

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.7/286/Add.12
30 April 1956

Original: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Eleventh session

Item 9 of the agenda

A PROGRAMME OF STUDIES ON THE CANNABIS
PLANT AND ITS PRODUCTS

Survey of the Situation in India

Introductory Note

This survey of the cannabis situation in India is one of the series of country surveys which are being compiled by the Secretariat, with the co-operation of the Government concerned, in pursuance of the programme of studies on the cannabis plant and its products adopted by the Commission at its eighth session.

This decision was embodied in paragraph 183 of the Commission's report (E/2423 . E/CN.7/262) of which the Economic and Social Council took note in resolution 505 A (XVI) of 28 July 1953.

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A PROGRAMME OF STUDIES ON THE CANNABIS

PLANT⁽¹⁾ AND ITS PRODUCTS

Survey of the Situation in India

(For a list of the sources consulted by the Secretariat and referred to throughout the text, in the form 1, paragraph see page 57).

- (1) The terminology used for this survey differs from that previously employed in international treaties and by the Secretariat. The old and new terminologies are given below:

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Former Terminology</u>	<u>Present Terminology</u>
(a) the plant <u>Cannabis sativa</u> , L.	Indian hemp plant	<u>Cannabis sativa</u> , L. or cannabis plant
(b) the dried flowering or fruiting tops of the plant <u>Cannabis sativa</u> , L. from which the resin has not been extracted (in certain instances, especially as regards the illicit traffic, this term has been extended to include other parts of the plant <u>Cannabis sativa</u> , L., e.g. the tender leaves, and upper stems, which may have been mixed with the tops);	Indian hemp	Cannabis
(c) the resin of the plant <u>Cannabis sativa</u> , L.	Resin of the Indian hemp plant; Indian hemp resin	Cannabis resin
(d) Extract and tincture made from the dried flowering or fruiting tops of the plant <u>Cannabis sativa</u> , L.	Galenical preparations of Indian hemp	Cannabis extract; (extract and tincture) Cannabis tincture

This terminology was approved by the Commission on 22 April 1954, although it reserved the right to make further changes during its consideration of the draft Single Convention.

A. THE CANNABIS PLANT: ITS CULTIVATION AND WILD GROWTH⁽²⁾

I. Agricultural Conditions: Though the cannabis plant grows wild in many parts of India, cultivated plants produce better hemp fibre and cannabis. For a good growth of cannabis plants a rich soil as well as elaborate methods of cultivation are required.

In Manipur, soon after harvesting of the crop which usually takes place after the first snowfall on the surrounding hills some time in December/January, the cultivators start preparing the land. They do not use ploughs for preparing the fields but instead dig the land with the help of picks and axes and then sow the seeds from the current year's harvest. This commences at the end of February and continues throughout March. The apparent reason why they do not plough the land but dig it and thus prepare for the seedlings is that the area required is very small and the licensing is done on the basis of the number of plants.

The seeds start sprouting within three to six weeks and the plants are allowed to grow in the nursery while digging and harrowing continue in the land to which the seedlings are ultimately to be transplanted till the soil has been completely pulverised. The seedlings are ready by June/July, and they are then transplanted. After the plants are transplanted, no manure except the earth dug from the courtyard and removed from the walls of the house is added for their nourishment. The plants then start growing and reach as high as 10 to 12 feet.

In Manipur the cultivators do not get a large number of staminate plants as they select the seeds very carefully in the initial stages.

II. Licit Cultivation:

(a) Areas where cultivation of the Cannabis plant is lawful:

The cannabis plant is cultivated under license in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore

(2) Cannabis is known locally as ganja and bhang; cannabis resin as charas. Other names for these substances are Sidhi, Vijay, Gardha, Booti, Sulpha, Soota, Hathoo and Sukha. In this survey the terms "cannabis" and "cannabis resin" have often been used in place of the local names. (18).

and Manipur for the production of cannabis (ganja and bhang). In Uttar Pradesh, the cannabis plant is cultivated in the districts of Almora, Garhwal and Nainital (excluding the Terai and Bhabar) for the production of fibre and of seed for fibre and cannabis producers. There is, however, no official control over such cultivation, since these districts have been exempted from the relevant provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Excise Act. In 1947 and 1948, 110.5 and 110 hectares of land in these districts were cultivated for the purpose of producing hemp fibre.

Licensed cultivation is permitted, but in practice licences are not granted in the States of Assam, Bombay, Jammu and Kashmir, (3) Pepsu (Patiala and East Punjab States Union), Himachal Pradesh, and Tripura.

Cultivation is prohibited in the States of Madras, Uttar Pradesh (except as indicated above), Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch, Vindhya Pradesh and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

In the State of the Punjab, cultivation is unrestricted in the districts of Ambala, Simla, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Kangra and Gurdaspur. In the Kulu sub-division and Banjar sub-tehsil in Kangra District, the plant is cultivated for fibre and seeds. Elsewhere, cultivation is prohibited except at certain religious institutions. The plant is, however, not cultivated for the purposes of producing ganja. (1, 2, Chapter IX, 5-7, Chapter IX, 18).

- (b) Location and Extent of the Areas Cultivated: The areas cultivated were as follows:

(1) Areas cultivated for production of Ganja and Bhang

-
- (3) The question of the future status of Jammu and Kashmir is on the agenda of the Security Council of the United Nations under the title "India-Pakistan question".

The plant grows wild on the banks of the river Jhelum and other mountain streams, and the fibre and seed of these plants are harvested. (18).

AREAS IN INDIA SOWN WITH HEMPSEED FOR PRODUCTION OF
GANJA AND BHANG AND THE NUMBER OF CULTIVATORS,
1950 - 1954

Figures in Hectares
N.I. = No information

State	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	Area	Number of Cultivators	Area	Number of Cultivators	Area	Number of Cultivators	Area	Number of Cultivators	Area	Number of Cultivators
1.Bihar	34.1	4	34.1	6	27.7	5	30.0	4	20	3
2.Madhya Pradesh	28.3	78	40.5	99	24.3	62	-	-	-	-
3.Orissa	12.5	3	23.5	8	32.4	6	38.0	6	6.0	1
4.Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	6(a)	-	6(a)	-	6(a)	-	6(a)
6.West Bengal	45.9	1	45.9	1	42.1	1	42.0	1	60	2
7.Hyderabad	29.1	32	15.4	8	26.7	27	-	-	9	9
8.Madhya Bharat	72.0	158	93.9	188	130.6	196	71.0	95	71	84
9.Mysore	12.1	2	4.0	1	18.2	6	8.0	4	16	8
10.Manipur	N.I.	-	N.I.	-	48.6	390	41.0	166	2	10
11.Rajasthan	2.5	6	1.9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	236.5	294	259.2	318	350.6	699	230.0	282	184	123

(Reference: 18)

(a) Licensed contractors (producing cannabis from wild-growing plants)

It may be noticed by comparing the total area licensed to the number of licensees that the average area of the farms varies from one producing region to another. Cultivation is concentrated in the central and eastern parts of the country.

(2) Areas cultivated for production of hemp fibre and hempseed

AREAS IN INDIA SOWN WITH HEMPSEED FOR PRODUCTION OF
FIBRE OR SEED
1950 - 1954

Figures in hectares; figures in
parentheses indicate areas sown
for seed production only

<u>State</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Punjab	88.6(7.9)	99.6(8.7)	101.2(8.7)	105.2(8.7)	93.5(8.2)
Uttar Pradesh	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.
Jammu and Kashmir	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.

(Reference: 18)

(c) Nature of Plants Cultivated: It may be mentioned that according to the information so far collected, it appears that cannabis plants from which fibre is extracted are not of the same variety as those from which ganja and bhang are produced. However, the Government of India is collecting further information on this point.

III. Illicit Cultivation: There is no extensive or systematic illicit cultivation of the cannabis plant in India. Plants have been found growing in admixture with food crops such as rice or in the backyards of houses. (1, 2, 3, Chapters V and IX).

IV. Wild Growth:

(a) Extent and Location of Wild Growth: The cannabis plant grows wild in the following States: Assam, Bihar, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. The States where there is no wild growth include Bombay, Kutch, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Saurashtra, Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi, Andhra, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The

plant grows wild in such widely scattered areas that it has never been possible to arrive at any reliable estimate of the total area.

(2, 5, 7, Chapter IX).

Wild growth would thus appear to be less prevalent in the western and southern parts of the country. It is most luxuriant along the southern slopes of the Himalayas and along the eastern border of Assam up to a height of about 10,000 feet above sea-level (4). (15, p.4)

- (b) Utilization of Wild Plants: Utilization of wild cannabis plants is generally prohibited except in the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. In these States their utilization for the production of cannabis is authorized under certain circumstances (see Part C below). (7, Chapter IX)

B. THE PRODUCTION OF HEMP FIBRE AND HEMPSEED FROM THE CANNABIS PLANT

- I. Production of Hemp Fibre: As indicated in Part A, Section II, above, the cannabis plant is cultivated in three States for production of fibre, i.e. Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, especially the districts of Almora, Garhwal and Nainital (except for Tarai and Bhabhar), and Jammu and Kashmir. These plants were not used simultaneously for the production of drugs. The fibre was used in the manufacture of rope and gunny sacks (5). (1, 2, Chapter IX, 18) Production figures were as follows:

PRODUCTION OF HEMP FIBRE IN INDIA,

1947 - 1954

Figures in metric tons

N.I. = No information

State	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Uttar Pradesh	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.
Jammu and Kashmir	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.
Punjab	72.6	69.5	75.6	73.6	82.6	82.2	82.1	74.2

(Reference: 18)

- (4) The Government of India has reported that measures to tackle the problem of wild growth are being considered. (18)
- (5) India relies chiefly on other long vegetable fibres, e.g. jute, bimlijute (*Hibiscus cannabinus*) and sunn hemp. For details, see Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics, Vol. VII, 1953, Part I, pp. 105-106.

II. Production of Hempseed: In the Punjab and in the same districts of Uttar Pradesh where small quantities of hemp fibre are produced, the cannabis plant is cultivated for the production of hempseed which is used for fibre production and supplied to other States where the plant is grown for the purpose of producing cannabis (ganja). There is no production of hempseed for the purpose of obtaining hempseed oil or cattle feed. (7, Chapter IX, 18).

C. THE LEGAL PRODUCTION OF CANNABIS, CANNABIS RESIN AND PREPARATIONS
CONTAINING THEM AND THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THEY ARE USED

I. The Legal Situation: The production of cannabis in the form of ganja and bhang is lawful in the same States as cultivation of the cannabis plant (see Section A, II a. above for the list). The production and consumption of cannabis resin (charas) is totally prohibited in all the States in India. (7, Chapter IX, 18).

