1,000—16 7 97.

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 613. 614.

DATED 23rd July 1897.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Kurnool—Hyderabad frontier.

Approving the Board's proposals for guarding the — and Sung. the proposition/statement of the frontier force required for prevention of smuggling of liquor from the Hyderabad State; and addressing the Resident at Hyderabad with regard to the neglect of the Rumbowa arrack only should be distilled in the dominions of His Highness the Nizam and the removal of the still from Nallamandagudam.

Letter to the Resident at Hyderabad

above subject.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Separate Revenue),

MADRAS.

Printed June 3rd.

Proceedings, No. 174, 6th May 1897.

MAY.

Submitting to Government proposals for guarding the Kistna-Hyderabad frontier.

ACCOD 17 JUN 97 MADRAS OFFICE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(SEPARATE REVENUE).

RESOLUTION—No. 174, dated 6th May 1897.

In paragraph 1 (1) of G.O., No. 162, Revenue, dated 11th April 1896, the Government accepted the Board's view that, as the scheme of closing liquor shops within 3 miles on either side of the Hyderabad frontier had to be abandoned, the smuggling of both arrack and toddy from the Nizam's territory should be arrested by maintaining an adequate preventive staff on the frontier. Provision has been made for guarding the borders of the Kurnool district and proposals with regard to those of Bellary are now before Government in connection with the introduction of the tree-tax system there. The Board now begs to submit proposals for the Kistna district.

2. The tracts in the Kistna district which border on the Hyderabad territory are portions of the Palnad, Sattenapalle, Nandigáma and Bezwada taluks, and the Tiruvur and Nuzvid divisions. There is however very little scope for smuggling into the first mentioned two taluks as the Kistna river intervenes between them and the Hyderabad State and is generally unfordable except during the hot season. The neighbourhood of the banks is covered more or less with scrub jungle and there are, moreover, very few arrack shops in the adjacent villages of the Hyderabad territory, most of which are so remote from the arrack-consuming British villages as to render illicit practices neither easy nor profitable. As regards toddy, the chances of smuggling are equally small as there are only five villages on this part of the Hyderabad frontier which contain palm trees and the produce is only sufficient for local consumption The local conditions of the Bezwada taluk and of the frontier of the Tiruvur division up to a place called Vavirala are also such as to make smuggling practically impossible, the country being reported to be an almost uninhabited plain with a very few scattered villages, covered with scrub jungle and containing very few palm trees. The Nuzvid frontier is inconsiderable and little or no smuggling takes place across it. This leaves only the frontier of the Nandigáma taluk and of the remainder of the Tiruvur division to be considered. The facilities for smuggling into these are however very great and call for effective preventive measures. Along this part of the border Hyderabad villages are fairly numerous and lie close to the British ones. Along the Nandigáma boundary arrack manufactured from jaggery is sold in these villages at cheap rates and along Tiruvur toddy arrack is similarly disposed of. The British villagers frequent these shops and also indulge extensively in petty smuggling. Smuggling toddy has hitherto not been a very profitable undertaking, but the introduction of the tree-tax system from the 1st October last is certain to result in its being extensively practised as the Nizam's villages contain a considerable number of trees. The illicit importation of toddy will consequently call for the attention of the preventive force in future as well as that of arrack.

3. Besides the above areas, which form an integral part of the Kistna district, the two zemindari tracts of Munagala and Lingagiri require attention. They are completely surrounded by the Nizam's territory, every adjoining village of which is reported to have at least one arrack and one toddy shop in it located in close proximity to the border line. The inhabitants of these zemindaries are large consumers, but their

supply is at present almost entirely obtained from the Nizam's shops. There are also some isolated areas belonging to the Nizam entirely surrounded by British territory—some at a distance from the frontier—within the Kistna district, which from their position afford abundant facilities for smuggling and which, as well as the zemindari tracts above referred to, require to be carefully watched in the interests of the abkári revenue.

