



BUDGET SPEECH

OF

SRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV

Chief Minister

ON THE

BUDGET ESTIMATES

FOR THE YEAR

1990-91

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SIR,

With your permission, I rise to present the budget for the year 1990-91.

I feel proud in performing this sacred duty before learned members, committed to public service, belonging to this august House representing the thirteen crore people of this State.

Six months ago the people of this country motivated by a desire for a change in the system had taken a collective decision to change the Government. In this wind of change in the Government, the people of the State reposed their trust and affection in us on the basis of our policies and programmes. Adopting a democratic process, our party unanimously entrusted the responsibility of giving concrete shape to this trust and aspirations of the people, to a man like me, with a rural background. We have to fulfil our pledges to the people through constant alertness and endeavour, in the ensuing five years. The budget presented is our first humble attempt in this direction.

The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi had said that the soul of India lives in her villages. The objective of the struggle for independence was to make Indian villages and their people self-reliant. The focal point of the programmes of the present Government is also the village where the villager is still waiting for his emancipation. The progress of the common people of the villages and cities cannot be achieved by merely making paper plans in the

State capital. It is necessary to bring these plans to the ground. It is for this reason only that we are ourselves going to the people. By identifying ourselves with people we will understand their pain and sorrow and be able to mitigate the situation. "March to the villages" — is our slogan. All public servants, right from the Chief Minister down to the lowest level, will go to the villages and slums in the cities, with a view to solving the problems of the citizens and also ensure proper utilisation to the last paisa of this budget, this Honourable House is going to sanction.

You all would agree that every programme has an ideological frame-work. This framework has been handed to us by the great socialist and revolutionary thinker Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, who correctly understood Mahatma Gandhi. I am proud to be one of those fortunate workers, who in their youth shared the socialistic vision of Dr. Lohia. Lok Naik Jay Prakash Narain, who was the inspiration behind the total revolution and Acharya Narendra Deo, who was dedicated to socialistic values, have also been our sources of inspiration. The policies and the unique style of Chaudhri Charan Singh, the most important spokesman of the villages and the farmers will help us immensely in achieving our objectives. The ideas and ideals of these great leaders are incorporated in the political, economic, social and administrative policies of our election manifesto. Within our limited resources we have tried to reflect these policies in this Budget.

The hon'ble Leader of Opposition of this House, Sri Narayan Dutt Tewariji is not present here to-day on account of his wife's treatment abroad. We wish speedy recovery to Srimati Tewari, who, we hope, will soon return with Sri Tewari, and Sri Tewari will be able to make his valuable contribution to the debate on this budget.

This is the first budget presented in the first year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan by the Janta Dal Government. Therefore, deviating from the practice of old Budget Speeches it is very essential to enlighten the common man through this House, about the challenges before this Government, resource constraints and the direction of the development programmes, in future.

This hon'ble House will concede that after 1977, it is second time that the people of the State have given a solid and strong mandate in favour of a new political trend. Encouraged by this important public expression, I had asked for six months' time from the people of the State, opposition parties and the press for change of system alongwith the change of Government, so that internal position of the Government and challenges faced may be assessed. I can say with great satisfaction that but for one or two exceptions all concerned including the Congress have extended us full support.

It is not an allegation but a sad reality that we have inherited a socially fragmented administratively inert, rudderless and financially shattered system. In spite of this, in the March towards the change of system in the last six months, people of the State have experienced that this is an open Government and it has the will to act even against heavy odds. This is a qualitative difference as compared to the previous Governments. This openness is the strength of the Government. This feeling of common man is vital that this Government will not remain shaky. Conventional and inert Government is meaningless. Afflicted by four decades of inertia, the people have, for the first time felt that this Government will try to solve the public problems and challenges, instead of prolonging them, even at the risk of political controversy and unpopularity. With patience, firmness and without rancour, this Government will resolve to break the stranglehold of the vested interests, who are power hungry and who like an octopus are trying to extend their hold on bureaucracy, police,

politics, intellectuals and the press. It is an indirect but a serious challenge on the road to change of system. After taking oath, these elements stood up in various forms behind anti-reservation movement, communal or other types of class conflicts, but we have braved this challenge with unprecedented public support. I have experienced this urge and support for change of system in my direct contact with the people of fifty districts in the last six months.

Our efforts to prove our public commitment and clear conscience through the election manifesto in the last six months is a part of the change of system. Scheme for loan waiver up to ten thousand rupees, allocation of more than fifty per cent funds on rural and agriculture sector, efforts towards revitalisation of democratic institutions, doing away with the domination of English and replacing it with Hindi and Indian languages are the parts of this process. While continuing the present reservation policy for socio-economic justice, we are determined to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission in accordance with the promises made in the Election Manifesto of the National Front. In implementing these recommendations it will be kept in mind that the poor, irrespective of their caste, get justice.

I am satisfied that the intellectuals who mocked at the concept of change of system as unachievable, have started realising that something worthwhile has been attempted. Realising the policies and intentions of the Government during the last six months, bureaucrats and the police have brought about a significant change in their behaviour. The decision that the secretaries and senior police officers would make night halts in villages is unprecedented.

A conception has gained ground that a Government has been formed for the first time, which will not deviate from its election promises and will also accept its failure honestly and with an open mind. It is not the beginning of a new political culture?

Hon'ble members would agree with me that a conducive atmosphere, social peace and friendship are the imperatives for the "Kranti Rath" of development the vehicle of progress to move forward unhindered.

Economic Situation

It is our misfortune that our State has continuously slid back in comparison to other States owing to wrong priorities and weaknesses in implementation of programmes in the past years.

In 1950-51, the *per capita* income of the State was Rs.259, which was 97 per cent of the national *per capita* income of Rs.267. After that, the gap in *per capita* income went on increasing. After 38 years, in 1988-89, the State *per capita* income of Rs.2698 remained only 70.4 per cent of the national *per capita* income of Rs.3835. Not only that, the gap between *per capita* income in the State and the country since 1980 has been increasing but our State has been lagging behind other States. The *per capita* income of Punjab was Rs.5588 in 1987-88. Maharashtra, Haryana, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu had *per capita* income of Rs.4807, Rs.4214, Rs.3592 and Rs.3163, respectively as against U.P.'s *per capita* income of Rs.2371 during 1987-88.

A substantial area of our State is generally suitable for growing two or three crops in a year. Despite that, the average per hectare yield in the State during 1982-83 to 1986-87 has been 47 per cent of Punjab in foodgrains, 50 per cent of Tamil Nadu in sugarcane and 63 per cent of Gujarat in Potatoes. Consequently, in the rural areas of the State, average *per capita* agricultural income has been Rs.954 during the period 1983-84 to 1985-86 which is lower than that of all the other major States except Bihar and Tamil Nadu. In Punjab and Haryana, this *per capita* income has been Rs.2667 and Rs.2122 respectively.

According to 1981 Census, around 75 per cent of the total workers were engaged in agriculture but agriculture contributed only 49 per cent of the total income of the State. As against this, the workers engaged in other sectors, who are mainly urban based, constituted lower proportion but their contribution to the State income was higher. What is more worrisome is that while there has been a nominal decrease of 3 per cent in agricultural workers during 1971 and 1981, the share of agriculture in the State income has declined by 9.4 per cent from 58.4 per cent to 49 per cent. This reflects the tendency of increasing imbalances in the distribution of income.

As a result, the regional disparities are also increasing. About 16 years ago, in 1973-74, the *per capita* monthly consumption expenditure in the rural areas was 9.97 per cent less than that in the urban areas, but in 1986-87, this gap rose to 26.35 per cent.

Irrigation plays a crucial role in agricultural production, but despite the availability of adequate water resources the irrigated area was only 58.9 per cent in the State in 1985-86 while it was 86.4 per cent in Punjab.