II. Production of Cannabis: The following table gives the quantities of cannabis produced in each State during the years 1947-1954 in so far as these data are available:

PRODUCTION OF CANNABIS IN INDIA - 1947 to 1954

N.I. = No information
Figures in kilogrammes

State		1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
1. Bihar	Bhang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ganja	14,516	13,749	15,405	16,833	24,335	21,532	19,126	16,448
2. Madhya Pradesh	Bhang	-	-	3,198	-	-	-	-	-
	Ganja	61,045	N.I.	16,600	26,538	54,737 ^(a)	50,236 ^(a)	-	-
3. Orissa	Bhang	4,423)	1,091	813)	4,506	3,235	1,146	1,146	-
	Ganja	-)	343	-)	3,536	5,151	6,067	6,067	5,683
4. Punjab	Bhang	755	1,017	184,900	131,329	139,031	176,510	228,387	156,867
	Ganja	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Uttar Pradesh	Bhang	N.I.	224,122	224,971	212,289	250,207	187,520	252,729	192,820
	Ganja	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. West Bengal	Bhang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ganja	-	-	1,168	3,369	12,576	18,437	14,657	11,813
7. Hyderabad	Bhang	187	187	298	224	N.I.	1,176	-	279
	Ganja	17,393	5,785	12,384	13,161	N.I.	22,035	-	6,318
3. Madhya Bharat	Bhang	14,892	18,951	29,752	16,357	17,035	22,984	25,889	11,674
	Ganja	29,180	17,860	22,645	10,881	16,106	33,592	37,376 ^(a)	17,732
9. Mysore	Bhang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ganja	11,886	N.I.	4,401	7,497	3,028	9,829	11,027	N.I.
0. Manipur	Bhang	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	-	-	-
	Ganja	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	1,120	1,306	373
1. Rajasthan	Bhang	N.I.	N.I.	1,194	429	99	-	Prohibited	-
	Ganja	N.I.	N.I.	2,053	126	-	-	Prohibited	-
2. Saurashtra	Bhang	N.I.	N.I.	-	N.I.	N.I.	-	Prohibited	-
	Ganja	N.I.	N.I.	26,056	N.I.	N.I.	-	Prohibited	-
3. Bombay	Bhang	N.I.	-	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	-	-	-
	Ganja	11,757	100,327	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	-	Prohibited	-
Total	Bhang	20,257	245,368	445,126	365,134	409,607	389,336	508,151	361,640
	Ganja	145,777	138,064	100,712	81,941	115,933	162,848	89,559	58,367

(a) Uncleaned Ganja

Most of the cannabis produced in India is harvested by licenced contractors from wild plants growing in the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. There were six contractors in Uttar Pradesh in 1953 and eight in the Punjab in 1950.

(5, 7, Chapter IX)

III. Methods of Production:

- (a) Bhang: Bhang consists of the specially dried leaves and flowering shoots of both female and male plants, wild or cultivated. The plants are collected, and bhang is prepared by drying them and then by flailing them against a block of wood in order to obtain the leaves. Sometimes the refuse that collects on the treading floor during the production of ganja is also used as bhang.

The narcotic principle in cannabis develops only when the plant matures, (6) reaching its maximum about the time of flowering, and then it begins to disappear when the leaves and the flowers turn yellow. The manufacture of good bhang requires that the leaves should be separated when they are just mature and when there are no signs of decay or withering. The usual time for gathering leaves varies in different localities, but it is done generally during the months of May and June in the plains and during July and early August in the hills.

- (b) Ganja: Ganja consists of the dried flowering tops of the cultivated cannabis plant which become coated with a resinous exudation, chiefly from the glandular hairs, in consequence of being deprived of the opportunity of setting seeds. (7) To secure these results, the male plants are removed from the field at an early date. As the female plants begin to secrete the resin, all the large leaves on the stems and branches are also removed. The smaller leaves and the brackets of inflorescence become agglutinated into a resinous mass called "ganja". Fresh ganja has a rusty green colour with a characteristic odour. The colour and the smell are considered to be features of merit but as a rule ganja which has the smallest admixture of leaf is regarded as the best. The plants thus collected require further treatment to form the ganja of commerce sold by the excise vendors. In Bengal the entire plant is cut.

(6) For a different point of view, see document E/CN.7/W.37, p. 5.

(7) See ibidem; also Bouquet, R.J., "Cannabis" in Bulletin on Narcotics, II, No. 4, pp. 21-22.

In some places, the larger tops at the centre are collected and treated separately as "first sort"; the central tops of the side branches form "second sort"; and the remaining smaller tops are "third sort" or chur ganja. For purposes of description, ganja may conveniently be divided into two main varieties, viz., "flat" ganja and "round" ganja.

- (1) Flat ganja is produced in the following manner: The plants are cut about six inches from the ground and exposed to the rays of the sun for a few hours. The portions of the stem which do not bear flowering tops are then cut off and those bearing flowering tops are laid out on the grass and left overnight to absorb the dew. The following morning the plants are sorted in bundles and arranged on a mat in the form of a circle with the tops towards the centre and overlapping one another. Treading and kneading are then commenced. While holding the plant tight with the left foot, the labourers press down and trample the flowering tops with the right foot. This process is continued till the cannabis resin is pressed firmly among the flowers in the desired form. Fresh bundles are placed over those which have been already pressed and the treading process is repeated. This goes on until the ring rises to about one foot in height; the whole mass is then pressed further by the weight of two men who sit on it for about thirty minutes. The flowering twigs are then removed from the stalks and beaten so as to shake off any redundant leaves or fruits which may remain. These are then re-arranged in a fresh circle so that the twigs from the top are brought down to the bottom, and the whole process is repeated. On the following day, the whole series of operations is repeated again and again till the resin and flowers firmly consolidate together into a flat mass near the apex of the twigs. The twigs, thus treated, constitute flat ganja and are stored with their tips pointing inwards and the stems outwards in order that they may lose all moisture.
- (2) Round ganja - The process of producing round ganja is somewhat different. After removing the useless twigs and leaves, the flowering tops are placed on the ground in a straight line below a bamboo pole which is fixed horizontally in such a way that the treaders can rest their arms and support themselves while treading or trampling. The plant is rolled so that the resinous material collects near the apex to form a thin

sausage-like mass. The rolling is repeated several times; then each twig is picked up and trimmed separately. When the resin gets looser, it is moulded into the desired form.

- (3) Chur or Rora ganja - There is also a type of ganja known as chur or rora ganja, which is prepared as follows: a specimen of perfectly dry, flat or round ganja is boiled in such a manner that the homogeneous mass is broken up into loose fragments of resinous matter. These fragments, though prepared from a sticky mass, are usually discrete and do not adhere to one another. This preparation resembles charas more closely than ganja. It is believed to be more powerful than round ganja. (15, pp.9-10).

- (4) In addition, a few States manufacture ganja in a slightly different way. In Bihar, the round ganja is made by pressing the twigs roundwise with the palms of both hands. In Hyderabad and Mysore, the plants are cut bodily and tied in small bundles which are transported to the manufacturing yard. Here the spikes are stripped off the stems with a few of the leaves and the stems are thrown away. The leaves and clusters are then spread on the ground in a thin layer and exposed to sunlight for about two hours. This layer is again turned over and left to gather the solar heat for more than two hours, after which it is manipulated well by hand and winnowed so as to separate the seeds and residue powder bhang from the clusters. The flowering clusters which are so cleaned are good ganja which is then ready for manufacturing cakes. The produce is placed in iron moulds and compressed by means of pressing machines to form flat cakes and left to dry out in a shady place for about 36 hours.

In Madhya Bharat, over and above treading under foot, the ganja is weighted with heavy stones with the object of making the buds compact and getting rid of useless leaves. When the ganja is considered ready for storage, it is freed from extraneous matter like seed and dust and stored in a shed in a well-pressed heap, covered with cloth and heavily weighted.

- IV. Purposes for which Cannabis is Produced: Cannabis is used for the manufacture of medicines and is exported to other countries; it is also consumed directly (see Parts E, F and G, for further details). (1-7, Chapter IX; 8-11, 13).

D. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN THE CANNABIS PLANT AND ITS RESINOUS PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS

I. Exports: The following quantities of cannabis were exported during the years 1947-1953: 1947, 488 kg; 1948, 500 kg; 1949, 1,101 kg; 1950, 571 kg;⁽⁸⁾ 1951, 199 kg to Belgium; 1952, 301 kg to Belgium; 1953, 508 kg to Belgium; 1954, 508 kg to the Federal Republic of Germany, (8-14; 18). Cannabis is neither imported nor exported from India for purposes of non-medical consumption. A very small quantity is, however, sent to Sikkim in the form of ganja and bhang. (18)

II. Imports: The following quantities of cannabis, cannabis extract and tincture and preparations containing them were imported during the years 1947-1954: 1947, 2 kg; 1948, 3,237 kg; 1949, 428 kg; 1950, none⁽⁸⁾; 1951, none; 1952, none; 1953, none; 1954, none; (8-14;18)

E. THE MANUFACTURE OF CANNABIS EXTRACT AND TINCTURE AND OF PREPARATIONS CONTAINING THEM; THE EXTENT OF THEIR USE; AND THEIR ROLE IN PRESENT-DAY MEDICINE

I. The manufacture of Cannabis Extract and Tincture and of Preparations Containing Them:

The manufacture of medicinal hemp (cannabis extract and tincture) is prohibited except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a licence granted by the State Government concerned under Rule 6 of the Central Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1934. In 1955 there were 48 firms in India manufacturing one or more of the foregoing substances.

The location of these firms was as follows:

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF FIRMS IN INDIA MANUFACTURING
CANNABIS DRUGS OR PREPARATIONS IN 1955, BY STATE

<u>State</u>	<u>Number of firms</u>
1. Bihar	2
2. West Bengal	9
3. Uttar Pradesh	17
4. Pepsu	2
5. Andhra	1
6. Bhopal	2
7. Madhya Pradesh	-
8. Hyderabad	3
9. Madhya Bharat	1
10. Mysore	1
11. Saurashtra	6
12. Bombay	1
13. Punjab	3
Total	48

The figures in respect of manufacture of cannabis extract and tincture and of preparations containing them, furnished by the States, are incomplete and inaccurate. In the circumstances, the quantities manufactured cannot be indicated.

II. The Consumption of Cannabis Extract and Tincture and of Preparations Containing Them:

The following table indicates the quantities of cannabis⁽⁹⁾

(9) Paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Note to Table XII (14a) reads in part as follows:

"5. The scope of the information requested under the convention /i.e. the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925/ varies from substance to substance:

.....

"Cannabis. As far as cannabis, its resin and preparations are concerned only the imports, exports and confiscations effected on account of illicit exports and imports are to be reported to the Board /i.e. the Permanent Central Opium Board/. The statistics relating to the galenical preparations of cannabis are more complete but do not include manufacture. Thus it is not possible to strike a balance. The figures ... /relating to consumption and stocks/ refer only to galenical preparations."

kept in stock and consumed for medical purposes:

CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS OF CANNABIS EXTRACT AND OTHER MEDICAL
PREPARATIONS CONTAINING IT, 1947 - 1953

N.I. = No information

Year	Jan. 1-Stock	Government Requirements	Consumption	Stock 31 Dec.	Reference
1947 ^(a)	676 ^(b)	-	88	418	<u>8</u> , p.33
1948	419	(c)	55 ^(c)	236 ^(c)	<u>9</u> , p.17
1949	293	(c)	(c)	(c)	<u>10</u> , p.17
1950	(c)	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	<u>11</u> , p.15
1951	267	-	16 ^(d)	236	<u>12</u> , p.17
1952	288	-	341	783	<u>13</u> , p.19
1953	783	-	388	701	<u>14</u> , p.21
1954	701	-	357	918	<u>18</u> .

(a) The statistics for 1947 refer to the Dominion of India and the Indian States; for the latter they are incomplete.

(b) Including 157 kilogrammes confiscated in the illicit traffic and released for licit use.

(c) Provisional.

(d) Incomplete.

Consumption takes place when cannabis drugs pass from the hand of licensed wholesale dealers to hospitals and retailers and also when the drugs are used for the compounding of preparations, whether for domestic consumption or for exports for which export authorizations are not required.

III. The Role of Cannabis in Present-Day Medicine:

(a) Internal Use:

1. In Hindu Medicine: Traditionally it was recommended as an antiphlegmatic, a remedy for catarrh accompanied by diarrhoea and for fever arising from an excess of bile or phlegm. It has also been credited with relieving flatulence, inducing costiveness (constipation), sharpening memory and exciting appetite. (15, p.23).

Ganja and Bhang are also used in the manufacture of Modak (an indigenous medicine) by the Physicians under Ayrvedic formulae. The popular varieties are 'Kameshwar', 'Satabari' and 'Madananandi'.