4. The Assistant Commissioner, Masulipatam Sub-Division, who has devoted a commendable amount of trouble and attention to the consideration of this subject, makes the following suggestions for dealing with these evils:—

(i) that a 3-mile belt, within which the transport and possession of liquor without a license or permit shall be forbidden, be established along the Nandigáma and Tiruvur frontiers;

(ii) that similar belts be established round all isolated areas of Nizam's territory;

(iii) that the transport and possession of arrack and toddy without a license or permit be prohibited in the Munagala and Lingagiri zemindaries;

(iv) that a special frontier force be entertained in Nandigáma and Tiruvur under the supervision of two Sub-Inspectors;

(v) that a party be kept in Munagala and Lingagiri;

(vi) that horse allowance be granted to the two frontier Sub-Inspectors; and

(vii) that the number of orderlies attached to the Assistant Inspector, Bezwada Circle, be increased and that he should be entrusted with the charge of the frontier force.

5. The necessity for measures (i), (ii) and (iii) is apparent from the facts stated in paragraphs 2 and 3 *supra* and they are approved. The Deputy Commissioner, Central Division, would go further and suggests that the belt proposed should be extended along the entire Hyderabad frontier with the exception of the villages that lie in the Kistna gorge. The Board, however, is unwilling to place more restrictions on the transport and possession of liquor than can be shown to be absolutely necessary for the security of the revenue, and as the danger of smuggling into the Palnad, Sattenapalle and Bezwada taluks and the Nuzvid division is reported to be inconsiderable it does not consider it expedient to add to the length of the belt, at least at present. As regards its width, the Deputy Commissioner proposes to include all villages any portion of which lies within 2 miles of the frontier, as was done in Kurnool, and as this will give an easily ascertainable boundary of very nearly the same average width as that proposed by the Assistant Commissioner, the Board accepts this modification. The Deputy Commissioners' notification prescribing special restrictions on the transport and possession of toddy and arrack without licenses and permits in certain villages in the district will, therefore, be approved with the above alterations.

6. The present preventive establishment of the taluks in which danger to the revenue exists consists of two Sub-Inspectors with six orderlies each in the Nandigáma taluk and a similar force in the Tiruvur division. The Assistant Commissioner proposes that the strength of the Sub Inspector's orderlies should be reduced by half and that the six peons thus available in each of these areas should be attached to two newly proposed Sub-Inspectors who should be exclusively employed on the frontier. The Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the force proposed is insufficient as the ranges of the proposed Sub-Inspectors will be too long and suggests that the frontier be divided into four sections, two in Nandigama and two in Tiruvur, each of these being placed under a Sub-Inspector with an orderly of four peons, the strength of the orderlies of the interior Sub-Inspectors being at the same time reduced to four men in each range. The Board agrees with the Deputy Commissioner so far as dividing the dangerous portion of the frontier into four charges is concerned, but it considers that Petty officers are better fitted for patrol work than Sub-Inspectors and that the frontier parties should be placed under their charge. Five peons will be attached to each of these Petty officers, drawn in part from the interior Sub-Inspectors' orderlies, the

strength of which will be reduced to three men each. The Tiruvur parties will have somewhat short lengths of frontier to patrol, but there is an isolated piece of Hyderabad territory close by which will require their attention also.

7. As regards the Munagala and Lingagiri zemindaries, the Assistant Commissioner considers that the existing preventive establishment, which consists of a Sub-Inspector and eight peons, is not able to give adequate attention both to detection and to marking work, which is heavy, and accordingly proposes that these zemindaries may be placed under the supervision of one Sub-Inspector and three peons and a party of one Petty officer and five peons, the latter to be principally employed on detection duty. The Deputy Commissioner recommends instead the constitution of two Sub-Inspectors' ranges of one Sub-Inspector and four peons each. The abkári revenue derived from these zemindaries is very variable. In 1894–95 it was Rs. 6,624, in 1895–96 Rs. 13,634 were realized, while in 1896–97 only Rs. 3,052 were collected. The Board considers that these figures show that the employment of adequate establishment will repay its cost over and over again and thinks that the Deputy Commissioner's proposal is not in excess of requirements. It however considers that each Sub-Inspector should have six peons attached to him.