Similarly, the industrial development has also not taken place to the desired level in the State. The industrial backwardness of the State can be judged merely by the fact that in the year 1986-87, the *per capita* income of the State in the organized or registered sector was only 28 per cent of Maharashtra.

The State income depends mainly on agricultural and industrial production. Power plays a key role in increasing production but the power situation in the State has been very unsatisfactory. *Per capita* consumption of power as on March 31, 1988 was only 135 units while in Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Haryana it was 515, 373, 347 and 306 units respectively. In

our State, even according to Central Electricity Authority (CEA) definition, 71 per cent of the total villages were electrified till February, 1990 while Punjab, Haryana, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh have achieved the 100 per cent village electrification by 1987-88 in their States. The other major States like Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh had also achieved near 100 per cent mark. Thus, shortage of power has been a major constraint in the development of the State.

Inter-regional disparities have also increased within the State. These regions of the State, viz., Hill, Bundelkhand and Eastern, are backward regions. Roughly half of the population (46.8 per cent) more than half of the area (56.5 per cent) and almost half of the net cultivated area (47.7 per cent) in the State fall within these backward regions. Unless due attention is paid to the speedy development of these three regions, the overall development of the State will remain stagnant. Along with these regional disparities, there are serious imbalances in the *per capita* income in different income groups. According to 1983 survey of consumption expenditure, upper income group constituting 8 per cent of the total population, accounted for 22 per cent while the lowest income category (34 per cent of population) had 18 per cent share and middle income group of 58 per cent of population accounted for 60 per cent of the total consumption expenditure.

All the above factors have contributed to the present level of extreme poverty and unemployment. According to 1983 survey, 45.3 per cent of the State's population *i.e.* 5.31 crore people were living below the poverty line. Thus 25 lakh more people were added to this category since 1977-78.

Unemployment and under employment have been the major causes of poverty. Therefore, the poverty and the afore-said increase in it can give an idea of the levels of unemployment

and under employment and their growing dimensions. The problem of poverty can only be tackled by creating adequate opportunities of employment. Employment should also be productive otherwise it would not be sustainable. According to the registration in 1971, 4.25 lakh persons were in search of employment. This number has increased to 32.69 lakh in 1987.

Hon'ble members are aware that the current financial year is the first year of Eighth Five Year Plan. We have received the Approach Paper of Eighth Plan from Government of India and it will be discussed in the meeting of National Development Council on the 18th June, 1990. Only after the finalisation of the targets, programmes and strategy of Eighth Plan at national level, can the State's Eighth Five Year Plan be given final shape.

You would like to know as to what would be the main direction of change. To elaborate it, with your permission, I would like to quote a sentence from Hon'ble Late Chaudhari Charan Singh, whose full affection was bestowed upon me. This sentence from him is a basic tenet for me and is the key to the development of India. He said—

“यदि देश को बचाना है तो नेहरूवादी नीति के स्थान पर गांधीवादी दृष्टिकोण अपनाना होगा”

Twenty one Point Programme

This Government has accepted the 21-Point programme as its directive principles. In this programme while the long term socio-economic programme and prosperity of the people have been kept in view, there is full emphasis on welfare programmes too. In this programme we have paid special attention to minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Class, Artisans and weavers in addition to programmes for agricultural and rural development, industry and health. We have also laid emphasis on

providing special opportunity to women in development process. We are also mounting a time bound programme for the important issue of social security to old persons, destitute, handicapped persons and widows. The Government machinery plays an important role in implementing this programme. In order to improve the machinery from this angle, we have emphasised on a sensitive, responsive and effective administration, decentralisation of power and removal of corruption, so that administrative arrangement may become transparent.

Annual Plan

I have pleasure in informing you that the Planning Commission has accepted an out-lay of Rs.3383 crore for our Annual Plan for 1990-91. This out-lay is 413 crore or 13.9 per cent more than that for 1989-90, which was Rs.2970 crore. This increase is a good augury for our Eighth Five Year Plan. During the Seventh Plan in the year 1985-86, the increase over the last year of the Sixth Plan, i.e. 1984-85 was only 9.3 per cent; in the 1990-91 Plan of Rs.3383 crore, Rs.3053 crore are for the plains and Rs.330 crore for the hills. We are grateful to the Central Planning Commission for this judicious approach.

I am happy to inform the Hon'ble members that in accordance with the promises made in the manifesto of the National Front, 51.3 per cent of the total outlay will be spent on the development of rural areas.

New Directions : New Programmes

You will find the detailed and departmentwise items at appropriate places in the Budget literature distributed to you and to mention them all is neither possible nor appropriate because if I begin to mention them all, this House will have to sit till late in the night. I will only mention some important and new proposals which you must all be interested to know.

In the first session of this year, the Governor's address had indicated a loan waiver scheme. Now we have given a concrete shape to it and have announced the waiver of overdues of co-operative loaning institutions, outstanding against farmers, weavers, artisans, craftsmen and agricultural landless labourers up to October 2, 1989. There is no limit to land holding under this scheme. In this scheme, those loanees will get relief up to Rs.10,000 who are not habitual defaulters. For this purpose, we have provided Rs.350 crore in the Budget for 1990-91. This scheme will benefit about 36 lakh members who will all become eligible to obtain fresh co-operative loans. Hon'ble members will be happy to know that our scheme was the first such scheme to be announced in the country to commence the job of debt write-off.

In the agricultural year beginning on July 1, 1990, the rates of relief to farmers affected by natural calamity have been increased. The losses are primarily also due to hail storms. In order to provide relief to farmers affected by hail storms and to ensure that their capacity to sow the next crop is not adversely affected, we have decided that in the coming agricultural year such farmers, whose crop losses from hail storms are more than 50 per cent will be given relief at the rate of Rs. 300 per acre, the minimum relief being Rs. 300 and maximum Rs. 1,500.

We had made a special resolution in our Election Manifesto for the social security of senior citizens. Earlier, the old age pension scheme was merely a token and its benefit was offered to very few people. In accordance with our promises, we have expanded and liberalised this scheme so that our senior citizens may benefit in large numbers. The Government has now increased the Old Age Pension from Rs.60 per month to Rs.100 per month and the minimum age has been reduced from 65 years to 60 years. This decision is effective from January 1, 1990. Now this scheme will benefit all those old persons, who

in the rural areas have 2.5 acre or less land or who are landless. In the urban areas those who earn Rs.225 per month or less will be eligible for Old Age Pension. For this purpose, there is a provision in this Budget of Rs.56.62 crore.

We have also increased the subsistence grant for widows and destitute handicapped persons from Rs.60 per month to Rs.100 per month. Budget provision has been made for about 3.25 lakh beneficiaries during the year 1990-91.

The Bhumi Sena (Land Army) scheme is being introduced from this year for the development of the interlinked resources of land and labour, which will provide new opportunities for employment in the rural areas. The Usar, Banjar, Eroded and Ravinous land of the State will be improved and allotted to landless labourers as far as possible. In this scheme, Ravinous, Eroded, Usar or Banjar land will be identified in 16 districts. Afforestation work will be taken up on ravinous and eroded land while Usar Reclamation work will be taken up on Usar and Banjar land. Besides, ponds and tanks, bunds and wells will be dug and deepened in different districts and employment opportunities made available by organising labourers for land and other works relating to agriculture. This scheme will be evaluated after an year and its expansion will then be considered. For this scheme, there is a provision of Rs.35 crore for the plains and Rs.3 crore for the hills in 1990-91.

It is a matter of shame that even today difficulties are faced in our villages on account of absence of lavatories, particularly by women. In order to remove this difficulty, we had made a promise in our election speeches and we are taking a big step in fulfilling that promise. In 1990-91, two lakh lavatories will be constructed in the rural areas. In this scheme, special emphasis will be laid on the active contribution of the beneficiaries. A subsidy of 80 per cent has been provided for this scheme of great public importance. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

families shall be accorded priority under the scheme. We have made a provision of Rs. 26.39 crore in this Budget for this scheme.