2. In Western Medicine: Cannabis was used for its analgesic and sleep-inducing properties for asthma, neuralgia, neuritis, migraine, sciatica, myodynia (muscular pains), gastrodynia (stomach pain), enteralgia (intestinal pain), tinnitus⁽¹⁰⁾, dysmenorrhoea (painful menstruation), muscular and joint pains etc. It was also used to relieve the lightning pains of tabes (progressive emaciation), formication, numbness, paraesthesia⁽¹¹⁾, convulsions, etc. On account of its diuretic and sedative properties a decoction of hemp leaves has also been used in cystitis (inflammation of the bladder) and urethritis (inflammation of the urethra). (15, p.24)
3. As a Household Remedy: Cannabis drugs are popularly used as household remedies for many minor ailments. A mild beverage made from bhang leaves is believed to sharpen appetite and help digestion. Religious mendicants who roam about from place to place often carry bhang with them and use it for all sorts of gastro-intestinal and rheumatic troubles from which they frequently suffer on account of exposure to inclement weather. It is also widely used for its soothing effects by those who must undergo severe physical or mental strain. Cannabis is commonly supposed to possess prophylactic value against malaria and is smoked or consumed in liquid form in malarious regions. Bhang beverages form one of the popular household remedies for gonorrhoea and dysuria⁽¹²⁾. On account of their mild diuretic and sedative properties these drinks probably give a certain amount of symptomatic relief. Likewise, the use of bhang in dysmenorrhoea, asthma, and other spasmodic conditions is not uncommon. (15, pp. 24-25)

(10) A ringing, whistling or other sensation of noise, which is purely subjective.

(11) A sensation as of prickling, tingling or creeping on the skin without objective cause.

(12) Difficult discharge of urine.

- (b) External Use: Cannabis is used in a patent product named "corn cure" along with other ingredients for external application. In other cases a poultice made from the powdered leaves is applied to sores and open wounds to stimulate healing. Sometimes warm poultices are also applied to inflamed piles. Fumigation with smoke from burning ganja or bhang is also reputed to soothe inflamed piles. A poultice made from fresh leaves is a common household remedy for painful eye disorders such as conjunctivitis⁽¹³⁾, and for swollen joints, orchitis (inflammation of the testicles), and other acute inflammatory conditions. (15, p.25; 17)
- (c) Uses in Veterinary Medicine: The leaves of the cannabis plant are frequently mixed with such ingredients as spices, salt or sugar candy in the treatment of cattle for various diseases. Occasionally a decoction is made by boiling the leaves with a certain amount of sugar added to make a slightly sweetened drink readily acceptable to the cattle. Sometimes the animals are exposed to the fumes of burning leaves in the hope that the smoke will be absorbed through the lungs and produce the desired effects. The smoke produced by the burning cannabis plant is considered to be a disinfectant for the sheep fold. Ganja is regarded as a good remedy against intestinal worms and is used for 'foot sore' disease. It is often administered to bullocks as a tonic, to relieve fatigue and to impart additional staying power to them. Pills containing ganja or charas and also opium and arsenic which can be administered with bran or grass are used for these purposes. Bhang is sometimes employed to increase the flow of milk in cows or to keep them under control if they are troublesome when being milked. On account of its supposed aphrodisiac properties bhang or ganja is occasionally given to mares shortly before they are mated. Bhang mixed with salt is often administered to cattle as a preventive against diarrhoea which is of common occurrence in India during the monsoon months. The use of these drugs is chiefly based on hearsay and tradition. * (15, p.24)

(13) Inflammation of the mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelid and covers the fore part of the eyeball.

F. THE NON-MEDICAL CONSUMPTION OF CANNABIS, CANNABIS RESIN AND PREPARATIONS CONTAINING THEM: LEGAL CONSUMPTION AND ARRANGEMENTS PROVIDING FOR IT

I. Consumption of Cannabis and Cannabis Resin:

- (a) The Legal Situation: The consumption of cannabis resin (charas) is prohibited everywhere in India. (18). Consumption of ganja and/or bhang is lawful in the following States, to the extent indicated:

LEGAL POSITION ON NON-MEDICAL CONSUMPTION OF BHANG AND GANJA
FOR EACH STATE

<u>State</u>	<u>Extent to which consumption of bhang is lawful</u>	<u>Extent to which consumption of ganja is lawful</u>
1. Assam	Throughout the State.	Throughout the State.
2. Bihar	ditto.	ditto.
3. Bombay	Only on the basis of permits.	Only on the basis of permits.
4. Madhya Pradesh	Throughout the State except in areas where the Central Provinces and Berar Prohibition Act is in force, viz. Nagpur, Wardha, Sagar, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Raipur (except in the case of certain zamindars), Amravati except Melghat Taluk, Akola District, Katni Murwara Tehsil in Jabalpur District, Durg Tahsil, Janjgir Tahsil of Bilaspur District, Warora and Brahmapur Tahsils of Chanda District and Buldana town of Buldana District.	
5. Madras	Prohibited.	Prohibited.
6. Orissa	Throughout the State.	Throughout the State.
7. Punjab (I)	ditto.	Prohibited.
8. Uttar Pradesh	The consumption of cannabis is lawful throughout the State except in the districts of Farrukhabad, Etah, Mainpuri, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Rae Bareilly, Budaun, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur, Sultanpur and Unnao.	
9. West Bengal	Throughout the State.	Throughout the State.
10. Hyderabad	ditto.	ditto.
11. Jammu and Kashmir	Not consumed.	Not consumed.
12. Madhya Bharat	Throughout the State.	Throughout the State except in the District of Bhilsa where it is supplied on the strength of ration cards.

<u>State</u>	<u>Extent to which consumption of bhang is lawful</u>	<u>Extent to which consumption of ganja is lawful</u>
13. Mysore	Not consumed.	Lawful only in the Districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Mandya and Hassan but Ramanagaram and Channapatna in Bangalore District, and Alur, Arkalgud, Saklespur and Belur Taluks in Hassan District have been declared as dry Taluks.
14. Pepsu	Throughout the State.	Prohibited.
15. Rajasthan	ditto.	Throughout the State.
16. Saurashtra	Only on the basis of permits.	Only on the basis of permits.
17. Travancore Cochin	Not consumed.	Only in the Districts of: 1. Quilon (except Kottarakara, Shencottah and Pathanapuram Taluks) 2. Kottayam 3. Trichur (except Crangannur, Chittur and Talapilly Taluks).
18. Ajmer	Throughout the State.	Throughout the State.
19. Bhopal	ditto.	ditto.
20. Coorg	Not permitted.	Consumption permitted on production of medical certificate.
21. Delhi	Throughout the State.	Prohibited.
22. Himachal Pradesh	ditto.	Prohibited.
23. Kutch	Throughout the State.	Throughout the State.
24. Manipur	Prohibited.	ditto.
25. Tripura	Throughout the State.	Throughout the State.
26. Vindhya Pradesh	Throughout the State.	Throughout the State.
27. Andhra	Total prohibition except for medical purposes.	Total prohibition except for medical purposes.
28. Andaman & Nicobar	Prohibited.	Prohibited.

(Reference: 18)

(b) Quantities of Cannabis Consumed: The quantities of ganja and bhang consumed annually appear in the following table:

CONSUMPTION OF LICIT CANNABIS IN INDIA, 1947 to 1950

N.A. - Not available

Figures in kilogrammes

State	1947		1948		1949		1950	
	Ganja	Bhang	Ganja	Bhang	Ganja	Bhang	Ganja	Bhang
1. Assam	4,555	423	9,052	18	5,445	54	1,350	12
2. Bihar	13,279	11,680	21,415	17,705	24,048	21,779	13,423	24,183
3. Bombay	28,726	4,053	9,296	631	3,032	336	790 ^(a)	188 ^(a)
4. Madhya Pradesh	26,428	2,884	12,931	1,972	19,981	2,116	10,045	1,177
5. Madras	10,397	533	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Orissa	9,962	3,994	7,136	3,178	8,559	2,898	8,514	1,899
7. East Punjab	-	118,630 ^(c)	-	21,765	-	34,458	-	132,336
8. Uttar Pradesh	36,888	142,130	23,229	147,927	12,290	227,906	8,804	150,964
9. West Bengal	22,470	9,420	19,340	11,605	7,363	5,028	7,542	9,383
10. Hyderabad	12,565 ^(b)	145 ^(b)	9,222 ^(b)	212 ^(b)	10,261	212	7,539	205
11. Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12. Madhya Bharat	91 ^(e)	N.A.	73 ^(e)	8 ^(e)	8,117 ^(a)	17,666 ^(a)	7,988 ^(a)	23,292 ^(a)
13. Mysore	7,985 ^(b)	-	6,227 ^(b)	-	4,805 ^(b)	-	3,443 ^(a)	-
14. Pepsu	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15. Rajasthan	21,615 ^(a)	50,169 ^(a)	16,757 ^(c)	59,490 ^(a)	5,578 ^(a)	33,164 ^(a)	2,272	50,762
16. Saurashtra	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17. Travancore Cochin	6,919	-	5,620	-	3,771	-	1,764	-
18. Ajmer	730	4,149	833	3,438	490	4,861	226	3,110
19. Bhopal	2,876	485	2,083	719	1,767	255	932	113
20. Coorg	24	-	553	-	251	-	230	-
21. Delhi	-	5,925	-	6,554	-	14,395	-	12,075
22. Himachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
23. Kutch	607	79	476	56	37	19	33	14
24. Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	-	-
25. Tripura	N.A.	-	N.A.	-	373	1	149	-
26. Vindhya Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4,025	12,590	1,559	9,443
27. Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Andhra ^(d)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	206,127	354,699	144,243	275,278	120,193	378,038	76,663	419,156

Notes: (a) Figures relate to financial year.
(b) Figures relate to Fasli year.(c) Figures in respect of Gurgaoh District
is not available(d) Andhra State was formed in October 1953
(e) Panth-Piploda only.

CONSUMPTION OF LICIT CANNABIS IN INDIA, 1951 to 1954

N.A. = Not available

Figures in kilogrammes

State	1951		1952		1953		1954	
	Ganja	Bhang	Ganja	Bhang	Ganja	Bhang	Ganja	Bhang
1. Assam	885 ^(a)	9 ^(a)	1,106 ^(a)	11 ^(a)	2,012 ^(a)	5 ^(a)	2,060 ^(a)	4 ^(a)
2. Bihar	17,930 ^(a)	21,263 ^(a)	13,390	21,338	4,822	20,264	29,238	18,774
3. Bombay	390 ^(a)	186 ^(a)	287 ^(a)	224 ^(a)	182 ^(a)	173 ^(a)	98 ^(a)	137 ^(a)
4. Madhya Pradesh	11,435	1,184	11,566	872	7,394	1,123	4,216	310
5. Madras	-	-	11	-	7	-	7	-
6. Orissa	6,354	3,835	4,339	5,148	4,307	5,600	5,954	3,619
7. East Punjab	-	116,651	-	24,230	-	34,313	-	38,110
8. Uttar Pradesh	4,658	157,385	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9. West Bengal	10,806	8,600	11,582	7,854	12,124	7,638	13,096	6,998
10. Hyderabad	7,447 ^(b)	211 ^(b)	8,510 ^(b)	91 ^(b)	5,492 ^(b)	171	N.A.	N.A.
11. Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12. Madhya Bharat	13,553	21,447 ^(a)	12,042 ^(a)	17,353 ^(a)	13,228 ^(a)	16,774 ^(a)	13,663 ^(a)	19,193 ^(a)
13. Mysore	4,855	-	5,186	-	3,802	-	3,188	-
14. Pepsu	N.A.	N.A.	-	4,204	-	6,955	-	5,236
15. Rajasthan	2,152 ^(a)	59,709 ^(a)	2,582	73,045	3,831	71,389	2,730	70,587
16. Saurashtra	N.A.	N.A.	3,344	-	467	-	356	-
17. Travancore Cochin	2,910	-	252	-	933	-	2,174	-
18. Ajmer	33	3,842	17	4,269	15	5,164	10	4,413
19. Bhopal	960	1,108	955	1,533	890	2,145	5,471	1,561
20. Coorg	89	-	82	-	77	-	128	-
21. Delhi	-	10,711	-	13,437	-	13,959	-	17,356
22. Himachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Kutch	25	11	64	29	104	56	32	35
24. Manipur	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
25. Tripura	120	-	29	-	10	-	43	-
26. Vindhya Pradesh	788	10,013	1,103	11,130	1,251	10,990	1,033	9,284
27. Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Andhra	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Grand Total	85,391	416,165	73,747	184,768	60,948	196,719	82,497	195,617

Notes: (a) Figures relate to financial year
(b) Figures relate to Fasli year

(1 - 4, Chapter IX)

The progressive reduction in the supplies of opium sold through licensed vendors for quasi-medical purposes has been responsible to some extent for an increase in the demand for ganja and bhang. (7, Chapter V). In addition to the above-mentioned quantities of cannabis, 54 kilogrammes of cannabis resin (charas) were consumed in Indore State in 1947 (1, Note on Production, Consumption, Import and Export, etc. of Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs in Indian States Relating to the Year 1947).