8. For the prevention of smuggling from the isolated patches of Nizam's territory inside the Kistna district referred to in paragraph 3 *supra*, no proposals have been made either by the Assistant Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner beyond the formation of a belt along the British frontier outside them. These villages are of irregular shape intermingled with British villages, and as they contain a large number of shops and stills, they may, unless vigilantly guarded, seriously affect the Abkári administration of the district. The Board is of opinion, therefore, that something more is required than the proposed external belt and that the preventive staff on their borders will probably require to be strengthened. The Assistant Commissioner will be requested to consider and report on this point at a very early date.

9. Proposals (vi) and (vii) do not commend themselves to the Board. The Assistant Commissioner has not shown that smuggling from Hyderabad territory takes place on so large a scale as to require any special arrangements for the supervision of the parties employed to check it, and the proposal to grant a horse allowance to the frontier Sub-Inspectors need not be discussed if the Board's recommendation to employ Petty officers on the work is approved.

10. The foregoing proposals will, the Board believes, provide for an effective check to the smuggling of liquor from the Hyderabad State, but they will not prevent the British villagers from crossing over the border and getting their drink at the Nizam's villages, a practice which causes more loss to the British exchequer than the regular smuggling of liquor. The regulations of the Nizam's Government prohibit the distillation of arrack from anything but the mohwa flower, except when it cannot be procured. It is found all along the frontier of the Kistna district, but the rule seems to be only partially enforced. It appears that mohwa arrack is not relished by the inhabitants of the British villages and the Board, therefore, agrees with the departmental officers in considering that if the Nizam's regulations were strictly enforced the benefit to the revenue would be very considerable. The attention of the local officers of the Nizam's Government should be drawn as opportunity offers to cases in which the regulations are infringed, and care should be taken to record information on the subject for use hereafter if necessary.

11. The Assistant Commissioner reports that the still in the Khammam or Khammamett taluk of the Hyderabad State, opposite to the Nandigáma taluk, which was formerly located at Nallamandagudem, 8 miles distant from Jaggayyapéta and approachable by only one route, has recently been removed by the renter to Reddigunta which is but 4 miles away and approachable by many paths and that there has consequently been a large falling off in the consumption of arrack in the Jaggayyapéta town and khandam. It appears that the renter got this change effected out of hostility to the Nandigáma shopkeepers, and the Board therefore begs to recommend that the matter may be brought to the notice of the Nizam's Government in view to the removal of the still to the old site or to some other place which is not objectionably close to the frontier.

12. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to report whether there is not a village belonging to the Hyderabad State close to Masulipatam itself and, if so, to consider what steps should be taken to prevent it from being a serious source of danger to the abkári revenue.

13. The financial effect of the foregoing proposals is a net increase of Rs. ~~140~~ 150 per mensem. The cost for the current year can be met from the provision in the budget.

14. Two proposition statements in duplicate are submitted for sanction.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary.

(True Copy.)

Assistant Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with enclosures, through the Accountant-General.
" Deputy Commissioner, Central Division.
" Assistant Commissioner, Masulipatam Sub-division, with the enclosures returned.
" Collector, Kistna district.

Ed. A. F. Eccleston.

C. No 5194

G.O. No. 613 of 23rd July 1897.

The Board's proposals are approved and the proprietors statements are sanctioned.

2. With reference to Para 100 (1) of the Board's Proc. the following letter will be despatched to the Resident at Hyderabad.

19.7.97

To

The Secy. of Revenue (Dept. Revenue) & Secy. 18.8.97
The Financial Secy. with Proprietors statements.

Note.

