,556
1999	31,576
2000	48,733
2001	73,798 (upto October 2001)

This indicate that gradually good qualitative work has been done to combat the evil of alchoholism and to succeed the prohibition policy of Government of Gujarat. The implementation of prohibition policy in the State of Gujarat has great impact of law and order situation of the State; becuae mainly in most of the cases, the root cause of many police cases lie in alchohole and its illegal transactions. In other states, where there is no prohibition, they have increasing number of problems of poverty, unemployment and quarrels and conflicts. The children and women are not safe in these states.

In the State of Gujarat, the number of police cases registered are 3 lakh and 20 thousand. About 50 per cent of the cases are those of violation of prohibition. In order to cope-up with such a huge number of prohibition, it is necessary to have speedy and small vehicles. At present the prohibition stations have vehicles like Tata 407, which are quite big and it consumes diesel. They cannot cope up with in Petrol driven small vehicles occupied by the offenders of prohibition.

Objective of the Study :

The main objective of the study was to identify the factors responsible for the problem, to assess the effects of the measures undertaken in relation to the effectiveness of prohibition policy particularly in tribale area and schedule tribe people. It was also intended to indicate the action to solve the issues identified by the study on the basis of conclusions drawn.

Methodology of the Study :

For the purpose of this study, the details regarding the prohibition programmes being implemented or conducted by the prohibition and excise superintendents of the tribal districts of (1) Dahod (2) Godhra (3) Sabarkantha (4) Banaskantha (5) Vadodara, (6) Bharuch (7) Narmada (8) Surat (9) Valsad (10) Navsari and (11) Dangs were requested through a letter. Of these, only Vadodara, Surat, Navsari, Valsad and Dangs Districts were sent by the officials; but there were inadequate for field work as well as for research. e.g. when we have called for information about programmes; they would indicate only the number of programmes; but there shall be no mention about the place/venue of the programme, name of conducting agency, the method of conducting such programme/activity etc. while the information lacks so many components, it would prove inadequate and hence useless for the purpose of research study. The researcher had contacted the office of prohibition and excise superitendent twice personally and attempted to collect the required information. Even written note was given in person to supplement the missing points of required information; but all was in vain. Thus, the research work related to South Gujarat region remained incomplete. Even for the district of Surat, the researcher had to make a special visit to collect the required information. Some villages of Bardoli Taluka

were identified to test the success or otherwise of the concerned programmes. Likewise, the Danta taluka of Banaskantha District and Khedbrahma taluka of Sabarkantha district were covered for assessing the effectiveness of the prohibition programmes being conducted in the villages of those talukas. Thus these talukas were covered under field visits.

A Research Guide was used for the purpose of this study. Information was collected from concerned educational institution, concerned voluntary organisation, individuals, village leaders, local workers, experts etc. of the villages based on primary information received from the concerned districts. Observation was also done for the programmes being carried out in the villages.

CHAPTER II

STATUS OF PROHIBITION PROGRAMMES

It was reported by the prohibition and excise superintendent's office, District Banaskantha that among the work done by the prohibition and Excise Department, the work of prohibition propaganda is considered to be subsidiary kind of activity. Such subsidiary activities are planned alongwith the main activities. It was felt necessary that there should be a Publicity Officer, who will be responsible for effect publicity in favour of prohibition. At the time of our study, the post of Publicity Officer in Banaskantha District was vacant, and the work of publicity was looked after by a single officer located at Sabarkantha, for both the districts. It is likely that a single officer cannot give adequate justice to his work for both the districts. Besides, adequate attractive literature is necessary for publicity. There should be big eye-catching hoardings on high-way carrying messages of prohibition. Such hoardings should be displayed on permanent basis. It was observed that sign-boards for prohibition messages are displayed on Railway Stations and State Transport Depot Stands; but they are displayed on contract basis; and they are removed when the contract period ends. There is a regular magazine, named 'KALYANYATRA' exclusively devoted to the cause of prohibition. The annual subscription of this magazine for all the schools and village Panchayat Offices should be paid by the project offices so that the benefits reach to people at large. It has also been observed that people usually avoid attending any programme related to Prohibition. Therefore, in such programmes, the messages of prohibition is introduced indirectly or only partially; and care is taken to see that people do not realise that the publicity of prohibition is being carried out without any conscious efforts.

Publicity media should be established or developed; after giving training and orientation to the leaders who have genuine hold in the tribal areas. The intoxicants usually used are alcohol, posh-dodo, Brown sugar, Haroine, Opium, Morphin, Ethidin etc. However the tribals use only alcohol by and large. At the district head quarter, there is a De-addiction treatment and rehabilitation centre; which admits on an average 70 patients in a month; of which 8 to 10 are tribals also.

Many people are approached by police on the accuse of intoxication; but the legal procedure is lengthy and time consuming. It takes a lot of time in deciding the cases. Such delay in justice result is lose control of legal system; and ultimately the evil of intoxication/addiction spreads wide in the society. As stated earlier, the delay in deciding the case and punishing the convict results in ineffective prohibition system. In fact, there should be separate courts for such convicts. Only speedy disposal of cases, and severe deterrent punishment to convicts will help the cause of prohibition; and the number of intoxicants can be reduced considerably.

Here is an effort to produce what has been known through the discussion and communication with the Trustee of Sanali Ashram, Taluka Danta. In the Ashram, the following useful and effective as well as innovative programmes are done by the students of Ashram :

- Various kinds of competitions including painting competition, soliloquy, street play etc. on the topic like what happens to a person, to his family, to the driver etc. if he intoxicates.
- Wall paper writing/slogans etc. on prohibition by NSS students.,
- Talks on prohibition.

The Gandhi Jayanti Week is celebrated and Gandhi Mela is planned from 2nd October to 8th October every year.

30th January to 12th February every year. efforts are made to solicit mass co-operation and participation. The prizes are not given in cash, but in form of articles, and indeed, that provides a very good motivation and encouragement to tribal children. Earlier, there were many cases of intoxication, especially alchoholism in this area; but, after establishment of Ashram, after improvement in education level in people and after increased level of communication with a lot of people from outside; there has been considerable decline in alchoholism. In fact, it has been communly observed that at the time of election be it those of Lok Sabha or those of Vidhan Sabha or even those of Panchayats - there has been considerable increase in flow of liquor, a few days before elections. It is understood that the candidates for elections, the government machinary and the political parties - all are jointly responsible for this menace. Recent trends indicate that Gutkas have been more popular those days as compared to other in toxinating sutstances. The women labourers and the school-going, children are also found consuming 'Gutkas' very fondly. The tribal area of Gujarat is in easteru strip in the map of Gujarat, and the strip touches 3 other states. Therefore, day in and day out, a lot of liquor, wine and other intoxicinants continuously flow in the State illegally. There is quite a more quantum of English wine in such illegal transmission. Sometimes we hear that a big quantity of English wine is seized by Police. But, a lot more quantity has already reached even to bigger cities/metropolies. One wonders, if the Prohibition Department or Police Department are at all active. Perhaps the good officials have no 'say' in such matters.

A big rolley was conducted in the village Bamodara, by Sarvoday Ashram Sanali, as a part of N.S.S. programmes, for propogation against alchoholism and other intoxicinants. Nearly 100 students participated in this rolley. The wall papers were written focussing prohibition pub-

licity in the villages of Chhota Bamodara, Mota Bamodara, Jodhpur, Khandu-Umari, Chhota Pipodara, Zamru etc.

A village Virampur of Danta Taluka is rather a remote, interior village. In the village there is arrangement for secondary school education by an organisation called Lok Niketan. A students prohibition conference was held for the benefit of students of this school under joint auspices of prohibition and excise department as well as Mahila Jagruti Mandal. They sincerely believe that such programmes can go a long way in developing the capacities of school - children and also in creating an atmosphere of opposition to alcoholism. In the society, we find that the menace of alcoholism is on increase; but such activities of de-addiction can definitely control such menace to a great extent. Several dignitaries of Nashabandhi Board have themselves visited this students prohibition conference, and were greatly impressed by the students' elocution competition, soliloquy etc. Totally 6 students participated in soliloquy, and 10 students participated in elocution competition. First four winners in both these competitions, were awarded prizes in the form of utensils; and all other remaining participants also were given token prizes. Indeed, the programmes focusing prohibition there are necessary of students; because the "to-morrow" is theirs.

The village Navawas of Danta Taluka has only one tribal family. The tribal person is a House Master in a Hostel for Tribal children. There are 30 tribal children in the hostel; and they attend the secondary school near by for their education. The school planned several cultural activities; which included Dance and Drama as also blowing of drum. The school awarded prizes to first three numbers among participants in culture activities. The prizes were in form of a book on general knowledge.

While we talked to the Taluka Panchayat president of Danta Taluka, it was reported by him that there is an increase in all there aspects of alchoholic activity; vit. manufacturing of liquor, consumption of liquor and sell of liquor. The police Department is almost inactive particularly in the cases of indegenous liquor; but they are more active in cases of english wine. The area is dry (failure of monsoon). When there is no occupation of farming or agriculture labour due to famine, there are more possibilities of theft and robbery. Police also wishes that the cases of theft and robbery remain in control; and they have their own logic for this. They believe that usually a person who is drunk is in active. They donot think of any activity, including even theft ! when he is drunk, he lies down on floor, almost asleep. This period of inactiveness, sleep is a period away from unemployment, away from theft and away from harsh realities of life ! They believe that this activity of a alchoholism is a kind of escapism; and if they earn their livelihood, the antisociae activity of alchoholism will be controlled.