Even after the completion of the Seventh Five Year Plan, we have not been able to provide for primary school buildings in the State. I am happy to inform the Hon'ble members that we have decided to construct buildings for all primary schools this year. This year about 15,000 school buildings will be constructed. After completion of these buildings, all primary schools will have their own buildings.

Education only up to class VIII is free for boys in the State. I am pleased to inform this Hon'ble House that our Government has decided to provide free education to boys up to class XII. This will benefit 22.57 lakh families of boys. By taking this step, the State exchequer will incur a burden of about Rs. 18 crore annually.

To Commemorate the memory of National Leaders, we have made necessary provision in the budget for establishing their statues in cities. We have decided that in the first phase, statues of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Loknayak Jay Prakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Deo, Chaudhari Charan Singh, Sri Raj Narayan, Sri Karpuri Thakur, Sri Vir Bahadur Singh, warrior Avanti Bai, Bharat ratna Baba Bheemrao Ambedkar will be established.

As a token of our gratitude to the services of freedom fighters, our Government has decided to increase their honorary pension from Rs.401 to Rs.500 per month with effect from April 1, 1990.

Our journalists had also played a memorable role in kindling the flame of independence in the hearts of the people through their pens. Government has decided that such old journalists will also be honoured with financial assistance with effect from January 1, 1990.

We would like to congratulate the press on their role as an alert sentinel for strengthening the democratic system. The press has also played an important role in bringing about changes in the social system. We have decided to extend a token assistance for the modernisation of small newspapers which reach the rural areas; under this scheme all those small newspapers, who obtain teleprinter facilities for the first time after July 1, 1990 will be given a grant up to 25 per cent of the total expenditure or Rs.10,000 whichever is less for the first 12 months. We are confident that this step will enable the small newspapers to bring the news to the public, truthfully and on time.

Litterateurs and Artists have made an important and major contribution to enrich our cultural heritage and to awaken social consciousness. The Government has, therefore, decided that such eminent litterateurs and artists, who are above 60 years and poor, will be given financial assistance with effect from January 1, 1990. Besides, they will be provided free medical facilities in Government hospitals.

With a view to providing employment opportunities to members of minority communities and to enable them to set up their own industrial units, U.P. Minorities Financial and Development Corporation is implementing training schemes. We will endeavour that maximum amount of money is made available to beneficiaries of minority community for self employment through Loan Service Camps.

In order to bring about qualitative improvement in the Madarasas (schools of Arabic and Persian) and to ensure regular payment of monthly salary to the teachers and non-teaching staff, an amended pay disbursement scheme has been introduced. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 4 crore has been made.

We have increased the grant to U.P. State Haj Committee to Rs.15 lakh for providing better facilities to Haj pilgrims.

Similarly, a sum of Rs.50 lakh has been provided in this Budget for completing the building of Urdu Academy.

About 10000 villages in the State have majority of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A new plan has been made for their integrated development through improvement in environment and better living conditions, in such villages. The villages, benefiting from this scheme commencing in the Centenary Year of Bharat Ratna Baba Saheb Bheemrao Ambedkar will be known as "Ambedkar Villages".

Our Government has taken concrete steps for labour welfare. The contract labour system prevalent in engineering and textile industries has been prohibited. Minimum wage of workers in Tobacco, Leather and Tannery industries had not been revised since 1984. For Tobacco workers the wages of Rs.299 p.m. have been revised from April, 1990 to Rs.676 per month or Rs.26 per day, for semi skilled labourers to Rs.793 p.m. or Rs.30.50 per day, for skilled labourers to Rs.910 p.m. or Rs.35 per day. For leather workers, the wages have been increased from April, 1990 and now they will also be eligible for additional Dearness Allowance.

More and more tripartite conferences are being organised in the interest of cordial industrial relations. Three additional courts have been set up for speedy disposal of industrial disputes. With a view to settling small disputes, powers of the Conciliation Officer have been delegated to the Labour Enforcement Officers with 16 years of service. Our Government is very promptly imparting a progressively active role to the scheme of workers' participation in management. Five new Employees State Insurance Dispensaries are proposed to be opened and 60 bedded two Hospitals at Varanasi and Pipri are to be activated, so that more and more medical facilities are available to the workers.

Rickshaw is a main mode of transport in our cities. Our rickshaw-pullers are mere haulers, who are being exploited by the contractors. We have decided to give the ownership of rickshaws to the rickshaw pullers by rectifying this situation. With this objective, we have decided to launch a new scheme under which the rickshaw-pullers will have to put in only 1/6th of the rickshaw price, 1/3rd will be given by the State Government as subsidy and the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ share will be arranged as Bank loan.

Hon'ble House is aware that there is no place for a large number of extremely poor and destitutes to live in cities. Braving vagaries of weather such people spend their nights in one way or the other. In the last winter I saw the difficulties of such destitute persons in the capital of the State, Lucknow, and I was moved. We have decided that Rain Baseras should be constructed for big cities for such destitute persons where they can spend their nights in inclement weather.

The Hon'ble members will be happy to know that we are setting up two Industrial Development Authorities—Satharia (Jaunpur) and Sahjanwa (Gorakhpur) to remove the economic backwardness of the eastern districts of the State. While on the one hand investment in industrialisation will be speeded up in this region, new employment opportunities will be created for local persons, on the other hand.

Our Government recognises that unless effective measures are taken for speedy development of backward areas, development of the entire State will be held up. Therefore, for speedy development of Eastern and Bundelkhand areas, we are creating in this budget, funds of Rs.20 crore and Rs.5 crore respectively, which will assist in funding the development programmes of these areas. In addition, we will ask for special Central assistance from the Centre for their development.

It has been found that Octroi is an obnoxious levy and is beset with several defects. On costly items its *ad-velorum* incidence is less because this levy is recovered on the basis of weight or number. Because of long halts of vehicles and goods at the octroi post there is obstruction in rapid carriage of goods as well as unnecessary increase in fuel consumption. As a result the development of commercial and industrial activities get impeded. Transport capacity is not fully utilised. Transport and inventory costs increase and thus result in wastage of national resources. Its recovery also involves harassment to people engaged in trade and transportation. Our Government has carefully considered these difficulties in octroi duty and with a view to speeding up industrial development of the State, better utilisation of transportation capacities and relieving the harassment involved in the recovery. Octroi duty of local bodies in this State will be abolished with effect from August 1, 1990. In order to compensate the local bodies for the loss arising from the said abolition, a Finance Committee will be constituted for annual allotment, which will make recommendations for determining the first year's base and for annual growth. As an alternative arrangement the present 10 per cent additional tax on Sales Tax is being increased to 25 per cent. Here, I would like to clarify that employees presently engaged in local bodies on octroi will not be thrown out of employment but would be absorbed in the local bodies on other posts. In this way, the long standing demand of transport, industry and commerce would be met.

Now I would like to apprise the Hon'ble members with some major departmental schemes.

Hill Development

For resolving special problems and for removing backwardness of hill areas, an outlay of Rs 330 crore has been fixed which includes a sum of Rs. 183.05 crore as special central assistance.

Our Government is making every possible effort to provide basic infra-structural facilities in the hill areas, such as roads, bridges, irrigation, power, education, medicine, health and drinking water etc., in the unserved and far flung areas. In addition we are emphasising on increase in production and productivity, employment opportunities and the local needs of the developmental process in rural areas. For ecological and environmental balance a large number of afforestation and watershed development schemes will be implemented in direct partnership with the people.

With a view to effecting a directional change in the existing land use for increasing productivity in the agricultural sector, special emphasis will be laid on cash crops, horticulture, floriculture and production of herbs. For horticultural development, an ambitious project will be implemented with external assistance.