The Board of Revenue submit to proposals for the prevention of smuggling of both arrack and toddy from the Hyderabad frontier into the Kistna District.

The Board points out that the only tracts which afford facilities for smuggling are

(i) The Nandigama taluk

(ii) a portion of the Tiruvur Dt. +

(iii) Muragela + Singapur Zamindaris

The proposals approved by the Board are :-

(a) to establish a two mile belt

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Stokes K.C.I.E.

21/7/97

19/7/97

ling the Nandipura and Tammur divisions within which transport and possession of liquor without a license or permit shall be forbidden.

(ii) To prohibit the transport and possession of arrack and toddy without a license or permit in the Mercara and Singapur Divisions.

(iii) To strengthen the preventive parties in these limits at an increased cost of Rs 150 per mensem.

Submitted that these proposals may be approved.

The Board has negatived the proposals of the Asst Commr to grant horseallowance to the frontier Sub Inspectors and to place the frontier parties in charge of the Asst Inspectors Bey under a circle.

The Board has also negatived the proposal of the Dy Commr to place further restrictions on transport and possession of Toddy on the frontier (Para 5 of the B.P.).

Regarding isolated areas in the Nizams territory surrounded by British territory the Board has approved of the proposal of the Asst

Note

The Board has been authorized to issue the necessary notification vide G.O. No 327 dt 10.7.96 flagged A.

Assistant Commr to establish three mile limits in all such cases and has also called for a report as to strengthening the preventive staff in these areas.

The Board has also called for a report as to the steps to be taken in the case of attempted smuggling near Munsabdaram to prevent any damage to the revenue.

The proportion of S.I.S. in the Proposed staff is in accordance with the sanctioned scale.

Mg: 7.97

Circle (7/97)

Accepted 27/7/97 Sep. Rev. No 63

No 614 3b

To The Resident at Hyderabad

With reference to the marginally noted extract from a Prop of the Board of Revenue I am directed to request that the still now located at Reddipentas may be removed to its old site viz Nallamandapidem or to some other place which is not so ~~dangerously~~ close to the frontier to constitute a danger to the British ~~and the present site~~ Abkari Revenue.

*Para 10 & 11 of the Cover

draw attention to the important report of the Sub that mahua arrack and the ~~abolition~~ distilled in the Dominions of H.H. the Nizam and to the ~~sale~~ of H.H. may be removed to some distance, on opening, and that

21/7/97

The Draft was too curt.

11/7/97

20/7

W 21.7.97

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Read. } 1897. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 613, 23rd July 1897.

JULY.

Kistna-Hyderabad frontier.

Approving the Board's proposals for guarding the — and sanctioning the proposition statements for the frontier force required for preventing the smuggling of liquor from the Hyderabad State; and addressing the Resident at Hyderabad with regard to the neglect of the rule that mohwa arrack only should be distilled in the dominions of His Highness the Nizam and the removal of the still from Reddigunta to Nallamandagudem.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), No. 174, dated 6th May 1897:—

Resolution—No. 174, dated 6th May 1897.

In paragraph 1 (1) of G.O., No. 162, Revenue, dated 11th April 1896, the Government accepted the Board's view that, as the scheme of closing liquor shops within 3 miles on either side of the Hyderabad frontier had to be abandoned, the smuggling of both arrack and toddy from the Nizam's territory should be arrested by maintaining an adequate preventive staff on the frontier. Provision has been made for guarding the borders of the Kurnool district and proposals with regard to those of Bellary are now before Government in connection with the introduction of the tree-tax system there. The Board now begs to submit proposals for the Kistna district.