In each of the tribal village, several relizions festivals are celebrated focussing their gods or goddesses at their religious places (temples) once/twice a year. All tribal people come to-gether there on such festivals. On such occassions, the religious commands in the name of gods/goddesses are issued through Bhuvo/Badwa. All the tribals follow these commands/instructions scruplously. They have great blind faith in their gods/goddesses. If, therefore, the instructions are issued to give up alchoholism; that would also be followed by them without arguement. Because they have deep unshaken faith in them. This is a tribal culture, and that can be gainfully and positively explotied in favour of prohibition.

People know too, well that a lot of liquor and wine is transported

to Gujarat from outside States. The quantum of such wine seized by police is just a formality and the quantity so seized is only a tip of the iceberg. This is a serious matter. People are convinced that this is fact and they strongly hold this view. This can have adverse effects on society and nation. If this is true, it should be curbed severely and the law should be enforced forcefully. If the culprits are let loose, on technical grounds of law and procedure, it would mean a wrong encouragement, and would result in more number of crimes.

In Khedbrahma area, Dr. Bhagwandas Patel and other eight persons perform very impressive street plays in tribal villages. They are very literate and knowledgeable persons; and produce street plays and other entertainment programmes in local tribal dialects. Obviously, when they cover the topic like prohibition in such programmes, it has a far-reaching impact on tribal people's mind. Here also, Dr. Patel has made his own original innovative research and one can find its successful performance among tribals.

There is a village called Shyamnagar on way to Idar from Khedbrahma. There is a secondary school over there. The entire village is non-tribal, except a single family of tribal. He is a school employee. Once there was a programme of Bhajan-Kirtan, organised by Prohibition Department. The Kirtankars had come from an outside village. The people did not have much concern about prohibition department or the programme on alcoholism. They had come and gathered for entertainment and to see the outside Kirtankars and listen to their voice. One of the Kirtankars who came from outside was Shri Ishwarbhai Turi, and he had also presented some Bhajans, and along with those Bhajans, he had artistically interwoven the message of prohibition. Around 100 people had gathered to enjoy Bhajan-Kirtan. It could be

observed that the main objective of the programme couldnot reach the target group of people. It came out to be only an entertainment programme. The purpose of prohibition was marginalised. Nevertheless, the effect can be more intensive, if the concerned officials from the prohibition department personally attend the programme.

In the village Mota of Bardoli Taluks, District. Surat there are both primary and a secondary school. The Prohibition Department had prepared about 20 students from std V to std VII from the Primary School, to participate in the elocution competition. The first winners were awarded a prize of stainless steel containers and rest of the participants were given a token gift of a Ball Pen, to motivate the students. The positive aspect of this programme is that even the young children acquire good knowledge and information on subject like prohibition and they also gain and build selfconfidence.

In Bardoli (Dist. Surat) an elocution competition was planned under NSS programe of Arts and Commerce College. The subjects for students were :

(1)Addictions and youth (2) Impact on additions on society and (3) Inevitability of prohibition. The first three winners were to be given prices of Rs. 200/-, Rs. 150/- and Rs. 100/- respectively and rest of the participants were to be given Rs. 50/- as a token prize. Indeed, the presentation of college students was impressive and others can surely be inspired by it.

Prof. Vaidya is in-charge of NSS of Bardoli Science College. The NSS students of the college conducted an elocution competition in Mota village. A street play on prohibition was prepared by themselves and was produced in a village alongwith a joint march of students in all

parts of village. The first three winners were given prizes of Rs. 250/-, Rs. 150/- and Rs. 100/- respectively. All other participants were also given token prizes. The whole programme was budgeted within a cost of Rs. 1,000/- Prof. Vaidya observed that the students, in present set up get education but not "Sanskar". This is unfortunate according to Prof. Vaidya. He feels that good lessons and true education should be provided to the students between the age of 12 to 21. He believes that these students should be prepared for this. He believes that it is a facile effort to improve the adults, because it is waste of money, energy and time. He believes that more emphasis should be placed on school and college students. He also felt that the religious leaders and saints can get better results of prohibition as compared to government machinery.

The village Vaghecha of Bardoli Taluka Dist. Surat is situated on the river Tapi. A Gandhi Mela was organised in the premises of Kanya Vidhyalay (Girls school) and the Ashram Shala, for two days. A number of good programmes were organised. The students and teachers of all the villages participated in this Gandhi Mela. A number of stalls were set up. There was also an exhibition of posters exclusively on prohibition. The literature on prohibition was also distributed. A rally was organised, with everybody speaking slogans. The rally marched upto a place where the liquor was being manufactured. There were some musical parties also in this Mela. Besides, puppet shows were also presented. Surat artists and other experts also participated in this Gandhi Mela and made it a great success. A medical check up and diagnosis camp was also planned during this Gandhi Mela.

In our nation, Alcoholism and addition to any intoxication is considered to be a sin by all the religions and the saints, monks, sadhus

consider this to be a great evil. While they give religious discourge to their followers, they cover the topic of alchoholism / intoxication in their discousses. In tribal areas also, this strategy has been found effective and successful. The Swadhyay Parivar, Swaminarayan saints, Kabir Panthi, Satipanthi, Ashram Bapu, Christian Missionaries, Gayatri Parivar etc. in their discourses or religious meetings, most selflessly talk to their followers about the harms done by alchohole/addictions to the health, to the self, to the family. The work of publicity which cannot be done by government machinary even after sending huge amount of money, could be done by these religious sects very simply and most effectively. They intend to improve the people, the society and to divert the people to the parth of religion and thereby to expand their religious net work and to bring people out from the superstitions and blind faith.

It was known through the local people of Bardoli that in the vil-lages located on the bank of the river between Bardoli and Vyara, there has been an occupation of manufacture of indegenous liquor on a very large scale. The liquor so produced is transported to big cities. Is it possible that the government machinary is really unawa^{re} of such nuisance. For some reasons unknown, this activity is going on for years unnoticed. If the prohibition policy of the Government of Gujarat is to succeed, it is necessary that the persons engaged in such activities, the transporters, the suppliers etc. should be provided with alternative employment. It this is done, the policy of Government of Gujarat can achieve better results.

The Government also should prohibit the sale of articles which are used in production of indiginous liquor. Such articles include old/ Balck jogary, urea, Novsar, Spirit, the fruits etc. which are frogmented.

Some argue that old jogary is also used by poor because it is cheap. So prohibiting such item can cause inconvenience to poor. But this argument is not valid. Who has surveyed the people using this item ? This old/black jogary causes so much of unnoticed harm, and any other possible harm can not match it. It is therefore suggested that all the articles which are used in production of indigenous wines should be destroyed and prohibited forthwith. The production and sale of such articles should be strictly prohibited in the state of Gujarat. It strict and deterrent punishment is given to those violating these prohibitions can go a long way in succeeding prohibition policy.

Many people in tribal areas are illiterate. They cannot read, Books are of no use to them. Is it justified to make a publicity of prohibition for them? or why not ?

CHAPTER - III**PROGRAMMES UNDERTAKEN IN TRIBAL AREAS FOR AN
INTENSIVE DRIVE FOR PROHIBITION**

In the 11 tribal districts of Gujarat located on eastern strip of Gujarat State, various programmes have been organised by the prohibition and Excise Department, focussing the schedule tribe people, to impart information, knowledge and understanding about keeping away from intoxication/alcoholism indicating possible harms and hazards of alcoholism/intoxication/addiction. An effort is made in this chapter to provide details about what kinds of programmes are undertaken in various districts, who conduct these programmes, in which of the villages these programmes have been undertaken etc. Here the details are provided for the districts of Vadodara, Surat, Navsari, Valsad and Dangs, but adequate details could not be collected from the District Superintendents of the concerned District, as required from them. Therefore, the clarify could not be had about the place (village) of the programmes, who undertook these programmes and when was the programme done etc.

Generally following kinds of programmes are done for publicity of prohibition.

1. Prohibition Semibar
2. Puppet show
3. Meet for talk-show
4. Picture Exhibition
5. Women's conference
6. Elocution competitions
7. Essay competitions

8. Painting competitions
9. Sports competitions
10. Camp/conference
11. Other programmes/Drama
12. Distribution of pamphlets
13. Bhajan-Kirtan-Satsang
14. Distribution of posters/literature
15. Bhavai/Folk-dance/story telling/discourse
16. Taking of vouss/pledge taking
17. Cultural programmes
18. Students meet/Ralley
19. Film show/cassets on prohibition
20. Slogan writing on prohibition.

We have tried to produce here the available details about which are the programmes held when and how in various districts.

DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMMES HELD IN TRIBAL AREAS IN LAST THREE YEARS FROM 1-4-99 TO 31-3-2002 IN BANASKANTHA DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	What kind of programmes conducted	The place where these programmes are conducted	Who conducted these programmes	Date of the programme
1.	Exhibition on prohibition and students conference	Vil.Navawas Tal.Danta Satlasana Road Ratanpur	Department of prohibition and Excise	24-7-99
2.	Bhavai/Folk Dance cultural Programme	Vil.Motasada Tal. Danta	" "	6-8-99
3.	Bhajan-Kirtan Santvani	Vil.Kidotar Tal.Amirgadh	" "	13-8-99

Sr. No.	What kind of programmes conducted	The place where these programmes are conducted	Who conducted these programmes	Date of the programme
4.	-do-	Vil.Iqbalgadh, Tal.Amirgadh	" "	14-8-99
5.	Students conference/ Ralley	Vil.Abal, Tal.Amirgadh	" "	19-8-99
6.	-do-	Vil.Iqbalgadh Tal.Amirgadh	" "	30-8-99
7.	Prohibition Exhibition & distribution of posters pamphlets etc. in LokMela	Danta	" "	22-9-99 to 24-9-99
8.	Students conference	Vil.Sembalpani Tal. Danta	" "	2-2-2002
9.	Nashabandhi (Prohibition) Bhajan/Kirtan	Vill.Velvada Tal.Danta	" "	15-10-2000
10.	-do-	Vill.Gangba Tal.Danta	" "	16-10-2000
11.	-do-	Vill.Bamania, Tal.Danta	" "	24-11-2000
12.	Students conference, Rally, competition	R.R.Vidyalay, Vill.Amirgadh	" "	11-12-2000
13.	Students and Youth conference & Elocution competition	Bhavansinh High School Danta	" "	11-12-2000
14.	Folk Dance/ Bhavai	Vill.Kapasias Tal.Amirgadh	" "	16-12-2000
15.	People's awareness, Students conference	Vill.Sanali, Tal.Danta	" "	2-8-2001
16.	Prohibition Bhajan-Kirtan	Vill. Tethi,	" "	15-8-2001
17.	Tribal Awareness, students conference, elocution camp. soliloquy, cultural programme & prohibition exhibition	Vinay Mandir, Lok Niketan vidhyalay Vill.Virampur,	" "	28-9-2001

Sr. No.	What kind of programmes conducted	The place where these programmes are conducted	Who conducted these programmes	Date of the programme
18.	Prohibition exhibition, Distribution pamphlets in Likmela	Danta	" "	28-8-2001 to 30-8-2001
19.	Bhajan, Folk-songs, Duha	" "	" "	22-10-2001
20.	-Do-	Amirgadh Tal.Amirgadh	" "	1-11-2001
21.	Soliloquy on Prohibition, Exhibition, Elocution competition prohibition Tribal conference	Primary School	" "	31-1-2002
22.	" "	Survaba Bhandisu Secondary School Vill. Abal, Tal.Amirgadh	" "	31-1-2002
23.	Prohibition Bhajan-Kirtan, Duha, Folk-Story tellign, distribution of literature	Secondary School, Vill.Navawas, Tal. Danta	" "	2-2-2002

**DETAILS OF PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED IN TRIBAL AREAS OF
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Details of the Programmes	Place/Taluka	Collaborating Agency
1999-2000			
1.	Prohibition Village conference	Vil.Navdhara, Tal.Meghraj,	"Parakh" Himmatnagar,
2.	De-addiction Meeting	Vijaynagar	Maharao Shri Hamirsinhji, High School
3.	Prohibition Conference/ Competitions	Vil.Kalyanpur Tal.Bhiloda	Mahatma Gandhi, Lokseva Sangh, Meghraj.
4.	De-addiction conference	Vil.Vaghpur, Tal.Meghraj	Adiwasi Chitra Kala Mandal, Palla
2000-2001			
1.	Prohibition village conference	Vill.Navadhara, Tal.Meghraj	Mahatma Gandhi Lokseva Sangh, Meghraj.
2.	Prohibition Village conference	Vill.Sarangpur, Tal. Meghraj	N.C.Group of Association, Himmatnagar
3.	Street play	Vill. Bedia, Tal.Khedbrahma	Dr.Bhagwanbhai
4.	Prohibition Education Youth conference	Vill.Ubhran, Tal. Malpur	Nav Yuvak, Sangathan, Gabat
5.	Village conference	Vill.Nathawas, Tal. Malpur	Mahatma Gandhi Lok Seva Sangh, Meghraj
2001-2002			
1.	De-addiction, Village	Vill. Vandhol Tal.Vijaynagar	Parakh Trust, Himmatnagar
2.	-do-	Vil. Bandhwa, Tal.Vijaynagar	-do-
3.	Bhajan-Kirtan	Vill.Shyamnagar Tal.Khedbrahma	Turi Ishwarbhai Shankarbhai
4.	Bhajan-Kirtan	Vill.Vasna, Tal.Meghraj	Turi Ambalal Kodarbhai
5.	Prohibition Village conference	Vill.Pateldhudha Tal.Meghraj	N.Uday of Associatation Himmatnagar.

**DETAILS OF THE PROHIBITION PABLCITY
VADODARA DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Kind of Programmes	Place/Vanue	By whom/How?
1.	Pohibition Seminar	Vadodara Dist.	Through Prohibition Seminar
2.	Puppet Show	Shinor	Through Puppet show
3.	Folk songs meet	Pavi-Jetpur	Through Folk songs meet
4.	Painting exhibition	Jetpur	Through Prohibition exhibition
5.	Women's conference	Sankheda	Through women's conference
6.	Elocution competition	Chhotaudeput	Through elocution competition
7.	Essay competition	Shinor	Through Essay competition
8.	Painting competition	Karjan	Through painting competiton
9.	Sports competition	Vaghodia	Through sports
10.	Camp/conference	Vadodara city	Through conference
11.	Other Programmes	Sankheda	Through drama
12.	Distribution of Pamphlets	Vadodara District	Through distribution pamphlets
13.	Bhajan-Kirtan Satsang	Chhota Udeput	Through Bhajan-Kirtan
14.	Poster Distribution	Shinor	Through distribution of posters
15.	Bhavai/Folk Dance/Discourse	Vadodara District	Through Story
16.	Pledge taking	Shinor	Through pledge
17.	Constitution of prohibition Committee	Vadhodia	Through NGOs
18.	Cultural activities	Vadodara District	Through cultural programmes
19.	Constitution of Youth League/ Women's organisation	Vadodara District	Through organisations constitution

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED FOR INTENSIVE PUBLICITY OF PROHIBITION AND THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON THESE PROGRAMMES FROM 1-4-2000 TO 31-3-2001
OFFICE OF THE PROHIBITION AND EXCISE SUPERINTENDENT, DAHOD

Sr.No.	Name of the Programme	Place/Vanue of the Programme	No. of beneficiating	Expenditure Incurred on Progrs.	No. of Programmes
1.	Seminar	In Dahod, Jhalod, Fatepura, Garbada, Limkheda, Panpur, Devgadbaria Talukas of Dahod District.	5,000	--	12
2.	Exhibition	-do	6,500	--	1
3.	Contact with people	-do	13,500	--	7
4.	Conference/Camp	Kheriya, Tal. Limkheda Chandwada Tal. Dahod Dolariya Tal. Dhanpur	2,000 2,000 2,500	1,500 1,500 2,000	12
5.	Cultural Programme	Chandawada, Tal. Dahod Kheriya, Tal. Limkheda	500 500	2,500 2,500	2
6.	Essay Competition	Secondary School, karath Tal. Jhalod	100	1,500	2
7.	Bhajan Kirtan	Vadwa, Tal. Garbada Dolaria, Tal. Dhanpur	500 500	500 1,000	1
8.	Sports Competition	Karatha Secondary School, Tal. Jhalod	500	1,000	1
9.	Elocution Competition	-do-	700	2,000	1
10.	Programmes of Magic	For Talukas of Jhalod, Dahod, Limkheda, Fatepur of Dahod district.	6,000	9,000	6
		Total	40,850	25,000	45

DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED FOR INTENSIVE PROHIBITION PUBLICITY AND THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON ITS BEHALF FROM 1-4-2001 TO 12-2-2002
OFFICE OF THE PROHIBITION AND EXCISE SUPERINTENDENT, DAHOD

Sr.No.	Name of the Programme	Place/Vanue of the Programme	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred
1.	Meet the People	1. Harijanwas, Fatehpura, Tal. Fatehpura 2. Piplad, Tal. Devgadhbaria 3. Thakkarbapa Harijanwas, Dahod	300 10,000 1,000	300-00 -- --
2.	Conferences/Meetings	1. Kanya Vidhyalay, Dahod 2. Kolina Pravala, Tal. Devgadhbaria 3. Redipad Trg. Class, Dahod 4. Yashvatika Kanya Vidhyalay, Josawada, Tal. Dahod 5. Main Primary School, Vadva, Tal. Garbada 6. Secondary school, Karath, Tal. Jhalod	600 300 150 7,000 3,000 500	2,820-00 1,000-00 -- 2,500-00 2,000-00 2,915-00
3.	Elocution competition	1. Nutan Secondary School, Limkheda 2. Secondary School, Rahidhkapur Tal. Limkheda	500 500	1,475-00 1,805-00
4.	Cultural Programme	1. Kanya Vidyalay, Dahod 2. Mahila Adhyapan Mandir, Jhalod, Ta. Jhalod 3. Yashvatika Kanya Vidhyalay, Tal. Dahod	600 1,000 1,000	1,400-00 1,400-00 6,380-00
5.	Essay competition	1. Secondary School, Randhikpur, Tal. Limkheda.	500	1,000

Sr.No.	Name of the Programme	Place/Vanue of the Programme	No.of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred
6.	Bhjan Kirtan	1. Nashbandhi Sanskar Kendra, Lilwa Thakor, Ta. Jhalod 2. Post. Basic Ashram Shala, Mirakhedi, Tal. Jhalod	2,500 800	505-00 500-00
7.	Sports Competition	1. Sports Ground, Finland Ganj, Dahod	1,000	10,000-00
8.	Religious Gathering	1. Nashabandhi Sanskar Kendra Lilwa Thakor, Tal. Jhalod 2. Post Basic Ashram Shala, Mirakhedi Tal. Jhalod	2,500 800	1,000-00 1,000-00
9.	Village conference	1. Kolina Puwala, Tal. Limkheda	300	1,000-00
10.	Youth Conference	1. Main Primary School, Vadva, Tal. Garbada Total	3,000 37,850	1,000-00 40,000-00