(c) Nature of Cannabis Consumed and Methods of Consumption: Ganja and charas are usually smoked while bhang is taken in the form of a beverage or a confection. This latter method would appear to be a much older form of indulgence than smoking. (15, p. 17)

1. Consumption by Eating or Drinking: The beverage made from bhang is known by different names in different parts of India. It is called thandai, siddhi, sardai, sawi, and sukha in the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh; it is known as bhang or ghota or pang in Bombay and Madhya Pradesh; as siddhi in Bengal; and as dudhii in Rajputana and Central India. In the southern part of India, the beverages made from cannabis are known as ramras or ram-rasam and correspond to dudhii and siddhi of upper India.

The simplest of these beverages consists of a drink made from bhang leaves by pounding them together with a little black pepper and sugar and adding enough water to reach the desired strength. Various kinds of special beverage are prepared by the middle and well-to-do classes by the addition of almond kernels, sugar, iced milk, curds, etc. A number of other ingredients are sometimes added to improve the taste and possibly to enhance the euphoric effects produced by the drug. Aniseed, ajowan, cucumber, melon and poppy seeds, rose petals, saffron, cloves, cardamoms, musk and essence of rose are among the most common of these ingredients. Kernels of pistachio nuts and cheroli (*Bassia latiafolia*), *asafoetida*,

liquorice, senna leaves, and extracts obtained from various other herbs are not infrequently added. Fruit juices such as those derived from pomegranate, date palm, bael fruit (marmelos fruit or wood apple) and cocoa-nut also form the ingredients of such drinks. Besides improving the taste of the drink, these spices and delicacies act as accessory nutritive agents and are popularly believed to counteract the harmful effects attendant on the regular use of cannabis. Ganja is sometimes employed in place of bhang in the preparation of these beverages. This practice is uncommon in northern India but in Orissa and in Madras, it is wide-spread. In these areas, the usual distinction between ganja and bhang is lost, and the name "bhanga" stands for any preparation of cannabis which has to be eaten or drank.

Besides their common use as a beverage, bhang leaves are sometimes chewed for their sedative effects. This is done at times when it is not convenient to prepare the beverage, i.e. during travelling, and also during the winter season when the system does not require large quantities of fluid. The practice of chewing the leaves prevails among mendicants (sadhus and fakirs) for whom the beverage is too expensive to make. On festive occasions, sweets such as bhang kachuri, bhang laddhu, makhan-khīr containing bhang are often prepared. Ice cream containing cannabis leaves is also sometimes available in large towns during the hot weather.

Some of the special preparations of bhang used in various parts of India are as follows:

1. Majun - For the manufacture of majun or majum which is a special type of confection, bhang (rarely ganja) is heated in a little ghee⁽¹⁴⁾ or boiled in water. The resin which is lighter, floats on the surface in the form of a green, jelly-like substance. This greenish scum is separated, mixed with sugar and heated over a fire to form a paste, which sets on cooling and is

(14) Butter made from buffalo's milk, clarified by boiling so as to resemble oil in consistency.

divided into small pieces of the size of a marble. These constitute majun and are eaten either on the same day or within a few days of their preparation. In Madras and Mysore, the mode of preparing this confection is somewhat different. Powdered ganja is boiled in syrup of jaggery and strained through a cloth. The residue left after straining is fried in ghee and various ingredients, such as black pepper, almonds, saffron, etc., are added to it. As many as forty ingredients are sometimes used in the preparation of these sweets partly to impart an elegant flavour to the preparation and partly to enhance its intoxicating properties.

- ii. Halwa - This preparation is also used in southern India; its preparation is less complicated than that of majun. Bhang or ganja is boiled in a solution of jaggery and then strained. The residue is thrown away and the filtrate, which contains the resin, is used for preparing halwa with flour and ghee in the usual manner.
- iii. Churum - This preparation was formerly used in Madras and Mysore but is no longer consumed to any great extent. It is prepared in the following way: Ganja is boiled in water till it forms a thick paste which is strained through cloth. It is then mixed with spices and flavouring agents and is fried over a fire. The whole mass is then ground into a fine powder to which sugar and ghee are added. This preparation will keep for several months without becoming rancid.
- iv. Curry - Bhang curries are still in use in some parts of India but it is difficult to say whether after the prolonged cooking involved in their preparation much of the activity of the drug remains. In preparing it, bhang leaves are pounded on a curry-pounding stone, in the same way as ordinary curry ingredients, and used in cooking curries of various kinds.

Besides the above-mentioned preparations, which are in relatively common use, there are certain special preparations which are occasionally indulged in for aphrodisiac and euphoric purposes. These are prepared

by Hakims and Vaidyas, and there is large demand for them. Among those commonly used nowadays are jate phaladya, churna, jawanal rasa, madananda modaka, and kameshwari modaka. Although it is difficult to state whether these preparations possess any real aphrodisiac properties, they are frequently used by both young and middle-aged people.

2. Consumption by Smoking: Ganja and charas are usually consumed by smoking. Different kinds of apparatus have been improvised in various parts of the country for smoking cannabis, the one commonly used being an earthenware chillum (used for smoking tobacco) with an elongated neck. The ordinary chillum used for smoking ganja and charas resembles a funnel with a long neck and a rather wide base. Besides the chillum, the smoker requires a brazier, a pair of tongs, and a piece of cloth which can be wrapped around the neck of the funnel.

The method of smoking is simple. Ganja is first moistened with a little water to soften it. The mass is then placed on the palm of the left hand and is repeatedly kneaded with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand till it changes to a pulpy mass. A small amount of tobacco (almost equal in amount to the ganja) is then placed in the chillum and the prepared ganja is placed on the top of it. The usual practice is to place the prepared mass of ganja (or charas, as the case may be) between two thin pieces of broken earthenware pottery. This contrivance prevents the immediate combustion of the drug by the heat of the ignited charcoal and also helps in reducing the temperature of the smoke which might otherwise be uncomfortable for the throat. After the chillum is prepared, a piece of glowing charcoal or a piece of smouldering cow-dung cake, is placed in it with a pair of tongs. A piece of cloth is moistened and wrapped round the neck of the chillum which is then held between the palms of the hands. The mouth is applied to the opening formed between the thumb and the forefinger of the right hand and the smoke is inhaled into the lungs by powerful inspiratory efforts. The smoke is retained in the lungs as long as possible and then allowed to escape slowly through the nostrils, the mouth being closed. The longer the smoke is retained inside the lungs, the better the effects obtained, and long-time smokers are able to retain it for quite a while. Recently,

cigarettes containing bhang have come into use in certain towns. Both bhang and charas are also occasionally smoked in an ordinary tobacco pipe, but this method has not become very popular.

Unlike opium smoking, which is indulged in by the smoker alone and away from his friends, cannabis smokers prefer to enjoy the drug in the company of others. The smokers, usually two to five in number, sit in a small circle, and the prepared chillum is passed around from one to the other so that each can take two or three deep pulls at it. Ganja or charas worth at least four to six pice (1 or 1 1/2 penny) is required for preparing a full chillum. The quantity of cannabis procurable at this price is usually sufficient to produce narcotic effects of a mild degree on three to five persons.

Besides ganja, bhang leaves are also smoked at times. Sirkali or the flowering tops of the cannabis plant are sometimes cut and dried and smoked in a chillum, alone or mixed with tobacco. This practice is encountered in areas where the wild growth of the cannabis plant is abundant and thus leaves and flowers are easily procurable. The practice of smoking bhang, however, is rare and exists only among the poorer classes who cannot afford to buy ganja or charas.

As has been observed, consumers of cannabis often mix it with other substances before eating or smoking the drug. The commonest ingredient used both in eating or smoking hemp, however, is tobacco. Green leaves of the tobacco plant are commonly mixed with ganja when it is taken by the mouth but when these are not available, prepared tobacco (i.e. tobacco mixed with treacle) is often employed. The presence of tobacco along with ganja or charas in the chillum presumably helps the drug to burn slowly and further dilutes the smoke, rendering it less harmful and possibly also more pleasant and soothing. Veteran smokers, who desire intense effects, do not mix it with tobacco and generally prefer to smoke the drug in a pure state. Addicts of long standing usually mix it with substances which increase the narcotic effects. Dhatura (datura) is commonly used for this purpose and is added both to drinking and smoking preparations. Less frequently the juice of ak (Calotropis gigantea), bamboo shoots, opium, arsenic, and strychnine are added. Sometimes

copper coins are boiled along with bhang or ganja leaves; and this decoction is believed to possess tonic effects and to produce purifying effects on the blood. The addition of alcohol to cannabis is no longer particularly common, although lutki, a drink prepared by mixing cannabis and alcohol, used to be popular fifty or sixty years ago in the Punjab. In certain parts of the Punjab a drink called mudra containing dhatura, opium, bhang, and alcohol used to be a popular intoxicating drink. In the Sholapur district of Bombay State, an alcoholic drink called boja is prepared by fermenting jowar grains to which cannabis and seeds of Nux vomica are added. (15, pp. 18-20)

(d) Purposes of Consumption:

1. Uses in Connexion with Religious and Social Customs: The cannabis plant is regarded by the Hindus as a holy plant, and the origin of this conception can be traced to the Vedic period. In the Atharva Veda, the plant was described as a sacred grass and the guardian angel of mankind was supposed to reside in its leaves. According to one legend, the cannabis plant was believed to have been brought out of the ocean by the God Shiva when all the gods churned it in order to extract nectar from it. According to another account, the nectar dropped on the earth from heaven, and the cannabis plant sprang up from it. These accounts regarding its origin have naturally given bhang a unique position amongst credulous Indian folk, and often it is mentioned with reverence and included among objects which are believed to bring luck. Indeed, such is the popularity of this plant that to meet a man carrying bhang was regarded as an omen of success; similarly, to think of the cannabis plant in a dream was considered lucky. Much of the sanctity attached to bhang may be attributed to its supposed properties of clearing the mind and stimulating it to thought.

Cannabis is often taken by ascetics and religious mendicants to overcome hunger and thirst, for under its influence, they can go without food for a number of days. It is also believed to help those who are religiously inclined to concentrate on the Supreme Being. It is probable that on account of these supposed effects, bhang has played an important part in many of the rituals performed in many of the Hindu

temples. Though there is hardly any mention of the use of cannabis in the Shastras, the Tantras which are a later production abound in references to the use of bhang in many religious ceremonies. On Shivaratri or Shiva's night, drinks containing bhang are poured on the Shivalinga all night. Banians⁽¹⁵⁾ and bhatias⁽¹⁶⁾ offer richly spiced bhang to Baldev, elder brother of Lord Krishna, and all the devotees present during the ceremony partake of it. The orthodox high-caste Hindus who are forbidden the use of alcohol are allowed to drink bhang sherbet after a fast. Some of the old records of Rajputana show that siddhi or bhang was often drunk in order to propitiate Shiva during time of war. It is stated that the Rajputs used to drink bhang as a stimulant to give them courage for battle.

