APPENDIX-B
FAMINE CODE

British response to the droughts and to the famines arising mostly out of the drought and crop failure evolved in due course and finally canonized in final shape in the form of famine commission report of 1880.

Prior to famine code British policies, influenced by experiences of Indian rulers and followed the same methods, which Indian rulers’ adopted in early period of British Raj.¹ As stated by Indian famine commission of 1880 sense of obligation developed and more and more fully acted on, British efforts towards alleviation of miseries that faced by Indian people were hap-hazardous. As nature of British power in India was semi democratic and semi authoritarian,² British efforts were influenced by same logic. British policies also influenced by individual viceroy’s perception, existing government in Britain, the role played by British media, the role of party that ruled during that particular period in England and the public opinion in England. It reflected in the various measures adopted by British administrator. The colonial status of the country and the imperial obligations that status involved were thus directly the essence of the food and famine problem of the country.³ British administration was quite aware of the situation arose out of the drought and crop failure. They were also well acquainted with the measures to adopt during the famine and distress. Fine example of famine avertation can see in the form of famine relief and food policy adopted and set by British administration itself during 1873-4 famine of Bengal.⁴ At the time of 1873-74 famine the whole population was divided into four classes in a manner very similar to that initiated in 1860. The able-bodied were employed by the public works department. The less capable were left to the control of the collectors on smaller undertakings, those who were unable to travel were supplied with such employment as could be found in the immediate vicinity of their villages; and the emaciated and the sick were nursed in the public infirmaries.

¹ Shrivastva off.cit p. 28
³ Bhatia p.110
⁴ Bhatia pp.84-86, The prompt action of the Bengal government in undertaking imports began to exercise in arresting influence on prices and after April 1874. The relief policy of the Bengal government also during this famine differed from the earlier policy in the matter of liberality of the wages scales on relief works. It was also significant due to indirect relief in the form of advances of grains and cash to zamindars for the relief of their tenants. During early period of the famine the policy on relief works was to offer employment of any one who sought it at the normal rate of wages and exact full normal performance of task from him. The relief works proved attractive and 1.2 million laborers were employed on them in April 1874. About 4 lakh persons are estimated ot have been relieved by advances of grain and cash to zamindars, traders, and ryot. A total of 2623663 persons were relieved gratuitously by doles of grain cahd and cooked food between January and November 1873, the maximum in any month being in Juuly when the number reached the high figure of 885595.
There was nothing essentially original in the system; but its comparative success is tribute to the methods already approved. Indeed surprising as it may seem at first sight in view of the fatality of former calamities it is nevertheless true that every departure made in 1878 from the officially recommended system proved disastrous in its effects. The guiding principles in the formulation of the famine relief policy in India during the British rule can be briefly summed up with the help of a few citations from the report of the Indian famine commission of 1880. “The government, when it has to deal with calamities such as famines should so frame its measures as to avoid every tendency to relax in the people the sense of obligation which rests on them to provide for their own support by their own labor, to cultivate habits of thrift and forethought and as far as possible to employ the surplus of years of plenty to meet the wants of years of scarcity.” (Indian famine commission report, 1, 1880. P. 35) p. 105 5The compiler of the model famine code of 1880 kept in mind aforesaid principle.

The failure of famine prevention during the period 1858-1880 was not a complete one. A measure of inverse correlation between the determination of relief efforts and the intensity of distress was noticeable even at that time. In particular during the panic famine of 1873-74 in Bihar massive relief efforts were quite effective preventing worst. However, the shortcomings of ad hoc responses were increasingly evident, and while the relative success of relief efforts in 1873-74 were recognizes they were also regarded as excessively costly.

This period of trial and error on the part of British administrator was for serving both ends of saving lives and colonial economic interest. This came to end after the famine commission of 1880. (A remark on same line by Shrivastava) This commission was keenly aware of the vital importance of prompt actions in matters of famine relief, recommended the promulgation of famine code which would contain authorities guidelines to the local administration for the anticipation recognition and relief of famines. 6 The famine relief policy that was embodied in famine codes in 1883 based upon the guidelines provided by famine commission of 1880 was founded on two postulates: first that the state could not undertake to interfere in every individual and isolated cases of distress but that it would apply its resources only when, “a natural calamity affecting a material portion of the population of a locality” occurred and second that an Indian famine being a problem of temporary lack of employment for the mass of agricultural

5 Behame p.105
6 Draze, pp.21-22
population, the principal form of relief needed was the opening of relief works and offer employment to those needed it.”

The code contained detailed instructions and rules for the guidance of the provincial administration in the matter of dealing with famine. These include the establishment of a system for continuous flow of information from every local area to the provincial government, bearing on the onset of scarcity or famine: the type and nature of relief works to be constructed: the classification of relief labor and the scale of wages to be paid; the organization of gratuitous relief and the establishment of a system of village inspection, suspension of revenue grant of taccavi loans relaxation of forest laws for the duration of the famine and protection of cattle.

“The duties involved in relief measures are complicated and multifarious their successful performance necessitates the utilization of large stores of accumulated experiences and a carefully considered and prepared plan they cannot be safely left to individual energy and resources or be dealt with on system improvised only when the emergency has arisen. Prompt and decided action in carrying out these measures is of primary importance and by considering well beforehand the principle that should guide them, much of that hesitation and uncertainty of purpose, which have been found to be so detrimental in the past, will be avoided in the future. We recommend, therefore that the government of India should as soon as possible issue a set of rules embodying the main principle that should govern the administration of famines relief and that rules should be authoritative in all parts of the British India”(famine commission code 1880)

The provision of the famine codes are much too comprehensive contains everything one can contemplate in distress relief. Time saving tactic, detail procedure, ready guide to administrator, delegation of authority and responsibility to government officer, making of alternative arrangement of employment without making extra budgetary provision, alternative nutritional arrangement, exploration of forest sources without any burden on exchequer are the main provisions imbedded in the famine code of 1880. In addition, early information of drought and crop conditions, early steps to be taken by various authority, preparing plans of relief work, to be ready with the list of works to be carried during the famine, organization of relief camps, arrangement in the camps, preparation and precautions to be taken by medical officer were other

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7 Bhatia p.184
8 Ibid p.185
9 Draze quoted from the famine commission p.22
provisions laid down in the code. Following thought of famine commission is reflected through the famine code.

The backbone of the famine relief strategy embodied in the famine code was of the organization of massive public works. More precisely, the first and foremost aim of this strategy was nothing less than to provide employment at subsistence wages at reasonable distance from their homes to all those who came forward for it. Gratuitous relief for those unable to work\textsuperscript{10} the promulgation of the famine codes had undoubtedly represents an essential step towards the successful prevention of famines India. Actually, the report of the famine commission of 1880 itself deserves to be regarded as much as the famine codes it gave birth to as landmark in the history of famine in India. It was admittedly influence by ideology as well a self-interest e.g. in it s advocacy of free trade a outrage of its condemnation of gratuitous relief as demoralizing. But the famine commission report was also by any standard an administrative intellectual masterpiece, and it embodied a considerable dose of experience, scholarliness and wisdom. The brief of the famine commission was to collect with the utmost care all information which may assist future administrative in the task of limiting the range or mitigating the intensity of these calamities. The commission applied itself vigorously to this task and its report remains to this day a goldmine of information on previous famines in British India as well as a most edifying treatise on the possible measures to prevent them.\textsuperscript{11}

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\textsuperscript{10} Ibid p. 24
\textsuperscript{11} Draze p.23
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APPENDIX-C

A brief summary of proceedings during 1971-73 in Vidhan Sabha

March-April Session 1971

This session commenced on 15th March 1971 and concluded on 7th May 1971. On 15th March 1971, His Highness Honorable Governor delivered his speech. The copy of Governor’s speech was kept on the floor of house on the same day. Motion to propose vote of thanks to Governor for his speech was initiated and seconded by Honorable Member D.R. Khaire, A.P. Salve respectively. Budget of the state was put on the floor on 24th March 1971 and the motion for vote on account was initiated on 26th March 1971. The discussion on budget held on 1, 2, 5, 7, 8 April 1971. During this March-April 71 session, 6 notices for half hourly discussion registered all of them dismissed. 10 notices for adjournment motion registered and none of them qualified for the discussion. 12 notices for emergency discussion came and none of it sanctioned. Total 316 notices of calling attention motion registered and 113 notices sanctioned for discussion. 1 There was substantive motion in the form of resolution by F.M. Pintoo stating price hike of essential commodities in state that in turn resulted in to many public protest marches. This resolution was accepted by house. 2 Honorable member V.R. Kaldate initiated resolution about emerging scarcity situation over state and government is not taking cognizance of the same that in turn adding misery of agricultural labors. 3 A notice of adjournment motion issued by Hashu Advani on 12th April 1971 on account of terminating more than 1500 employees from public distribution department from their service. However, this not did not translated into full fledge adjournment discussions as speaker disqualified issue for adjournment motion. The calling attention notice was served by R.B. Jayswal, A.S. Deshmukh and G.B. Burgute on 6th April 1971 on account of compulsory loan recovery from farmers of Buldhana, Jalna and Solapur district of district cooperative banks of respective districts. 4 Honorable members Smt. Pratibha Tidke, A.P. Salve and G.B. Burgute issued calling attention notice on 12th April 1971 as grave situation arose over Akola, Chandrapur and Solapur district due to scarcity condition prevailing over these districts. 5 Another calling attention notice surfaced on the floor of house on the same day on account of

1 Secretariat of Maharashtra legislature Vidhan Bhavan Nagpur ‘ A brief summary report of proceedings of Maharashtra state assembly of March-April Session 1971 pp2-6
2 Ibid p.89
3 Ibid p.90
4 Ibid p.98
5 Ibid p.98

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refraining scarcity workers to join scarcity works until they performed vasectomy operation on themselves. Notice of this calling attention motion was proposed by K.S.Dhondge, T.C.Karkhanis and B.S.Patil.⁶

**September-October Session 1971**

This session commenced on 6th September 1971 and concluded on October 1971. There were 10 notices for half hourly discussions on miscellaneous public important issues and out of that 3 sanctioned. On vital public important questions 39 half hourly notices registered and out of that 15 accepted. Seven notice of no-confidence motion on council minister came. These notices jointly translated into motion on and discussed on 11th October 1971. This motion was dismissed by house by voting. 39 notices of adjournment motion registered and out of that one was sanctioned for discussion in the house. 47 notices for short duration notices came to secretariat and 16 accepted for discussions. 349 calling attention motion notices recorded out of that 97 were accepted.⁷On same day there were two important statements on notices of honorable members Dhondge and B.D.Killedar. First was with respect to death of peasants and workers’ party’s member of jail in jail on account of alleged mistreatment in jail. Second statement on Killedar’s notice by home-minister for state on breaking of tear gas and latthi charge on students march.⁸During this session on 7th October 1971 discussion held on the resolution as substantive motion on price hike of essential goods which created discontent among masses and measures to adopt it. This resolution was proposed by C.S.Savant, F.M.Pintoo, Ramchandra Ghangare, K.S.Tidke and A.P.Salve.⁹ Discussion was held on equally important resolution put by Honorable members; Mahalgi, L.V.Mankar, B.S.Patil, Gulabrao Ganacharya, K.S.Dhondge, S.D.More, Smt.Pratibha Tidke, K.A.Pardhi, Ramenadra Ghangare, A.P.Salve, Y.R.Deogad, G.A.Deshmukh, Jeevanlal Chandak, Suresh Deotale. This resolution was about prevailing scarcity condition over Maharashtra and suffering of people on account of that. Discussion was held on 6,8, and 9th of September 1971.

Two adjournment motions on 7 September 1971 accepted and short duration discussion held on both the motions. One motion was police firing on protest march of weaver because of not getting cotton threads on reasonable prices due to scarcity. Second motion was on police firing at

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⁶ Ibid *Loc.cit.*
⁷ Legislative secretariat government of Maharashtra ‘ Vidhan Sabha proceedings of Septemebr-October 71 session’ Marathi version Mumbai pp.1-3.
⁸ Ibid p.53
⁹ Ibid p.93
Variag on protest march organized by peasants and workers’ party for scarcity relief works and availability of grains from fair price shops at reasonable prices. Notice of first motion was proposed by B.D.Killedar, Ganachraya, Jeevanlal Chandak, V.R.Kaldate, L.B.Mankar, K.S.Tidke, Ramchandar Ghangare. Second motion was proposed by G.A.Deshmukh, S.B.Patil, D.B.Patil, S.S.Savant, D.N.Patil, Ram Mahdik, Nihal Ahmed, R.K.Mahadik, Mahalgi, Hashu Advani. In the wake of scarcity there were many adjournment motions that came on the floor of house but denied by speaker to accept as adjournment motions. 21st September alleged starvation death of one women named Mahale at Peth dist Nashik was pointed through adjournment motion by Ramcahndar Ghangare. However, notice was denied by speaker. On 23rd September there were two adjournment motions. One was about the students protest regarding waving of fees of October exam of Marthwada University. This resulted into educational losses of students. The Udhavaraopatil, A.R.Gavane, and D.N.Patil proposed this notice of this adjournment motion. Other notice was regarding starvation death of Mr. Jogdand of village Nathapur of Beed district this death occurred on 16th February 1971. K.N.Dhulup, A.R.Gavane, S.S.Savant, D.B.Patil proposed notice of this adjournment motion. Another adjournment motion came on the background of scarcity. This was regarding the protest march of farmers and agricultural labor of Arvi, Vardha, Hinganghat and Katol area of Vidharabha for their demands. This notice was issued on 27th September 71. On 1st October 71 there were two adjournment motion notices and both were dismissed by speaker. These both motions were proposed by K.S.Dhondge. One was about the death of peasant workers party activist involved in scarcity related activity Shri. Hampalle’s death in jail. Another was about the alleged suicide of Babarao Mornale of Kandhar who committed suicide to relive himself from the troubles of scarcity. On 8th October 1971 adjournment notice of K.S.Dhondge read out by speaker in the house with respect to alleged starvation death of Parvatibai Priaji Patil of village Sekapur of Kandahar taluka and this death was immediately followed after alleged starvation death of Baburao Martale of Kandhar. Dhonge claimed that this was failure of government and government did not kept its promise to avoid starvation deaths. This adjournment notice was disallowed by speaker.