The present structure of tourism development has been strengthened keeping in view the tourists potential in the hill areas. Tourism development in the private sector will also be emphasised and selected Tourist Centres will be so developed as to act as focal point for integrated development. For pilgrimage centres, Pilgrimage Administrative Organisation is also being setup. A 500-bedded Yatri Niwas will be constructed at Sri Badrinath for lower income group pilgrims and tourists. An expenditure of Rs.4.34 crore is estimated on this account. Similarly, 200-bedded complex will be constructed at a cost of Rs.1.12 crore to remove the difficulties of pilgrims and tourists in Rishikesh. Fast Food Centre is also proposed to be established on the pilgrimage route for solving the problem of proper food and refreshment.

For the industrial development of remote and undeveloped parts of the hill areas, we have provided for special incentives in our new industrial policy for the border and inaccessible areas.

Agriculture

For promoting agricultural production, we have formulated a new strategy in which a vast programme for supplying agricultural inputs has been prepared. Along with that, the training and visit programme is being extended to 30 plains districts so that all the district of the plains of this State will get the benefit of new agricultural technology. This scheme will be implemented at a cost of Rs.176 crore with World Bank's assistance.

We are implementing special food production programmes for the crops of wheat, paddy, maize, *arkar*, and oil seeds with the assistance of the Government of India. This year the State Government will provide subsidy for distribution of seeds in all those districts where the Central scheme is not in operation at the scale of the Government of India schemes. In this way, this facility will be available all over the State. Apart from this, 33-1/3 per cent grant will be given to unemployed persons with Intermediate or above degrees with Agriculture for power tillers subject to a ceiling of Rs.10,000. Similarly, 50 per cent grant will be made available for sprinkler/Drip irrigation sets in the drought prone areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 per set. These facilities will cost approximately Rs. 3.5 crore.

For 10 districts of the State where at least 20,000 hectare *usar* land is available, we are preparing a major programme for Usar Reclamation. For this project off about Rs.280 crore, we have made a proposal to the World Bank. Besides, the ravine reclamation scheme funded by the European Economic Community in Agra and Etawah districts will be speeded up.

The Agriculture department levies a 5 per cent service charge and 5 per cent incidental expenses on the farmers buying plant protection chemicals. From this year we have abolished this 10 per cent charge. This will make plant protection chemicals

available to the farmers at a lower cost and they will get relief to the tune of Rs.1.20 crore.

From the point of view of ensuring a remunerative return to the farmers, we have increased the support price for potato by Rs.10 per quintal. Similarly, the support price for sun flower has been increased by Rs.50 per quintal. The support price for apples is also being increased.

Under Price Support Scheme, this year in the kharif season about 8000 metric tonnes paddy was purchased which is four times more than the purchase of last year. For purchasing wheat during *rabi* 6088 purchase centres have been opened which have so far purchased about 13 lakh metric tonnes of wheat against the target of 20 lakh metric tonnes. During the same period last year about 10 lakh metric tonnes of wheat was purchased. This year there was an important policy change in the interest of farmers under which in the purchase procedure middle men were eliminated.

Since 1949, Government has been spending Rs.7 for each crop cutting experiment for determining the average yield of the crop. Of this farmers have been getting only Rs.2. From this year onwards, this amount has been raised to Rs.21, out of which the farmers will now get Rs.8 per experiment.

In the hill areas, with a view to providing a single window clearance of agricultural marketing problems and to meet the requirement of seed, fertiliser, irrigation, plant protection and insecticide etc., there is a proposal to set up 15 Agricultural Poly clinics in the 15 regulated mandies of the hill areas.

Cooperation

In the planned development of the State, the role of co-operation has been unparallel. In 1989-90, Rs.409 crore of short term loan and Rs.24 crore of medium term loan were disbursed. For 1990-91 these have been increased and fixed respectively at Rs.500 crore and Rs.60 crore. Similarly, against long

term loan of Rs.133 crore last year, target for 1990-91 has been fixed at Rs.140 crore. Keeping in view the need for increasing the agricultural inputs, for normal and cash crops, the monetary limit has been increased to Rs.1200 and 1500 per acre respectively. Similarly, the maximum loan limit of Rs.10,000 has been increased to Rs.12,500.

Lakhs of farmers of the State who because of default in repayment had become ineligible for loan, will most of them, become eligible for loan after the new loan relief scheme.

With a view to strengthening and making more effective the agriculture inputs supply system, the single window system operations at the level of samitis will be expanded so that the farmers from the same place can get consumer goods in addition to loan, fertilizer, seed, agriculture implements, agricultural pesticides and equipment, agricultural extension service etc. As a result, there has been a perceptible improvement in those areas. In 1989-90, for the first time 6.56 lakh metric tonnes fertilizer and 3.78 lakh quintals seed were distributed, which during 1990-91 is proposed to be increased to 9.00 lakh metric tonnes and 4.39 lakh quintals respectively.

Under the public distribution system, through the medium of 10,340 fair price shops run by co-operative societies, levy sugar, kerosene and other consumer goods such as foodgrains, cloth, soap, tea, matches, stationery, bulbs etc., are being distributed. For 1990-91, target of Rs.710 crore has been fixed for distribution of consumer goods.

Rural Development

In accordance with the resolution contained in the Election Manifesto of the National Front, our Government is working in a planned manner and with firmness to provide productive and profitable employment to the rural population. In 1990-91,

resources to the tune of Rs.147.28 crore are being arranged for poverty alleviation programmes in which the State share will be Rs.83.85 crore. The State Government will endeavour that the beneficiary families under the Integrated Rural Development Programme may earn so much of additional income that they emerge from the clutches of poverty for ever. The average cost of Integrated Rural Development Projects has been increased from Rs.6568 to at least Rs.10,000. Together, with this, the average subsidy in the cost will become Rs.2,500 from Rs.2,000.

Comparatively, greater incentives are needed to inculcate entrepreneurial development in the targeted Scheduled Castes families. Therefore, the subsidy payable to them has been increased from 25 per cent and $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent to 50 per cent and the subsidy ceiling has been raised from Rs.3,000 to Rs.5,000.

In accordance with our resolution, we are increasing the reservation of Scheduled Castes families from 50 per cent to 60 per cent in the Integrated Rural Development Programme from this year. The coverage of women is also targeted at a higher level of 40 per cent instead of the present 30 per cent.

Rural Women and Child Development Programme (D.W.C.R.A.), a kin to the Integrated Development Programme will be expanded and the number of covered districts will go up from 21 to 26. On the basis of backwardness, Almora, Faizabad, Jaunpur, Varanasi and Mirzapur districts have been selected for this purpose.

In the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, the Central Government has earmarked an outlay of Rs.510.93 crore for the State. In this outlay, the State's share will be 20 per cent. In this programme the employment opportunities equivalent to 1703.79 lakh mandays will be generated in the rural areas.

Under Rural Housing Scheme for weaker section, 2 lakh houses would be constructed this year. I have already mentioned about "Ambedkar Gram" and construction of lavatories in the rural areas.

Energy

For the Energy sector a plan outlay of Rs.966.75 crore (inclusive of hills) has been determined for 1990-91. In this sector the main objects are increasing power generation, improving the financial condition of the U.P. State Electricity Board and improving the Rural Electrification Programme.

The way the activities of the Electricity Board were carried out in the previous years, has resulted in deterioration in every areas. In consequence, as compared to average monthly revenue of Rs.94 crore, the Board's average monthly expenditure is about Rs.145 crore. As a result, there is a deficit of Rs.50-51 crore per month. Because of this increasing deficit, the Electricity Board is not able to pay for coal, rail freight and power imports. As on March 31, 1990, the Electricity Board owed about Rs.836 crore to Coal India, Railways and the National Thermal Power Corporation. These dues are constantly increasing. Similarly, the position of recovery of Electricity Board's dues has been very unsatisfactory. In 1989-90 about Rs.1136 crore of revenue were realised when actually the recovery could have been Rs.1800 crore.

Due to measures adopted by the present Government, the revenue recovery of Electricity Board, which in January 1990 was Rs.96 crore, increased in February and March to Rs.111 crore and 145 crore respectively.