The use of cannabis in connexion with religious and social practices is still encountered almost everywhere in India, though to a much smaller extent than in the past. In Bengal, for instance, a beverage prepared from the leaves of the cannabis plant is offered to members of the family and to guests on the last day of the Durga Puja (Bijaya Dasami). After the image of the Goddess Durga is consigned to the water all present exchange greetings, embrace each other, and may indulge in a drink of bhang. Some drink bhang on the Mahanabami (the third day of the Durga Puja), Lakshmi Puja and Sripanchami also. The drinking of bhang is so common on such occasions that it is considered almost a part of the ceremonial. Ganja, although not so extensively used as bhang in religious practice, is sometimes offered to the God Shiva. In Tarakeshwar Temple in Bengal, for example, ganja is used as an offering on Shivaratri. Less commonly, it is used in other religious festivals such as Trinath Puja, a religious ceremony observed also by certain Mohammedan sects in a slightly different form. In Puri (Orissa) ganja and bhang are largely used by the attendants and worshippers of Jagannath. Offerings of siddhi or bhang are given to the God Ganesh (son of Shiva) on Ganesh Chaturthi day which occurs in August or September. In Uttar Pradesh,

(15) Trader from Gujarat.

(16) A business community.

where Durga Puja is observed in a manner similar to that in Bengal, the use of bhang is not so much in vogue. It is, however, taken by certain classes on the occasion of the Holi and Dewali festivals, marriage ceremonies and other family festivities. The Chaubeys (Brahman priests) of Muttra and Brindaban are notoriously addicted to bhang. In the Punjab, there is evidence of the use of bhang by some of the worshippers of Shiva, at Holi, Dussenhra, Diwali and other festivals and occasionally at marriages and other family festivities. Among the Sikhs, the use of bhang as a beverage was quite common thirty or forty years ago and these beverages were freely distributed to devotees attending some religious places and shrines. The drinking of bhang is also in vogue in Rajputana at the festival of Kama (Indian cupid) by the Rajputs of Bondil. In Madhya Pradesh ghota is used among the lower classes at the time of different festivals. In Bombay, worshippers of Shiva generally use ganja, while the Marwaris and merchant classes who belong to religious sects such as the Jains use bhang on festive occasions. In Madras, the use of cannabis in religious and social life is less common than in other States. Sects (maths) of Bairagis, sadhus and Mohammedan fakirs such as those at Arcot, Nagore and other places sometimes distribute ganja to all collected there during certain festivals, but this practice has declined in recent years.

Charas, which is a foreign product and not traditional to India, is not in any way connected with religious worship or observances.

The use of cannabis in social and religious customs is still in vogue though it has considerably decreased during the last three or four decades. However, a religious mendicant smoking ganja is not only tolerated but is looked upon with some veneration and is even considered to possess supernatural powers of healing disease and infirmities, by some of the illiterate classes. Sects of sanyasis, mahantas, mantra-data gurus or religious preceptors are held in great respect although they indulge freely in cannabis. In fact, offering cannabis to them is considered to be an act of piety. (15, pp. 21-23)

2. Uses for Euphoric, Intoxicating and Aphrodisiac Purposes: Cannabis is often employed to alleviate fatigue and to increase endurance under severe physical stress. It is used to combat depression and hunger.

It is also used as an intoxicant to excite emotion and to engender a sense of bravado for the commission of daring acts. As has been mentioned, it used to be taken by soldiers going into battle and is still sometimes used by contestants in wrestling contests and other athletic sports as well as in games requiring great effort and endurance. The drug is also widely resorted to in the belief that it stimulates sexual desire. (15, pp. 25-26)

(e) Information About the Consumer:

1. Sex: It would appear that cannabis consumption is much more common among men than women. In a survey of 1,238 addicts made by R.N. Chopra and G.S. Chopra in 1938, only six were women. (15, p.54)
2. Economic and Social Level: The use of cannabis for euphoric, intoxicant, and aphrodisiac purposes, is almost entirely confined to the lower strata of society. Among the upper and middle classes, the use of cannabis is considered to be improper. (15, p.26)

Persons belonging to the following groups are apt to be frequent users of the various types of cannabis: ascetics, religious mendicants, fishermen, boatmen, farmers, labourers, prostitutes, criminals and nomads. (15, pp. 20-28); 18)

3. Age-level: There is no age-group for which the consumption of cannabis is especially great. Consumption of cannabis, however, is largely confined to older people. (18)

II. Arrangements for Supplying the Consumer:

- (a) Wholesale and Retail Trade: This trade is in general controlled under the excise laws of the various States. After collection, the drug is stored in Government depots and issued to licensed vendors. (1, Chapter IX; 5, 6, 7, Chapter V)

The procedure by which cannabis moves from producer to consumer varies from State to State. Generally, licensed cultivators cultivate and manufacture cannabis, which is then transported and stored under Government supervision in the Government warehouses. It is then supplied to district Excise warehouses. Licensed retail sellers obtain issues from the district Excise warehouses on payment of duty and cost price and sell the commodity to consumers at the prescribed rates. All these stages are supervised by Excise Officers, under the control of the Government. (18)

- (b) The Maintenance of Stocks: Stocks of ganja and bhang are maintained both by licensed dealers in these substances and by the State Governments. The following tables summarize the available information on these stocks, as of 31 December 1950, subdivided for wholesalers and Government warehouses and as of 31 December 1954:

STOCKS OF CANNABIS IN INDIA ON 31 DECEMBER 1950

N.A. = Not Available

State	Figures in kilogrammes			
	With Wholesalers		In Government Warehouses	
	Bhang	Ganja	Bhang	Ganja
Assam	24	261	-	-
Bihar	-	-	948	2,923
Bombay	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	132	367
Madras	"Complete report not received"			
Orissa	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
East Punjab	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
West Bengal	358	491	536	6,491
Hyderabad	-	-	19	1,091
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
Madhya Bharat	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mysore	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Pepsu	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	38,626	7,905
Saurashtra	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Travancore-Cochin	-	21	-	1,200
Ajmer	96	6	227	40
Bhopal	-	-	114	1,143
Bilaspur	-	-	-	-
Coorg	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Delhi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Kutch	-	-	-	-
Manipur	-	-	-	-
Tripura	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Vindhya Pradesh	-	-	12,709	5,092
Andaman and Nocobar Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

STOCKS OF CANNABIS IN INDIA ON 31 DECEMBER 1954

N.A. = Not available

State	Figures in kilogrammes	
	Ganja	Bhang
1. Assam	449	8.0
2. Bihar	12,751	2,857
3. Bombay	N.A.	N.A.
4. Madhya Pradesh	17,794	1,772
5. Madras	313	-
6. Orissa	N.A.	N.A.
7. East Punjab	-	84,121
8. Uttar Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.
9. West Bengal	N.A.	N.A.
10. Hyderabad	N.A.	N.A.
11. Jammu and Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.
12. Madhya Bharat	24,116 ^(a)	30,146
13. Mysore	3,146	-
14. Pepsu	-	2,715
15. Rajasthan	5,606	46,079
16. Saurashtra	17,439	-
17. Travancore-Cochine	6,482	-
18. Ajmer	N.A.	N.A.
19. Bhopal	661	230
20. Coorg	40	-
21. Delhi	-	1,568
22. Himachal Pradesh	-	-
23. Kutch	36	5
24. Manipur	183 ^(a)	-
25. Tripura	33	-
26. Vindhya Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.
27. Andhra	-	-
28. Andaman and Nicobar	-	-

(a) The figures are being investigated. (18)

Separate figures for wholesalers' and Government stocks are not available for 1954. (18)

(c) Financial Aspects:

1. Prices: The following prices were paid for bhang and ganja by the retailer (vendor) and consumer during the year 1955 in several representative States:

PRICES PAID FOR GANJA AND BHANG BY THE RETAILER (VENDOR) AND CONSUMER IN SEVERAL REPRESENTATIVE STATES DURING THE YEAR 1955

State	Price per seer for Ganja		Price per seer for Bhang	
	Paid by retailer (vendor)	Paid by consumer	Paid by retailer (vendor)	Paid by consumer
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Assam	20 to 27	200/-	4/10/-	50/-
2. Bihar	76/8/-	110/-	9/9/-	17/8/-
3. Madhya Pradesh	250/-	520/-	80/-	200/-
4. Orissa	158 to 162	240/-	62 to 64	80/-
5. Uttar Pradesh	200/-	240/-	6/4/- to 3/4/- (a)	15/-
6. West Bengal	200 to 253	275 to 325	21 to 61	40 to 80

(a) Rate in sub-montane districts

The prices are subject to variations according to changes in the rates of taxation.

2. Taxes: Taxes are imposed in the shape of licence fee or auction fee and excise duty. The excise duty is realised from the retail licensed vendor at the time of issue from the warehouse. The vendor is required to deposit the issue price consisting of cost price and duty in the Government Treasury, and issue is made to the extent covered by the amount prepaid by the vendor as shown in the Treasury receipt submitted by him.

The percentage of revenue derived from bhang and ganja in respect of the various States is as follows:

<u>State</u>	<u>Percentage of total revenue</u>
Assam	0.4%
Madhya Pradesh	14%
Orissa	1.7%
Punjab	0.08%
Uttar Pradesh	6.74%
West Bengal	0.8%

G. THE NON-MEDICAL USE OF CANNABIS, CANNABIS RESIN AND PREPARATIONS CONTAINING THEM: ILLICIT TRAFFIC AND CONSUMPTION

I. Origin of the Illicit Traffic:

- (a) Within India: See Part A, Sections III and IV, above, for information on this point.
- (b) Burma:) No seizures of cannabis of Burmese or Chinese
)
- (c) China:) origin were effected in 1954. (18)
- (d) Nepal: There is a considerable traffic in ganja entering India from Nepal, which is the major source of illicit ganja arriving in India. In 1947, a total of 704 kilogrammes was seized in 655 separate cases; in 1948, there were 1,344 kilogrammes and 766 cases; in 1949 1,786 kilogrammes and 867 cases; in 1953, 114 kilogrammes and 2 cases; and in 1954, 1,233 kilogrammes and 160 cases. In 1947, in addition to the ganja, there were 93 seizures of bhang (222 kilogrammes) and seven of charas (6 kil. grammes). The Government of India indicated in its annual reports for 1950-1952 that this traffic had not been stopped. (1, Statement II; 2, Statement II; 3, Statement I; 4-8, Chapter V; 7, Appendix "B").

In 1953, furthermore, 72 kilogrammes of ganja were seized aboard an aeroplane which had just arrived in Calcutta from Nepal, and 1,473 kil. grammes of illicit bhang were seized in Bihar which it was suspected had been collected from wild plants growing across the border in Nepal. (7, Chapter V).