10 Ibid p.105
11 Ibid pp.106-107
12 Ibid Loc.Cit.
13 Ibid p.51
On 4th October 1971 B.D.Killedar proposed adjournment motion notice for the lathi charge and breaking of tear gas on the students protest march to get relief from government to the students. Another, alleged starvation death of Parvati Patil of Kandhar taluka was pleaded as starvation death by Dhondge in the form of proposed notice of starvation death and same was denied.\textsuperscript{14} Short duration discussion was held on 24th September 1971 on alleged starvation death in Nathapur of Beed district and the controversy emerged after that. Notice for this proposal was put by K.N.Dhulup, A.R.Gavane, S.S.Savant, D.B.Patil and S.D.More. Thre was another proposal for short duration notice on price hike of the grains due to releasing restrictions of grain trade. However, this discussion was not held due to shortage of time. On 23rd September 1971 S.K.Athalye, V.R.Kaldate put calling attention notice on the back-clash of Vairag firing in the form of Solapur city closer and the clashed between congress and communist party activists. Calling attention notice of Dhondge for death of his party’s activist in jail was responded by statement by government on 8th October 1971. B.D.Killedar put calling attention notice on students protest march at Pathardi asking relief to scarcity affected students resulted into grave situation due to injury to students due to lathli charge on students. Government responded on it by putting statement on the floor of the house.

\textbf{March-April 1972 Assembly session}

This session commenced on 20th March 1972 and concluded on 7th April 1972. On 22nd March 1972 governor delivered his speech on joint seating of both the houses of Maharashtra legislature. Ratnappa Kumbar on the same proposed vote of thanks to governor for his speech in the form motion this proposal was seconded by Sushial Balraj. There were 105 suggestions to governor’s speech but none of it put in the house. Total 33 members of house delivered their speech in this regard. Supplementary grants proposal for the year 1971-72 was put to house on 23 March 1972. The budget for the year 1972 was put on 24th March 1972. On 27 March 1972 motion for vote on account initiated and sanctioned on same day. Notices for adjournment motions were nine in numbers and none of them selected. 194 notices were recorded for calling attention motion and out of that, 52 were sanctioned.\textsuperscript{15} An adjournment motion pertaining to scarcity was proposed by Sheshrao Deshmukh on 6th April 1972 about suicide of an old person Mr. Khandu Abbaji on account of poverty the notice was undermined and rejected by honorable

\textsuperscript{14} Ibid p.108

\textsuperscript{15} Secretariat of Maharashtra state legislation brief summary of Vidhan Sabha Proceedings March-April 1972 session of Vidhan Sabha Mumbai pp.4-6

**June-July-August 1972 Assembly Session:**

This session of the assembly commenced on 12th June and concluded on 26th August 1972. Additional budget for the year 1972-73 was presented on 13th June 1972. Total six days had been spent on the general discussion on the budget. Half hourly discussion on 21 notices discussed in the house. There were total 59 notices for the discussions. Such half hourly discussion on public important issues emerged from discussions while answering questions in the houses. There were 37 notices and out of that 15 notices were considered and 11 notices actually discussed in the house. 46 notices for adjournment motions received and 2 were accepted as adjournment motion. For short duration discussions 40 notices were accepted and out of that 12 were accepted and 11 such notices were actually discussed. 557 calling attention notices for calling attention motion recorded and 157 such notices accepted. One resolution on 10th August 1972 by A.A.Wankhede pertaining to the miseries and difficulties that people are facing due to prevailing scarcity all over state and also about government efforts to overcome scarcity condition. The

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16 Ibid p.75  
17 Ibid p.76  
18 Ibid p.77  
19 Ibid p.78  
20 Ibid p.79  
21 Ibid p.80  
resolution discussed in the house.\textsuperscript{23} Another resolution pertaining to rising prices of essential commodities proposed by F.M.Pintoo discussed in the house on 11\textsuperscript{th} August 1972.\textsuperscript{24} The resolution proposed by Rambhau Mirashi about the re-sowing operations of seeds in Konkan and government assistance in regard that as the first sowing wasted due to deficient rainfall not discussed in the house due to time shortage.\textsuperscript{25}

Number of adjournment motions notices pertaining to scarcity registered in the house and same were disallowed. V.A.Deshmukh Proposed notice of the adjournment motion on 7\textsuperscript{th} August 1972 stating that the scarcity situation at Osmandabad district passed into alarming stage. It resulted into migration of thousands of people. There are no resources at disposal to save men and animal may cause starvation deaths. Speaker did not took cognizance of notice and denied to consider as adjournment motion. On same day another notice of same kind of motion denied which was put by R.K.Mahalgi and K.D.Bhegde for alleged starvation deaths two at Nanded district and one each at Ahmednagar and Aurangabad districts. Grave and serious prevailing scarcity situation over Mahashstra, rising prices of essential commodities and unemployment these were other points cited in same adjournment motion. Notice pertaining with same issues of alleged two starvation deaths in Nanded district on same day put by Haribhau Barkule was denied by speaker to consider as adjournment motion.\textsuperscript{26} Mr.D.B.Patil and Sheshrao Deshmukh put notice on same issued of Ahmedngar district on same day and got same treatment by speaker.\textsuperscript{27} On 23\textsuperscript{rd} and 24\textsuperscript{th} August 1972 two notices for adjournment motion pertaining to starvation deaths registered. K.N.Deshmukh, D.B.Patil, K.S.Dhondge, Sheshrao Deshmukh, Haribhau Barkule put notice on 23\textsuperscript{rd} August. It was about no availability of scarcity works in and around villages Shivankhed and Mulki of Ahmedpur talukas of Osmanabad district resulted into starvation death of Lala Bande Haidar Ali of Village Shivanked (BK) . One starvation death also reported from village Mulki. A woman from village Khamasvadi taluka Kalmab was also claimed victim of starvation death from same district in same notice. Rajabai Garad a woman who had delivered a child recently was said victim.\textsuperscript{28} On 24\textsuperscript{th} August 1972 K.S.Dhondge issued notice for suicide of villager along

\textsuperscript{23} Ibid p.128
\textsuperscript{24} Ibid Loc.Cit.
\textsuperscript{25} Ibid p.130
\textsuperscript{26} Ibid p.136
\textsuperscript{27} Ibid p.137
\textsuperscript{28} Ibid p.139
with his wife and two children as they did not got sorghum due to scarcity. For this terrible incidence government is only responsible with such allegation the notice was issued. Number of calling attention notices were issued in this session pertaining with scarcity related issues. On 16th June 1972 V.G.Prabhugaonkar, S.D.Natu and D.D.Padvi put calling attention notice pertaining to water scarcity problem over Aurangabad division which in turn grave situation of migration. Notice for calling attention motion by Vimal Rangnekar scarcity of water causing migration at Javar, Dahanu, region of Thane district. Calling attention notice with respect to lifting of water by lift through lift irrigation from river as the wells of Tasgaon, Walva region are dried. At such instance the water lifted from river should be charged minimum charges. On 12th July 1972 K.R.Patil’s notice for calling attention notice issued stating in Buldhana district taqavi loans were disbursed only for hybrid jowar it resulted into decreasing sown area in the district. Another notice for calling attention motion addressing question of prevailing untouchability at Kasur village of Udgir taluka district Osmanabad where high caste people beat untouchables for taking water from common water outlet. Calling attention notice of 10th August 1972 addressing the issue of untouchability and keeping away untouchahbales from public water outlet from common source of public wells. A.A.Wankhde, D.D.Padavi put this notice. Another calling attention notice addressing issues untouchability at public water outlet where state itself indirectly putting its consent to untochability at public water outlet. 13th July notice of Karkhanis, P.B.Kadu and D.B.Patil addressing issues of stopped works of 100 percolation tanks in Ahmednagar district led starvation of many scarcity worker. Delay in the payments and meager wages these complaints of scarcity workers working at Nandgaon Pimprale percolation tank were addressed by Dhondge, Karkhanis, Prabhugaonkar, P.B.Kadu and J.N.Bantwala. Calling attention notice by R.K.Mahlgi and D.D.Padvi addressed issue of prevailing untouchability at public water outlet and public wells. The complaints of beating of

29 Ibid Loc.Cit.
30 Ibid p.142
31 Ibid p.143
33 Ibid p.148
34 Ibid.Loc.Cit.
35 Ibid p.153 one untouchable woman was beaten.
36 Ibid p.154 the notice was put by D.D.Patil and N.K.Patil. The issue relate to providing caste wise separate outlets to people at public wells in Shirpur taluka of Dhule district. These wells were constructed by Zilla Parishads
37 Ibid p. 149
38 Ibid Loc.Cit.
one untouchable student reported from village Bellur of Deglur taluka of Nanded district was the subject of that motion.\textsuperscript{39} Shortage of fodder supply from Dahanu, Palghar region to government cattle of Mumbai at affected milk production. This issue was addressed by calling attention notice by Mahalgi, Natu, Karkhanis etc. on 22\textsuperscript{nd} August 1972.\textsuperscript{40}

**Maharashtra Assembly Session Novemebr-December 1972**

This session commenced on 20\textsuperscript{th} November 1972 and concluded on 15\textsuperscript{th} December 1972. For half hourly discussion of public important issues 45 notices registered 31 such notices sanctioned. However, only one 6 notices discussions held. For short duration discussions emerged out of questions 13 notices were put. Seven such notices were accepted and only on 4 notices discussions effected.

For no confidence motion 6 notices came. All such notices grouped together to put this motion on floor of house. Discussion on this motion held on 21 to 23 November 1972. Total 25 notices for adjournment motion reported and none accepted as adjournment motion. For short duration discussion, 19 notices received and none discussed. Four hundred and ten notices for calling attention motion reported and 46 sanctioned for discussion.\textsuperscript{41}

The decades of 1970s and 1980s were decades of extraordinary control over prices sought by government legislators and people too. In same spirit, state legislators attempted to control prices. In that endeavor one of such resolutions was put on 13\textsuperscript{th} December 1972 by D.B.Patil, K.D.Bhegde, R.K.Mahalgi and Sheshrao Deshmukh, Smt. Mrinal Gore and V.G. Prabhugoankar stating price rise and failure of governments to curb it may led to unrest among masses. The resolution was agreed by speaker and discussion held.\textsuperscript{42}

The notice of adjournment motions put by R.K.Mahalgi and S.D.Natu about the police firing on protest march demanding works and regular and secured supply of grains by peasants and workers party at Islampur district Sangli. The notice for this adjournment motion came on 20\textsuperscript{th} November 1972 and speaker denied permission. \textsuperscript{43} Honorable members Bhegde and A.A.Wankhede put notice regarding deaths of scarcity workers at Nevase taluka of Ahmednagar

\textsuperscript{39} Ibid p. 154
\textsuperscript{40} Ibid p.155
\textsuperscript{41} Secretariat of state legislation Maharashtra state brief summary of Vidhan Sabha Proceedings for November-December 1972 pp.2-4
\textsuperscript{42} Ibid p.83
\textsuperscript{43} Ibid p.86
district. Mahalgi, Padvai and Bhegde put another notice for adjournment on incidence of alleged starvation death of Parogabai Dhondiaba Sutar of Hingne taluka Ashti district Beed. The notice was put on 29th November 1972 and was declined by speaker. Dhondge put notices for adjournment motion pertaining to starvation deaths on 4th December and 11th December 1972. Both notices denied as adjournment motion by speaker. First notice was about the alleged starvation death of Ms. Manabai Dhondiba Bhalerao at Kanjur marg migrated from Aurangabad. Second incidence of alleged starvation death at Tasgaon district Sangli of Ms. Sakhrubai Chavan. Bhegde, Natu and Wankhede addressed alleged starvation death through same type of notice on 14th December 1972. The incidence of alleged starvation deaths of Krishnabai Maruti Satpute and her son Adhikarrao at Gunat Tlauka Shirur district Pune. on 14th December yet another notice by Dhondge about the starvation death at Panhala forwarded and denied by speaker. N.R.Dharpalkar put notice for providing relief to handicaps people during scarcity on 15th December but was denied by speaker.

There were calling attention notices by R.K.Mahalgi K.D.Bhegde F.M.Pintoo and A.A.Wankhede about the migration of people in Pune and Mumbai cities. This notice was specifically addressing the issues of the impact of such migrants on the urban people. Notice for adjournment motion of K.D.Bhegde.Karkhanis, Bandkhile, Navalkar, D.B.Patil and S.D.Jadhavaraao on 30th November 1972 stating milk producers demand of increasing prices of milk was not satisfied by government due to that milk producers denied to supply milk to government. This in turn resulted discontent among people. Under such other notices the complaints regarding absolute no supply of grains in Valhe village of Purandar Taluka of PUNE district by Gore and Jadhavaraao on 7th December 1972. Issues related with under nutrition causing night blindness pointed by Jadhavarao, Gore, Mahalgi using notice of calling attention motion. Ms.Gore S.J.Jadhavaraao pointed through calling attention notice that the scarcity condition may aggravate deceases over Chandrapur district due to deficiency of medicines in government public hospitals. Dhondge and Gore enquired details of meeting of Maharashatra’s

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44 Ibid Loc.Cit.
45 Ibid p.87
46 Ibid p.88
47 Ibid p.93
48 Ibid.p91
49 Ibid p.93
51 Ibid Loc.Cit. Notice of date 1st December1972
chief minister with prime-minister of India with respect to scarcity relief programe and railways routes by calling attention notice. 52 Scarcity situation turned food grain supply front very volatile. Incidences of volatile nature occurred and reported from all over stat. one of Such incidence occurred on 22nd November 72 at Taloja taluka Panvel the grain stocks of rich farmer was being confiscated exactly at that time 200 persons with offensive behavior tried to sack the confiscated grains this issue addressed by D.B.Patil and Natu and Bhegde by notice of calling attention motion on 13th December 1972. 53 Calling attention notice by Navalkar and Natu about the beating of untouchable youth by high caste Hindus because of polluting public well by touching it at Titwala. 54 Government action and response was demanded on the protest of March of students of Marthwada region demanding waging of fees through calling attention notice by Gore, Jadhavaro, Mahalgi and Bhegge. 55 Alleged fake informer of fake musters of scarcity workers to news paper reporter by a person and same was beaten by concerned persons. This incidence was presented in house through calling attention notice by Gore, Jadhavarao, Mahalgi etc. The statement on calling attention motion by Dhondge with respect to taking examination earlier to due to grave scarcity situation was issued by government on 15th December 1972. 56 Issues of untouchability and superstition among people surfaced in the house. One of such issues addressed by Vakilarao Langhe and P.B.Kadu on the floor of house and government issued stamen in regard that. 57 Government’s action was contemplated through notice of calling attention motion by D.B.Patil, Mandlik and Thopte to issue ration cards to untouchables of village Mahulungi taluka Karveer district Kolhapur. There was complaints about not issuing cards to them. 58 R.A.Patil member representing Valva taluka addressed irregular insufficient supply of grains to some villages of Valva taluka through notice of calling attention motion. 59 A.N.Thopte addressed issue of banning to take water of Shivganga river to Kelwade Village of

52 Ibid p.95
53 Ibid Loc.Cit.
54 Ibid p.95 Incidence occured on 14th December 1972.
55 Ibid.p96 notice put on 15th December 1972.
56 Ibid p.97
57 Loc.Cit. Shri Eshwar Bhau Trimbake of village Mirjagaon taluka Karjat district Ahmednagar with Hindu deity temples. Villagers of that village thought the prevailing scarcity is due to this incidence which polluted the temples and deity. This resulted into beating of new owner of land and other untouchables of villagers. Incidence of throwing stones at night time at untouchable settlements.
58 Ibid p.98
59 Ibid. pp.99-100
Bhor taluka. Government issued explanation. Food and civil supply minister issued statement and read in the house about the measures adopted and to be adopted to effective saving and distribution of grains.