Electricity Board has fixed minimum monthly inspections for engineers of different levels so that cases of power thefts could be brought out. Every Executive Engineer has prepared for his division a list of 50 major defaulters so that effective recovery could be ensured. As a result, there has been an improvement in the revenue recovery.

For years together, many officers got stationed at the same place or on the same post due to which complaints of corruption

and work were being received. This year the Electricity Board prepared a transfer policy and has transferred many of the officers who had stayed at the same place or on the same post for more than the prescribed period or who were not taking interest in their duties. With a view to ensuring higher level of efficiency and performance and integrity, screening of officers who have attained the age of 50 years or more is in progress and some officers of the level of Superintending Engineer/Executive Engineer have been retired as a result of this screening. Such a step has been taken for the first time in the history of the Electricity Board.

In the past few months efforts have been made to procure financial assistance as may be possible from Power Finance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation. Some success has been achieved in this effort.

With a view to bringing about efficiency and productivity, a need is being felt for effecting structural changes and reorganisation of the State Electricity Board. In this connection, the State Government has set up a High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri N. S. Vasant, Chairman Punjab State Electricity Board. It is hoped that its report will be available shortly.

There has been an improvement in the availability of power in the rural areas after this Government took over and in most of the rural areas, on an average 12 to 14 hours power is being made available. In October and November, 1989, plant load factor was 36.5 per cent and 46.8 per cent respectively. In January, February and March, 1990 this increased to 54.1 per cent, 59.7 per cent and 56.9 per cent respectively.

At the end of 1989-90, in accordance with the definition of Central Electricity Authority and as per I. T. Mains, 80,358 and 47,244 villages respectively were electrified which is 71.4 per cent and 42 per cent respectively of the total number of

villages in the State. For various reasons, in 1989-90 the actual achievement under Rural Electrification Programme was much below the target. In 1990-91 this programme will be speeded up.

Irrigation

Expansion of irrigation facilities is the basic necessity for increasing agricultural production and rural prosperity. We want that the optimum use of the irrigation potential created by canals and State tube wells is achieved on the one hand and on the other hand implementation of new and continuing project is done in such a manner that the maximum benefit may flow in the minimum time. In pursuance of this policy our Government made arrangements for additional Rs.2 crore immediately, so that worn out equipment could be changed and tube wells are made operational. This resulted in the tube well closures going down from 14 per cent to 8.5 per cent. This year a provision has been made of Rs.5 crore for replacement of obsolete equipment, Rs.10 crore for reconstruction of failed tube wells and Rs.4 crore for substitution by the P.V.C. pipe lines of the obsolete distribution system of tube wells constructed during the first and second Five-Year Plans. An allotment of Rs. 1.00 crore has been made for the modernisation of obsolete small lift canals in the first phase.

Sir, we have started the facility of free irrigation from 10th June to 15th July for kharif crop of paddy, maize, arhar and soyabean, by the canal system and state tube-wells. We are hopeful that this arrangement will lead to increase in the sown areas of paddy, maize, arhar and soyabean.

By the end of Seventh Five Year Plan 69,000 Kms. of canals and 26,926 tube wells have together generated an irrigation potential of 106.49 lakh hectare.

Through large and medium irrigation projects, it is proposed to create 1.25 lakh hectare of irrigation potential with a

proposed outlay of Rs.304.05 crore. The major projects included in this are the Eastern Yamuna Canal, raising height of Meja Dam, renovation of Bhingoda Head works, modernisation of the Upper Ganga Canal, Saru Canal Project, Rajghat Dam and Rajghat project, Lakhwar Vyasi Dam, Sharda Sahayak, Madhya Ganga (1st phase) Eastern Ganges Canal Project, Maudaha Dam, Chambal Lift Irrigation, Jamani Pump Canal. Adequate amount of money is being made available for these projects so as to complete them early.

An outlay of Rs.148.27 crore has been earmarked for minor irrigation programme. Of these Rs.101.8 crore are proposed for tube wells, which includes 1.8 crore for the hill districts. There is also a target of creating irrigation potential of 0.615 lakh hectare by energisation of 600 tube wells in the plains and 15 tube wells in the hills. In the plains, there is a scheme for energisation of 250 tube wells and completion of distribution systems with an outlay of Rs.50 crore. With an outlay of Rs.10 crore for the U.P. Public Tube Wells Projects and Rs.40 crore for the Indo-Dutch Projects, it is proposed to bore 350 tube wells, energise 300 tube wells, modernise 50 tube wells and join 75 tube wells to independent feeders. The U. P. Public Tubewell Project (Third Phase), which is under the consideration of the World Bank Project, will, on sanction, result in construction of 3000 tubewells in clusters.

By the proposed outlay of Rs.1.82 crore for construction of lift canals and bandis and an outlay of Rs.8.2 crore for construction of hill canals, an additional irrigation potential of 0.09 lakh hectare would be created; taking this into account total additional irrigation potential of 0.705 lakh hectare is proposed to be added. As mentioned earlier, activities under Bhumi Sena Scheme also involve digging of tanks, lakes and

bundhis so that natural water resources are made use of for irrigation.

For flood protection works an outlay of Rs.15 crore for plains and of Rs.1.50 crore for hills has been fixed. With this, 20 kilometres of marginal embankments and 40 kilometres of drains would be constructed, which will provide the flood protection to 0.20 lakh hectare of additional area.

Housing and Urban Development

Potable water is an essential need of our life. But it is a highly regrettable reality that there is drinking water distress in many parts of the State. As we had promised, during Eighth Five-Year Plan, our target is to make available clean drinking water to all villages of the State. In this programme villages having majority of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe will be given priority. During 1990-91, the target is to make available drinking water facility in 7290 Scheduled Caste hamlets and 10 Scheduled Tribe villages.

In the minimum need programme for making rural drinking water facility to all, provision has been made for Rs.93.68 crore in 1990-91. This includes a provision of Rs.42.68 crore under the centrally sponsored accelerated rural drinking water supply programme. Under this programme clean drinking water will be made available to 7604 villages.

In addition to this, effort will be made to increase the number of hand pumps in problem villages where one or two hand pumps were installed so that at least one hand pump is available per 250 persons, particularly in problem villages.

For permanent solution of drinking water problem of Agra and Knpur towns, it has been decided to construct barrages on the Yamuna and the Ganga rivers and for this purpose Rs.4 crore and Rs.5 crore respectively have been provided in 1990-91.

Similarly a provision of Rs.2.50 crore has been made for Gokul barrage in Mathura. For drinking water facility in five new towns of the State and for strengthening the present water supply system, provision of Rs.18 crore has been made in the budget of 1990-91.

We have also taken the decision that sweepers should be freed from the evil of carrying night soil on their heads. For this purpose, it has been decided to provide two wheeler and four wheeler carts in municipalities and town areas. In addition to this, during 1990-91, 40,000 domestic dry latrines will be converted into flush latrines and 100 Public Sulabh Shauchalays will be constructed.

To control pollution of Kanpur city, provision of Rs.1.22 crore has been made in 1990-91 to establish a common treatment plant for various tanneries.

For solving the housing problem in towns a target of construction of 18,000 houses for economically weaker sections and 7500 houses for low income group has been fixed for 1990-91. Similarly, to solve the housing problem, targets, of construction of 43,600 houses for economically weaker income group and 16,900 houses for low income group have been fixed by mobilizing funds from other sources.

Roads and Transport

Our target is to connect all the villages with a population of 1500 or more to the main district roads.

About 60 per cent villages having population between 1000 to 1499 have been connected to main roads. In the current financial year, it is aimed to connect 500 villages of this category to the main roads

Improvement and strengthening of the city and major roads will be carried out in 1990-91 in cities such as Ghaziabad, Dehradun, Lucknow, Etawah, Saharanpur, Naini Tal, Pauri, Barabanki, etc.