2. The tracts in the Kistna district which border on the Hyderabad territory are portions of the Palnad, Sattenapalle, Nandigáma and Bezwada taluks, and the Tiruvur and Nuzvid divisions. There is however very little scope for smuggling into the first mentioned two taluks as the Kistna river intervenes between them and the Hyderabad State and is generally unfordable except during the hot season. The neighbourhood of the banks is covered more or less with scrub jungle and there are, moreover, very few arrack shops in the adjacent villages of the Hyderabad territory, most of which are so remote from the arrack-consuming British villages as to render illicit practices neither easy nor profitable. As regards toddy, the chances of smuggling are equally small as there are only five villages on this part of the Hyderabad frontier which contain palm trees and the produce is only sufficient for local consumption. The local conditions of the Bezwada taluk and of the frontier of the Tiruvur division up to a place called Vavirala are also such as to make smuggling practically impossible, the country being reported to be an almost uninhabited plain with a very few scattered villages, covered with scrub jungle and containing very few palm trees. The Nuzvid frontier is inconsiderable and little or no smuggling takes place across it. This leaves only the frontier of the Nandigáma taluk and of the remainder of the Tiruvur division to be considered. The facilities for smuggling into these are however very great and call for effective preventive measures. Along this part of the border Hyderabad villages are fairly numerous and lie close to the British ones. Along the Nandigáma boundary arrack manufactured from jaggery is sold in these villages at cheap rates and along Tiruvur toddy arrack is similarly disposed of. The British villagers frequent these shops and also indulge extensively in petty smuggling. Smuggling toddy has hitherto not been a very profitable undertaking, but the introduction of the tree-tax system from the 1st October last is certain to result in its being extensively practised as the Nizam's villages contain a considerable number of trees. The illicit importation of toddy will consequently call for the attention of the preventive force in future as well as that of arrack.

3. Besides the above areas, which form an integral part of the Kistna district, the two zemindari tracts of Munagala and Lingagiri require attention. They are completely surrounded by the Nizam's territory, every adjoining village of which is reported to have at least one arrack and one toddy shop in it located in close proximity to the border line. The inhabitants of these zemindaries are large consumers, but their

supply is at present almost entirely obtained from the Nizam's shops. There are also some isolated areas belonging to the Nizam entirely surrounded by British territory—some at a distance from the frontier—within the Kistna district, which from their position afford abundant facilities for smuggling and which, as well as the zemindari tracts above referred to, require to be carefully watched in the interests of the abkári revenue.

4. The Assistant Commissioner, Masulipatam Sub-Division, who has devoted a commendable amount of trouble and attention to the consideration of this subject, makes the following suggestions for dealing with these evils:—

(i) that a 3-mile belt, within which the transport and possession of liquor without a license or permit shall be forbidden, be established along the Nandigáma and Tiruvur frontiers;

(ii) that similar belts be established round all isolated areas of Nizam's territory;

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(iv) that a special frontier force be entertained in Nandigáma and Tiruvur under the supervision of two Sub-Inspectors;

(v) that a party be kept in Munagala and Lingagiri;

(vi) that horse allowance be granted to the two frontier Sub-Inspectors; and

(vii) that the number of orderlies attached to the Assistant Inspector, Bezwada Circle, be increased and that he should be entrusted with the charge of the frontier force.

5. The necessity for measures (i), (ii) and (iii) is apparent from the facts stated in paragraphs 2 and 3 *supra* and they are approved. The Deputy Commissioner, Central Division, would go further and suggests that the belt proposed should be extended along the entire Hyderabad frontier with the exception of the villages that lie in the Kistna gorge. The Board, however, is unwilling to place more restrictions on the transport and possession of liquor than can be shown to be absolutely necessary for the security of the revenue, and as the danger of smuggling into the Palnad, Sattenapalle and Bezwada taluks and the Nuzvid division is reported to be inconsiderable it does not consider it expedient to add to the length of the belt, at least at present. As regards its width, the Deputy Commissioner proposes to include all villages any portion of which lies, within 2 miles of the frontier, as was done in Kurnool, and as this will give an easily ascertainable boundary of very nearly the same average width as that proposed by the Assistant Commissioner, the Board accepts this modification. The Deputy Commissioners' notification prescribing specia restrictions on the transport and possession of toddy and arrack without licenses and permits in certain villages in the district will, therefore, be approved with the above alterations.