**February-March 1973 Session**

This session commenced on 12th February 1973 and concluded on 31st March 1973. On 12th February 1973 his highness Governor of Maharahtra delivered his joint speech at joint seating of both the houses of legislature. General discussion on the speech held on 20-21 February 1973. Total 27 members participated in the discussion and the proposal of vote of thanks passed in the house. Discussion and voting on the supplementary grants held on 22nd and 23rd February 1973. Budget was presented on 1973. Chief minister and food supply minister put one and four statements on the floor of house. Forty three notices for half-hourly discussion arose from other than questions registred and actually on 7 notices discussion effected. There were 40 notices for half-hourly discussion registered and on seven discussions held on the topics emerged out of question-answers. Five notices on no-confidence motion came and all were considered in one notice. The discussion was held on 31st March1973 and voted out. 30 notices on adjournment motion registered and one was sanctioned to initiate and discuss on the house. Eighteen notices registered for short discussion and there were no discussion on any single notice. Total 501 notices were registered and 71 sanctioned. Resolution of no-confidence motion on council of ministers put by D.B.Patil, R.K.Mahalgi, A.T.Patil, G.N.Banatwala and V.A.Deshmukh was discussed and dismissed by house through voting on 31st March 1973. Another general resolution initiated by Bhegde, A.A.Wankhede, Govindrao Shende and Padvi. Farmers of the state should be provided seeds and fertilizer before 30th April 1973 considering detoritaion scarcity situation over state. The resolution was discussed on 30th March 1973 in the house. Prabhugaonkar, Dalvai, Keshvarao Rane, Shivaji Savant and S.N.Desai proposed resolution regarding starting Konkan Railways work as scarcity works, which raised aspirations of people and the statements issued by various agencies latter created doubts in the minds of people. Same was also discussed

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in the house. Discussions on the resolution put by Mahalgi, Bhegde and others on adulterated Milo grains with Dhattra seeds took place on 12th March 1973.

Number of issues addressed as the notice of adjournment motions. Many of them denied as adjournment motion one of such notice for motion put by Mandlik, Thophte and others was on insufficient supply of food grains. On 19th February 1973 notice of K.N.Deshmukh and H.R.Barkule for adjournment motion read regarding the disorganization in coordination and mess in scarcity relief works adding discontent among people. This led to explosive situation in the form of public protests. Notice was denied for adjournment motion. Accidents on scarcity relief works reported and it addressed in the house. P.B.Kadu and Vakilrao Langhe pleaded the case of Kosabai Sadashiv of village Pimpri district Beed who met an accident while working on metal breaking work. She lost he eye as she did not receive medical relief within time. Similar case addressed through similar kind of notice in the house by P.B.Kadu and Vakilrao Langhe. As one youth of village Supe of Parner taluka district Ahmednagar met an accident and died. Attempt to address two cases on 5th and 6th March 73 of alleged starvation deaths at Kinhaveli district Thane of Janu Gavatha and second at village Khapa near Tumsar of Bhandara district were made of Seeta Kolatkar. Rising discontent among people due to adulterated Milo grains addressed by Bhegde, Padvi and Natu. Another concern over adulterated Milo expressed through notice for adjournment motion by Mrimal Gore. Making of flour of such Milo would endanger thousands of lives expressed in the notice which read on 5th of March 1973. Incidence of accident on scarcity work at village Shagapur of Kopargaon taluka district Ahmednagar reported and addressed. In this incidence Baban Lahanu Gavali died and his wife along with Appa Nana Gavali met injury. Starvation death occurred due to negligence on part of government at village Diggi taluka Umarga of Osmanabad district such grievance was made by Dhonge, D.B.Patil and Bhegde in the form of notice of adjournment motion. In sufficient supply of grains complained in the form of adjournment notice put and read on 28th March 1973

65 Ibid. p.109
66 Ibid p.111
67 Ibid p.112
68 Loc.Cit.
69 Ibid p.113
70 Loc.Cit. S.D. Natu and Padvi and A.A.Wankhede and M.R.Shende put notices for these cases respectively.
71 Loc.Cit. notice for this motion was read on 2nd March 1973.
72 Ibid p.114
73 Ibid p.114 on 6th March 1973 the notice was need and put by P.B.Kadu and Vakilrao Langhe.
74 Ibid p.115 notice read on 20th March 1973 in the house.
in the house by Sheshrao Deshmukh, Gore and Dhondge. This notice was regarding death of Gopinath Vadar of village Pasandara district Auranabad. Gopinath Vadar was burnt live at the village after his clashes with fair price shopkeeper. Notice of adjournment motion pertaining to alleged starvation death of Rama Dagdu of Shriru taluka put by Dhondge stating the responsibility lie on the government complained in it. Notice was read on 29th March 1973.75

Calling attention notices:- Calling attention notice put by Krishnachandra Bhoite, F.M.Pintoo, A.P.Salve, A.T.Patil, S.D.Mandlik, Anantrao Thopte. T.C.Karkhanis, Bhegde etc. Pointed complaints about very meager supply of grain that is around 3-4 kgs per person deteriorated the health of people and caused starvation developed into explosive situation through this notice.76 Compulsion of vasectomy to get employed on scarcity works at Sangli district causing concern and discontent among people. Such notice of calling attention motion put by Karkhanis, Thopte and Mandlik.77 Chaotic situation emerged among masses on denial of food supply on request of state government to other surplus states and union government. Explanation with respect to measures adopted on such a back ground was demanded through this notice.78 Alleged conversion to Christianity of scarcity affected people at Rahuri through false promises. Karkhanis, Gore, Thopte and Mandlik Stated this in the notice and further added that this created discontent among people.79 Central scarcity relief committee recommended that, to overcome acute drinking water scarcity in coming days government should prepared plan of large scale migration of villages at suitable places. Through calling attention notice government’s response enquired by honorable members.80 Konkan Railway work was about to begin as scarcity work on 5th February 1973 but still work not commenced to know the government’s response in this regard calling attention notice was put by Natu, Mahalgi, Gore, Thopte, Mandlik and F.M.Pintoo on 2th February 1973.81 Gore and S.G. Nakhate addressed dacoits in Parbhani and murders due to that in calling attention notice.82 Sukhadi the nutritious food supplied by government was not then provided in197 Beed district till 5th March 1973 and this issue was addressed through calling attention motion notice by Bhegde, N.K.Patil,Gore and

75 Ibid p.116
76 Ibid p.117 notice was put on 16th February 1973.
77 Ibid p.118 notice was read on 19th February 1973.
78 Loc.Cit. notice was read on 20th February 1973
79 Ibid p.119
81 Loc.Cit.
82 Ibid p.121 Notice was addressed on 1st March 1973.
Thopte on 5th March 1973. On 6th March 1973 Faruq Pasha ad Karkhanis’s notice on calling attention motion on railway work started as scarcity work was planned up to Mudkhed but covered up to Parbhani only this caused discontent among people. Honorable members addressed through this notice. In order to reduce burden on the grain supply on suggestion of union government potatoes purchased and sold to public by state government through public distribution system thus in turn caused discontent among shopkeepers claimed and addressed in the house by Mandlik, Mahalgi, Bhegde and others in the form of notice of calling attention notice. Alleged starvation deaths at villages Valunt and Potul of Aurangabad district to make probe into incidences demanded by Taluka scarcity relief committee. Calling attention notice on this issued for adjournment motion by B.G.Patil and Mrs. Gore demanded government’s explanation on the statement. An attempt to conversion to Christianity at Dapchari region of Thane district rather conversion of 1500 people claimed. It was undue advantage that missionary people took was complaints and addressed to house. Further blame put on government that government failed to stop the same. This issue addressed in the house in the form of notice of adjournment motion by Natu, Mahalgi, Thopte, A.T.Patil, Pramod Navalkar and K.N.Deshmukh. Scholarships paid to the schedule caste, schedule tribe students therein was reduced by one month on account of examination held one month earlier. The amount earlier paid ordered to recover otherwise banning students to appear for examination. This caused discontent. Mahalgi, Natu, Padvai demanded government’s explanation in this regard. Bhegde, A.A.Wankhede, Sulemankhan Pathan, V.J.Karlekar and B.M.Katke and Uttamrao Patil and M.P.Nalvade, Natu and Mahlgi issued notice for calling attention motion for banning wheat export to other states as well as government’s explanations demanded through calling attention notice on takeover of wholesale trade of wheat by state government. Notice of calling attention motion was not accepted due absence of honorable members. Notice was regarding the sliding of landslide of metals at metal breaking centre at Sanghi metal centre in Ahmedpur taluka of Osmanabad district. This caused death of two persons. No medical relief received to the accident students. This caused discontent among people. K.N.Deshmukh put this notice. Incidence of

83 Ibid p.122.
86 Ibid p.126
88 Ibid p.128
alleged beating of untouchables working on scarcity at Avsar Vadapuri of Indapur taluka due to his touch to drinking water. Notice for calling attention notice was issued by Bhegde, Bankhile and Mahalgi on 29th March 1973. Consumption of adulterated Milo causing infections to the people in turn people suffered from dysentery, stomach ache etc. Such incidence reported from Ambajogai of Beed district and same addressed in the house by Bhegde and Mahalgi in the house.\(^{89}\) Government decision not to provide ration cards and grains to farmers having 5 and more acres of land caused distress on such families on account of grains.\(^{90}\) A notice issued by Suleman Khan Pathan for died rats and poisonous piles found in the wheat bags published in the newspaper at Nagpur. This spread panic among people.\(^{91}\)

**July-August-September 1973 Session of Vidhan Sabha**

The session commenced on 30th July 1973 and concluded on 7th September 1973. Fifty one notices for half hourly discussion registered and on 9 notice actually discussion held. Thirty eight notices registered for half hourly discussion on the issues emerged from the question and answers and actually discussion held on 12 notices. One notice for no confidence motion registered and same dismissed by voting after discussion on 7th September 1973. Thirty-nine notices for adjournment motion registered and only one sanctioned and discusses in the house. Fifty-six notices for short duration notices registered and 12 considered for discussion. However, none discussed in the house. Four hundred sixty two notice for the calling attention motion received. Out of that 95 sanctioned for discussions.\(^{92}\) Vision and thoughts of honorable members can be judged from their discussion in the house and the resolutions they put in the house. One of such resolution put by Prabhugaonkar to discuss the declining trend of agricultural production over India.\(^{93}\) The scarcity prevailing all over state and meager supply of grains to the people creating panic among the people such resolution put in the house by D.B.Patil, Mahlgi, Thopte, Gore, Natu, Karkhanis and other. This resolution was discussed on 14th August 1973. Another resolution pertaining to providing employment to rural masses up to coming harvest, payment of unpaid wages, and reduction in the wages as well as stopping employment of children between 14 to 18. This resolution initiated by D.B.patil, Thopte Mahalgi, Bhegde, Karkhanis Dhongde

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\(^{89}\) Ibid p.130 notice was considered on 31st March 1973.  
\(^{91}\) Ibid p.134 notice was considered on 31st March 1973.  
\(^{92}\) Legislative secretariat Vidhan Sabha brief summary of proceeding for session July-August-September1973 pp.1-4  
\(^{93}\) Ibid p.100 discussion on the issue held on 6th September 1973.
and others. Discussion held on 16\textsuperscript{th} August 1973.\textsuperscript{94} Notice for adjournment motion notice on 2\textsuperscript{nd} August 1973 by Thopte, Mandlik, A.T.Patil and Keshvarao Patil addressing the issue of unpaid wages of scarcity labors for two months. Notice was dismissed to consider as adjournment motion.\textsuperscript{95} Three years consequent scarcity deteriorated economic condition of farmers in such situation compulsion of recovery of pending bills of Maharashtra state electricity board was adding miseries of people and created discontent among people.\textsuperscript{96} There were adjournment notices during August and September demanding relief from losses occurred due to heavy rainfall.\textsuperscript{97} Adjournment notice pointing towards the spoiling grains and other food articles in arranging yajna in distress situation to be organized by Shankarachara on 10\textsuperscript{th} September 1973. Notice for motion issued by Dhondge and read in house on 7\textsuperscript{th} September 1973.\textsuperscript{98}
APPENDIX-D

RELEASE OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

Visit of central team for assessment and recommendations for central assistance

After November 1970 first central team visited between 24th and 28th February 1971. The team recommended a ceiling of Rs 8.5 crores for relief works till the end of June 1971. During the first year of drought the government of India released Rs. 2.50 crores on the 8th of January 1971, which was adequate to cover the expenditure incurred on relief schemes in that financial year. The state government in obtaining release of central assistance experienced no difficulty. The prospects of the kharif 1971-72 season was reviewed by the second central Team which visited Maharashtra on 14th and 15th of June 1971. The team submitted its report only in August and recommended a ceiling of Rs 6 corers for the months of June and July 1971. The failure of the rains and the rising number of people who flocked to the relief works for employment made it necessary of the state government not merely to continue the relief measures but also to ask for further assistance from the central government. The central government in these circumstances deputed the Third central team which visited Maharashtra between 25th and 27th October 1971. The third team submitted its report in November 1971. For the period till December 1971, the team recommended a ceiling of R. 24.5 crores for relief works and Rs. 0.5 crores for other items such as supply of medicines, plants protection measures and cleaning of cotton fields. The ceiling recommended by the third central Team of Rs. 25 crores was applicable till December 1971. Team also suggested cutting wages during rainy season rates and limiting the relief employment to two persons per household. As a matter of fact Kharif season of 1971 was not up to mark but the rabi season proved comparatively better. The attendance at the relief works increased from 9.69 lakhs as 1st August 1971 to 14.25 lakhs on 18th October 1971 and in spite of the rabi season not being so poor, the attendance at 8.30 lakhs as at 1st November 1971 and dropped to 5.44 lakhs as on 1st December 1971. Even then the expenditure on relief operations were not containable. Despite State Government was very prompt in sending the reports and demands of assistance to central government, central team directed that the condition shall be reviewed at early 1972. The first central team recommended a ceiling till June 1971 and other

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1 Subramanian.,P.87
2 Ibid p.88
two teams that have visited during the year 1971-72 fixed total ceiling of Rs. 31 crors till December 1971.