**PUBLICITY PROGRAMMES IN GODHRA DISTRICT
FROM 1-4-98 TO 31-3-99**

Date	Village	Taluka	Programme	Expenditure incurred
25-1-99	Bedhia	Kalol	Elocution competition	600
31-1-99	Halol	Halol	Banner-5 with cloth	900
1-2-99	Bedhia	Kalol	Discourse of Bhothaji	1,500
2-2-99	Nathpuri	Jambu-ghoda	Women's conference	1,200
7-2-99	Bhapura	Ghoghumba	Discourse of Bhathuji	1,500
11-2-99	Moti Zari	Jambu-ghoda	Bhajan-Kirtan Discourse	1,000
12-2-99	Halol	Halol	Photographs	375
14-2-99	Halol	Halol	Photographs	540
5-3-99	Shamal-devi	Kalol	Socio-Educational	2,000
16-3-99	Randhikpur	Limkheda	Women's conference	1,585
24-2-99 17-3-99	Pawagadh	Halol	Rent of stall/ exhibition	5,000
18-3-99	Halol	Halol	Hand Bills	220
18-3-99	Pawagadh	Halol	Banners	210
19-3-99	Pawagadh	Halol	Photograph of Exhibition	180
19-3-99 24-3-99	Pawagadh	Halol	Puppet show	1,890
3-12-99	Halol	Halol	Invitation Cards	420

Date	Village	Taluka	Programme	Expenditure incurred
11-12-99	Edalpura	Ghoghamba	Youth Try. camp	1,800
13-12-99	Khara-khadi	"	Rural cultural camp	3,000
13-12-99	"	"	Photographs	675
12-12-99	Dhabo-dungari	Halol	Tribal Camp	3,000
12-12-99	"	"	Faraskhana	2,600
21-12-99	Kathola	"	Yough Trg. Camp	2,750
22-12-99	Randhik-pur	Limkheda	Women Awareness	3,000
22-12-99	"	Camp		
3-1-2000	Halol	Halol	Lond Speaker Invitation cards	120
3-1-2000	Halol	"	Hand Bill's	500
5-1-2000	Nana Hathpara	Baria	Tribal Camp	3,000
5-1-2000	"	"	Faraskhana	450
12-1-2000	Mahudi	Kalol	Tribal Cultural Camp	2,500
16-1-2000	Umarvan	"	Farskhana	1,800
20-1-2000	Devgadh-Baria	Baria	Women Trg. Camp	3,000
20-1-2000	"	"	Faraskhana	2,500
5-3-2000	Fatepura	Fatehpura	Labourers' Camp	4,835
28-1-2000	Halol	Halol	Painting of 10 Banners	900
28-1-2000	Halol	Halol	Cloth for Banners	300
30-1-2000	"	"	Press-Printing charges/Hand Bills Invitation Cards	385

Date	Village	Taluka	Programme	Expenditure incurred
30-1-2000	Paroli	Ghoghamba	Inauguration of cultural programme	1,000
1-2-2000	Godh-Mahuda	Halol	Discourse on Bhothuji	1,500
4-2-2000	Kalol	Kalol	Women's Meeting	900
5-2-2000	Jaban	Jambughoda	Discourse on Bhathaji	1,500
6-2-2000	Bhampura	Ghoghamba	" "	1,800
7-2-2000	Lunawada	Lunawada	Elocution competition	600
9-2-2000	Nadisar	Godhra	Rural conference	510
9-2-2000	"	"	Snacks	512
10-2-2000	Khara-Khadi	Ghoghamba	Discourse on Bhathuji	1,500
11-2-2000	Halol	Halol	Elocution competition Meeting	500
12-2-2000	Godhra	Godhra	Burning of Wine demon	800
12-2-2000	"	"	Khaddar clothes	260
14-2-2000	"	"	Photographs	172

INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF BHARUCH DISTRICT - 1999-2000

Sr.No.	Kind of Programme	Place/Venue of the Programme	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred
1.	Bhajan-Kirtan	Vil. Sarbhan, Tal. Amod, Dist. Bharuch	Bhajan - Kirtan	Mahila Bhajan Mandal, Sarbhan
2.	Street Play	Vil. Tanchha, Tal. Amod, District Bharuch	Through a Drama team	Deepkala Sanskruti Kendra, Bharuch
3.	Street play	Nizamawadi, Near Nayana chawk, Bharuch	Through Drama team	Deepkala Sanskruti Kendra, Bharuch
4.	Meeting of Soints	Jhadeshwar	Through a monk	Sanskar Kendra Jhadeshwar
5.	Folk Poetry presentation	Babar Vadha Chawl, Rly. Station, Ankleshwar	Through a tem of Folk-poets	Shri Kailash Jignesh Kalavrind
6.	Prohibition Ralley Ralley and village meeting	Vagro, District Bharuch	Through People of	Shramik Vikas Sansthan
7.	Street Play	Kabirpura, Khatrivad, Bharuch	Through Drama Group	Deepkala Sanskruti Mandal, Bharuch
8.	Street Play	Buwa, Tal. Amod	Through a Drama Group	Deepkala Sanskruti Mandal, Bharuch

INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF BHARUCH DISTRICT - 1999-2000

Sr.No.	Kind of Programme	Place/Venue of the Programme	No.of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred
9.	Camp, Essay competition, Elocution competition	Vil. Sarbhan, Tal. Amod, Dist. Bharuch	Through prohibition Excise Dept. and college students	Choice Centre, Bharuch Nashabandhi Mandal Bharuch
10.	Cricket Match &	Vil. Ranado, Tal. Amod	Sports Meet	Sanskar Kendra, Panchha, Tal. Amod
11.	Youth Seminar	Vil. Hansot, Dist. Bharuch	Through Youth Member	Sanskar Kendra, Badodara, Tal. Hansot
12.	Drama	Vil. Sajod, Tal. Hansot	Through drama group	Nashabandhi Mandal Bharuch
13.	Drama	Vil. Nangali, Tal. Ankleshwar	Through a drama group	Nasabandhi Mandal, Bharuch
14.	Drama	Vil. Chaklad, Tal. Amod	Through a series of Drama book	Through Nashbandhi Mandal, Bharuch
15.	Street play	Vil. Bor Bhatha Dist. Bharuch	Through Street play group	Deepkala Sanskruti Kendra, Bharuch
16.	Drama	Vil. Mandwa, Tal. Ankleshwar	Through a drama team	Inspector, Prohibition & Excise, Bharuch
17.	Drama	Vil. Maktempur, Dist. Bharuch	Through a rama team	-do-

INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF BHARUCH DISTRICT - 1999-2000

Sr.No.	Kind of Programme	Place/Venue of the Programme	No.of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred
18.	Sports	Vil. Tahachha Tal. Amod	Through Sports Meet	Sanskar Kendra, Tanachha
19.	Street Play	Vil. Gadhkoli, Tal. Ankleshwar	Through Street Play team members	Deepkala Sanskruti Kendra, Bharuch
20.	Satsang	Jhadeshwar	Through saint of Tribals related to Prohibition.	Nashabandhi Mandali, Bharuch

INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF BHARUCH DISTRICT - 2000-2001

Sr.No.	Kind of Programme	Place/Venue of the Programme	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred
1.	Street Play	Valmikhagar Slums, Bharuch	Through a drama group	Deepkala Sanskarutik-Vrind, Bharuch
2.	Satsang Sabha	Vil. Sakkarpor Bhatha, Tal. Ankleshwar	Through a Bhajan Mandal team	Through s saint
3.	Prohibition Ralley	From Railway Station Bharuch to 5 Batti zone	Ralley of people under joint Anspices of several organisations	Ambemata Vidhyalay, Bharuch Nashabandhi Mandal Bharuch, Chetna De-addiction Centre, Bharuch
4.	De-addition fortnight celebration cultural prog. & conference	Ambe Mata Vidhyalay, Bharuch	The fortnight was celebrated, cultural programme was conducted and prohibition conference was held.	Samajseva Charitable Trust, Bharuch. Chetna-De-addiction centre, Bharuch
5.	Talk on prohibition	ITI, Jambusar Road, Bharuch	Talks on prohibition arranged	Munshi Maunvir Baba, charitable trust & Chetna De-addition Centre
6.	Street Play	Vil. Sarangpur, Tal. Ankleshwar	Through a drama team	Deepkala Sanskrutik Kendra, Bharuch

INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF BHARUCH DISTRICT - -2000-2001

Sr.No.	Kind of Programme	Place/Venue of the Programme	No.of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred
7.	Prohibition Propoganda Ralley	From Ankleshwar Rly. Station to whole town areas	Ralley organised & literature distributed	V.T. Training College, Ankleshwar.
8.	Folk poetry presentation	Vil. Matied, Tal. Ankleshwar	Prohibition propoganda through folk presentation	Shri Kailash Jignesh Kala vrind
9.	Elocution competition	Kumari Shala No.1, Chhipwad, Bharuch	Elocution competition on prohibition done	Nagar Prathmik Shala, Bharuch
10.	Bhajan	Haldara, Tal. & Dist. Bharuch	Religious discourse on prohibition through Bhajan	Kailash-Jignesh Kalavrind, Bharuch
11.	Ralley, Publicity literature	Vagra, Tal. Bharuch	Prohibition Ralley planned & Prohibition literature distributed	Smt. M.M. Patel Vaghra, and Shramik, Vikas Sansthan- also village Panchayat, Vagra.
12.	Elocution competition	Smt. M. M. Patel Sarvajanik High School, Vagra	Publicity on prohibition through Elocution competition.	-do-
13.	Elocution competition	Hansot High School	Elocution competition on prohibition	M.A. High School, Hansot, Nashabandhi Mandal, Gujarat, Chetna De-addiction Centre, Bharuch

INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF BHARUCH DISTRICT - -2000-2001

Sr.No.	Kind of Programme	Place/Venue of the Programme	No.of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred
14.	Drama	Shegwo, Tal. & Dist. Bharuch	• Through Drama Prohibition company	Kala Sarjan Sanstha, Ahmedabad.
15.	Women's	Manjola, Navi Nagri, Amod	Womens Meeting on Prohibition organised	Vikas Centre for Development, Amod Jay Jolaram Mandal
16.	Satsang, Meeting	Thadeshwar - Kabir Sanskar Dham	A religious meeting planned- Discourse on prohibition arranged	Jhadeshwar Kabir Samproday
17.	Youth camp prohibition	Arts and commerce college, Ankleshwar	Prohibition Exhibition through college students and also an youth camp.	Smt. Kusumben Kadakia college, Ankleshwar

INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF BHARUCH DISTRICT -2001 -2002

Sr.No.	Kind of Programme	Place/Venue of the Programme	No.of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred
1.	Prohibition Rally	From Bharuch Railway Station to Panch Batti area.	Rally planned	Ambe Mata Vidyalay, Bharuch, Nashabandi Mandal, Gujarat. Chetan-De-addiction Centre Bharuch, Deepakla Sanskrutik Kendra, Bharuch
2.	Cultural Programme Prohibition conference	Bambakhana, Ambemata Vidhyalay, Bharuch	Prohibition propogated through cultural programme & meeting on prohibition	Ambemata Vidyalay Bharuch and Chetna-De-addiction Centre, Bharuch
3.	Painting competition	Diwan Dhanjisha High School, Zagadia, dist. Bharuch	The harmful effects of additions were highlighted through paintings & posters.	Diwan Dhanjisha High School
4.	Street Play	Umraj, Dist. Bharuch	Street Plays focusing benefits of prohibition	Deepak Sanskrutik Kendra, Bharuch
5.	Elocution	Smt. M. M. Bhakta High School, Netrang	Elocution competition focussing prohibition	Smt. M.M. Bhakta High School, Netrang

INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF BHARUCH DISTRICT - -2001-2002

Sr.No.	Kind of Programme	Place/Venue of the Programme	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred
6.	Folk songs/poetry	Vil. Daheli, Tal. Valia, Dist. Bharuch	Awareness about prohibition through folk songs/poetry through artists	Radio- TV Artists & Bhagat
7.	Bhajan-Kirtan Distribution of prohibition	Bhimpura, Amod, Dist. Bharuch	Bhajan- Kirtan, Distribution of literature/books	Nashabandi Sanskar Kendra, Tanchha Nashabandi Mandal, Gujarat, Chetna-De-addition Centre Youvak Mandal, Tanchha
8.	Sports competition	Vil. Tanchha, Tal. Amod, Dist. Bharuch	Valley Ball competition	Nashabandi Sanskar Kendra, Tanchha, Sahyog Yuvak Mandal, Tanchha, Nashabandi Mandal, Gujarat.
9.	Meeting and Painting competition	Vil. Jetran, Tal. Jambusar, Dist. Bharuch	Exhibition displaying posters and paintings on prohibition, harmful effects of alcohol explained in meeting	Jambusar Taluka Trees and environment Association, Jetran, Nashabandi Mandal, Gujarat, Chetna-De-addition Centre, Bharuch Village Panchayat, Jetran.

INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF BHARUCH DISTRICT - -2001-2002

Sr.No.	Kind of Programme	Place/Venue of the Programme	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred
10.	Exhibition, Essay competitions youth Meet	Narayan Vidhyalay, Bharuch	Through Exhibition on prohibition Essay competition & Youth meet benefits of Prohibition highlighted	Chetna- De-addiction Centre Bharuch, Nashabandi Mandal, Gujarat.
11.	Elocution competition paintings	M.N. Makuwala High School Honest, Dist. Bharuch	Elocution competition focussing prohibition and paintings competition/ exhibition arranged	M.N. Makuwala High School, Honest. Chetna De-addiction centre, Bharuch
12.	Essay competition & Youth Meet	Palej High School, Palej dist. Bharuch	Prohibition message given through Youth meet & Essay competition	Palej High School Palej, Dist. Bharuch
13.	Meeting/conference Paintings exhibition	Shramik Vikas Sansthan, Vagra, Dist. Bharuch	Information imparted through meeting/ demonstration, paintings exhibition	Sanskar Kendra, Vagra Shramik Vikas sansthan, Vagra, Chetna-De-addiction centre, Bharuch
14.	Elocution competition, Painting exhibition	Zejath High School, Ankleshwar	Elocution competition focussing prohibition arranged exhibition arranged & Paintings displayed	Nashabandi Mandal, Gujarat, Zejath High School, Ankleshwar, Chetna-De-addiction centre, Bharuch

INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF BHARUCH DISTRICT - -2001-2002

Sr.No.	Kind of Programme	Place/Venue of the Programme	No.of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred
15.	Bhajan Kirtan Satsang/Religious	Jhadeshwar Mandir, Jhadeshwar	Bhajan-Kirtan Hihlighting- Prohibition & religious discourse	Kabir Mandir sampraday
16.	Bhajan Kirtan Paintings exhibition	Badodara Vishva Mangalam Ashram, Badodara	Bhajan Kirtan Highlighting benefits of prohibition paintings on prohibition	Nashabandi Kendra, Badodara
17.	Youth Camp	Ankleshwar	Camp with Youth	Chetna - De-addiction Centre, Bharuch

DETAILS OF THE PROHIBITION PROGRAMMES UNDERTAKEN IN NARMADA DISTRICT.

Sr.No.	Kind of Programme	Place/Venue of the Programme	How Programme was Organised	Through whom organised
1.	Sports competition and prohibition youth Meet	C.P.D. College, Rajpipla	Through collecting the students of Schools/Colleges	With co-operation of CPD College, Rajpipla & Excise Dept.
2.	Film Show	Dediyapada	Pictures featuring prohibition screened	Information Department, Rajpipla.
3.	Essay competition & Prohibition exhibition	Sisodara	Essay competition on the topic of Prohibition, Exhibition displaying pictures on the topic	Mahatma Gandhi Vidhyalay
4.	Women's meet	Siquagam	Collected the Women from the village & around	Tribal Women's Vikas Sangh, Garudeshwar
5.	Bhajan Kirtan People's contact & prohibition Exhibition	Dharikheda	Door- to-door contact with people	Joint auspicious of village Panchayat & Bhajan Mandal, Dharikheda
6.	Paintings	Rajuwadia	Painting competion of various School Children arranged in a school.	Shri Pratap Vidhyalas, Rajuwadia
7.	Women's meet	Rajpipla	Discussion on harmful effects of alchoholism with women of the town and surrounding villages.	All India Women's council, Rajpipla

Sr.No.	Kind of Programme	Place/Venue of the Programme	How Programme was Organised	Through whom organised
8.	2001 Bhajan Kirtan and meeting of religious leaders	Dhamnacha	Bhajans on prohibition subject along with religious discourse with saints	Sarpanch, Village panchayat, Dhamnacha village.
9.	-do-	Tilakwada	-do-	Tilakwada Village
10.	Bhajan Kirtan	Varkhad	Bhajans on Prohibition	Varkhad Bhajan Mandal, Varkhad
11.	Women's camp	Gulwani	Awarreness among women of several villages built after discussion with them.	Narmada Tribal Vikas Sangh Garudeshwar
12.	Women's Meet	Gulwani	Awareness among women of several villages built after discussion with them.	Narmada Tribal Vikas Sangh Garudeshwar
13.	Women's Meet	Kareli	Awareness among women of several villages built after discussion with them.	Narmada Tribal Vikas Sangh, Garudeshwar
14.	Youth Meet	Junvad	Collected the Youth to-gether and guided about keeping away from intoxication.	Narmada Tribal Vikas Sangh, Garudeshwar

Sr.No.	Kind of Programme	Place/Venue of the Programme	How Programme was Organised	Through whom organised
15.	Educational Programme on prohibition	Rajpipla	Collected the Youth to-gether and guided about keeping away from intoxication	Narmada Tribal Vikas Sangh, Garudeshwar
16.	The plastic cover of scooter spare wheels distributed antaining message of prohibition.	Rajpipla	-do-	Prohibition & Excise Department, Rajpipla
17.	Women's Camp 2002	Rajpipla	Women collected & awareness on prohibition built after discussion	All India Women's Council, Rajpipla.
18.	Prohibition Ralley cultural event & Elocution compation	Navdurga High School, Rajpipla	School Children held ralley in various parts of the town, carried message of prohibition. Also staged a drama.	Navdurga High School, Rajpipla
19.	Youth Meet quiz and Talks	Community Hall Bhadarwa/ Swaminarayan Kevadia Colony	The people of the all nearby villages were gathered and they were explained the benefits of Prohibition. Also conducted a Quiz Programme & talks arranged.	Narmada Tribal Mahila Vikas sangh, Garudeshwar and Swaminarayan High School Kevadia Colony.