6. The present preventive establishment of the taluks in which danger to the revenue exists consists of two Sub-Inspectors with six orderlies each in the Nandigáma taluk and a similar force in the Tiruvur division. The Assistant Commissioner proposes that the strength of the Sub-Inspector's orderlies should be reduced by half and that the six peons thus available in each of these areas should be attached to two newly proposed Sub-Inspectors who should be exclusively employed on the frontier. The Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the force proposed is insufficient as the ranges of the proposed Sub-Inspectors will be too long and suggests that the frontier be divided into four sections, two in Nandigama and two in Tiruvur, each of these being placed under a Sub-Inspector with an orderly of four peons, the strength of the orderlies of the interior Sub-Inspectors being at the same time reduced to four men in each range. The Board agrees with the Deputy Commissioner so far as dividing the dangerous portion of the frontier into four charges is concerned, but it considers that Petty officers are better fitted for patrol work than Sub-Inspectors and that the frontier parties should be placed under their charge. Five peons will be attached to each of these Petty officers, drawn in part from the interior Sub-Inspectors' orderlies, the

strength of which will be reduced to three men each. The Tiruvur parties will have somewhat short lengths of frontier to patrol, but there is an isolated piece of Hyderabad territory close by which will require their attention also.

7. As regards the Munagala and Lingagiri zemindaries, the Assistant Commissioner considers that the existing preventive establishment, which consists of a Sub-Inspector and eight peons, is not able to give adequate attention both to detection and to marking work, which is heavy, and accordingly proposes that these zemindaries may be placed under the supervision of one Sub-Inspector and three peons and a party of one Petty officer and five peons, the latter to be principally employed on detection duty. The Deputy Commissioner recommends instead the constitution of two Sub-Inspectors' ranges of one Sub-Inspector and four peons each. The abkári revenue derived from these zemindaries is very variable. In 1894–95 it was Rs. 6,624, in 1895–96 Rs. 13,634 were realized, while in 1896–97 only Rs. 3,052 were collected. The Board considers that these figures show that the employment of adequate establishment will repay its cost over and over again and thinks that the Deputy Commissioner's proposal is not in excess of requirements. It however considers that each Sub-Inspector should have six peons attached to him.

8. For the prevention of smuggling from the isolated patches of Nizam's territory inside the Kistna district referred to in paragraph 3 *supra*, no proposals have been made either by the Assistant Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner beyond the formation of a belt along the British frontier outside them. These villages are of irregular shape intermingled with British villages, and as they contain a large number of shops and stills, they may, unless vigilantly guarded, seriously affect the Abkári administration of the district. The Board is of opinion, therefore, that something more is required than the proposed external belt and that the preventive staff on their borders will probably require to be strengthened. The Assistant Commissioner will be requested to consider and report on this point at a very early date.

9. Proposals (vi) and (vii) do not commend themselves to the Board. The Assistant Commissioner has not shown that smuggling from Hyderabad territory takes place on so large a scale as to require any special arrangements for the supervision of the parties employed to check it, and the proposal to grant a horse allowance to the frontier Sub-Inspectors need not be discussed if the Board's recommendation to employ Petty officers on the work is approved.

10. The foregoing proposals will, the Board believes, provide for an effective check to the smuggling of liquor from the Hyderabad State, but they will not prevent the British villagers from crossing over the border and getting their drink at the Nizam's villages, a practice which causes more loss to the British exchequer than the regular smuggling of liquor. The regulations of the Nizam's Government prohibit the distillation of arrack from anything but the mohwa flower, except when it cannot be procured. It is found all along the frontier of the Kistna district, but the rule seems to be only partially enforced. It appears that mohwa arrack is not relished by the inhabitants of the British villages and the Board, therefore, agrees with the departmental officers in considering that if the Nizam's regulations were strictly enforced the benefit to the revenue would be very considerable. The attention of the local officers of the Nizam's Government should be drawn as opportunity offers to cases in which the regulations are infringed, and care should be taken to record information on the subject for use hereafter if necessary.