Fourth central team deputed, on June 1972 no ceiling on expenditure recommended from January to March 1972 as ministry of finance sought certain clarification on expenditure. For the quarter April to June 1972, the team recommended a ceiling of Rs. 2 crore and a short term loan of Rs. 4 crores for fertilizers and seeds. In the year 1972 monsoon performance was at its lowest ebb. The labor attendance at the relief works kept on continuously increasing.³

In September between 3rd and 7th September fifth team interviewed several workers who owned 15 to 20 and even 30 acres of land but who were reduced to the necessity of working for wages. There was a farmer from Solapur district who stated that he owned 100 acres of land but had been literally forced to earn his living along with his family by seeking employment at the relief works. The team considered that an average labor attendance of about 11 lakhs of persons for the months of September and October would be appropriate and that the expenditure during these two months should not exceed Rs. 11 crores. As the state government had already incurred an expenditure of Rs. 6.45 crores for the period from 1st April to 1st September 1972. The team suggested a ceiling of Rs 19.25 crores for the relief works for the period from 1st April to 31st October 1972. During the year 1972-73 the fourth and fifth central teams had recommended a ceiling of Rs. 19.25 crores for relief works. Rs. 0.09 crore for gratuitous relief and drinking water and Rs. 0.75 crore as tagai for the purchase of fodder for the period April to October 1972 inclusive. A ceiling of Rs. 41.88 crore was recommended for the earlier period i.e. 1971-72 of which Rs. 41.20 crore for relief work and 0.68 crore for gratuitous relief. Finally the team observed that if the situation in the state did not improve sufficiently by the end of October 1972 the position may be reviewed in November by another central team. The distress went on mounting, as did the labor attendance. Three years of continuous drought and unprecedented misery in 10 actually affected districts, together with the need to maximize earnings so that the meager stocks of food grains supplied by public distribution system could be supplemented by purchase of grains in the open market, albeit by paying much higher prices, swelled the labor attendance like tide. It became 15.39 lakhs as at 1st November 1972, 17.82 lakhs as at 1st Dec. 1972 and 20.17 lakhs as at 1st Jan. 1973.⁴

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³ As at 1st May 1972 it was only 1.91 lakhs. It rose to 2.71 lakhs as at 1st July 1972, 4.13 lakhs as at 1st August 1972 and to as high as 10.49 lakhs as at 1st September 1972. 
⁴ Subramanian V, p.91
The government of India deputed sixth central team to visit Maharashtra between 4th and 7th December 1972 to review the situation. The sixth central team which visited in December 1972 fixed the ceiling from 1st November 1972 to 31st March 1973 at Rs 52 crores for relief works, Rs. 12 crores as tagai for the supply of fodder and Rs. 10 crores for the supply of drinking water. Three central teams had visited the state during the financial year 1972-73 and had recommended ceiling for expenditure on relief measures for that year. Within these ceilings the government of India on submission of information by the government of Maharashtra and on request of assistance, released assistance periodically. Total sums of Rs. 34.32 crores as grant and Rs. 42.32 crores during as loan were released, against a total expenditure of Rs. 75.71 crores during that year for relief works. The above release were exclusive of sum of Rs. 6.79 crores, which was sanctioned as central assistance for expenditure incurred in 1971-72, and which had remained to be adjusted. It would not be out of place in this connection to reiterate that the government of India very generously agreed as special case to sanction a further loan of 25 percent of the expenditure equivalent to the state government’s contribution, making in all 100 per cent.

Seventh central team visited Maharashtra between 5th and 8th September 1973. Though the state government furnished all the details and clarification required by the central team it was not able to finalize the recommendations and submit its report by 31st December 1973 where after the relief schemes were discontinued all over the state. (report delayed due to formulation of 5th five year plan and annual plan) According to final position the central government had to reimburse the state government a sum of Rs. 114.09 crores as its share of the relief expenditure during the financial year 1973-74. Till 31st March 1974, a sum of Rs. 114.09 crores had been released leaving no balance.

**Total expenditure**

The expenditure which stood at Rs. 151.87 crores in 1969-70, rose to an all-time peak figures of Rs. 318 crores in 1972-73. Central assistance to the state for financing such expenditure had also registered a disturbing increase. It was 124.08 crores in 1969-70, to Rs. 216.67 crores in 1972-73.

**Instances of Center’s apathy**

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5 Ibid p. 115
6 Ibid p. 98
In the financial year 1973-74, that the position with regard to the release of central assistance started causing concern to the state government. The change in the thinking on the pattern and scope of central assistance for drought relief, the prevalence of drought all over the country and the increased burden the government of India had consequently to bear by way of grants to state governments for drought relief, and various other financial constraints on the central government, resulted in delays in the release of central assistance to Maharashtra State for relief measures. It was incessant efforts on the part of state government by various ways and on various levels for convincing the central government to change the attitude of central government with respect to release further assistance to Maharashtra state facing acute problem of finances to mitigate the mounting distress. Even there were discussions between prime-minister and various state government ministers several visits of state officers to planning commission’s office and various other authorities. Chief Minister and council of ministers along with bureaucracy tried their best. Central government was hesitant to release assistance. Prior to these requests on the part of state governments central team were visiting the relief operations and after on the spot assessment arrangements were made to release the central assistance. After repeated request by state government at last a central team (seventh) visited Maharashtra in September 1973, but its work was more in the nature of post facto evaluation, rather than an assessment on the spot and an adverse prescription for future observance. The team submitted its report to the government of India on 11th April 1974.(p.116) However, one silver lining in all these clouds is the fact that the government of India, in spite of its tight attitude with regard to relief expenditure, realized what the government and people of Maharashtra were going through. The central government released periodical ad hoc installments of the assistance from time to time, albeit after several questions were asked and a few apprehensions were expressed.8 (p.117)

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7 There were discussions and meetings of chief minister with Prime Minister and union ministers and between officials of both governments. There was such meeting between officers of both the governments on 7th May 1973 and all issues pertaining with scarcity discussed. State government demanded 20-25 crores more assistance but central government released 15 crores on an account of payment. (p.97) Central government was not willing to bear the state government’s share of 25% by providing loans to the state government in the financial year 1973-74; as was executed in financial year 1972-73. (p. 97) State government several representation to central government but central government did not agree to revise its decision. Fortunately, the central government had communicated least willingness to help the state government by periodical release in the form of ways and means advance as soon as its overdrafts position with the Reserve Bank of India became delicate enough and assistance from the centre is required (p. 98)

8 Subramanian p.117
Till the end of financial year 1972-73, there were practically no difficulties or problem either with regard to understanding between the government of India and the state government, or in the matter of release of central assistance. Every central team that visited Maharashtra made extremely valuable suggestions with regard to the conduct of relief operations and with regard to several other matters connected with the philosophy and practices of drought relief. These Teams paid tributes to the manner in which the state government had responded to the needs, of the situation and undertaken a programme of such vast magnitude and dimensions, for the relief of millions of the rural population who were affected by the worst drought in hundred years. During last year of drought particularly after end of financial year 1973 Government of India was hesitant to release assistance to according to V. Subramanin it was difficult to conclude that the very cool response from central government to Maharashtra’s demand of release of central assistance was whether due to financial constrains, scarcity and droughts prevailing in other states or apprehension of members of planning commission that Maharashtra was pulling major share of central assistance conducting colossal relief measures.

On the other hand it cannot be forgotten that in spite of the temporary difficulties which reduced the speed of flow of money, the considerateness and the generosity of the government of India, more than any other single factor, was responsible for the state government’s ability to tide over the most difficult situation it had over faced. It is evident that the government of India helped the Maharashtra state because Maharashtra government helped itself. The state government tightened its belt, adopted all possible economy measures and raised resources not only to bear the 25% share of the expenditure but also for the distribution of Sukhadi to the workers.\textsuperscript{9} Other sources were also tapped, such as business and industrial organizations philanthropic institutions and individuals, workers from farms, factories and offices and members of the general public. Contributions from these sources were received in cash and kind. A sum of Rs. 7.50 croers was collected by way of contributions to the chief minister’s relief fund and this was used entirely for drought relief. A student of public administration or political sociology cannot but conclude that the appreciation of the attitude of self-help must have weighed with the central government to do all that it did.

The period of drought could therefore be legitimately considered as golden chapter in centre-state relations and as providing the most effective argument for the success of federal democratic

\textsuperscript{9} Subramanian p.118
polity, in which the objective of federating units as well as of the federation is the same, namely the welfare of the people.
APPENDIX –E
DIFFERENT MOTION IN LEGISLATION & DEBATES ON IT

Scarcity motion in assembly during September-October session 71

Assembly initiated discussion on scarcity motion in September-October session 71. Need to pursue well construction program vigorously, change priority of scarcity works; i.e. productive over unproductive and reconstitution of the famine code was expressed.¹ Need to execution of soil conservation scientifically, need to employ 10% population on scarcity work as per famine code,² need to stop the exploitation of tribal in grain purchase, need to satisfy hunger of the masses and also expressed through speeches on this motion. Other suggestions includes stopping of loan recovery drive and expenses of bunding from the farmers. The provision of employment to at least 10% population to the scarcity affected area and actual employed population and expenses incurred on the scarcity relief cited by well studied and read members of the houses. Members themselves visited at scarcity works and notices the shortfalls in the arrangement and demanded amenities like crèches, drinking water, first aid box, and regular medical treatment timely and reasonable wages. Compare to the Rajasthan and Gujarat Mahrashtra was far behind in tapping water potential, sink maximum number of wells and for that frame the Wells construction Corporation, frame scarcity committees and include members of opposition party in it were suggestion proposed by Mahalgi. References of starvation deaths, irregular payment of wage due to lack of technical staff on the scarcity works these were other issues Mahalgi addressed.³ In such a distress farmers are not able to feed themselves and agricultural labors also. ‘Work to everyone whoever seek it’ the policy that remain on paper only.⁴ Rains in September but no prior to that spoiled sowing, severe scarcity emerging in such situation provide seeds, grains from fair price shops and employment up to October such demands Faruq Syed Pasha made in the house.⁵ No rains no sowing make appropriate changes in the famine code, provide

¹ Sept-Oct. Session of assembly 71 Vol.33 part 2 pp.77-79 speech by Mahalgi
² Ibid p.92 suggestions by S.D.More (Shirur)
³ Director government printing and documentation department government of Maharashtra Mumbai ‘Proceedings without questions answers of Maharashtra assembly September-October 71 session part 2 p.77-79 contains speech of Rambhau Mahalgi
⁴ Ibid p.79-86 addressed by U.S.Patil also referred to the protest march at district head quarter Osmanabd by his party and on the same day the revenue minister was surrounded by protest mob on the same day.
⁵ Ibid p.86
employment at least 10% of the population as per famine code, waive fees of the students such thoughts shared by S. D.More. P.D.Patil of Baglan appreciated government efforts and criticized members of opposition party.\textsuperscript{6} P.D.Patil further suggested to built more number of godowns and create buffer stocks of grains. The gangman or contractors method on scarcity work was exploitative. There were cases of exploitation of tribal during such distress by money lenders and merchants addressed by B.K.Deshmukh. This distress even more severe than Durga Devi famine of medieval Maharashtra, scarcity stricken men fed on the scarcity works, scarcity relief also responsibility of centre its assistance could be sought in this endeavor, provision of Taqavi to provision of scarcity works such number observation were made and suggestion put by members. Pointed out the lacunas persisted in ongoing scarcity relief works.\textsuperscript{7} Pratibha Tidke pointed out that there is no wages paid to scarcity workers of her constituency.

Few typical suggestions can be found as mentioned in foregoing description. Fair price shops closed since last year. Speeches further contained more than two thousand kms road completed and more than two lakh labors working. To tap ground water geological survey of the water deficit area should be conducted. As temperature of globe getting further cool down it affected rainfall. There must be coordination of different departments. Cropping pattern and sowing of seeds should be adjusted to cope with changing climate. Wages were not regularly paid. Scarcity work should be continued till the situation returns to normal. Wages on scarcity works are more than regular agricultural work. Works should be productive nature that in due event will create asset which would help to eradicate scarcity situation. Due to food grain unavailability people are consuming tuberous, tamarind seeds, kernel of mango, dogs and other unusual wild beasts, cake of seeds of particular grass. People are organized protest march on my house for employment. Old works should not be closed before new starts or vice versa. How Government differentiating between scarcity and famine? Overseers at some works in appointing and terminating labors followed arbitrary procedure. There are cases of starvation deaths over Nanded district. Domestic savings in the form of minor jewelry, utensils sold for grains. Cases of

\textsuperscript{6} Ibid loc.cit

\textsuperscript{7} Ibid pp.96-106 K.B.Mahaske, A.P.Salve suggested such measures. R.B.Jayswal deplored the scarcity situation of his constituency pertaining to typical scarcity situation p.106
Scarcity had been declared over some parts of the Kolaba district and not over Ratanagiri district. To Nanded and Yeotmal more scarcity funds have been disbursed. The recovery drive of land development bank should be stopped at once. Reference to protest march for employment and scarcity works at various places made. Government was not taking down loaded grains from railway wagons. On scarcity committees activist and workers of socialist party were not appointed. Permanent measures for scarcity eradication should be adopted and it was not followed in the policies. Works were not planned properly and there priority not decided. These were some concerns and suggestions pointed in the house.

**Scarcity motion June-July-August 72 session of assembly**

On 10th August 1972 similar motion to discuss scarcity was proposed and long debate resulted participated by many members. In this debate description with respect to concerns and measures suggested by various members are enumerated through foregoing descriptions. Motion was initiated in following words by Wankhede, “Honorable chairperson, Sir 1970-71 and 1971-72 were extensively drought spread years in Maharashtra and this year very scanty rains received in the beginning sowing operations were completed at the end of July but after that till date there is no rain all over the state. There instances of sporadic insufficient rain but such rain is not sufficient. Only 15 days of rains are remained after this rains will withdrew its appearance after that people of Maharashtra have to face grim reality of distress. Consequent there years of droughts and scarcity created jobless environment to landless laborer. All measures and schemes of rural employment are on paper only and not implemented effectively. Government officer have no idea whatsoever how much laborers are seeking employment, where and how to design and plan new works, for how many days works are to be planned. Buldhana district is known as

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8 Ibid p.191 At Barshi rich farmer’s house was sacked by mob and the grain distributed among themselves. Khaperkhed of Malkapur Tehsil 10 quintal of grain was sacked in day time.

9 At Daund on 13th July71 such march was organized. Socialist party at Deglur organizes such protest march.


11 Assembly proceedings of June-July-August session 1972 p.2953 10th August 72,52 members of legislative assembly put joint memorandum or (Prastav) 1970-71 & 71-72 two by A.A. Vankhede. consequent years “People of our state are at grip of severe scarcity conditions and facing miserable condition therefore the review of government measure is absolutely essential.”
scarcity district one tan being constructed there as scarcity works 260 laborers are working there only 60 paise and 40 paise wages were given to male and female laborers there. 40-50 acre land holding agriculturist had also became laborer at this juncture. Government should explain what measure government is planning to adopt in near future.”