Amongst the docoity prone districts new roads and bridges will be constructed with an outlay of Rs.15.15 crore in 1990-91 in Agra, Etawah, Jhansi, Banda, Jalaun, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad and Badaun.

In 1990-91 it is proposed to purchase 1190 buses to strengthen the bus fleet of State Road Transport Corporation. This year Rs.9.16 crore will be spent on the renovation of 680 old buses. It is proposed to open seven new depots with a view to strengthening the operational level and Rs.3 crore on purchase of new equipment and Rs.14.51 crore on land and buildings will be spent this year. In order to deal with the problems arising from the traffic congestion in the big towns of the State there is a scheme of preparing traffic plan.

Cane Development and Sugar Industry

In the crushing season 1989-90, cane production is expected to increase from 932.09 lakh metric tonnes to 990 lakh metric tonnes. The production of sugar is also expected to increase from 23.01 lakh metric tonnes to more than 29 lakh metric tonnes.

During the last general election in 1989, we had assured remunerative price to farmers for their produce. Fulfilling this assurance for 1989-90 crushing season, Government have fixed cane price of Rs.38 per quintal at mill gate for the ordinary category of cane and Rs.41.00 per quintal for Co. S. 687 and Co. J. 64 varieties. For supply of cane at places other than mill gate, these rates have been fixed lower by Re one per quintal. The current rates of cane price are higher by Rs.8 and Rs.7 per quintal respectively in comparison to those of last year. I feel plea-

sure in informing that due to this increase in cane prices, about 27 lakh farmer families will get an additional amount of about Rs.1150 crore. Almost cent per cent payment of cane prices has already been made for the last year and we are making arrangement to that cane prices due to the farmers during the current season are paid to them immediately.

Modernisation and expansion of sugar industry in the State have been taken on priority. Presently, action has been taken for the expansion of 123 sugar mills in the country. Out of this, 67 sugar mills are in Uttar Pradesh. Of these sugar mills, 47 sugar mills are in State/Co-operative Sector. In place of 16 worn our sugar mills of State Sugar Corporation, new modern mills of 2,500 tonne crushing capacity per day are being established. In Co-operative Sector also, expansion of 17 sugar mills has been undertaken to double the capacity. Out of this, the expansion of capacity of 11 sugar mills will be completed before 1990-91 cane crushing season.

In 1990-91, the target is to create a crushing capacity of 13,309 tonnes per day in the State with 7440 TCD in Co-operative Sector and 5869 TCD in the State Sector.

Animal Husbandry

Animal Husbandry has special contribution towards making available nutritive diet to the people and additional sources of income for the people engaged in Agriculture. Veterinary services in the rural areas will, therefore, be expanded in the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

It is proposed to arrange for hybrid goats and bulls at 62 Veterinary Hospitals, pig breeding facilities at additional 60 Veterinary Hospitals in 1990-91. People in private sector will be encouraged to give a fillip to the Poultry development programme in the Eighth Five-Year Plan to meet the growing demand for eggs and poultry meat.

As a part of the special cattle breeding programme in 18 districts in the State, bank loans and grants are made available to the small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers to maintain hybrid heifers, sheep, poultry and piggery units. In 1990-91 a target has been fixed to benefit 10,300 families under this scheme.

A target of five thousand quintals of certified fodder seeds has been set to cover 10,000 hectare land in the current year to ensure availability of certified fodder seeds.

Forest and Environment

An ambitious afforestation programme shall be taken up this year for the renewal of depleted forest areas. Forest Department will plant 9 crore seedlings in 52,856 hectare. Twenty per cent of these seedlings will be fruit trees. In Agriculture Forestry, 31 crore seedlings will be distributed. 972 school nurseries and 900 farmers nurseries have been encouraged to raise seedlings for afforestation in the current year. 5 new 'Jal Vihars' have been declared in the current year so far and some more bird sanctuaries are proposed to be declared during the year itself. A forest security force is to be set up to prevent illegal felling from the reserved forests. The Forest Act is also proposed to be amended, with a view to providing for more stringent punishment for those who violate forest laws.

Effective steps will be taken to reduce water and air pollution and to ensure healthy environment for the people. With a view to encouraging awareness regarding environment in youth, "Eco-Restoration Clubs" are being established in various educational institutions. It is also proposed to prepare an appropriate conservation policy to ensure conservation and security of the vanishing flora —fauna of the State.

Industry

The rate of Industrial development in the State during the last five year plan is expected to be more than 12.5 per cent. In Eighth Five-Year Plan, the target of rate of industrial development has been fixed at 15 per cent.

We are committed for making available essential commodities for consumption of general public, and for providing services and employment opportunities and to give incentive to agriculture and village industries. As a part of this commitment and for rapid and balanced industrial development of the State, Government announced the new industrial policy on April 30, 1990. Its main objectives are to increase the contribution of industries to the State economy, to provide special encouragement to employment oriented small and rural industries and to remove the regional imbalances, to attract the weaker sections of the society such as scheduled castes and tribes, women, ex-servicemen by giving them special facilities to set up industrial units, to increase productivity by optimum utilization of existing capacity, to rehabilitate sick and potentially sick units by adequate assistance and to modernize traditional rural and cottage industries. In terms of this policy special encouragement will be given to industries based upon agriculture and local techniques and crafts of rural artisans. Besides, preference will be given to agro based industries and food processing, electronics, drugs and pharmaceutical and petrochemicals. Large industries will not be encouraged for producing items of common use, which can be produced by small and cottage industries. With this industrial policy while on the one hand the targets of the Eighth Five Year Plan, will be achieved, the industrial development will also get the requisite direction and momentum on the other hand.

In order to ensure balanced industrial development of all the regions of the State and with the objective of making industrial

development village oriented, the block has been identified as the focal point. By the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan, one mini-industrial estate will be developed at an appropriate time according to the requirement in every block.

With effect from 1-4-90, the State Capital subsidy Scheme has been introduced for a period of five years. In this scheme 10 to 20 per cent subsidy will be made available to new industrial units set up in backward districts on their fixed capital investment according to the prescribed classification.

With the objective of rapid industrialization of backward areas, block level pioneer units will be provided State Capital subsidy as special incentive.

Under the "Zero Industry District Development Centre" scheme industrial areas are being developed in the state at a cost of about Rs.6.00 crore each.

Employment to 3.09 lakh people has been facilitated by more than 1.50 lakh village and cottage industries. This year the target is to set up 74000 units which will generate employment to about 2.30 lakh persons. In this sector, efforts will be made to modernize and strengthen the marketing system. Besides, marketing and extension centre scheme for village industries and survey of sick units, raw material marketing and industrial feasibility studies will be undertaken.

About 15 lakh weavers are earning their livelihood from the handloom industry in the State. The arrangement for providing yarn and other raw-material to weavers will be made more effective. Emphasis will be laid on the modernization, increase in productivity and diversification of the products of this sector. Adequate arrangements have been made for making available to the weavers different types of financial assistance, working capital and loans on easy instalments from commercial banks and Government sources. In this sector, sales centres are

being run by Handloom Corporation and UPICA, under marketing assistance. Besides, marketing development assistance scheme enforced by the Central Government is also being implemented. For providing social security and protection to the weavers, residential workshop scheme, thrift fund scheme, weavers' benevolent fund and Group Insurance Scheme are being implemented. There has been continuous increase in the production of handloom fabrics as a result of providing different types of facilities and assistance. During 1989-90 the total cloth production was 660.88 million metres and in 1990-91 the target is to produce 719 million metres.