11. The Assistant Commissioner reports that the still in the Khammam or Khammamett taluk of the Hyderabad State, opposite to the Nandigáma taluk, which was formerly located at Nallamandagudem, 8 miles distant from Jaggayyapéta and approachable by only one route, has recently been removed by the renter to Reddigunta which is but 4 miles away and approachable by many paths and that there has consequently been a large falling off in the consumption of arrack in the Jaggayyapéta town and khandam. It appears that the renter got this change effected out of hostility to the Nandigáma shopkeepers, and the Board therefore begs to recommend that the matter may be brought to the notice of the Nizam's Government in view to the removal of the still to the old site or to some other place which is not objectionably close to the frontier.

12. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to report whether there is not a village belonging to the Hyderabad State close to Masulipatam itself and, if so, to consider what steps should be taken to prevent it from being a serious source of danger to the abkári revenue.

13. The financial effect of the foregoing proposals is a net increase of Rs. 150 per mensem. The cost for the current year can be met from the provision in the budget.

14. Two proposition statements in duplicate are submitted for sanction.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with enclosures, through the Accountant-General.
" Deputy Commissioner, Central Division.
" Assistant Commissioner, Masulipatam Sub-division,
with the enclosures returned.
" Collector, Kistna district.

Order—No. 613, Revenue, dated 23rd July 1897.

Separate Revenue No. 62.

The Board's proposals are approved and the proposition statements are sanctioned.

2. With reference to paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Board's Proceedings the following letter will be despatched to the Resident at Hyderabad.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
" the Financial Department, with proposition statements.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

40 Copies.

1897.

RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

From *The Government of Fort St. George.*

Recd.	} 1897.	*Enclosures*	
Regd.		*Share copies*	

Letter No. 614, 23rd July 1897.

JULY.

DRAWING the attention of the Resident at Hyderabad to the reported neglect of the rule that mohwa arrack only should be distilled in the dominions of His Highness the Nizam, and requesting him that the Government of His Highness may be moved to issue instructions, on opportunity offering, for removing the still now located at Reddigunta to Nallamandagudem.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. G. STOKES, I.C.S.,
Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras,

To

The RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD,

Ootacamund, 23*rd July* 1897.

Sir,

With reference to the marginally-noted extract from a Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, I am directed to draw attention to the reported neglect of the rule that mohwa arrack only should be distilled in the dominions of His Highness the Nizam and to request that the Government of His Highness may be moved to issue instructions, on opportunity offering, that the still now located at Reddigunta may be removed to its old site, viz., Nallamandagudem or to some other place which is not so close to the frontier as to constitute a danger to the British Abkári Revenue.

Separate Revenue No. 63.

Paragraphs 10 and 11 of Board's Proceedings, No. 174, dated 6th May 1897, read in G.O., No. 613, dated 23rd July 1897.

10. The foregoing proposals will, the Board believes, provide for an effective check to the smuggling of liquor from the Hyderabad State, but they will not prevent the British villagers from crossing over the border and getting their drink at the Nizam's villages, a practice which causes more loss to the British exchequer than the regular smuggling of liquor. The regulations of the Nizam's Government prohibit the distillation of arrack from anything but the mohwa flower, except when it cannot be procured. It is found all along the frontier of the Kistna district, but the rule seems to be only partially enforced. It appears that mohwa arrack is not relished by the inhabitants of the British villages and the Board, therefore, agrees with the departmental officers in considering that if the Nizam's regulations were strictly enforced the benefit to the revenue would be very considerable. The attention of the local officers of the Nizam's Government should be drawn as opportunity offers to cases in which the regulations are infringed, and care should be taken to record information on the subject for use hereafter if necessary.

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I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

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