“There is no or very scanty rain in 54 Tehsils of Maharashtra. In spite of handing over advances to respective collectors, collectors have to wait for the scarcity orders of government then he plans and sanction works this is also time consuming process. An attempt should be made by state government to bring more assistance from centre as union finance minister and agriculture minister are native of Maharashtra. At such instance whenever there is delays on part of declaration of anna valuation and due to that scarcity declaration also gets delayed. Measures adopted by government such as Nala Bundign, Percolation tanks are good there should not be yardstick on the percolation and irrigation tank. There is deficiency of hums pipes which has slowed down the 86 scarcity works of irrigation of Ahmednagar districts. Whenever we create works for 500 people more than 3000 people demand work. Whosoever demand works should be provided the same. In his speech concern regarding rising prices of food grains exports of food grain is needed good implements to the laborer who are working on scarcity works, concern about working condition of people, people has to wonder for 4-5 kms away from their work. Expressed, concern over the proper distribution of Taqavi loans in want of works more than 50000 thousand laborers migrated in Madhya Pradesh. In Buldhana district more than 1.5 lakh people are in need of work there works had been provided to only 26000 people.” This was the content of K.B.Mahske’s speech.12 ”No tools to the laborers they are not habitual to metal breaking many of them injured due to non availability of hammers and instead of demand everywhere in state same could not be available to laborers.”13 K.B.Mahaske addressed in his speech. “Deepening of wells by boring targets should be set. Wages not properly 1.10Rs and .8Rs it should be as per rule 2 Rs. Need of Bunding works metal breaking and long lasting works are needed, need of gratuitous relief according to famine code whether there is famine code or not. Without anna valuation and declaration of annewari declare scarcity. It will take much more time to declare annewari. Take the fodder stocks in custody, bring fodder from other

12 June-July-August 1972 Assembly Session K..B.Mahaske pp.2955-56

13 Ibid N.N. Barshikar p. 2960
places, open the cattle camps. Removal of ban on bringing Jowar from outside markets will prove beneficial to grain merchants they will make stock of grain by purchasing grain at lower rate from outside and will sell at the time of acute distress and will resell at higher prices. Permits and license to Co-operative societies to bring grains outside will also results in malpractices because such institutions for profits sell grains to private traders. Such traders in turn get involves in speculations.

At fair price shops, there is possibility of grain loss. Some people are not having purchasing power to buy grains from fair price shops. There should be provision of different category of cards to poor people and grains should be provided to poor at cheapest rate. Relief committees should be formed at taluka level constituting members of various parties.”

B.M. Bharaskar Shrigonda made his observations in following words. “When 1000 labors are demanding works actually work is provided to only 500 people. Many works are closed, there are boards but no works, and people should state should start sufficient work. Percolation tank should get priority over other type of works. Bading works irrigation works should be initiated. Kukudis Seena Project’s site if not fixed start canal works immediately. Government has declared there is a sufficient stock of food grains but this grain is not reaching to poor peasant’s home. I and Khatal Patil visited many famine conferences I myself talk to many laborers they were complaining regarding the distance from which they were bringing bigger stone for metal breaking and thus they were getting much less wages. A laborer to travel on Building and construction road works for than 8 miles thus is causing them much hardship. Labors are getting fewer wage though they have worked more. One application from villagers working on percolation tank from Karjate village had been read on the floor of house this application demanding regular wages. Labors working on scarcity works are not taking meal because they have no bread to eat. More than 100 women were in queue waiting for the water at the bore wells. The managers of govt. hostels facing problems on account of not receiving their proper grant in aid in time,”

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14 Assembly Proceeding June and July August pp.2965-66 Mrinal Gore (Malad)

15 Assembly Proceeding June and July August p.2967,p.2969
“Collector is delaying sanction of works, road works are very much limited, and much more works of road and road repairing should be started immediately.” He also addressed working condition of laborers. There is gap between the wages and prices of food grains in the market. Due to that the many are starving.”

B.S. Chalukaya (Umarga) addressing the need of coordination in different departments involved in relief operations. Employees of state and union government as well as private companies usually get dearness allowances and bonuses on the contrary scarcity stricken rural population hardly able to put their body and soul together. He further argues that, “Government is claiming that starvation death resulted so far is government waiting for any starvation death? There is great need of excavation of much more wells. There is greater demand of engines and bore wells by farmers and response from govt. no money at the disposal of collectors for bunding works no payment to wage earners working on such works. Much more works are to be needed for laborers, need of new recruitment, irrigation tanks, small tanks, percolation tanks, are needed, need of small roller, instead of road works, percolation tanks bunding works should get priority, banks have launched special program of loan recovery and in such distress adding the misery of people. Interest of loans should be suspended.”

V.A. Deshmukh (Paranda) in his eloquent style presented his thoughts as in foregoing passage

“Ministers are not sincere towards this drought when the debate on drought is in progress no minister have attended the discussion this is unfortunate. Asserted definition of famines and deal with famine condition one should acquaint with modern technique. Stressed need of appointing fact finding committee work out such program that will helpful to give permanent solution to the drought and scarcity problem. Famine is now a chronic disease for that new department or the ministry for curing this disease.”

“For more than 20 years there is drought and scarcity in Man. 1.5 lakh population of Man have only 2.5 thousand people employed on scarcity. There is no overseers no ministry need of more percolation tanks and bunding centers. 2kg wheat was provided in last week of July to family having 8 members. There is need of proper supply of quota of food grains to the area which permanently under the grip of droughts. At village Vargud there is only one source of water to

16 Ibid p.2970- R.R. Mahaske Pathardi

17 Ibid P. 2970-71

18 Ibid p.2973, p.2975
cattle and human population water thus got contaminated therefore village is infected by worms.” In these words Prbhavati Shinde presented drought condition of her constituency.\textsuperscript{19} She further stated that “Defaulters of Tagai loan are not eligible for getting fresh tagai loans owing to such a huge distress government should distribute Tagai to every farmer irrespective of his loan status. Regional imbalance regarding the percolation tank within taluka should be removed by starting works in under develop part of taluka.”

P.B. Kadu (Rahuri) suggested some innovative measures as described in foregoing passage. “Governement should undertake survey of artificial rain Mahalsa devi dam would have been pursued to dealt with drought. Ban on Bajri trading removed and due to that 4kg Bajari went on 7Rs. Annasaheb Shinde told me that there is no need of worry due to drought that there is enough grains in government granary but who will opened the Damaji Pant’s granary. There is need of opening more fair-price shops. In dry regions water from dams should be poured so that cattle will not suffer from water scarcity. The efforts towards bringing fodder from other states should be initiated. Engines and lift irrigation should be permitted to farmers who are able to lift water for irrigation purpose. Laborers should get their wage payment at the working spot.” \textsuperscript{20}

**Scarcity motion in September-October 71 Council Session**

Legislative council was equally sensitive on the issue of scarcity. It also followed and initiated same resolution and motion to discuss scarcity situation prevailing over state. Exactly on the same day of i.e. on 6\textsuperscript{th} September 1971 the motion to discuss scarcity initiated by Uttamrao Patil, V.G.Deshpande, Appasahen Jadav, S.N.Vaisampayan, V.G. Hande proposed and Uttamrao Patil initiated the motion. The points, questions and issues addressed in the council were very much similar to the assembly.

The speech on this motion contains the issues and points as per foregoing description. Incidences of starvation deaths reported from Kalamnuri, Amravati and Nashik. In loan recovery drive of land development bank property of the people are being confiscated. No basic solutions and remedies sorted on the scarcity problems. Annevari and the scarcity declaration system must be changed. The expenses incurred on the bundig work were being recovered from the farmers on whose field said work performed. Such recovery should be stopped. Students were also

\textsuperscript{19} Ms. Prabhavati Shinde of Man. (p.2975)

\textsuperscript{20}\ p.2976 (p.2976-77)
suffered. Works should be provided to students (G.P.Prathah p.134) famine enauriy commission should be appointed. Gangman system should be stopped.21

**Scarcity Motion of the council September –October session 71**

Scarcity motion resolution was initiated in council on 6 September 71 by Uttamrao Patil, V.G.Despane, Appasaheb Jadhav, S.K. Vaishympayan and V.G.Hande and G.P.Prathah’s motion on scarcity.22

Uttamrao Patil commented that people are not acquainted with metal breaking and their wages therefore they get very meager. The scarcity deaths are reported from Amravati, Nanded, and Akola. In the Nashik district there were reports of two starvation deaths. Per capita taqavi loan amount to less. The total wages amount for three months was only Rs.70 per capita. Works are sometime 8-12 kms away from home.23

V.G.Deshpande asserted in his speech that per person wages government during whole year on scarcity works paid were Rs.70. Farmers above 20 acres land lost galvanized roof sheet and other goods in loan recovery and confiscation drive of banks.24

A.R.Jadhav expressed his views as follows. “Bunding expenses recovered from the farmers. No staff for bunding works in the Man taluka. DPAP money should be spent on percolation tanks. The declaration method of the scarcity should be changed it should be earlier.”25

some typical complaints also noted. There was no technical staff for the measurement of works. It also found that no planning for scarcity works no proper planning. There was lot of problem to marginal farmers and laborers of chronic scarcity area.26

Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister and other ministers of the council of ministers gave maximum benefit of scarcity schemes to their own constituency. This was complaint made by V.G. Hande by quoting incidence of Chandwad.27

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22 Vol.33 part 2 September-October council session 1971 p.61 onwards.

23 Ibid p.61

24 Vol.33 par1 council proceedings Sep-October council session 71. P67

25 Vol.33 part1 council proceedings Sep-October council session 71. P71by

26 Ibid P74

27 Vol.33 part1 number2 council proceedings Sep-October council session 71p.132 V.G.Hande
G.P. Pradhan, the socialist party member and more balanced studious legislator cited incidence that the peasants from Pachora organizing protest they came to me and literally they were crying. Students are facing acute problems.  

"The road construction program unproductive, appoint of famine enquiry commission, Page scheme would have ease the pressure of the scarcity, make appropriated changes in famine code, gang-men misappropriated labor wages avoid it, Built new roads, irrigation should be pursued, pursue proper organization of scarcity these were some measures suggested by members.

There was motion notice for discussion on scarcity situation by rule 253 by Pradhan Khanolakar V.G. Deshpande however mover of the resolution were not in house hence the discussion cancelled by speaker.

**Council Motion of scarcity in Oct-Nov. 72 session**

Another motion on scarcity was initiated in the council on 29th November 72 by Uttamrao Patil, N.D. Patil, G.P. Pradhan, C.R. Khanolkar and Manohar Joshi. The vigilance committee must comprises of the nongovernment members along with official members. The working of these committees must start at earliest possible time. People are migrating to other places. There was need of redefining starvation death. Good and timely wages, sufficient grain distribution, no irregularities of any sort are essential preconditions in implementing scarcity works. These thoughts were put by Uttamrao Patil there must be hike in the wages of scarcity labors. Decentralization of the works, providing good tools, establishment of labor camps, stopping migrations of men and animal and sustain the efficiency of labors were some aspirations spelled out by R.S. Gavi in his speech. "People these times are not beggars. They are demanding works their moral absolutely intact." This was the observation of G.P. Pradhan after touring scarcity-affected area while comparing drought of 1972 with 1952. He further stated that there is need of works to 40 lakh of people. He pointed out that there were no, shade, no drinking water and sufficient food to the scarcity workers. Works should be at native village of the villagers, Labor

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28 Ibid p.134

29 Ibid p.175 Council Proceeding November December 72 pp.175

30 November-December session of council 1972 pp. 332-431

31 Ibid pp. 332-336 Uttamrao Patil speech on 29th November 72

32 Ibid pp. 336-339
camps should be opened these were further suggestions made by him.\textsuperscript{33} Ram Meghe appreciated government for its every effort of scarcity relief by boosting moral of common people.\textsuperscript{34} C.R.Khanolkar expressed concerned about drinking water and as per famine code it would be very difficult to get 10 gallon water per person. Government lacuna in augmenting irrigation is clearly evident.\textsuperscript{35} D.R.Patil stressed on the need of unity to fight such a colossal distress. His other suggestions were equal distribution of grains, grains from surplus people should be distributed to deficit people, attempts to grow grain crops on the rivulets and river water and imposition of scarcity tax on well of people.\textsuperscript{36} Manohar Joshi and C.R.Khanolakar cited examples of Bullocks and cattle were sold for very negligible price for highlighting the severity of drought and scarcity.\textsuperscript{37} Ruling party members like B.G.Jadhav described all government efforts and scarcity works and stressed the need of not to use scarcity issue for political mileage.\textsuperscript{38} The migrants are coming in Mumbai. Government failed to encourage people to grow Bjara like crop in less rainfall environment. No major works started yet. There are corruption in the oil engine transactions for scarcity affected area. People from Malkaur taluka are going to Bhopal and Janshi for employment. Need of cattle camps, employment to many members of the family, employment to below 18-year children. For fulfill the vacancies of technical posts college students and diploma college students should be employed. More scarcity works to accommodate more labors must be started. These were concerns and suggestions made by V.G.Deshpande and A.R.Jadhav. Sahantibai Dani enlisted all usual complaints of scarcity works. She met with very arrogant and irresponsible overseer. At Vadzire taluka Sinnar workers could get the wage payment at eleven in midnight after encircling concerned officer in the form of protest. She toured some scarcity works sites and cited above examples in her speech. It also includes example of starvation death and extravagance of the grain in Vedic \textit{yjna}.\textsuperscript{39} Members expressed their responsibility and accountability by expressing the need of unity and necessity of

\textsuperscript{33} Ibid pp.339-342
\textsuperscript{34} Ibid p.342
\textsuperscript{35} Ibid Loc. Cit.
\textsuperscript{36} Ibid p.346
\textsuperscript{37} Ibid Loc.Cit.
\textsuperscript{38} Ibid pp.351-52
\textsuperscript{39} Ibid p.393-95
not to encourage the expectations of people. Public dining ceremony should be stopped. For equal wages to men and women it was not essential to take central’s ascent. Sugar mill should not burn the bio-mass remains after crushing the cane and it should be used as fodder. The definition of starvation death must be changed. People migrated in Mumbai should be provided with civic amenities. Government extravagance must be stopped. The expenses on the tours of Members of legislation should be stopped. Executives were advised to pay their one month salary. Officials having more than Rs. 5000 salary, the salary above this mark should be submitted to the government. These were some other observations and suggestions through their speeches on this motion.40

Speeches of the members in respective houses on budget, supplementary grants and on the governor’s address are equally important to know the concerns and contemplations of members in the wake such a colossal scarcity.

**No-confidence motion Sept-Oct session 71**

No confidence motion was initiated on 4th October 71 by motion put by K.N.Dhulup, V.R.Kaldate, S.G.Patkar D.B.Patil. K.S.Dhondge, S.D.More and Ramchandra Ghangre Government failed to act on scarcity situation. 41 Dhulup in his speech objected for government’s stand as scarcity and not accepting famine condition. On the background of Nathapur starvation death. Mahlgi in his speech blamed government for not providing irrigation facility and for government efforts. Syed Faruq pasha delivered speech against government. The motion was defeated y more than 93 votes. Another motion of no confidence was initiated in the house on 21st November 7242 by D.B.Patil R.K.Mahalgi Pramod Navalkar Sadashivrao Mandlik. D.B.Patil in his speech addressed enlisting the problems like no works to scarcity affected people and other usual complaints regarding relief works. Usually Konkan does not come under grief of drought but this year it came was his observation. This year’s drought not ever came in 100 years. Central assistance was too meager to match the requirements of state in its endeavor for scarcity relief operations.


