

Came into force on 7-4-52 in Hanumana and Chakghat areas of Vindhya Pradesh by States Ministry's moti. No. S.R.O. 538, dt. 26-3-52, G.O. dt. 29-3-52, P.B. II, S. 3, P. 537.

1. Subs. by A.O. 1950.

3. Subs. by s. 2 of Act 73 of 1952.

4. Subs. by s. 3 of Act 73 of 1952.

See India Code

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Act No. XXII of 1948

[PASSED BY THE DOMINION LEGISLATURE]

An Act to provide for the development of the power alcohol industry

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 3rd April 1948).

WHEREAS it is expedient in the public interest that the power alcohol industry should be developed under the control of the Central Government;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title, extent and duration.—(1) This Act may be called the Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948.

(2) It extends to ^{whole} all the Provinces of India, ~~except the state of Jammu & Kashmir~~.

(3) This Act or such portion thereof shall come into force in such area, and on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

~~**2. Declaration as to expediency of Central Government's control.**—It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the Central Government should take under its control the development of the power alcohol industry.~~

3. Definitions.—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "molasses" means the heavy, dark-coloured residual syrup drained away in the final stage of the manufacture of sugar by vacuum pans in sugar factories either from sugarcane or by refining gur, when such a syrup has fermentable sugars (expressed as reducing sugars), but does not include the final residual syrup left in the manufacture of sugar by the open pan process;

(b) "petrol" means dangerous petroleum as defined in clause (b) of section 2 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934);

(c) "power alcohol" means ethyl alcohol containing not less than 90·5 per cent. by volume of ethanol measured at sixty degrees Fahrenheit corresponding to 74·4 over proof strength.

4. Production of power alcohol.—(1) No person shall manufacture power alcohol from any substance other than molasses or such other substance as may be specified by the Central Government.

(2) If any dispute arises as to whether any substance is or is not molasses, the decision of an officer, authorized by the Central Government in this behalf, regarding such dispute shall be final and shall not be called in question in any Court.

5. Power to regulate production and disposal of power alcohol.—The Central Government may regulate the production and disposal of power alcohol by any distillery situated in any area in which this section is for the time being in force.

6. Power to direct use of power alcohol as motive power.—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that in such area as may be specified therein no petrol shall be sold or kept for sale except with an admixture of power alcohol.

(2) The proportion of petrol and power alcohol in such mixture shall in any area and for any purpose be such as may from time to time be specified by the Central Government but such proportion of power alcohol in the case of mixture with petrol intended for use as motive power for any motor vehicle shall not be more than twenty-five per cent. or less than five per cent. by volume.

1. Sub. by A. C. 1950.

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(3) The power alcohol to be employed for such mixture shall be obtained from such distilleries as may, from time to time, be specified by the Central Government.

7. Penalty.—Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of sections 4 and 6 or any order of the Central Government issued thereunder shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees or with both, and in the case of a continued contravention with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which the contravention is continued after conviction therefor.

8 Delegation of powers.—The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any power conferred by this Act shall, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the direction, be exercisable also by—

(a) such officer or authority subordinate to the Central Government,

or

(b) such ^(State) Provincial Government or such other officer or authority subordinate to a Provincial Government

as may be specified in the direction.

9. Offences to be bailable.—All offences punishable under this Act or any rule made thereunder shall be bailable within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).

10. Power to make rules.—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may—

(a) provide for the licensing of the manufacture of power alcohol;

(b) prescribe the specifications and tests in respect of the purity of power alcohol intended for admixture with petrol in order to ensure its suitability for use in motor vehicles;

(c) fix the price at which power alcohol may be sold for the purpose of admixture with petrol;

(d) provide for imposing and collecting a duty of excise on power alcohol intended for admixture with petrol;

(e) prescribe conditions in respect of the transport and storage of power alcohol intended for admixture with petrol and for the manner in which the admixture is to be affected;

(f) prescribe the submission by a manufacturer of power alcohol or importer or distributor of petrol of returns regarding the power alcohol and petrol manufactured, purchased, stored or sold, as the case may be;

(g) provide for denaturing of power alcohol at the distilleries;

(h) provide for any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed under this Act.

(3) Rules made under this Act may provide that any contravention of such rules shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

11. Power of exemption.—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that any of the provisions of this Act shall not apply to any case or class of cases.