Besides the scheme for the backward areas, our new industrial policy envisages different facilities for other regions also. Under the new sales tax exemption/deferment scheme, exemption has been linked to fixed capital investment. The exemption from sales tax will be admissible under this scheme to the extent of 100 to 150 per cent of the total fixed capital investment depending on the backwardness of the district. The period of this exemption will be from eight to ten years. This facility is now available for expansion, diversification and modernization also. This incentive scheme will continue for the next five years. In addition to this, special facilities in power supply and special State capital subsidy for 100 per cent export oriented units are also notable. We have also decided to continue the margin money loan scheme. Special facilities will be given to scheduled castes and tribes, women, ex-service men, non-resident Indians and entrepreneurs of minority community to set up industrial units.

By the end of Seventh Plan the number of large and medium industries was 939 and capital investment therein was Rs. 7843 crore. In the Eighth Five Year Plan capital investment of above Rs. 20,000 crore is proposed. During this plan period 500 heavy and medium industries are targeted to be established.

About 16 per cent of the country's population lives in Uttar Pradesh but only 5.4 per cent of the capital investment in Central public sector undertakings has been made in this State. Hon'ble members will agree that this situation is very anomalous and distressing for us. We are making efforts for its redressal. We are repeatedly requesting the Government of India for setting up new industrial projects in the State and clearing pending letters of intent as soon as possible. We have also requested our Hon'ble Members of Parliament to take initiative in this direction.

Language Policy

The present Government issued strict instructions to conduct entire Government work in Hindi and from the very next day all Government offices switched over to Hindi from English. Some other State Governments while welcoming this step, also started conducting their work in Hindi. The State Cabinet decided to abolish the compulsory paper of English in the State Civil Services Examination. These steps were widely welcomed by the youth and the general public because the communication between the Government and the public was initiated in their own language. But certain sections of people felt very bad about it. These are the same people who had criticised the swearing in of the Prime Minister Sri Vishwanath Pratap Singh in Hindi.

The instructions for working in Hindi were already in existence. Our instructions in this regard are not new. But this Government decided to implement these instructions with firm determination. Why did the previous Governments not enforce it without entering into this controversy, I want to make it clear that it is the firm opinion of this Government that in every State, all work should be done in its own language. Every citizen should have a right to receive education, employment and justice through the medium of his own language. It has been the endeavour of this Government to confer the afore-

said right on the common man of this State. The vested interest about whom I have already mentioned have spread a canard in a planned manner that I want to impose Hindi-imperialism over the entire country. The same allegation was made against Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. In the same manner as the Britishers had imposed English, only 2 per cent of the people who speak in English and occupy 50 per cent of the jobs are making false propaganda about imposition of Hindi.

I am glad that such literatures of English who are protagonists of Indian languages, have given their whole hearted support to this step. English newspapers have also started publishing articles on this issue. I am of the firm belief that this conspiracy will come to an end. The State Government has taken a decision to correspond with different States in their own languages. We are making preparations for this. In addition, in selected schools in eight districts of the State arrangements are being made to teach other Indian languages.

To start with, Kannada, Malyalam, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, Oriya, Gujarati and Marathi will be taught. Arrangements are also being made to appoint teachers of these languages and incentives will be given to those students who come forward to learn these languages. In my view, this will be a solid and effective contribution towards achieving national integration emotionally. In the same manner, we will enforce the Urdu Language Policy of the State sincerely. Besides, the arrangements for teaching of English, French, German, Russian, Chinese and other foreign languages will continue.

Education

Through our election manifesto and 21-point programme we are committed to the multidimensional development and expansion of education. It is the policy of our Government that the son of a poor man should have the same facility of education as is

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available to the son of a rich man. We do not want to create two classes of citizens from the early childhood. For this very reason we had emphasised to abolish the dual education system. In order to give it a concrete shape, the education department has organised workshops, seminars and conferences so that a consensus could emerge and an education system be evolved, which would develop a healthy, intelligent and self-reliant future generation.

As I have mentioned earlier the construction of buildings of all primary schools will be completed during 1990-91. Besides this, 300 non-government senior basic schools will be included in the list of institutions receiving Government grant. Similarly, 200 non-government higher secondary schools will also be included in the grant-in-aid list. It is worth mentioning that this facility was not available for the last four years.

During this year, Government girls higher secondary schools will be opened in 100 such blocks where no Government or non-government higher secondary school exists.

As I have mentioned earlier, the education for boys up to class XII has been made free as in the case of girls.

From the next academic session, all the students will have the facility of appearing at the examinations conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education in their respective institutions. They will not have to go to other institutions for examination as is the present practice. This has been decided with a view to removing the hardships of students and their guardians.

The State Government have decided to give the same pension, gratuity and family pensions to the teachers and non-teaching staff of Sanskrit Schools as is being given to other aided schools.

State Government has decided to give city compensatory allowance to non-teaching employees of Government aided private degree colleges, Intermediate Colleges and aided Junior High Schools and Basic Shiksha Parishad as in the case of government employees.

An amount of Rs.1.17 crore has been provided in the budget for 13 new Adult Education projects for removing illiteracy among adults. The year 1990 is being celebrated as "International Literacy Year" according to a decision of the United Nations Organisation. A schedule of programmes has been prepared in the State this year for ensuring various activities in this regard.

Buildings for 11 Government Degree Colleges out of 30 Colleges in plains, are under construction. We have provided Rs.6 crore in 1990-91 to complete this construction.

A sum of Rs.5 crore has been provided in the budget for the construction work in Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University.

Technical Education

During the Eighth Plan period, completion of construction works in old Polytechnic Institutions, providing necessary equipment and furniture and arranging necessary staff and establishment of new Polytechnics for women will be taken up through an ambitious World Bank Project costing Rs.200 crore. Organization of programmes for qualitative improvement of teachers, improvement in curricula, introduction of new syllabi to cater to the needs of industries, extension of technical education among women, introduction of "multi-point entry system", and enforcement of maintenance system will be ensured.

Sports and Youth Welfare

It is the Government policy that in every district of the State one stadium, one multi-purpose hall and one swimming pool

should be constructed, so that basic infra-structure for sports is available at the district level. Under this scheme, 39 stadia, 10 halls and 3 swimming pools have so far been constructed and 16 stadia, 31 multi-purpose halls and 15 swimming pools are under construction. Besides, synthetic tracks in Lucknow and Astro turf in Varanasi and Rampur are being laid.

It is our firm belief that the development of personality of rural youth is an important input in the development of the State and the country. Keeping this in view, we have given emphasis on the development of sports and youth welfare in the rural areas.

Provision of Rs.5.28 crore for rural sports and other programmes and Rs.3.13 crore for the development of rural youth have been made. A provision of Rs.50 lakh for encouraging rural youth in sports by constructing rural stadia, Rs.80 lakh for construction of four Youth Centres and Rs.10 lakh for the implementation of All India Rural Sports Programmes has been made. Besides, a scheme with an outlay of Rs.43 lakh is being prepared in order to develop leadership quality among youth and to award women with a view to generating new wave in the rural areas. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakh has been proposed for organising a rural sports competition at State level.

I have mentioned earlier about those programmes which are specifically designed for the welfare of youth, particularly the students—the future builders of the society. I am fully conscious of the fact that our youth and students are facing serious problems of unemployment. For this, we have made an effort that adequate employment opportunities are created in the rural areas and in small towns so as to prevent migration of the youth to the cities. All government departments and public sector undertakings will execute their programmes in such a manner that local people are not required to migrate in search of jobs. The most important feature of our industrial policy is to promote industrial units based on local resources, 'expertise' and demand potential, by developing entrepreneurship in rural areas as well as in small

towns. Our other programmes are also linked with the development of entrepreneurship whether they relate to the extension of agricultural inputs and implements or the development of live stoks in rural areas. All out efforts would be made to employ the educated unemployed in these programmes. Based on the felt needs of the people of the rural areas, programmes for the development of trades like repair of hand pumps and handicrafts would be taken up.

As a result of increase in productivity due to the implementation of development programmes in rural areas, new employment opportunities will be created. By organising rural labourers and farmers through 'Bhoomi Sena', the productivity of Usar, Banjar, eroded land will be increased and the aforesaid sections of the society provided employment opportunities. The existing Jawahar Rozgar Yojna will also be implemented in a more effective manner.