41 Septeber-October71 assembly session pp. 1327-1339.

42 Nov-Dec 72 assembly session pp.166-263
This motion was for the ruling party’s orientation. Members referring scarcity manual stressed the need to enhance the availability of fodder. To show the metal breaking work as unproductive work Mrinal Gore told that the heaps of the 1952 scarcity metal were unused. Move of congress party to collect donations for Nehru Centre and scarcity relief was politically oriented such objection raised member in their speech. These were some of the allegations and objections raises by Rambhau Mahalgi and Mrinal Gore.\textsuperscript{43} Still government was not able to provide employment within 5kms of radius to the scarcity workers. Community well and other public wells programme only declaration in this regard came and no action so far. The contractors were exploiting labors. Vast number of cattle wealth was diminishing and V.A.Deshmukh and Bantwala expressed concerned in that regard. These were objections of A.T.Thopte. K.B.Mahaske in his speech described number of inactions on different front of the relief operations and pointed out the water scarcity villages. Sugar factories should start cattle camps. Wagons full of the grains yet to be unloaded at Bhusawal. Islampur firing was the tyranny of the government. There was no provision to provide medical relief facility to the scarcity affected people. These were some objections raised by members. Anna valuation was faulty, contractor method exploiting labors, wages very low, the light charges of the electric pumps should be waived with penalty charges. The fake musters reported from some sites. However, the ruling party members Kesharbai Kshirsgar, Shivajirao Patil, V.S.Matkar appreciated government efforts and expressed that this year’s scarcity was different sever and wide spread. Allegations of starvation deaths are not actually starvation deaths. Other states were also facing scarcity. The shortfalls in the implementation of the relief works were due to the vastness of relief operations. Some members like V.A. Deshmukh were well read and were quiet acquired with theories of famine explained that there were no famines at all over Europe since last 150-200 years. Irrigation potential of state was not used to its fullest level. Cattle were sufferings the more amount that other members expected financial assistance from centre what CM estimated. On of the reason of price was the speculative market. Lift irrigation schemes and its implementation in distress will ease the pressure of grains.\textsuperscript{44}

**No Confidence Motion:-Nov-Dec 72 assembly session**

\textsuperscript{43} Ibid pp.179-185

\textsuperscript{44} Ibid pp.225-270
D.B.Patil initiated the motion enlisted usual shortfalls in the scarcity relief operations also addressed the issue of acute shortage of the grains. Scarcity proof Konkan also suffering from the scarcity. Only 4 kgs of grain received from fair price shops, opposition party workers were not appointed on the scarcity committee these were some complaints made by D.B.Patil. 

V.G.Shivadare complained that wages were not paid regularly. Central assistance was to short to fulfill the need. Whatever lacunas were there were due to the wide spread acute scarcity. R.K.Mahalgi asserted that motion was for rethinking of government. Kesharbai Kshirsgar compare the scarcity relief programme of Maharashtra with other state and pointed that Maharashtra’s efforts are appreciable. Actually alleged starvation deaths were not starvation deaths she added. She further stated and enumerated the ongoing scarcity over her constituency and state. Mrinal gore criticized government on many issues like government efforts are not up to mark on water scarcity front. She pointed that there were no amenities to the workers on relief works. She also criticized ruling party for collecting donations for Neharu Centre and scarcity relief simultaneously. A.N.Thopte addressed the issues of far away scarcity works, famine code, scarcity of food grains, no action on community wells etc. Shivajirao Patil the ruling party member appreciated government efforts. P.B.Kadu expressed his views on monsoon forecasting and research on it. He also claimed that he had visited works sites. He reported many shortfalls at work sites. He also suggested taking assistance of sugar mills to open cattle camps. R.V.Bhelose criticized opposition party members for bringing no confidence motion every year at Nagpur session. He supported government and cited prevailing scarcity situation over other states. V.S.Matkar supported government and criticized opposition party members and

45 Oct-November 1972 assembly session p.168
46 Ibid p.175
47 Ibid p.17
48 Ibid pp.182-84
49 Ibid pp.185-89
50 Ibid pp.191-192
51 Ibid P.193
52 Ibid P.194
53 Ibid pp.196-97
expected cooperation from them. S.B.Mahaske enlisted all usual shortcomings of the relief operations. He pointed out that people from rich families are not used to hard works so they were getting low wages. It was very difficult to those people to survive on low wage. V.A.Deshmukh asserted famine is economic phenomenon and it is more manmade. He highlighted starving and dying cattle at road side. P.B. Patil enlisted the achievements of government and appreciated government efforts in regard to the scarcity relief. He specifically mentioned effective and noble measures of government waving of fees of students and works to the students. V.C.Mahaske demanded to stop contract methods of gang-men on scarcity relief works. Dulaji Patil mentioned that ongoing scarcity was most severe and different. He objected on government resolution of not issuing grains to agriculturist above five acres of land. V.D.Atram demanded to waive the light bills of farmers of their electric pumps and penalty therein. K.D.Dhondge criticized government and for its defeat at every front of scarcity relief. This was long debate on the no-confidence motion however this motion was defeated in the house.

One notice from no confidence motion was put during July-August-September 73 but the member took it back.

**No-confidence motion March 73**


No confidence motion by initiated by D.B.Patil on the point of scarcity and inflation, the distress concerning of scarcity affected people, irregular and insufficient grain supply. In his speech
D.B. Patil expected logical explanation of government stance and efforts with respect to scarcity relief. Among the honorable members there were some names like V.G. Shivdare (Solapur South) S.G. Patil.

Mrinal Gore in her speech cited interesting statistics: food grain production came down from 67 lakh 55 tones to 43 lakh 10 thousands. In this production of pulses came to 6 lakh 43 lakh tones from 9 lakh 89 thousand tones. As well as the production of cotton came to 1 lakh 65 thousand tones from 2 lakh 84 tones, ground-nut production from 8 lakh 68 thousand tones and the sugar cane production increase from 1 lakh 69 thousand tones to 1 lakh 90 thousand tones. Irrigation potential of the state not had been utilized fully. Ali Hassan Mamdani, H.N. Banatwala, A.N. Thopte, M.D. Magar, Pramod Navalkar, Shivajirao Patil (Nilanga), V.C. Mahaske, (Kalamnuri), K.S. Dhondge.63

V.F. Naik answered to the no confidence motion, Compare to other state Maharashtra is more severely affected. 2 croers of people are in the grip of scarcity. All attempts are made to employed people on scarcity works. 15% people are on the scarcity works and compare to other state this figure is 13-14% more. Hybrid seeds are provided to the better production. Instead of our attempt to became self sufficient in the grains the 5 drought from 65 to 73 made our efforts in vain. State government demanded 2 lakh 28 thousand tones of grains from centre and was sanctioned accordingly, but the grain it supplied was far short. State government’s demand was not fulfilled by centre and December onwards to March the deficient went on increasing. The deficit as on today is 75 thousand tones. There is assurance on the part of central government that there would not be deficit in March and April.64

The speeches of members on governor’s address, on supplementary grants of various departments, scarcity motions and on budget provided voluminous work. This work is rich source of information on drought and scarcity. The questions on annewari and scarcity affected and declared villages were the questions at first phase and the works were very less in numbers they were the questions and issues addressed. In second phase the questions and issues addressed were with respect to the amenities and the wages of the scarcity workers. The delay in the wages

63 Ibid p.3882
64 Ibid p.3941
and other issues were addressed. Questions about the fair price shops were related with there were no shops.

**Budgets and some sample of discussions on it**

More than 19 thousand village s came under grip of scarcity. And the expenses incurred 42 croers and 98 lakh rupees. Out of that 19 croers of Rs. Assistance received from union government. Due, to suspension of revenue of 3 croers and 75 thousand Rs. there was the loss to revenue income. Rs. 9 croers of Taqavi and agricultural loan recovery dues. New loans of 2.10 croers issued. This was the budgetary provision during the year 1971-72 budget for scarcity. Some issues addressed on scarcity on budget1972-73 discussions are described in foregoing paragraphs. Budget discussions Vakilrao Langhe addressed issues of Efficiency of scarcity works, broken hammers, dissatisfaction expressed over Taqavi to only hybrid seeds by members All india grain production 99.5 million tones wholesale price index increased there should be control on price rise. G.F.Mahajan K.V.Wankhede (Morshi) stressed on increase of irrigation potential of state. V.R.Kaldate Vartak clarified anna valuation was not that much bad system. P.R.Sanap (Mangaon) the anna valuation was incorrect and complaint was launched against eye survey method of Anna valuation over Mangaon taluka. Even then, the cases were not reconsidered. He complained about of low productivity in India. He further commented that very tardy growth on food grain front. Profit itself indicates the efficiency of supply department. Hence, critique by Karkhanis about profits of the supply department is not correct. These were remarks and observations made during discussion on budget of 1972-73. Some

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65 March-April assembly 72 Session p.95 without question and answers part 2 24th March 72 :- during 1971-72 more

66 June-July-August 72 assembly session 851 :- p579

67 Ibid 13th July 73 p.179 K.R.Patil

68 Ibid p. 332 24th March 71 S.K.Wankhede on budget of 1971-72 :-

69 Ibid P.766-67

70 Ibid P.322

71 Ibid P.1487 27.4.71

72 Ibid P.594 1/4/71 G.B.Ganachrya (Buyculla)

73 Ibid P.580 1.4.71

74 Ibid P.1256 21.4.71 S.B.patil
members elaborated area under cultivation productively and production of food grains.\textsuperscript{75} Complaints about fewer amounts are allotted to Kandhar for scarcity relief also addressed in the house.\textsuperscript{76}

Works were not started and reported in the house.\textsuperscript{77} The benefit of irrigation should reach to the small farmers. If ever Nalabunding work performed on or before 15\textsuperscript{th} August the amount spent on the works should not be recovered from the land owners on whose land the bunding works performed. The application of forms those who seek the loan should get processed fast and even loan should get disbursed fast.\textsuperscript{78} There were cases where taqavi being issued to someone and the recovery of the same from other farmers.\textsuperscript{79} State government was acquiring land from the farmers for scarcity works. However, compensation for is not paid to them. Beside compensation is not paid to farmers for so many years. For the acquired land government is taking revenue from farmers. The recovery of revenue for such purpose shoud be stopped at once.\textsuperscript{80} Udhavarao Patil suggested changing the famine code. Solapur is chronic scarcity affected area and it should be treated like that only.\textsuperscript{81} V.A.Darade complained that works sanctioned but not started, no compensation paid for land, no taqavi issued in time.\textsuperscript{82} Provisions of works were not proportionate to populations.\textsuperscript{83} Pardasini committee recommendations were not implemented. These were other concerns addressed during budget discussion.\textsuperscript{84}

**Budget of 1972-73**

\textsuperscript{75} Ibid 1.4.71 Dhulup
\textsuperscript{76} Ibid P.1505 27\textsuperscript{th} April 71 a complaint by Dhondge
\textsuperscript{77} Ibid p.1434-35 V.A.Darade
\textsuperscript{78} Ibid 26\textsuperscript{th} April 71 K.B.Mhaske 20\textsuperscript{th} April 71 p.1425
\textsuperscript{79} Ibid P.1430
\textsuperscript{80} Ibid P.1446 26\textsuperscript{th} April 1971 N.R.Gunjal (Parner)
\textsuperscript{81} Ibid P.39125 25\textsuperscript{th} March 1971
\textsuperscript{82} Ibid V.R.Patil (Solapur) assembly 26.4.71 p.1435
\textsuperscript{83} Ibid P.588 1.4.71 K.B.Mahaske
\textsuperscript{84} Ibid P.689
M.G. Chaudhari presented the budget of 1972-73 and made provisions for scarcity relief as follows. “Statistics of some parts of state yet to come. It is possible to predict figures of net production. The income of state during 1971-72 was increased by 2.6% compare to income of 1970-71. It went to 4100 croers. By considering the prices of 1971-72 the net income of state income during 1972-73 will be 3850 croers. This will result due to deficient or deficiency in agriculture and allied sectors. The income in this sector was 1060 croers last year. This year it will be 700 croer rupees. Scarcity also affected on industry and mining sectors also due to deficiency of power supply. There will be marginal increase in this sector. However, growth in this sector last year was by 6% but this year it will be only 2%. The growth in tertiary sector was last year 5.5% this year it will be 4.5%. This year the state income, according to fresh estimation, will reduce by 6%. In scarcity affected regions up to January 1973 1800 works of irrigation and percolation tanks are started and among them 500 works have been completed. Approximately 10 lakh hectares of land had been bunded. 500 Km. canal works are started out of which 300 Kms. of work have been completed. These canal works includes major canals of upper Godavari and Bheema. Among these canal works there works of Chaskaman, Mahadevi and Kukadi projects. These projects are yet to be started and would start in sixth plan. The works of 3500 public wells are being in progress. This year the expenses to be incurred on scarcity relief works would not be below 72 croers rupees. The expenses on drinking water will go on 10 croers of Rs. there will be 12.75 croer expensed on fodder in this year. To incur such a huge amount on relief operations was beyond the capacity of state government. However, central government shouldered huge responsibility by sharing major expensive of state government. Government is planning to provide ‘Sukhadi’ the nutritious food to scarcity affected people to correct their various deficiencies causing due to undernourishment. This programme is started in 9 districts of state. The revenue and income of state is reduced this year because suspension of land revenue and recovery of loans. Money saving tactics and to reduce the expenses on non-plan expenditure should be adopted. Total expenditure this year fixed is 211.72 Croers.”

N.R. Mate Addressed the drinking water issues. It is cumbersome to women of villages to wander for more than 5 kms for drinking water.

85 February-March assembly 72 p.522
G.R. Mhaske (Pathardi) stated in his speech that thousand scarcity workers of Pathardi and Shegaon taluka are working on the metal breaking works. They are working since last two months. The quantity of metal is such a huge that from this metal 2to 2.5 thousand kilometers road could be constructed. Therefore it is requested that in this taluka the hereafter productive works be started.  

Budget discussion S.N. Desai (Vengurala) stated in his speech that the percentage of working population of Maharashtra is 36.28 nation percentage is 32.9. On scarcity works the daily attendance was 23.39 lakhs. He measured the achievements of state in different fields.

V. A. Deshmukh Parenda talked about the works performance during scarcity and stated this performance is nothing on the extent of state. No percolation tanks or productive works in my constituency. No systematic efforts to tap the irrigation potential of state taken by state government. Only arbitrarily, dams are being constructed. There is sufficient or surplus sorghum fodder in Parbhani and Nanded districts. Efforts should be made to distribute it to other districts of Marthwada and Solapur districts. He talked about regional differential approach in each and every aspect of the scarcity relief.