Sr.No.	Kind of Programme	Place/Venue of the Programme	How Programme was Organised	Through whom organised
20.	Elocution competition	Adarsh Residential School, Tilakwada	The School children's meeting was held and they were explained the evils of addictions	Adarsh Residential School, Tilakwada
21.	Essay competition	A. N. Barod Vidhyalay, Dadiapada	-do-	A.N. Barod Vidhyalay, Dediapada
22.	Painting Exhibition	Near Mamlatdar Office, Rajpipla	Exhibits were explained Highlighting benefits of prohibition.	Prohibition & Excise Department Rajpipla
23.	Bhajan, Discourse with saints	Pratapnagar	The people of villages around collected for discourse & Bhajan	Mahant Ranchhod Kabir Sanskardham, Jhadeshwar
24.	Women's Camp and Arti competition	Timba Khadki	Collectd the women from villages around and explained the benefits of prohibition	All India Women's Council, Rajpipla
25.	Women's meet	Char Rasta, Vavadi	-do-	-do-
26.	Painting Competitions	Behind Municipality Office, Rajpipla	School Children were collected to draw the pictures featuring prohibition	Municipal School No.4 & 5 7 & 9 and women's Teachers Training College, Rajpipla.

Sr.No.	Kind of Programme	Place/Venue of the Programme	How Programme was Organised	Through whom organised
27.	Elocution competition	J.K. High School, Sagbara	Collecting the School Children, the competition was aranged on prohibition topic	High School, Sagbara
28.	Bhjan	Kareli	Bhajan programme was arranged collecting the people around	Narmada Tribal Mahila Vikas Sangh, Garudeshwar
29.	Bhajan/Satsang Religious discourse	Ex-Sarpanch Dhamnaya	-do-	Village Panchayat, Dhamnaya
30.	-do-	Panchayat Office Ringani	-do-	Sarpanch, Ringani Village Panchayat
31.	Entertainment and cultural programme	Garudeshwar Primary School Garudeshwar	Children and People of the village, as well as from nearby villages were gathered. Talks were planned Drama staged songs presented & prohibition message was focussed.	Garudeshwar Primary School, Garudeshwar
32.	Bhajans & Paintings Exhibition	Darbar Road, Rajpipla	Various Bhajan Mandali were gathered & intensive Bhajan/Discourse was presented Besides, paintings on prohibition topic were also painted/displayed.	Pragati Mahila Mandal, Rajpipla
33.	Paintings Exhibition	Shitla Mata Temple Rajpipla	When a fair of local people was held at Shitla Mata Temple, the exhibits were displayed to propagate prohibition.	Prohibition and excise Department, Rajpipla

The brief information in respect of the programmes conducted in the district of Surat during last three years, for publicity of prohibition is as under :

In the following 14 Talukas of Surat district the programmes were conducted in the village of those talukas : The talukas are (1) Choryasi (2) Olpad (3) Kamrej (4) Palsana (5) Mongrol (6) Umarpada (7) Mandvi (8) Bardoli (9) Vyara (10) Songadh (11) Uchhal (12) Nizar (13) Valod and (14) Mahuva Taluka. the programmes were conducted in the following villages of those talukas :

Valod Taluka	: Bedkuwa, Kanjod, Vedchhi, Titwo, Algat, Kalamkui, Aboch, Bajipura, Virpore, Kahergam
Mohuva Taluka	: Tarsodi, Voheval, Baricho, Dholikui and Kharvangam
Bardoli Taluka	: Madhi, Astat, Mota, Nizar, Bhatlor, Morigam, Kadod, Bagumara, Bolda and Varsadagam
Mandvi Taluka	: Gam Talav Purd, Amba, Purdi, Kasal, Sathvav, Visdalia, Isar, Tadkeshwar, Ghantoli, Regamo, Varsadi and Vogheshvar.
Mongrol Taluka	: Kakwada, Velachha, Nani Naroli, Dungara, Zankharda, Asarma, Kosadi, Tarasadi, Kosambo, Kathwoda.
Umarpada Taluka	: Kevadi, Vadi.
Vyara Taluka	: Mayapur, Khutadia, Borakhadi, Bedkuwa, Godat, Dolara, Lotarwa, Balpur.
Songadh Taluka	: Dhamodi, Hindola, Bedi, Tichakia, Khambhala, Veizer, Kauvi.
Utchhal Taluka	: Amkuti, Jamvan, Megarbara, Babarghat, Chhapti, Jagvan, Naranpur.
Nizar Taluka	: Maulipado, Rumodi Talav, Vadli.

Kamrej Taluka : Velanja, Vav, Abroma.

Olpad Taluka : Astad, Polsano, Kadodara.

In all above villages, various programmes for propogating prohibition were conducted by the department or with the assistance of grant from the Department of Prohibition and excise.

DETAILS OF THE VARIOUS PROHIBITION PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED IN THE DISTRICT OF SURAT DURING 1999-2000

Sr. No.	Details of the Programmes	No.of Programmes
1.	Various meetings/conference/camps on prohibition	3
2.	Exhibitions on prohibition	54
3.	Fil, shows/cassets on prohibition	13
4.	Educational Programmes-Elocation compatitions	8
5.	Essay competitions	4
6.	Paintings Competitions	3
7.	Sports competitions	6
8.	Seminars	56
9.	Contacts with people in masses	116
10.	Public Meetings	25
11.	Cultural Programmes	32
12.	Drama/Plays	10
13.	Bhajan Kirtan Programmes	29
14.	Puppet Shows	20
15.	Bhavai/Folk Dance/Discourse	2
16.	Question - Answer / Symposium	5

**DETAILS OF THE VARIOUS PROHIBITION PROGRAMMES
CONDUCTED IN THE DISTRICT OF SURAT DURING 2000-2001**

Sr. No.	Details of the Programmes	No.of Programme
1.	Various meetings/conference/camps on prohibition	43
2.	Exhibition on prohibition	57
3.	Film shows/Cassets/Vedio Show on prohibition	1
4.	Education Programmes/Elocation competition on prohibition	15
5.	Essay competitions	10
6.	Paintings competitions	9
7.	Sports competitions	11
8.	Seminar	80
9.	Contacts with people/masses/distribution of literature	170
10.	Cultural Programmes	26
11.	Drama/Plays	8
12.	Bhajan Kirtan Programmes	25
13.	Puppet Shows	17
14.	Bhavai/Folk Dance/Discourse	3

**DETAILS OF THE VARIOUS PROHIBITION PROGRAMMES
CONDUCTED IN THE DISTRICT OF SURAT DURING 2001-2002**

Sr. No	Details of the Programmes	No.of Programmes
1.	Various Meetings/Conference/Camps on prohibition	49
2.	Exhibitions on Prohibitions	41
3.	Film shows/cassets/Vedio Shows on Prohibition	11
4.	Educational Programmes/Elocation competitions on prohibition	12
5.	Essay competitons	9
6.	Paintings competitions	4
7.	Sports competitions	16
8.	Folk story-telling/meetings	1-
9.	Contacts with people/masses	113
10.	Distribution of literature on prohibition	255
11.	Dramas/Plays	4
12.	Bhajan Kirtan programmes	29
13.	Cultural Programmes	32
14.	Puppet Shows	14
15.	Story telling/discourse	3

**DETAILS OF PROHIBITION PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED IN THE
DISTRICT OF NAVSARI DURING 2001-2002**

Sr. No.	Name of the Programme	Number of Programmes	No. of People present
1.	Puppet Shows	-	-
2.	People's Folk songs	4	5,000
3.	Women's Meetings	3	2,400
4.	Exhibitions	16	15,000
5.	Essay competitions	6	100
6.	Folk-Story telling/meetings	-	-
7.	Elocution competitions	6	1,000
8.	Sports competitions/Running Camp.	4	5,000
9.	Contact with people/masses Distribution of literature	15	1,500
10.	Bhajan Kirtan	2	1,000
11.	Camp/Meetings	2	1,000
12.	Paintings Competiton	6	600
13.	Folk-songs/poetry/mass meetign	-	-
14.	Drama/Plays	-	-
15.	Bhavai/Folk dance/Discourse soliloquies/street plays	3	1,500
16.	Cultural Programmes	-	-
17.	Magic shows	-	-
18.	Film shows	-	-

In Valsad District, there are following 5 Talukas viz.
(1) Valsad (2) Pardi (3) Umargam (4) Dharampur and (5)
Kaprada

In Dangs District, there is only taluka of Ahwa-Dangs.

In above these taluka, following prohibition programmes
were held in following villages.

- Valsad Taluka** : Nesh Vasan, Dungari, Untadi, Dharasano, Danti, Kakwadi, Dandi, Rouwel, Atul, Marla, Jujwa, Kosambo, Vaghandhara, Fal Dhara, Pitha, Tithal, Sarodhi, Dhanori, Kanjan, Ranchhod, Bhutsar, Vankal, Kalwada, Atgram, Chikhlo, Ozar, Dhadoi, Rabda.
- Pardi Taluka** : Udwada, Moto Vagh Chhipa, rohina, Dumblav, Amboch, Nevri, Kolad, Vapi, Motivada, Bagwada, Paria, Umarsadi, Rabdi, Karwad, Sukhesh, Koparli, Amali, Solvav, Dungara, Bolitha, Chola, Retlot, Tidhra, Sarodhi, Sukhlav, Khatki.
- Umargam Taluka** : Nargol, Sarigam, Bhilod, Khatolwada, Fanso, Sanjan, Valwada, Palikar Maleli, Jaroli, Sol Sumba, Maroli, Ekwara, Daheri, Govoda, Palgam, Tuni, Vandas, Saroda, Dhanoli, Kavgam, Borlai, Nohali.
- Dharampur Taluka** : Virval, Bilpudi, Ambheti, Kurgam, Kuarwel, Harolia, Ashra, Sidumbar, Pindval, Hammatmal, Bhanubha, Barumal, Barsol, Rajpur, Talat, Maraghamal, Nani Dhol, Dungari, Kangwi, Rajpuri Jangal, Khanda, Bopi, Sagni Barda, Nadagdhari, Manai Chondi, Murdad, Shondar, Jamalia, Gundia, Khodki, Bhensdhara, Nani, Vahial, Avodha, tiskari, Bhensdhara, Tam Chhadi, Godi.
- Kaparoda Taluka** : Moti Vahiyal, Nana Padha, Varoli Talat, Bal Chodi, Moto Podha, Chichusada, Mani Suthaipada, Girnar, Vavar, Tiskari Jangal, Hundagam.
- Ahwa-Dangs Taluka** : Ahwa, Vaghai, Saputara, Pimpri, Pipal Dadad, Rambhas, Bhadarpada, Chinch pada, Jamla Pada, Shamgahan, Subir, Mahal, Malegam, Shivari Mal, Godhvi, Sathar Patal, Moolchod, Nadogkhadi, Hanvatchond, Chichina Gavtha, Sarvar, Bhovan Dogad, Chikotia, Daher, Kalibel, Ohavli Dod, Gol kund, Morzira etc.

**DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED FOR PUBLICITY
OF PROHIBITION IN THE DISTRICTS OF VALSAD AND DANGS
DURING 1999-2000**

Sr. No	Details of the Programmes	No.of Programmes
1.	Conferences and Meetings of Students, Women, Youth etc. Also educational programmes, camps, seminars, Symposiums etc.	30
2.	Poster Exhibitions on prohibition	105
3.	Film shows, Documentary, Relay programmes etc.	13
4.	Educational Programmes of prohibition	41
5.	Elocution competitions	21
6.	Essay Competitions	8
7.	Paintings competitions	6
8.	Sports competitions	6
9.	Meetings/Seminars	243
10.	Cultural programmes on prohibition	22
11.	Drama/play	14
12.	Bhavai/Folk Dance/Tamasha/Pawada programmes (Dangs District)	3
13.	Folk stories/people's poetry	3
14.	Bhajan Kirtan	2
15.	Ralley / Running for Prohibition	1
16.	Meetings on prohibition programmes	4
17.	Paintings Exhibitions/Stalls	3
18.	Visits to various clubs in the district	23
19.	Posters on prohibitions/preparing stickers on prohibition/distribution	1,360
20.	Slogan writing of prohibition	107
21.	Highway hoardings on prohibition 20'x10'	20
22.	Signboards (8'x3') on prohibition	24
23.	Signboards (4'x3') on prohibition	30
24.	Visits to Nashabandi Sanskar Kendra	27

**DETAILS OF VARIOUS PROHIBITION PUBLICITY PROGRAMMES
ORGANISED IN VALSAD - DANGS DISTRICTS OF VALSAD AND
DANGS DURING 2000-2001**

Sr. No.	Details of the Programmes	Number of Programmes
1.	Prohibition conferences/Meetings of students, women, youth people's camps, sumposiums etc.	41
2.	Poster exhibitions on prohibition	142
3.	Film-show, Documentary cassetts shows etc.	10
4.	Educational Programmes Prohibition	54
5.	Elecution competitions	21
6.	Essay competions	12
7.	Paintings competitions	10
8.	Sports competitions	11
9.	Meetings/Seminars	293
10.	Cuttural Programmes on Prohibitions	78
11.	Dramas / Plays	24
12.	Bhavai/Folk Dance/Pawada, Tamasha Programmes in Ahwa-Dangs District.	11
13.	Magic and Comic Programmes	16
14.	Puppet Shows	20
15.	Bhajan Kirtan Programmes	6
16.	Ralley/Ranning for Prohibition	6
17.	Meetings for prohibition publicity	16
18.	Paintings exhibitions on prohibition stalls	4
19.	Visits to various clubs of the district	25
20.	Distribution of literature on prohibition	778
21.	Story books provided to Govt. Libraries, Sanskar Kendras, Ashram Shalas etc.	453
22.	Publicity stickers provided	170
23.	Publicity Posters Provided	115
24.	Distribution of Prohibition publicity	40
25.	Wall Papers/Glogans	40
26.	Written pledges to give up alchoholism	629
27.	Visits to prohibition publicity centrs	30

**DETAILS OF VARIOUS PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED FOR PUBLIC-
ITY OF PROHIBITION IN THE DISTRICT OF DANGS (AHWA)
DURING 2001-2002**

Sr. No.	Details of the programmes	No.of Programmes
1.	Various Meetings/Conferences of students, women, youth, people's camps, seminars, symposiums etc.	35
2.	Poster exhibitions on prohibition	116
3.	Film shows/casset shows/Documentary shows	15
4.	Educational Programmes on Prohibition	62
5.	Elocution competitions	23
6.	Essay competitions	14
7.	Paintings competitions	15
8.	Sports Competitions	10
9.	Meetings / Seminars	239
10.	Cultural Programmes on Prohibition	14
11.	Dangi Dances/Bhavai/Pawada	5
12.	Bhajan Kirtan Programmes	9
13.	Various Meetings on Prohibition Publicity	7
14.	Visits to various clubs of the district	10
15.	Posters on prohibition publicity Distribution and sticking	585
16.	Highway Hoardings (20'x10') on prohibition	3
17.	Publicity Boards on Prohibition (4'x3')	24
18.	Valley Ball Tournament on Prohibition	3
19.	Cricket Tournament on Prohibition	2
20.	Hockey Tournament on Prohibition	1
21.	Float on Prohibition	1
22.	Visits to various Prohibition Sanskar Kendras	20

CHAPTER - IV**CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

A Research study on "Effectiveness of Excise Policy in Tribal Areas" has been under taken in the State of Gujarat on suggestion from Government of India. It is necessary to know and understand the measures being taken and the programmes under taken in respect of effectiveness of excise policy considering the tribal areas and also considering the schedule Tribe people. Thus it is necessary to know as to which are the programmes on prohibition; where are they conducted; how are they undertaken; who plan and execute these programmes etc., and thereafter it is also necessary to know how these programmes can be made more useful and what needs to be done for the purpose.

We are sincerely engaged in the herculean task of in proving the standard of living and life style of people in developing country like India. In this connection, the programme of prohibition has to be viewed as the programme for economic, social and moral upgradation of crores of poor, farmers, labourers and weaker sections of society. If we donot take measures to curb the destrnctiveness of alchoholism and intoxicination, alongwith undertaking the developmental programmes, the programmes for development cannot march ahead. The prohibition has improved the social life of lakhs of housewives and they have brightened the future of young children. These effects cannot be measured in terms of currency. The prohibition has provided adequate paternal love and careful upbringing to lakhs of families, saving them from destructive effects of physical, economic and social destructiveness which they earn after spending money on alchohol and intoxicinarits. Prohibition has potential to provide better food, clothes, education, virtues and health to future generation of the nation.

There is total prohibition in the whole State of Gujarat. The first popular ministry constituted after the passing of an Act of 1935 of Government of India introduced prohibition in 1938 banning the use of alcoholic drinks and intoxicants in the industrial areas of Ahmedabad, the cantonment of Ahmedabad and 27 villages around it as well as, in some areas of Bardoli and Mandvi talukas of Surat District and in the talukas of Jambusar and Vagra of Bharuch District. Thereafter, the steps were taken for introduction of prohibition in the erstwhile Bombay State. The results were encouraging even in short term. The popular Ministry thoroughly considered all the aspects of prohibition; and a gradual programme prohibition was introduced since 1947. Therefore, total prohibition was pronounced in 1950 April, based on the assessment of this policy.

In the constitution of India, in Article 47, we have Directive Principles of State Policy. One of these principles states :

" The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health."

The State of Gujarat has accepted and implemented these directive principles.

The 44 talukas of eastern strip of Gujarat State, that is, starting from Danta-Ambaji to Umargam is full of forests and series of hills. These areas are occupied by tribals. 'Tribals' and 'forest' are synonymous. They are 'one' and cannot be separated. Earlier, they used to have free access to the subsidiary forest products. Thus, their economic system was associated with the forests. They freely used to consume the alcoholic drinks

like 'tadi' available from trees of Mahuda and Khajuri. Alcohol was an inevitable part of their any festive occasion like social and religious fairs. Alcohol was used on all social occasions. Ever since a child is born, till death and even after post-death ceremonies alcohol was used and even used to-day. This has great impact on their economic aspect of life.

In this tribal communities, some families have accepted norms of prohibition, and they are now on improved lot, we see their children also occupying good positions in jobs after acquiring education. This has been a positive impact of prohibition which can be obviously seen.

Here, let us think about problems of alcoholism particularly in tribal communities, which are culturally far different than other communities in our society. The tribals alone need not be blamed for consuming alcohol. In other states, where there is no prohibition, do tribals alone drink? Who are the persons who take alcohol, wine or any other intoxicant in urban areas? It is true that tribals consume alcohol in great quantity; but they need not be blamed for this way of life. There has been some background behind consumption of alcohol in their lives. Let us realise a fact that while non-tribals use alcohol or wine for intoxication; it is not true in case of tribals. The tribals do not drink for sake of intoxication. Their consumption of alcohol has some different meaning and value. Alcoholism is inter-woven in their cultural life style. It is necessary to understand and analyse their value system- vis-a-vis alcoholism in the background of their way of life. This is necessary to know and do, while we are considering about the effectiveness of prohibition/excise policy. This is not in favour of alcohol or wine or any intoxicant. It is true that alcoholism is an evil; and it should be removed. But while removing an evil of alcoholism from the life of tribals, it is necessary to know and understand the clear place and significance of alcohol in the life style of tribals. Only then we will be able to find the proper directions for solution of this issue.