- (e) Afghanistan and Pakistan: Some quantities of charas, ganja and bhang have been smuggled into India from Afghanistan and Pakistan. (6, 7, Chapter V).
- (f) By sea or air: There is one instance of the smuggling of ganja by air from Nepal (see sub-section (d), above), (7, Chapter V B). One seizure of 6.12 kilogrammes of ganja, effected at Cochin Port aboard the S.S. "Obra", was suspected of having been imported from Persian Gulf ports by sea. (8, Chapter V; 18).
- (g) Quantities of Cannabis Seized on Account of Illicit Import:
The following quantities of cannabis (bhang, ganja) and cannabis resin (charas) have been seized, on account of illicit import:

QUANTITIES OF CANNABIS SEIZED IN INDIA ON ACCOUNT OF
ILLICIT IMPORTS

1947 - 1954

N.I. = No information

Figures are in kilogrammes

Figures in parentheses indicate the number of cases

Year	Nepal	Afghanistan West Pakistan	Origin not given
1947 - Ganja	704 (655)		
Charas	7 ^(a) (7)		
Bhang			222 (93)
1948 - Ganja	1,344 (766)	1 (7)	
1949 - "Hemp (Cannabis) drugs	1,786 (867)		2 (2)
1950	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.
1951	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.
1952 - Ganja			38 (6)
Bhang			- (1)
Charas			5 (6) ^(b)
1953 - Ganja	115 (2) (c)	2 (1) (c)	-
Bhang	-	-	-
Charas	-	14 (8) ^(d)	-
1954 - Ganja	1,233 (160)	7 (1)	-
Bhang	-	16 (3)	-
Charas	36 (27)	19 (7)	-

(a) This charas originated partly in Nepal and partly in Ladakh (Kashmir).

(b) There is the following passage in 7, Chapter V: "A few instances of illicit imports of charas from Afghanistan came to notice during the year under review. Cases of import from some parts of Jammu and Kashmir were also reported."

(c) Of this, 114 kg. were seized by the Calcutta Custom House and 3 kg. by the "Land Custom Calcutta (East-Pakistan-West Bengal Border)."

(d) "Of this, all but about 0.3 kg. was seized by 'Land Custom Delhi' (Indo-West Pakistan Border)." Its suspected source is West Pakistan or Afghanistan. (18).

(1, Statement II; 2, Statement II; 3, Statement I; 6, Tables IV, VI, and VII; 7, Tables IV, VI, and VIII; 18).

(h) Preventive Activities: These activities have been intensified and have resulted in substantial seizures of foreign contraband. (7; Chapter V).

II. Nature of the Cannabis Used Illicitly and Methods of Consumption:

For bhang and ganja and mixtures containing bhang or ganja, see Part F, Section I(c), above.

Charas (the name given in India to cannabis resin) is a greenish mass with a peculiar and characteristic odour. When kept for some time, it becomes hard and friable and acquires a brownish-grey colour, thereby losing most of its narcotic properties. (15, p.10).

Charas is smoked more or less in the same way as ganja (see Part F, Section I(c) above for the details), but there is some difference in the initial preparation of the drug. Charas is usually warmed a little in the early stages and is mixed with approximately double its quantity of tobacco before being put in the chillum. Charas is generally considered to be a stronger preparation and therefore either a smaller quantity of the drug is used or a larger group of persons smokes it. (15, p. 19).

III. Quantities of Cannabis and Cannabis Products Seized in the Illicit Traffic and Location of Seizures:

(a) For the Country as A Whole: The following table gives the quantities of cannabis seized, in kilogrammes, during recent years, subdivided by internal and international seizures:

SEIZURES OF CANNABIS IN INDIA - 1947 - 1954

Figures in parentheses indicate the number of seizures

Year	Ganja	Bhang	Cannabis Total	Charas
1947 - Internal	3,397	618	4,015	83
International	704 (668)	222	926	6
Total	4,101	840	4,941	89
1948 - Internal	5,918	1,080	6,998	80
International	1,432	-	1,432	-
Total	7,350	1,080	8,430	80
1949 - Internal			4,625	
International			1,806	
Total			6,431	
1950 - Internal	1,976 (2,546)	2,814 (616)	4,790	19 (49)
International	237 (118)	-	237	3 (1)
Total	2,213 (2,664)	2,814 (616)	5,027	22 (50)
1951 - Internal	8,349 (4,198)	2,180 (778)	10,529	117 (207)
1952 - Internal	12,947 (8,175)	2,875 (1,153)	15,822	347 (938)
International	38 (6)	- (1)	38	5 (6)
Total	12,985 (8,181)	2,875 (1,154)	15,860	352 (944)
1953 - Internal	11,123 (8,936)	4,965 (1,877)	16,088	468 (1,743)
International	117 (3)	-	117	14 (8)
Total	11,240 (8,939)	4,965 (1,877)	16,205	482 (1,751)
1954 - Internal	12,864 (8,245)	6,019 (2,126)	18,883(10,371)	361 (2,205)
International	14 (6)	16 (3)	30 (9)	19 (7)
Total	12,878 (8,251)	6,035 (2,129)	18,913(10,380)	380 (2,212)

(References: 1-7, 18).

(b) By State: The internal seizures, also given in kilogrammes, may be broken down State by State for the years 1952, 1953 and 1954 as follows:

SEIZURES OF CANNABIS IN INDIA, BY STATE, 1952-1954

Figures in parentheses refer to the number of seizures

State	GANJA		
	1952	1953	1954
Ajmer	1 (8)	1 (3)	1 (4)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
Assam	629 (367)	217 (235)	356 (286)
Andhra		59 (217)	440 (491)
West Bengal	3,182 (1,990)	1,983 (1,481)	1,615 (1,453)
Bhopal	4 (4)	5 (7)	103 (41)
Bihar	4,286 (2,145)	4,470 (1,814)	6,599 (1,690)
Bilaspur (a)	...	-	-
Bombay	462 (904)	300 (1,345)	324 (1,343)
Coorg	- (9)	2 (13)	- (2)
Delhi	...	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	...	-	-
Hyderabad	20 (19)	211 (40)	- (1)
Jammu and Kashmir	...	-	-
Kutch	...	-	-
Madhya Bharat	50 (11)	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	47 (101)	136 (324)	112 (331)
Madras	213 (1,127)	192 (1,464)	66 (453)
Manipur	129 (14)	143 (27)	91 (83)
Mysore	1,957 (428)	299 (427)	27 (357)
Orissa	10 (1)	-	-
Pepsu	...	-	-
Punjab	1 (8)	5 (8)	15 (14)
Rajasthan	...	-	4 (31)
Saurashtra	9 (14)	19 (8)	67 (19)
Travancore-Cochin	- (4)	2 (3)	2 (13)
Tripura	...	- (1)	1 (8)
Uttar Pradesh	1,948 (1,021)	3,087 (1,518)	3,037 (1,614)
Vindhya Pradesh	...	- (1)	4 (11)
TOTAL	12,947 (8,175)	11,123 (8,936)	12,864 (8,245)

(a) Bilaspur State has been merged in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

State	BHANG		
	1952	1953	1954
Ajmer	12 (18)	12 (36)	10 (33)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	...		164 (134)
Assam	7 (24)	8 (53)	-
Andhra			-
West Bengal	787 (311)	835 (221)	610 (171)
Bhopal	- (1)	2 (1)	3 (8)
Bihar	279 (225)	1,856 (397)	2,864 (406)
Bilaspur (a)	...		
Bombay	1,037 (289)	859 (352)	721 (504)
Coorg	...		-
Delhi	...		-
Himachal Pradesh	...		-
Hyderabad	...		-
Jammu and Kashmir	...		-
Kutch	...		-
Madhya Bharat	12 (4)		-
Madhya Pradesh	28 (9)	110 (96)	84 (89)
Madras	...		-
Manipur	...		-
Mysore	...		-
Orissa	...		-
Pepsu	...		-
Punjab	60 (11)	286 (17)	223 (25)
Rajasthan	...		14 (59)
Saurashtra	...	3 (1)	7 (5)
Travancore-Cochin	...		-
Tripura	...		-
Uttar Pradesh	653 (260)	1,003 (701)	1,319 (692)
Vindhya Pradesh	1 (1)	- (2)	-
TOTAL	2,875 (1,153)	4,965 (1,977)	6,019 (2,126)

(a) Bilaspur State has been merged in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

State	CHARAS		
	1952	1953	1954
Ajmer			-
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			-
Assam			-
Andhra			-
West Bengal		1 (4)	10 (8)
Bhopal			-
Bihar			-
Bilaspur (a)			-
Bombay	130 (273)	145 (579)	86 (715)
Coorg			-
Delhi	10 (64)	13 (62)	32 (108)
Himachal Pradesh	9 (26)	8 (27)	4 (24)
Hyderabad			-
Jammu and Kashmir	34 (17)	126 (28)	27 (8)
Kutch			-
Madhya Bharat	1 (5)		-
Madhya Pradesh			-
Madras			-
Manipur			-
Mysore			-
Orissa			-
Pepsu	7 (4)		-
Punjab	30 (170)	22 (182)	38 (225)
Rajasthan	1 (2)		1 (2)
Saurashtra			-
Travancore-Cochin			-
Tripura			-
Uttar Pradesh	125 (377)	154 (861)	163 (1,115)
Vindhya Pradesh			-
TOTAL	347 (938)	468 (1,743)	361 (2,205)

(a) Bilaspur State has been merged in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

(6, Tables III, V and VII; 7, Tables III, V, and VII; 18).

It may be noted that States having in one or more years seizures totalling more than 1,000 kilogrammes of all types of cannabis and cannabis resin include: West Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh. Three of these States - West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh - together account for more than 70% of the bhang and ganja seized in 1952, more than 75% of that seized in 1953, and more than 85% of that seized in 1954.

- (c) Disposal of Contraband: Disposal of confiscated cannabis and cannabis resin was carried out in the following manner during the years 1951-1954:

DISPOSAL OF CONFISCATED CANNABIS AND CANNABIS RESIN IN INDIA, 1951-1954

Figures in Kilogrammes

Year	Total Quantity Disposed of	Added to State Government Stocks	Destroyed	Other Disposition	Source
1951 Ganja	4,875	166(a)	4,709	-	5, Appendix "B"
Bhang	628	20(b)	608	-	"
Charas	46	-	46	0.1	"
Total	5,549	186	5,363	0.1	
1952 Ganja	7,186	252(a)	6,888	46	6, Appendix "B"
Bhang	1,898	484(b)	1,345	69	"
Charas	169	-	150	19	"
Total	9,253	736	8,383	134	
1953 Ganja	16,458	1,009(a)	15,442	7	7, Appendix "B"
Bhang	4,420	919(b)	3,500	1	7, Appendix "C"
Charas	302	-	302	-	7, Appendix "D"
Total	21,180	1,928	19,244	8	
1954 Ganja	8,554	356	8,197	1	18
Bhang	4,123	393	3,729	1	18
Charas	254	-	254	.2	18
Total	12,931	749	12,180	2.2	

- (a) These States included Ajmer, Assam, Andhra, West Bengal, Bhopal, Bombay, Coorg, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Saurashtra and Vindhya Pradesh. The larger additions occurred in Bhopal, Bombay, West Bengal, Madras, Mysore and Saurashtra. (5, 6 and 7, Table III).
- (b) These States included: Ajmer, West Bengal, Bombay, Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The larger additions occurred in West Bengal, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh. (5, Table IV; 6, 7, Tables V).