G.R. Palkar (Hadgaon) told in his speech that though the taxes are not increased existing taxes in these days are burdensome.

B.T. Mane appreciated government efforts with respect to scarcity relief. Dulaji Patil Niphad complained that in last ten years the progress in agriculture in Punjab 24.2% Haryana 23.3% Gujrat 20.3% Rajstan 20.0% and Maharashtra the progress had achieved only 96%.

Total Budgetary outlay is 250 Croers, out of that 39 croer and 92 lakhs on agriculture and 46 Croer and 35 lakh on irrigation thus total 86.27 crorer had been allotted to agriculture.

N.N. Barshikar (Ahmednagar south) explained in his speech that Pardasni committee recommended small dams and percolation tanks at scarcity affected region. In 200 gms Sukhadi 807 calories 22 grams protein is available. The cost of Sukhadi is 500gms. However in 50 paise

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86 Feb-March 72 assembly session, p.1356-57 25-30

87 ibid 73-74 p.1322 general discussion on budget:

88 Ibid P.1323

89 Ibid P.1329

90 Ibid p.1333
one can purchase 500gms wheat and in this 500gms wheat one can get 1750 gms. Calories and 60 gms proteins is available. This is narrated in the book published by Kumud Pore.
APPENDIX-F

RELIEF WORK OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

A voluntary agency viz. Seva Kendra, St. Anne’s Church Nashik road took keen interests in the scarcity relief and executed a large number of relief and development works from the very beginning of 1970-71. These works were continued up-to the rainy season of 1973-74. This Church had mainly concentrated its attention on construction of new percolation tanks, low cost houses for the poor, deepening of the wells and provided employment to about 18000 persons in 1970-71, 13500 persons in 1971-72 and 18250 persons in 1972-73 at one time or the another. This was the only agency where wages were paid in kind.  

OXFOM the United Kingdom based Nongovernmental organization engaged itself mainly in assisting a number of institutions for undertaking a nutritional program, particularly of children and pregnant women or nursing mothers, for the supply of seeds and fertilizers on credit to marginal and small farmers, and for carrying out programs of soil and water conservation, sinking wells, construction percolation tanks and a forestation. It spent nearly Rs. 18 lakhs on the nutrition programs, about Rs 16 lakhs on the supply of seeds and fertilizers, and Rs. 11 lakhs on relief works.

The society for Assistance, Rehabilitation, Relief and Aid Maharashtra is comparatively new institution with its headquarters in Bombay and branches in Nagpur and Aurangabad. For drought relief in Maharashtra during 1972-73, SARRAM collected and donated approximately Rs. 7 lakhs which have gone towards the construction and completion of two percolation tanks in Sangli and Ahmednagar districts a drinking water supply scheme in Aurangabad district a drinking water supply scheme in Mahabaleshwar (Satara district). It also lent ambulance vans to the Maharashtra Medical Relief Units until the work of relief continued in the drought-affected areas. It aims at the involvement of as large a section of the community as possible, particularly the smaller people appealing to them for contributing their mite in the relief of suffering of their fellowmen.

The Maharashtra Scarcity Relief Committee consisted of 35 members besides the President and the chairman and included the leaders of the opposition parties in the Maharashtra legislature. Chief minister Vasantrao Naik was the president and Rajani Patel as secretary of the committee.

1 Kulkarni S.N. SInmar Survey p.110
The drive for collection of donation was launched on 26th January, 1973. A total sum of Rs. 7.36 crores was collected in addition to a sum of Rs. 12.63 lakhs collected by the Bomaby Pradesh Congress Committee and its several branches. Another important activity sponsored by the committee was the provision of medical relief in acutely affected districts. 36 mobile vans were donated or loaned by the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, the Bombay Municipal Corporation the civil defense organization, the pharmaceutical industry’s Medical Relief Organization (PIMRO), the society for assistance rehabilitation, Relief and aid Maharashtra (SARRAM) and the Bomaby Pradesh Congress Committee. The vans were equipped with medicines and vitamins and moved about in the acutely affected districts under the command of senior doctors and interns from the Medical Colleges of Bombay, Nagpur, Poona and Aurangabad. Each unit consisted of 5-10 interns and 2 senior doctors. Thus was born the Directorate of Rural Medical Relief in the scarcity affected areas under the energetic and dedicated leadership of Dr. L.H. Hiranandani who was appointed it first Honorary Director. Nobody could believe that as a result of service of medical relief of Directorate of Rural Medical relief, during the entire period of the scarcity, there was not a single case of epidemic, not a single death by any infectious disease which is record by any standards. Committee run a novel scheme that adoption of the families with assistance of Gunwant Kapadia. In all 5448 failies were adopted at a cost of RS. 16.77 lakhs. The committee also conducted other novel programme to collect donations for scarcity reliefs. The committee gave careful attention to the question of disbursing the monies from the chief minister’s relief fund.

The Maharashtra central relief committee was founded in December 1952 and reconstituted in November 1965. Technical experts like agronomist’s engineers and economists are also represented on the committee. The present chairman of the committee is Prof. V.M. Dandekar and its Hon, Secretary, Dr. R.G. Kakade. Two important conferences of workers engaged in drought relief work were held on 4th March 1973 and 16th September 1973. The conferences

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2 Subramanian pp.412-43
3 Special lottery, (Rs 7 lakhs), a special cinema show on Februray 11, 1973 (Rs. 5 lakh), a festival cricket match (1st May 1973) in which top film stars and top test cricketers participated (Rs 2 lakh), a special programme under the banner of Ahok Kumar Golden Night (6th June 1973) in which top ranking film stars gave a scintillating performance (Rs. 12 lakhs), a magnificent Artists Aid Scarcity Relief Exhibition in which the best painting of some of the top artists in the country were displayed and sold (Rs 5 lakhs) as well as any number of other miscellaneous shows and activities in which the common people of Maharashtra could participate and contribute their mite to the noble cause.
passed resolution pinpointing the defects and deficiencies in relief work. Productive works as relief work, the continuation of employment guarantee scheme should be continued, sufficient wages to earn sufficient food grains were suggestions and demands of the committee. Committee stressed and pursued constant and organized demands to government on work to those whoever demands it specially children above 14 of age, better timely wages, good working condition and amenities on the scarcity relief work.

The committee also made number of useful suggestions about carrying out agricultural operations during the 1973 seasons, particularly with regard to plaguing sowing and getting adequate supply of seeds and fertilizers. The committee also recommended that community wells which had been taken up as relief program should be completed for the benefit of small cultivators. Finally the committee highlighted the difficulties of students of schools and colleges particularly with regard to their annual examinations. The committee spent in all about Rs. 82000 on relief works through other agencies.

The committee appealed for contributions by public for the relief of the victims of the drought. A sum of Rs 3.95 lakhs collected, mostly from working and middle class people and from a few voluntary organizations of Maharashtrian in foreign countries. During an earlier period i.e. in 1953 the committee had given relief in the form of food grains, milk and bread, particularly to children pregnant women and nursing mothers. But on account of the extreme paucity of food grains this type of help could not be rendered by it during the 1970-73 drought.

Catholic relief services the voluntary agency operating over many countries covered 8894 projects over drought stricken area of Maharashtra. This organization runs food for work program. This program run over Ahmednagar, Aurngabad, Nashik, Thana and Yeotmal districts. Front for rapid economic advancement fo india (FERA ins short0 is an organization whose objectives is the involvement of technically trained young men in programs designed to benefit the community. The FERA’s involvement in the drought relief program is only a part of its activities in Patoda Taluka of Bhir district which was one of the most acutely affected areas during the year 1972-73. , FERA helped in the supply of technical manpower to survey design and supervise the works. It main thrust was to help the government in diverting people from unproductive works such as metal breaking into fruitful development works such as community wells.
During the last year of the drought in Maharashtra i.e. 1972-73 this institution, with the assistance of other charitable organizations such as OXFAM, EFICOR, Catholic Relief Service etc. undertook relief work mainly in the Poona district. It constructed 16.09 kilometers of approach roads under the Food for Work Programme in which wages are paid not in cash but in wheat and edible oil. It undertook construction of two percolation tanks both of which were almost completed before the end of the financial year 1972-73. Similarly 15 bore wells of which 14 were successful, were drilled in Purandar taluka, 7 in Bhor taluka and 4 in Haveli taluka, all in Poona district. 18 bore wells were drilled in the Jamkhed taluka of Ahmednagar district. In all 44 bore wells were drilled for providing drinking water to about 40 villages. Similarly, about 200 existing open wells were either deepened or reactivated in Haveli, Bhor and Purandhar talukas of Poona District. As a part of its productive enterprise, the institution distributed 60 tonnes of fertilizers, hybrid jowar seeds to cover about 121.41 hectares, rabi jowar seeds of Maldandi variety to cover 80-94 hectares and the Kalyan-Sona, Hira and Moti varieties of wheat seeds for 161.87 hectares. About 2000 people daily were engaged in the construction of roads for two months and 750 on percolation tanks for four months. The total expenditure incurred by it was Rs. 3.5 lakhs.

Tata relief committee concentrated on relief work in six villages of Jategaon Gattevadi, Ragegaon Siddhi, Panoli, Pimplner and Vadule of Parner taluka in Ahmednagar district. Irrigation wells deepened, 12 bore wells drilled and fitted with hand pumps and 12 new wells dug over these villages.

The Government of India and several voluntary agencies jointly launched a “Youth Against Famine Campaign.” In which it was proposed that a lakh of young men and women would participate in such activities during the summer of 1973. So far as Maharashtra was concerned, the program was completed in about six weeks beginning from the first week of May 1973. All the universities and rural institutions of higher education and voluntary youth organization in the state were involved in this program and about 100 camps were organized. The campaign was constructed by a special constituted by the state advisory committee for the NSS. As a part of this campaign, the participant students and non-students lived and worked in the midst of drought. Without cooperating with the persons who required relief or without depriving them of their work, the participants actually involved themselves in some constructive work which would yield productive assets.
Maharashtra State road Transport Corporation contributed in the form of vans for medical relief and in cash by contributing Rs. 147492 to chief ministers fund. And workshop of organization tried to invent new road roller to suffice the need of relief works.

The office of directorate of civil defense donated to collector office vans and ambulances stipends were paid to 24 students at Urali Kanchan. Clothing and donations were collected.

Central relief fund an organization headed by V.S.Page provided grass and food to needy people of drought stricken area.
APPENDIX-G CHARTS
Chart no. AC1 Departure to Normal Rain Fall - Chandgad

DEPARTURE TO NORMAL RAIN FALL - CHANDGAD

Very high rainfall (Rainfall 250-300Cm.) Tract with lateritic soil; agro-Climatic zone number 1

Chart No. AC 2 Departure to Normal Rain Fall - Sawant wadi

DEPARTURE TO NORMAL RAIN FALL - SAWANT WADI

Very high rainfall (Rainfall 250-300Cm.) Tract with lateritic soil; agro-Climatic zone number 1
Very high rainfall (Rainfall 250-300Cm.) Tract with lateritic soil; agro-climatic zone number 1

Very High rainfall with rainfall (250-300cm) with non lateritic soil tract, Agro-climatic zone No.2
Very High rainfall with rainfall (250-300cm) with non lateritic soil tract, Agro-climatic zone No.2

Ghat zone with rainfall (300-500 cm and above) Agro-Climatic zone No.3
Chart No. AC7 Departure to Normal Rainfall Peth

Transition – A Rainfall (125-300 cm) with red to reddish brown soils Agro-climatic zone No. 4

Chart No. AC 8 Departure to Normal Rainfall-Gadilinglaz

Transition – A Rainfall (125-300 cm) with red to reddish brown soils with Agro-climatic zone No. 4
Transition B Rainfall (70cm to 125 cm) with grayish black soil Agro-climatic zone No. 5

Scarcity zone with kharif cum rabi- cropping (500-700mm) Agro-climatic zone No.6
Assured Rainfall (70 to 90 cm) zone with mainly Kharif cropping Agro-climatic zone No.7

Assured Rainfall (70-80cm) zone with mainly kharif cropping Agro-climatic zone No.7
Chart No AC13 Departure to Normal Achalpur

Assured Rainfall (70-80cm) zone with mainly kharif cropping Agro-climatic zone No.7

Chart. No. AC 14 Departure to Normal Rainfall Chikhaldara

Moderate to moderately High Rainfall (90-125cm.) zone with soil from trap rock Agro-climatic zone No. 8
Chart No. AC 15 Departure to Normal Rainfall- Chikhaldara

Moderate to moderately High Rainfall (90-125cm.) zone with soil from trap rock
Agro-climatic zone No. 8

Chart No. AC16 Departure to Normal Rainfall Ramtek

Moderate to moderately High Rainfall (90-125cm.) zone with soil from trap rock
Agro-climatic zone No. 8
High rainfall (125 to 1700 cm.) zone with soils formed mixed rocks Agro-climatic zone No.9

Chart No. AC 17 Departure to Normal Rainfall - Gondia

High rainfall (125 to 1700 cm.) zone with soils formed mixed rocks Agro-climatic zone No.9

Chart No. Ac.18 Departure to Normal Rainfall – Sironcha

High rainfall (125 to 1700 cm.) zone with soils formed mixed rocks Agro-climatic zone No.9
Chart No AC19 1972-73 Food grain and area district-wise

Chart No. AC-20 1970-73 Scarcity affected districts, Scarcity affected population and scarcity declared villages

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APPENDIX-H

data from www.monsoon.org

Source : IITM Pune
Source: IITM Pune
APPENDIX-I

AM-1 Seasonal rainfall 1970 All Maps from www.monsoon.org

AM-2: Annual Rainfall 1970
AM-7 Agro-climatic zones of Maharashtra

1. VRL - Very High Rainfall Zone (2000-3000mm)
2. VRN - Very High Rainfall Zone with Non-Lateritic Soils
3. GH - Ghat Zone (2500-4000 mm)
4. TRI - Transition Zone I (1250-2500mm)
5. TR2 - Transition Zone II (700-1200mm)
6. SC - Scarcity Zone (500-700mm)
7. AR - Assured Rainfall Zone (700-900mm)
8. MR - Moderate Rainfall Zone (900-1250mm)
9. HRM - High Rainfall Zone with Soils (700-1250mm)


"राज्यामध्ये दुर्गैकी कामे अंशत: बंद करण्यासांबंधीचे सरकारचे धोरण यासांबंधी संबंधी उ. च. पत्रे भरून उ. ज. पत्रे झाल्यास व डॉ. व. रा. पंडित यांचा प्रस्ताव

श्री. उ. ल. पाटील (महाराष्ट्र पदवीचर) : भी आपल्या अनुसूचीत नियम २५२ काळ पुढील प्रस्ताव गंडठो :---

"राज्यामध्ये दुर्गैकी कामे अंशत: बंद करण्यासांबंधी शासनाचे आदेश, त्यामुळे कामाचे फक्त दोन व्यक्तीने काम देखील धोरण, त्यामुळे दुर्गैकी सतः होणारे ह्यांनी, दुर्गैकी मुख्यांची थाकेली कोटचबारी रूपांतरी मजरी, त्यामुळे लंब होत असलेली उपायसार व दुर्गैकी निर्माण खालीले परिस्थिती विषयात वेळा याची.""