It seems the use of alcohol is closely inter-voven in the total life style of tribal culture. Alcohol is used in their natural life-status, during their labourous hard work, in supplementing their inadequate and mal-nutrious food, in their religious beliefs, in their social customs etc. Alcohol is not used just as an intoxicant. Besides, the type of alcohol being used by tribals is not as strong as those used by non-tribals for their intoxication; nor are they affecting as adversely as those used by non-tribals usually. The alcohol used by tribals is rather very mild. They provide necessary nutritious components to supplement the mal-nutrious inadequate food available to tribals.

Besides, tribals donot have adequate health care programme and facilities. In case of illness, they resort to Mantra-Tantra or some known traditional herbal therapy. It can be clearly seen that alcohol is one of the useful medicines for their illness, especially during delivery, in case of muscular pains, in case of deep injuries to body etc.

The use of alcohol is much more closely associated with religious beliefs and what is important for them is to offer alcohol to others on the occasion of birth in a family, engagement of a member in a family, marriage ceremony relegious festivals, offering pooja to Gods and Goddesses. Pooja to their dear departed etc. It is their deep conviction that no pooja offering to God-Goddess is possible without offering alcohol. They do any thing to please their Gods/Goddesses and their dear departed including inevitable offering of alcohol.

It is necessary to think and consider about 'Tadi' which is sued/ consumed in some tribal areas. 'Tadi' is nothing else but a Pharm-tex form of 'Nira'. The good qualities of Nira donot disappear from it, but indeed some intoxicating substance is added in that form. It is not as strong as Alcohol. It is very very mild as compared to alcohol. Wherever

Tadi is consumed among tribals, the tribals donot get adequat and nutritious food throught the year in those areas. In such case, 'Tadi' is useful not as intoxicant, but as supplementary nutritious food-item. In summer, especially, Tadi is sometimes used - as total food to satisfy their appetite/hunger. Thus, Tadi in such case is a food substitute.

In Gujarat, if somebody has played a significant role in popularising prohibition, it is several Bhakti-sect of one or another effective sector of Hindu religion among tribals. We find great impact of these one or another sector of Hindu religion's Bhakti-sects; in all tribal areas, starting from upper Banaskantha to down Dangs and Umargam, that is in total eastern strip.

Mainly these Bhakti-Sampradays are (1) Satkeval (2) Sati Pati (3) Jalaram Bapa (4) Moksha Margi (5) Dattotray (6) Satafaldevji (7) Swaminarayan (8) Sat Kabir (9) Gayatri Devi (10) Sanatan (11) Shiv Panthi (12) Swadhyay Parivar (13) Guru Govind (14) AshramBapu.

The followers of these religious groups, we find resitation of poems of Mira, Kabir, Surdas and Narsinh too in many parts of tribal areas. Those who come under the impact of any of these religious groups, usually give up both meat and alchohol. the work was initiated long back, and even earliar than the implementation of prohibition policy in Gujarat or acceptance of prohibition as a part of political commitment in earst while Bombay State. Thus their contribution is greatly unique in making the prohibition policy as successful in tribal areas of Gujarat. Of course, recently the impact has been rather less and sonetives even negative in terms of effectiveness and intencity. The factors responsibile are (1) Impart of other sections of the society in tribal life (2) Spread of education (3) Change of attitude in some of the sections of tribals as well as new generation of tribals, (4) Unemployment (5) Change in moral values etc. etc.

CONCLUSIONS :

- Alchohole and Tadi, though being intoxicant substances, can also serve as supplementary food to the tribals. It is rother difficult to remove both alchohol and Tadi from the lives of tribal, unless they are replaced by some other nutritious food items or some other nutrititious drinks as better substitute.
- Both Alchohol and Tadi have been deeply & closely intervowen with the religious, social and mental aspects of tribal life. Unless some positive change is effected or unless some better substitute to these items is acceptably provided to this community; it seems very difficult to free them from these items.
- It has been seen and observed that the efforts made by religious leaders alongwith their specific religious propodanda or discourse or other religious activities, as well as those made by social organisations (committed NGOs) alongwith their educational activities have brought better results in prohinition as compared to legal measures and routine publicity activities. Therefore, the former should be explored intensively.
- It is true that we have total prohibition in the State of Gujarat enforced by law. But, the activities of alchoholism etc. has been found constantly foorishing in the state, under the infruence of some more impressive individuals or groups.
- The Department of Prohibition and excise mainly have three fold responsiblities; vil.
 - (1) To issue licence in suitable and proper cases.
 - (2) To keep a watch on transportation of intoxicant substances items or things of doubtful noture.

- (3) To undertake publicity of prohibition law as a part of implementation of prohibition policy in the State of Gujarat.

Of these three, the function of publicity of prohibition has become rather of secondary nature or like a sub-ordinate function. In a concerned district, if we have only one post of publicity officer/assistant; how can he cope up with an intensive work throughout the whole district ? This is worth considering.

- It has also been observed that the tribal population who migrate from their tribal region to other district in search of work or some other occupation; to a big city or other non-tribal areas; usually do not consume alcohol at their respective place of migration. This is indeed a good thing. In short, we can say that they do not consume alcohol or tadi which they have been otherwise consume very freely at their native tribal place on social, religious or other festive occasions. Thus they do not attach the same significance and importance to Alcohol and Tadi at the new migration place.
- On one hand, we march towards success of prohibition with the help of several programmes to propagate prohibition. On the other hand, we find that use of alcohol and wine increase to great extent before a few days of municipal or state legislature or parliament elections. The candidates for election, the administration and the political parties all are responsible for this menace. This simply means that all the efforts made to make prohibitions great success by intensive drive for month, together have been washed away at a stroke when elections are nearer. Besides, instead of alcohol and other intoxicants, we have the uses of GUTKA to great extent. It has been observed that these GUTKAs are consumed widely and freely not only by adults but also by women and also by the school going children too. This is a matter to be condemned by all !

SUGGESTIONS :

- (1) There has been total prohibition in the State of Gujarat. Nevertheless, no full fledged documentary or a T.V. Serial focussing a subject of prohibition depicting various legislative measures taken and various enactments made their creative effects and also showing harms and hazards generated by alchoholism etc. Yet relayed/shown/produced till day. If such films/serials are produced and shown from Television, it can go a long way in giving success to prohibition. Both Government of India and the State Government have been making and relaying very effective films on the topics of family welfare or ~~Small~~ savings etc, and they have been used very intensively and widely. While the publicity unit is attached to the Department of Prohibition and exise, they cannot make an aggressive drive of propaganda and publicity for want of such films / TV serials; because they have not ever been produced by the Government. This need to be considered.
- (2) In both English and Hindi languages, we have the short-duration films/quickies available, depicting evil impacts of alchohole and othr intoxicinants, but these films cannot be effectively used to the extent possible, particularly in the rural areas, tribal areas, in the slums of urban areas or in the dwellings of urban labourers; because in these areas both English and Hindi language cannot be properly understood by masses. It is therefore necessary to produce such films in regional languages.
- (3) The law and act of prohibition are camparively very less effective. People therefore donot fear such laws and donot keep away from using alchohol and they violate law without fears. It is therefore necessary to see that law is enforced very strictly and without any delay.

It is seen that sometimes the court cases are not disposed of for a longer period, and therefore such proceedings also become without effect. In fact, there should be a separate court for such offenders. Strict, speedy and deterrent punishment only will be able to spread some fear among people and then only, there could be a drastic deduction in the number of drunkards.

- (4) Alcohol and wine are widely used during elections of Panchayat. State legislatures or even parliament. It is now high time that this may be considered as a kind of election procedure and should be banned. Even after putting a ban on use of alcohol/wine in the election, if one finds a misuse of such items, strict punitive steps should be taken on concerned individuals, political parties or candidates under some special law.
- (5) Any raw material used in manufacture of alcohol such as black/old jagary, Navsar etc. should be banned totally. Besides, a ban should be effected on entry of any illegal intoxicating substance or English wine etc. in the tribal areas.
- (6) Both religious and spiritual discourses have great impact on people and such impacts are found more effective tool. Therefore such media should be used to its maximum. Thus, wherever, such religious or spiritual activists are working in particular tribal areas, they should be motivated to propagate prohibition even by giving them some grants. But they should be exploited for the purpose of prohibition.
- (7) The subject of prohibition should be introduced indirectly. Such programmes need not be named as prohibition programmes. But the messages of prohibition should be effectively interwoven in an indirect manner in any programme such as drama, story or even a lecture/talk. Prohibition as a subject, per se, does not attract people therefore this subject should be treated rather indirectly.

- (8) If we want to make a prohibition policy of Government of Gujarat, a real success, it is necessary that the individuals, who, at present, are involved in the work of manufacture, sale, transport etc. should be provided with alternative source of income by the Government. This will ensure expected level of success in the prohibition policy of the Government.
- (9) The magazine titled "Kalyan Yatra" is wedded to the case of prohibition. If an arrangement is made that the subscription of this magazine "Kalyan Yatra" is paid by the project office, for all the schools and village panchayats of that region, its benefits can reach to masses.
- (10) The elocution competitions arranged for students in the schools and colleges on the topic of prohibition are indeed very much useful. Tomorrow belongs to these young students. There should be considerable increase in scope of intensity/frequency of these programmes.
- (11) A lot of alcohol, wine and other intoxicants pass through the state of Gujarat from neighbouring states. Sometimes, some of these items are seized by Gujarat Police. But, the quantity so seized is only a small quantity being seized as only a formality. This is a very serious matter, and this matter has taken a possession of mind of people. It will have a very bad impact on the society, the nation, the country and people at large. If what people believe is true, it should be curbed harshly. Any such illegal transportation should be stopped strictly and the act should be enforced severely. If the culprits are let loose by the legal or administrative loopholes, they will be more encouraged to break the law, and that is what is happening.