IV. Number of Persons Prosecuted for Cannabis Offences

(a) For the Country as a Whole: The numbers of persons prosecuted during the period 1947-1954 in connexion with internal and international seizures were as follows:

PROSECUTIONS OF INDIVIDUALS FOR CANNABIS OFFENCES IN INDIA, 1947 - 1954

Year	Ganja	Bhang	Charas	Total
1947 Internal	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	3,145
International	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	748
Total	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	3,893
1948 Internal	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	4,682
International	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	832
Total	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	5,514
1949 Internal	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	3,678
International	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	907
Total	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	4,585
1950 Internal	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.
International	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.
Total	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.
1951 Internal	4,276	611	211	5,098
International	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.
Total	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.
1952 Internal	7,968	962	711	9,641
International	3	-	7	10
Total	7,971	962	718	9,651
1953 Internal	9,865	1,977	2,893	14,735
International	-	-	3	3
Total	9,865	1,977	2,896	14,738
1954 Internal	9,468	2,061	2,546	14,075
International	6	1	9	16
Total	9,474	2,062	2,555	14,091

(1, 2, 3, Statements I and II; 5, Tables III, IV and V; 6, 7, Tables III-VIII; 18)

(b) By State: The foregoing figures may be broken down State by State and by type of cannabis for the years 1952 - 1954 as follows:

PROSECUTIONS OF INDIVIDUALS FOR CANNABIS OFFENCES IN INDIA, BY STATE, 1952-1954

State	Ganja			Bhang			Charas		
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
Ajmer	11	3	4	26	33	38			
Andaman & Nicobar	...	-	-	...					
Assam	272	430	466	11	64	151			
Andhra		233	865						
West Bengal	2,017	1,605	1,393	292	207	143		3	10
Bhopal	3	8	40	...	1	8			
Bihar	2,024	2,162	1,920	202	360	366			
Bilaspur	...	-	...	...					
Bombay	801	1,222	1,549	222	476	432	129	1,346	988
Coorg	10	11	9	...					
Delhi	...	-	-	...			122	246	187
Himachal Pradesh	...	-	-	...			14	48	24
Hyderabad	14	58	-	...					
Jammu & Kashmir	...	-	-	...			12	248	50
Kutch	...	-	-	...					
Madhya Bharat	...	-	-	...			...		
Madhya Pradesh	94	583	630	18	178	124			
Madras	1,075	1,361	646	...					
Manipur	5	24	74	...					
Mysore	607	541	399	...					
Orissa	...	-	-	...					
Pepsu	...	-	-	...			1		
Punjab	8	6	15	14	15	23	115	206	266
Rajasthan	...	-	31	...		43	...		-
Saurashtra	14	18	17	...	-	5			
Travancore-Cochin	6	4	14	...					
Tripura	...	6	8	...					
Uttar Pradesh	1,007	1,586	1,380	177	638	728	318	796	1,061
Vindhya Pradesh	...	4	8	...	5				
TOTALS	7,968	9,865	9,468	962	1,977	2,061	711	2,893	2,546

(6, Tables III, V and VII; 7, Tables III, V and VII; 8, Tables III, V and VII)

It may be noted that States in which more than 1,000 persons were prosecuted for cannabis offences in each of these years include the following: West Bengal, Bihar, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh.

V. Information About Persons Consuming Cannabis: Since the consumption of cannabis is lawful in many parts of India, the information appearing in Part F, Section I(e) above is also relevant in this connexion.

VI. The Illicit Trafficker and the Methods Used by Him: The illicit traffic in India often takes the form of the illegal production of cannabis from the wild plant in order to evade the heavy excise taxes levied on this drug.
(4, Chapter V)

- (a) Organization of the Illicit Traffic: According to available information, there is no well-organized syndicate engaged in illicit traffic in cannabis. Mostly the carriers, who are agents of smugglers, carry the drug from one place to another. (18)
- (b) The Illicit Trafficker: Traffickers are usually professional smugglers, or carriers or agents of the smugglers, but they often ostensibly follow some other profession, e.g. as automobile drivers, brokers, cobblers, coolies, fruit vendors, launch crew-member; they sometimes may pose as well-to-do persons on pleasure trips. (1, Chapter V)
- (c) The Routes Used by the Illicit Trafficker: There are two main centres where illicit ganja is produced: (1) the north-eastern part of the country, including Bhutan, Manipur, Tripura and the hilly tracts of Assam comprising the Khasi, Naga, Jaintia and Duffla Hills and (2) areas in Rajasthan, Junagadh etc. From these areas, the ganja is smuggled to consuming centres in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and East Punjab. Such traffic in charas as remains passes through the East Punjab. There is very little inter-State traffic in bhang. The illicit traffic goes by road and rail alike. (1, 2, Chapter V; 18)
- (d) The Methods Used by the Illicit Trafficker: Illicit traffickers transport the drug by road in bullock-carts, by rail and aircraft in mis-declared parcels and also through the medium of the post office. (18)

VII. Judicial Proceedings, Convictions and Sentences:

- (a) Judicial Proceedings: All international seizures are dealt with under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), while the various State authorities deal with the seizures made in their States according to the Excise Laws in force in these States. In 1954 only 0.1% of the persons on trial for various offences were tried under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930). The rest of the persons were tried under the Excise Acts of the States concerned.
- (b) Convictions: The following table compares the number of prosecutions acted upon during a given year with the number of convictions which resulted therefrom:

PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS FOR CANNABIS OFFENCES IN INDIA

1947 - 1954

Year	Number Cases Handled	Convictions	Discharges and Acquittals	Percentage of Convictions out of Total Cases Handled	Authority
1947 Total	N.I.	3,222	N.I.		<u>1</u> , State. I, II
1948 Total	N.I.	4,642	N.I.		<u>2</u> , State. I, II
1949 Total	N.I.	3,796	N.I.		<u>3</u> , State. I, II
1950	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.		N.I.
1951 Ganja	4,224	4,017	207		<u>5</u> , Table III
Bhang	530	507	23		<u>5</u> , " IV
Charas	173	160	13		<u>5</u> , " V
Total	4,927	4,684	243	95 %	<u>5</u> , Appendix "B"
1952 Ganja	7,222	6,813	409		<u>6</u> , Tables III, IV
Bhang	898	845	53		<u>6</u> , " V, VI
Charas	603	528	75		<u>6</u> , " VII, VIII
Total	8,723	8,186	537	94 %	<u>6</u> , Appendix "B"
1953 Ganja	9,063	8,016	1,047		<u>7</u> , Appendix "B"
Bhang	1,707	1,609	98		<u>7</u> , " "C"
Charas	1,498	1,324	174		<u>7</u> , " "D"
Total	12,268	10,949	1,319	89 %	<u>7</u> , " "F"
1954 Ganja	7,999	7,214	785		<u>8</u> , Appendix "B"
Bhang	1,942	1,766	176		<u>8</u> , " "C"
Charas	2,172	1,869	303		<u>8</u> , " "D"
Total	12,113	10,849	1,264	89 %	<u>8</u> , " "F"

(c) Sentences:

1. Statutory Provisions: See Part H, Section IX for this data.
2. Current Practice: The persons convicted of cannabis offences received various types of sentence as follows:

TYPES OF SENTENCE RECEIVED BY CONVICTED CANNABIS OFFENDERS
IN INDIA, 1951 - 1954

Year	Imprisonment with or without option of Fine	Fine only	Bound Over	Total Number Convicted
1951 Ganja	3,158	848	11	4,017
Bhang	341	166	-	507
Charas	111	49	-	160
Total	3,610	1,063	11	4,684
1952 Ganja	4,000	2,715	98	6,813
Bhang	343	473	29	845
Charas	286	223	19	528
Total	4,629	3,411	146	8,186
1953 Ganja	4,761	3,076	179	8,016
Bhang	710	840	59	1,609
Charas	541	690	93	1,324
Total	6,012	4,606	331	10,949
1954 Ganja	4,384	2,759	71	7,214
Bhang	815	927	24	1,766
Charas	828	961	80	1,869
Total	6,027	4,647	175	10,849

(5, Appendix "B", Tables III - V; 6, Appendix "B", Tables III - VIII; 7, Appendices "B", "C", and "D"; 8, Appendices "B", "C" and "D").

Generally in cases relating to cannabis, offenders, whether they are illicit producers or traffickers, are liable to be fined up to Rs.1,000/- and sentenced to imprisonment up to two years. (18)

VIII. Administrative Measures Employed to Suppress or Detect the Illicit Traffic and Illicit Consumption:

All the State Governments have their own Excise and Police staff to detect cases of illicit traffic and possession of the drugs in quantities more than the prescribed limit. In certain places, particularly on the Indo-Nepal Border, there are Special Ganja Squads whose main function is to check illicit traffic in cannabis.

IX. Prices of Cannabis in the Illicit Traffic: Prices differ greatly by State and type of cannabis. The following tables indicate the range of prices for the years 1952-1954:

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES PAID FOR ILLICIT CANNABIS

IN INDIA, 1952 - 1954

Figures in rupees per seer (933.1 grammes)

(a) Ganja

State	1952		1953		1954	
	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail
Ajmer	240-160	250-160	-	250-200	-	240
Assam	120-15	160-20	140-25	175-40	-	-
West Bengal	225-100	360-200	200-120	200-120	-	-
Bihar	200-12	220-12	130-25	160-35	80-8	80-15
Bombay	500-160	500-80	300-180	300-180	-	200-180
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	150	200
Madhya Pradesh	...	...	400-300	480-320	400-120	640-160
Madras	480-240	...	480-240	480-240	240	240
Manipur	...	...	...	...	25-20	25-20
Orissa	400-120	400-120	240	240	240-120	240-120
Travancore-Cochin	...	...	250-200	320-240	300-250	340-280
Mysore	...	...	...	...	150-110	150-110

(6, Table XIII; 7, Table XIII; 8, Table XI)

(b) Bhang

State	1952		1953		1954	
	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail
Ajmer	8-6	10-6/8	-	-	-	10-8
West Bengal	40-20	80-60	30-20	30-20	-	-
Bihar	10-2	10-4	10-4	10-6	20-3	20-5
Bombay	500-20	640-40	120-90	120-90	-	120-90
Delhi	6-4	6-4	400-320	400-320	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	...	...	150-100	160-120	120-40	150-80
Madras	160-80	...	160-80	160-80	-	-
Orissa	80-60	80-60	40	40	40-30	40-30
Punjab	6(2)	6(2)	-	-	-	-

(6, Table XIII; 7, Table XIII; 8, Table XI)

(2) Minimum Price.

(c) Charas

State	1952		1953		1954	
	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail
Bombay	200-160	225-200	600-500	600-500	-	600-500
Delhi	...	480-320	400-320	400-320	225-125	225-125
Punjab	480-400	640-560	480-400	640-560	485-410	640-560

(6, Table XIII; 7, Table XIII; 8, Table XI)

X. Illicit Exports:

(a) Quantities Seized: In 1947 there were thirteen cases involving illicit export although no cannabis was actually seized; in 1948, there were nine cases involving 89 kilogrammes of ganja; in 1949, ten cases involving 19 kilogrammes, and in 1950 three cases two of them involving ganja and the other 3 kilogrammes of charas. There were apparently no cases of illicit export of cannabis or cannabis resin discovered during the period 1951-1953. In 1954, two cases involving a quantity of .44 kg were detected. (1, Statement I; 2, Statement II; 3, Statement I; 4, Unpublished Summary of Chapter V of the Annual Report; 5 - 8.)

(b) Countries Affected:

1. Burma: No information.
2. China: No information.
3. Nepal: No information.
4. Pakistan: In 1948, one export of 12 kilogrammes of ganja to Pakistan was detected. In 1949, one seizure of 55 grammes and two seizures involving 3 kilogrammes of cannabis drugs bound for Pakistan and East Pakistan respectively were effected. (2, Statement II; 3, Statement I)
5. By sea or air to Other Countries: Seventeen persons were convicted in 1947 of exporting ganja to Ceylon, Rangoon, Burma and Singapore. In 1948, there were eight seizures involving 77 kilogrammes of ganja bound for London via Colombo and Calcutta. (1, Statement II; 2, Statement II)

(c) Preventive Measures: The Customs staff attend to the detection of drug cases also, in addition to other duties.