समापती : मला आपल्या विनिमयात आणायात आहे की, खलक्या समावेशात या विषयात चर्चा चाचू आहे. त्यामुळे संविधान मती लेखे उत्तर दिल्यानंतर तिसरी व तीनांतर उपायसार उत्तर देतील. स्थूळ आपण अधी तासांच्या एक तासांच्या दिवशी खालीली असे मला बताते.

श्री. ग. प्र. प्रधान : ठीक आहे, परंतु जास्त सुटी घेण्यासाठी गरज नाही कांड व ठिकाणी वरेल वकते बोलावयातेआहे ल्याणाअा या चर्चामध्ये भाग घ्यावयाचा आहे.

समापती : ठीक आहे, मग यज्ञांत बोलावयातें असेल शीम्बडी धरणे अशा आक्रोशात जोडी यांची व्यक्त आहे.

(तार्किक प्रश्न)

गांधे तत्तवावर काम करणावा. मोकाशी या मजुराचा उपायमार्गते मूळ नरसंधार नरसंधाराचा उपायमार्गते मूळ

(१) गांधे तत्तवावर (जिल्हा ठाणे) माझ्यांत तत्तवावर काम करणावा ४० वर्षांत

(२) हा मजुर प्रमाण गातिस रोडवर दोन अंद्व दोन कामात होतच तिसरे दोन अंद्व दोन पगार न मिळालायले गांधे तत्तवावर कामात होतच, हे वर्षे काय?

(३) शासनात या प्रकारणी काही चौकळी केली काय, अध्यात्म, चौकळी काय आढळून आहे?
अहमदनगर जिल्हात मौजे शहागापुर येथे बुकाटी कामावर आस्थिता
कामागारावर दरवा कोसळून त्याच्या शालेल्या मुख्यसंबंधी
सर्वश्रेणी पु. बा. कडू व बिकिलराव लंब्या यांची स्थान
प्रस्तावाची आपल्या.

उपयुक्त: सर्वश्रेणी पु. बा. कडू व बिकिलराव लंब्या यांनी पुढीलप्रमाणे स्थान
प्रस्तावाची आपल्या हिलेली आहे:—

"अहमदनगर जिल्हातील मौजे शहागापुर, त. कोपरगाव येथील तुकाटी कामावर
हा करूळ अस्ताना पुरवा सरकारात अभावी व सरकारी अधिकारांमध्ये
निवेदनाची प्रथेतोगुणे व बांव वजान्याचे हा दोन दिवसावरी जागच्या जागीच ठार आहे.
लाची पत्नी सोनावा ही व आपल्या नामाच गावाचे हे गमाहू जवळे म्हणून हा
पणकपीच कर्मचारी आज्ञा सवते कामकाज क्षमित कर्यावत याचे.

येथे एक गोष्ट स्पष्ट आहे की, हा अपघटन आहे. याला सरकार जवळाची असे
सो वस्तुत येऊडा नाही. अपघटन हा काही स्थान प्रस्तावाचा विषय होऊ शकत नाही.
लव भे हा प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत करत नाही."
कृत्रिम पाऊस पाण्याची योजना

१९५०. सर्वथा स. बा. लड्डल्सिक (कागळ), अ. ना. थोपटे (भोर), व. भा. लं (कोरेगाव), स. मु. ठाकरे (राजापूर), गं. शिवानकर (सिल्लोड), डि. शिवा अं. रा. टोपे (अंबड), ड्र. श्र. विद्यू (माझिम), क्षे. दा. श्रीनाथ (मुल्ल्यापूर), वि. रा. पहलाव (शहर), रा. त.दाऱ्यां (कागळ), वि. श्र. जागेश (स.लं) या दिनांक ११ फेब्रुवारी १९५३ रोजी दिलेल्या उज्जवल शासनाच्या संदर्भात समाविष्ट कृपण शासनाची प्रतिसादनी खुलासा कार्य केली आहे.

१) कृत्रिम पाऊस पाण्याची योजनेत वेगळ्या शासनांत आपल्या अंतिम सेवा केलेल्या आहे काय?

२) अन्य व सर्वसाधारण नर्मद्यास, राज्यातील आपल्या केलेल्या प्रश्नाचे समाधी काय आहे?

३) राज्यात विशेषतः उत्तर अहमदनगर व पुणे (शहर) विद्युत इलेक्ट्रिक्स द्वारे कृत्रिम पाऊसाचे प्रयोग करावासाठी आजी आहे?

४) अन्याय, या प्रश्नाच्या फलानिगडीत वाढवून अंतिम शासनाच्या मागण्याचे केलेले
NEWS IN LOKSATT
बेकार कामगारांसाठी
तलावाचे काम आहे सुरू

(अमरनाथ मोहनजोदाहर)
काचडी पंचायत बेकार कामगारांसाठी तलावाचे काम आहे सुरू. दहा सप्टेंबरच्या १३व्या तारीखी २०१२ रोजी साजरी केलेल्या कार्यक्रमात तलावाचे काम सुरू केले गेले. एकूण कामाची किंमत १५ लाख रुपयांची आहे. कामाचे सुरू करण्यासाठी बेकार लोकांना खूप मदत करण्यासाठी कार्यक्रमात बेकार लोकांना घेतलो. कामाचे सुरू करण्यासाठी बेकार लोकांना खूप मदत करण्यासाठी कार्यक्रमात बेकार लोकांना घेतलो.
विधानसभेदेर दोन भन्य मोने

सार्वजनिक आवरणाची महिलांची मागणी;
फिरत्या न्यायालयात फेरीवळे संशय

[आमच्या प्रतिष्ठितीक्रमात गुंडे, तुम्हांकर कालात दरम्यान मोहन हळदाळ काळेच्या अत्याधूनिक महागां अविकल्पनाचा भाग म्हणून माझ्या माहात्म्यात लिहिल्या आहे। वर्तुन मैलधारकांना मुंबई विविधानिक इम्याममेडी विषयावर मोहन अहमद-परिसरात वाचवणे म्हणून तिथे आहे होतो।]

छूत सालांत महागांचा
कथा

[आमच्या सेवा प्रति मान्यीकरणात नष्ट हिंदू, दिवस १९ — मोहन गांडे अनियत भाषणात व उद्घाटनात ताणात प्रवेश हळदाळ ह्याच्या कल्पनेन बनवलेल्या शासनाने कल्पनेन बनवलेल्या अविकल्पनाचा भाग मा सार्वजनिक आवरणाची मागणी. विषयाचे शासनाच्या वाचवणे गुंडे माझ्या माहात्म्यात तसेच म्हणून १९५२ वर्षी बारे विषयावर मोहन महागांची नेपाली तत्त्वाचा संशयोऽर आहे।]

या शरिफातून दुरुस्त होण्याची वेगळी नावाच्या वेगळी माझ्या माहात्म्यात तसेच म्हणून विषयावर मोहन महागांच्या नेपाली तत्त्वाचा संशयोऽर आहे।
तंग वातावरण

ग्रामीणांनी विधानसभेत पुरवठाचा विचारकात्रो घडावडी; पुरवठा मर्यादा शोधण्यासाठी वातावरण सांगणे

(बनारसी देशोत्सव)

मुंबई, २३ मार्च १९७२: विदेशसेवक आर्थिक वित्तांकनाचा मानक भारतीय प्रज्ञानुसार पुरवठा प्रदर्शन करण्यात आले होते. आर्थिक वित्तांकनाची संपत्ती, भुगतानाची व संपत्ती, नागरिकांसाठी क्रियाकलाप आहे. पुरवठा प्रदर्शन उद्योगातील सर्वांनी वातावरण सांगणे आवश्यक आहे. पुरवठा मर्यादा शोधण्यासाठी वातावरण सांगणे आवश्यक आहे.

सरकारी स्टाफमध्ये जाणवली

मुंबई, २३ मार्च १९७२: विदेशसेवक आर्थिक वित्तांकनाचा मानक भारतीय प्रज्ञानुसार पुरवठा प्रदर्शन करण्यात आले होते. आर्थिक वित्तांकनाची संपत्ती, भुगतानाची व संपत्ती, नागरिकांसाठी क्रियाकलाप आहे. पुरवठा प्रदर्शन उद्योगातील सर्वांनी वातावरण सांगणे आवश्यक आहे. पुरवठा मर्यादा शोधण्यासाठी वातावरण सांगणे आवश्यक आहे.

नवीन दिवसी, २३ मार्च १९७२: सरकारी स्टाफमध्ये जाणवली
आमदारपदाचा राजीनामा देईलेन
एन. डी. पाटील यांचे शासनाला आद्वान

[आमदारा ग्रंथार्थीसमोज]

'संभवतः विलक्षणातित वाव्यं सांगत्या जनताला वाच देतो धार्मिक और आर्थिक शासनकर्ता हे जंगल करते नाही तरी बंयते असेल हे रहित होते तर असेल सहजस्वत्वाचा राजीनामा हे असेल आद्वान श्री. ए.डी. पाटील [श्री. का.] यांनी आज विधान परिषदीत प्रदर्शनार्थ शीर्षक पुरस्कार भेंती भाषण साहित्य वर्तक बोला रहिले.

अज सदस्यांच्या सहभागी सर्वांची इच्छा सुदरराव मार्गे मुंबई, सांगली, अहमदनगर, कोल्हापूर, घोराबाबु, श्री, श्री, रत्नागिरी, राजघाट हे रूक्षेण वृक्षारीचे जिवले महत्वाच्य जाहीर करण्यात आले आहेत.

ज्ञा विलक्षणीत राजीनाम्यांचे पिकांनी आद्वानांनी सांगते आणि मागले आहे ती श्री. श्री. इंग्लिशांनी हे ऐसे प्रसारित करण्याची असाध्यताकारक आहे असे विलक्षणीत राजीनाम्यांच्या शीर्षकाच्या दावेजोड बनलेले अशा विलक्षणी टांगांसाठी परीक्षणात गावी श्री. आद्वानांनी करण्याची वाचवणे कार्यक्षेत्रात करण्यात आले आहे.

या उदाहरणाचे अनेक सामान्य गावांत एवढे विकासाचे मरले कसेली. नारायण, विन्या, रस्त्याच्या वागीराहूली विकासाचे हमार्या धर्मातून करण्यात आला माझांसाठी पुढील कसीली.

विकास हे विलक्षणी मध्ये गावांत टांगेच विकसित करण्याची अऱ्डेत आली होईली.
वर्तक घांध्या उद्गारावर संताप

धोनमिष्टित मिळो साद्र : विरोधकांचा समाधान

(अभावाची प्रवचनिधिकृत)

चढ घांध्याचा निकालणा धोमल्या आलेला आवश्यक संपत्ती केली. ही संपत्ती
सहित अनेकांक अवलोकन गोरे. उत्तम राहित्यावर बनवला. मोगरोपायी मराठभाषेचे
वादकेला. मिळोलिंग घांध्याचा विवादारी "मी हा मिळो रवाने घांध्या दुखानवेच्या
दंडणारे नाहीं. असे अवधारणा विवादारी संपत्ति होव्या निश्चय केले. बरांक
लिहिला पाहून बांधू वर्तक वाचा. माना आलेला असे."

म्हणूनला, "राजव तर्कमें त्वरित
युक्तकाळी आहे. अनेकांक वर्तक
राहून मिळों संपत्ति हुती उच्च गृहत्वाची
मालिकांना मिळालेली हिंदू वादकांना
उत्तम दंडणारे नाहीं. सांतांना
राहून मिळालेली हिंदू
वादकांना उत्तम दंडणारे नाहीं.
"

वेद संपत्ता

अरो. वर्तक वाचीं उद्देश्याचे अरो.
अरो. वर्तक वाचीं उद्देश्याचे
वाचीं उद्देश्याचे. आरो.
अरो. वर्तक वाचीं उद्देश्याचे
वाचीं उद्देश्याचे. आरो.
नद्या, नाले, तटी आणि बिहीरी
आदि सारेच कोरडे
गवत पुरविवाणसाठी
कुलाच जिल्ह्यांत सोजना
(राज्याला वानस्पतिक)

संपूर्ण कुलाच जिल्ह्याचा
विकास हातींचा

नवंबर 31, 1981
वादत्यामहागाईवद्धल सरकारवर टीकाखान

नबी दिल्ली: वादती महागाई व सरकारने लादले कर या संबंधान्त सरकारवर संस्करण दोन्ही समांहांत विरोधकांनी मंगळवारी कडाहून हल्ला चढविला. भाववाहिनी आठां वाल्प्रसाराविशिष्ट अभियंते व सूर्वली व परक्रम चळनविषयक धोरणाचा फेरविचार करावा, असे अनेकांनी सुचविले.

1971-72 या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या अपभ्रंशाचे निर्देशन व रक्षणांत म्हणजेस ते असलेल्या संपत्तीशील पुन्हा मुख साहित्यिक निर्देशकांनी टीका मार्गदर्शन केली. लोकसभेचे दृढपण तसल्याचे का म्हणाला आहे. त्याच्या मार्गदर्शनाने सामुहिक व्यवस्थेत व नियंत्रणात लोकसभेची पाठवणे ह्याची कामी तसल्याचे करून ठेवलेले. नय्या मार्गदर्शनाच्या विषयात निर्देशकांनी स्पष्टतः साकार केलेली अशी याची निर्देशक सरकारने स्वतंत्रता स्वतंत्रता संस्करणाचा नाही. 1972-73 या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या अनुभवानिर्देशनांत म्हणजेस अनेकांनी स्वतंत्रता स्वतंत्रता संस्करणाचा नाही. 1972-73 या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या अनुभवानिर्देशनांत म्हणजेस अनेकांनी स्वतंत्रता स्वतंत्रता संस्करणाचा नाही. 1972-73 या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या अनुभवानिर्देशनांत म्हणजेस अनेकांनी स्वतंत्रता स्वतंत्रता संस्करणाचा नाही. 1972-73 या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या अनुभवानिर्देशनांत म्हणजेस अनेकांनी स्वतंत्रता स्वतंत्रता संस्करणाचा नाही. 1972-73 या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या अनुभवानिर्देशनांत म्हणजेस अनेकांनी स्वतंत्रता स्वतंत्रता संस्करणाचा नाही. 1972-73 या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या अनुभवानिर्देशनांत म्हणजेस अनेकांनी स्वतंत्रता स्वतंत्रता संस्करणाचा नाही.
सासवडमध्ये रोज दोनच तास
पाणी, दाबही कमी

(आयतना नागरिकसभा)

(आयतना नागरिकसभा)