H. NATIONAL LEGAL PROVISIONS FOR CONTROLLING THE CANNABIS PLANT AND ITS
RESINOUS PRODUCTS (17)

I. List of Legal Provisions:

- (a) National Provisions: The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, (11 of 1930),
Declarations and Rules made by the Government of India thereunder.
(16).
- (b) State Provisions:
1. Ajmer: Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 11/2/50-Genl.II,
dated the 11th May 1951; the Ajmer-Merwara Manufactured Drugs
Rules, 1935, and the Ajmer-Merwara Manufactured Drugs Direction.
 2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands: The Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Regulation 3 of 1876.
 3. Assam: Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910; Orders under
the different sections of the Act; the Assam Excise Rules and
the Assam Dangerous Drugs Rules.
 4. Andhra: The Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, and the Madras
Manufactured Drugs Rules 1932 are applicable to the State.
 5. West Bengal: Bengal Excise Act, 1909 and the rules framed
thereunder and the Bengal Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1939.
 6. Bihar: The Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915; Notifications
issued and rules made under the Bihar and Orissa Excise Act,
1915, by the State Government; Notifications issued and rules
made under the Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915, by the Board
of Revenue, Bihar; Correction Slip No. 833, dated the 10th
June 1953, to Volume II (part I) of the Bihar and Orissa Excise
Manual, 1919 and Bihar and Orissa Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1934.
 7. Bhopal: Bhopal Excise Act, 1920.
 8. Bombay: Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949; the Bombay Ganja and
Bhang Rules 1953; Rules for the Import and Export (inter-State)
and transshipment of hemp and intoxicating drugs prepared there-
from; Rules for the cultivation of hemp and the manufacture of

(17) , The Government of India is a party to the International Opium Convention
signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925 which contains provisions relating to
the international control of cannabis and its derivatives and preparations.

Ganja therefrom; the Bombay Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1935.

9. Coorg: Coorg Excise Regulation No. I of 1915; Notification No. 64, dated 7th August 1915; Notification No. 53, dated 20th June 1928; Notification No. 81 dated 3rd August 1935; Notification No. B.2733/Excise 20/54, dated 16th July 1954; Notification No. A.I.4970(7)-49, dated 17th January 1950; Notification No. B.25/Ex, dated 13th January 1955 and Coorg Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1933.
10. Delhi: Punjab Excise Act I of 1914 as extended to Delhi; Delhi Excise Licence Rule and Delhi Manufactured Drugs Rules.
11. Himachal Pradesh: No information.
12. Hyderabad: The Intoxicating Drugs Act; the Import, Export and Transshipment Rules of opium and intoxicating drugs; the general conditions relating to the sale of liquors and intoxicating drugs; the special conditions relating to the shops of Ganja.
13. Jammu and Kashmir: Jammu and Kashmir Excise Act.
14. Kutch: The Uttar Pradesh Excise Act, 1910, has been extended to Kutch State.
15. Madhya Bharat: The Madhya Bharat Excise Act, Samvat 2009; the Hemp Drugs Rules, Samvat 2009; Rules for the distribution on shops and grant of licences, Samvat 2009; and the Madhya Bharat Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1952.
16. Madhya Pradesh: The Central Provinces and Berar Act, 1915; Ganja and Bhang Rules made under the said Act and Central Provinces Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1932.
17. Madras: The Madras Prohibition Act, 1937; the Madras Hemp Drugs Licensing Rules, 1953; the Madras Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1932.
18. Manipur: The Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act I of 1910 is in force in the State.
19. Mysore: The Mysore Excise Act, 1901; Ganja Rules and Special Conditions applicable to Ganja licences and the Mysore Dangerous Drugs Rules.

20. Orissa: The Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915; Notifications issued and rules made thereunder by the Government of Orissa and the Board of Revenue; Orissa and the Orissa Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1937.
21. Pepsu: The Punjab Excise Manuals are applicable to the State.
22. Punjab: The Punjab Excise Act of 1914; Chapters 12, 16, 17 and 18 of the Punjab Excise Manual, Volume II; Chapter 13 of the Punjab Excise Manual, Volume III; Rule 2.8 of the Punjab Excise Manual, Volume II; the Punjab Manufactured Drugs Rules, and the Punjab Manufactured Drugs Direction.
23. Rajasthan: Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950.
24. Saurashtra: The Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, as applied to the State of Saurashtra and the Saurashtra Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1951.
25. Travancore-Cochin: The Abkari Act, 1073 and the rules and notifications under the Abkari Act.
26. Tripura: The Tripura Abkari Act.
27. Uttar Pradesh: Uttar Pradesh Excise Act 1910 and the rules made thereunder and rules made under Section 8 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.
28. Vindhya Pradesh: The Rewa Excise Act, 1921; the Rewa State Excise (Vindhya Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1955 (No. II of 1955); and Darbar Order No. 11 containing rules relating to Indian hemp drugs.

II. Scope of the Legal Provisions:

- (a) National and State Provisions: (18) The relationship between the national and state legal provisions is as follows:

(18) Information on State legislation has not been included in the present survey.

There is no national provision to regulate the cultivation, production, sale, possession, consumption or inter-provincial import and export of hemp (cannabis) as defined in section 2(c) of the Dangerous Drugs Act 1930. These are regulated under the respective State laws. Similarly, the State Governments have been empowered under section 8(2) of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), to make rules permitting and regulating the inter-provincial import into and export from, the territories under their administration, the transport, possession and sale of manufactured drugs (which include medicinal hemp).

(b) Substances Under Control:

- (1) The Cannabis Plant: The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, does not apply to this plant. (16)
- (2) Cannabis, Cannabis Resin and their Preparations: The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, applies to these substances. (16)
- (3) Cannabis Extract and Tincture: The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, applies to these substances. (16)
- (4) Preparations Containing the Extract or Tincture: The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, applies to these preparations, except those capable only of external use. (16; 18)

III. The Cultivation of the Cannabis Plant and the Production of Cannabis, Cannabis Resin and their Preparations:

There are no national provisions governing cultivation. (18)

IV. The Manufacture or Compounding of Cannabis Extract and Tincture and of Preparations Containing Them:

Rule 6 of the Central Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1934, reads in part as follows: "The manufacture of [cannabis extract and tincture] is prohibited save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence... granted subject to the control of the chief excise authority of the Province by the Collector of the District." The rules give the Form of the licence and specify the conditions under which the licence may be issued. These conditions include the following: (1) the licence is not transferable;

(2) the licensee is responsible for the acts and omissions of all his employees as if they were his own; (3) the drugs may not be consumed at the place of business; (4) accounts must be kept for two years of all transactions in accordance with a designated form; (5) the licensee may not manufacture drugs in a quantity larger than his requirements for two months; (6) the licensee shall not possess or sell the drugs otherwise than in accordance with the rules made by the State Government; (7) if any condition is breached, the licence may be cancelled or suspended or a penalty of not more than 100 rupees imposed. (16, Central Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1934, Section 6)

V. International Trade in the Cannabis Plant and its Resinous Products:

The system of export authorizations and import certificates and the special arrangements set forth in Chapter IV of the 1925 Convention are applied in India. The following provisions as regards the import of cannabis, cannabis resin or preparations containing them from outside the country, which do not, however, apply to the importation of charas by land may be of interest:

1. "Where the final destination is in ... India, the import shall be effected on behalf of a Provincial [State] Government or under an authorisation granted by the Provincial [State] Government within whose jurisdiction the importer resides or has his place of business or by an officer empowered in this behalf by such Provincial [State] Government.
2. "Where the final destination is outside ... India, the import shall be effected under an "in transit" authorisation granted by or under the orders of the Provincial [State] Government within whose jurisdiction the port or place of importation is situate, or in such classes of cases as the Central Government may direct, the Collector of Customs of the port of importation, such authorization being marked "in transit".

Exports of cannabis products by sea must be made through one of the following ports: Bombay, Calcutta or Madras. Authorisations for export by land or sea are also issued by the State Government. Special authorisation

may be granted by the Collector of Customs at any port from which a ship leaves India for the export of a quantity of cannabis required in his opinion for bona fide use on board the ship by the crew and by the passengers. (16, Dangerous Drugs (Import, Export and Transhipment) Rules, 1933, Section 4, 7-12).

The importation of charas is governed by special rules (16, Central Charas (Import by land) Rule 1935), whose provisions are still in force. As consumption of charas has been prohibited, the rules have for practical purposes become obsolete. (18)

VI. Internal Trade in and Distribution of the Cannabis Plant and its Resinous Products:

It is provided that the State Governments may make rules permitting and regulating by the issuance of licences internal trade in and distribution of cannabis extract and tincture and their preparations. There are no national provisions governing the internal trade in and distribution of cannabis (bhang and ganja) or cannabis resin (charas).⁽¹⁹⁾ (16, Section 8).

VII. Possession of the Cannabis Plant and its Resinous Products

It is provided that the State Governments may make rules permitting and regulating possession of cannabis extract and tincture and their preparations. There are no national provisions governing possession of cannabis (bhang or ganja) or cannabis resin (charas).⁽¹⁹⁾ (16, Section 8)

VIII. "Use" "Consumption" of Cannabis and its Products:

There are no provisions except as regards consumption in drug factories.⁽²⁰⁾

IX. Enforcement Provisions:

Unlawful manufacture of cannabis extract or tincture or their preparations or violation of a licence authorising such manufacture shall be punished with imprisonment for as much as two years, or with a fine, or with both. The same penalty applies to anyone who violates the provisions governing international trade in cannabis, cannabis resin or preparations containing them or

(19) See, however, condition (6) in Section IV(a) above.

(20) See condition (3) in Section IV (a) above.

the provisions dealing with the internal trade in and possession of cannabis extract and tincture and its preparations. Anyone who knowingly allows his premises to be used for the commission of such an offence is liable to the same penalty. Terms of imprisonment of as much as four years may be handed down for recidivists. (16, Sections 12-17).

LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED BY THE SECRETARIAT

(Numbers at left are used for reference purposes throughout the survey)

1. Annual Report for 1947 (E/NR.1947/103, Adds. 1-2).
2. Annual Report for 1948 (E/NR.1948/110, Adds. 1-2).
3. Annual Report for 1949 (E/NR.1949/107, Adds. 1-2).
4. Annual Report for 1950 (E/NR.1950/116).
5. Annual Report for 1951 (E/NR.1951/121).
6. Annual Report for 1952 (E/NR.1952/126).
7. Annual Report for 1953 (E/NR.1953/122).
- 7(a) Annual Report for 1954.
8. Permanent Central Opium Board, Addendum to the Report to the Economic and Social Council on Statistics of Narcotics for 1947 and the Work of the Board in 1948 (E/OB/4/Addendum).
9. Permanent Central Opium Board, Addendum to the Report to the Economic and Social Council on Statistics of Narcotics for 1948 and the Work of the Board in 1949 (E/OB/5/Addendum).
10. Permanent Central Opium Board, Addendum to the Report to the Economic and Social Council on Statistics of Narcotics for 1949 and the Work of the Board in 1950 (E/OB/6/Addendum).
11. Permanent Central Opium Board, Addendum to the Report to the Economic and Social Council on Statistics of Narcotics for 1950 and the Work of the Board in 1951 (E/OB/7/Addendum).
12. Permanent Central Opium Board, Addendum to the Report to the Economic and Social Council on Statistics of Narcotics for 1951 and the Work of the Board in 1952 (E/OB/8/Addendum).

13. Permanent Central Opium Board, Addendum to the Report to the Economic and Social Council on Statistics of Narcotics for 1952 and the Work of the Board in 1953 (E/OB/9/Addendum).
14. Permanent Central Opium Board, Addendum to the Report to the Economic and Social Council on Statistics of Narcotics for 1953 and the Work of the Board in 1954 (E/OB/10/Addendum).
- 14(a) Permanent Central Opium Board, Addendum to the Report to the Economic and Social Council on Statistics of Narcotics for 1954 and the Work of the Board in 1955 (E/OB/11/Addendum).
15. "The Present Position of Hemp-Drug Addiction in India" by R.N. and G.S. Chopra in Indian Medical Research Memoirs (No. 31), July 1939, Thacker, Spink and Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
16. The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (11 of 1930), Declarations and Rules made by the Government of India thereunder.
17. Information furnished by the Government of India in a letter dated 17 July 1953.
18. Information furnished by the Government of India with a letter dated 17 April 1956.