We believe that the problem of unemployment will be solved to some extent through these efforts. The most important aspect of this effort will be that it will promote self employment and entrepreneurship and which will, in turn reduce dependence on government machinery.

Medical and Health

The Alma Ata Declaration guaranteeing Health For all till 2000 A. D. is the basis of our policy for Health and Family Welfare; this has also been an important point of our Election Manifesto 1989. Within this framework, the Government is endeavouring to accelerate the pace of expansion and improvement of medical and health services in the State, particularly in rural areas. With this end in view, the requisite outlay has been provided in the budget year 1990-91, out of which about 74 per cent of the amount will be spent for the expansion and improvement of medical and health facilities in rural areas, so as to provide health facilities in the remote corners of rural areas.

For strengthening the departmental services, a target of establishing 523 new primary health centres and 19 community health centres has been fixed for 1990-91. A provision of Rs.13.31 crore has also been made for the construction of buildings for 90 primary health centres in rural areas. A provision of Rs.1.00 crore has been made for the construction of 500 bedded modern hospital in Basti with the aid of OPEC Fund.

It is proposed to establish 4-bedded 70 Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals in the rural areas and 15-bedded 33 Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals in urban areas. In order to provide homoeopathic medical care in predominantly scheduled caste and scheduled tribe areas it is proposed to establish 30 new homoeopathic hospitals in the year 1990-91.

It is proposed to incur an expenditure of Rs.6.00 crore on the construction of 100-bedded hospitals at the headquarters of each of the newly created districts of Sidharthnagar, Sonbhadra, Mahrajganj and Mau. A modern hospital is also being set up at the district headquarters of Farrukhabad, in memory of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

Harijan and Social Welfare

The Hon'ble members will be happy to know that for promoting education amongst the Scheduled Castes, the Government will cover 20 per cent more students belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the pre-metric classes. Besides, an effort will be made for establishment and upgradation of Ashram type schools and inclusion of greater number of primary schools for Scheduled Castes run by voluntary agencies in the list of schools getting recurring grant. With a view to providing residential accommodation to students of Scheduled Castes, new hostels will be constructed by purchasing or acquiring land, using free land provided by voluntary agencies and by giving grants to voluntary organisations/agencies.

The ceiling of Rs. 12,000 has been raised to Rs. 35,000 for financing by the Scheduled Castes Finance and Development

Corporation with a view to making Scheduled Castes people economically self reliant. The Corporation will be investing up to 10 per cent only in the projects costing more than Rs.35,000.

After obtaining the concurrence of the Government of India, the subsidy component of 25 per cent or 33 1/3 per cent of self employment scheme will be raised to 50 per cent under self employment scheme, being run on the pattern of Integrated Rural Development.

I have already apprised the members of the important schemes of subsistence grant to destitutes widows and handicapped persons.

Women Welfare

As a part of our Twenty-one Point Programme, we had resolved to afford special opportunities to women. With this view in mind, a supporting scheme of Women Employment Programme shall be implemented to make the women, specially those from rural areas, self-sufficient ensuring their economic development. There is a provision of Rs.3 crore for this scheme in 1990-91.

With a view to providing residential accommodation to working women, it is proposed to construct hostels accommodating sixty women each at Lucknow, Allahabad, Varanasi and Agra.

Ex-Servicemen's Welfare

It gives me a sense of pride in announcing that the Government has enhanced the lump sum grants awarded alongwith the Vir Chakra medals awards; for the Param Vir Chakra, Mahavir Chakra and Vir Chakra Medals, these amounts will now be Rs.1,00,000, Rs.75,000 and Rs.50,000 respectively. Similarly, taking a significant step forward, we have decided to sanction a pension of Rs.100/- per month to the Ex-servicemen, who are domiciled in this State and, who took

part in the Second World War and to their widows. Schemes regarding rehabilitation and self-employment of the ex-servicemen, shall be taken up through the "Uttar Pradesh ex-servicemen's Welfare Corporation," established for ex-servicemen's Welfare.

Revenue Administration

An amount of Rs.2 crore has been sanctioned for strengthening revenue administration and employing modern techniques in the maintenance of land records. In this scheme, different types of equipments will be provided for land survey, management information system and training. This will lead to smooth management of land in the rural areas and with the improvement of land records there will be a consequent reduction in land disputes.

For construction and renovation of tehsil buildings in the newly created as well as 100 year old tehsils, an amount of Rs.15 crore has been provided in the budget for 1990-91. Besides, Rs.4 crore has been provided for completion of on going construction works of residential and non-residential buildings under the Seventh Plan. An expenditure of Rs.10 crore is proposed during the next five years through the Hill Development Department for construction of Patwari Posts in the hill areas. This year an amount of Rs.1.00 crore has been provided through schedule of new demands.

On demand of the people and their representatives, consolidation scheme will be extended to the hill districts also. In accordance with this decision, two consolidation units will be established in Almora and Garhwal districts in 1990-91.

Under the U. P. Land Ceiling Act, against a target of allotment of surplus land of 1600 acre during 1989-90, 4491 acre have been allotted up to March, 1990, which is 281 per cent of the target. Of this, land measuring 2257 acre have been

allotted to 3130 eligible persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

It has been decided to set up a Land Management Institute in the State for making qualitative improvement in the management and training related to land and its different uses. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.10 lakh has been provided in the budget.

During 1990-91, it has been decided to establish a Natural Calamities Relief Fund for relief work. A sum of Rs.90 crore has been provided in the budget for this purpose.

I have already mentioned about the liberalisation of the eligibility criteria and rates of assistance for the relief in natural calamities.

Food and Civil Supplies

In accordance with our promise to the people during the General Elections about the expansion and strengthening of the Public Distribution System, we have, after a review, made wide-ranging changes in the system. For decentralising the operation of this scheme, "Block Distribution Centres" have been opened in each block, from where wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene, imported edible oil and controlled cloth will be issued to all fair price shops in predetermined weeks. Essential commodities will be sent to the Block Distribution Centres from the district and to the fair price shops from the centre according to a definite roster and deployment plan. This arrangement is also reviewed at high level regularly. Arrangements have been made for issuing ration cards to certain categories of applicants immediately without any enquiry, only on furnishing a requisite certificate. Similarly, the procedure for renewing old ration cards and issuing special permits has been simplified. The system of saving sugar from the quota of the Public Distribution System and issuing it against permits on special

occasions has been abolished because it adversely affected the consumers of the economically and socially backward sections of the rural areas. This year for the first time, 10,000 Metric tonnes of extra sugar has been made available for distribution for weddings and special social occasions. Similarly, arrangement has also been made to issue imported edible oil against permits on special occasions so that poor consumers may get a proper alternative to hydrogenated oil. On a pilot basis the scheme of 'choose your own fair price shop' is being run at 14 district headquarters. Apart from the fair price shops, 210 Janta Stores and 53 Mobile Vans have also been pressed into service for the supply of essential commodities by the Essential Commodities Corporation.

In order to control the tendency of profiteering by raising the price of bricks the State Government has promulgated the U. P. Bricks (Control of Supply) Ordinance, 1990 and the requisite Control Order has been issued so as to make Bricks available at appropriate prices. I am confident that this House will appreciate this step of ours.

All those provisions of the Rent Control Act will be changed under the garb of which landlords exploit the tenants and influential and powerful tenants exploit the landlords. The process of fixation of rent will also be simplified and put on a scientific footing so that unnecessary litigation is eliminated and landlords and tenants develop healthy relations leaving mutual hatred.

Public Undertaking

The Government policy is very clear about public enterprises. The role of public sector undertakings in essential and public welfare products will remain important as hitherto. Similarly, they will continue to play their role in price control. Public enterprises have been set up with a definite objective. Several public enterprises have become weak and even sick due to financial

losses and as a result are not able to properly utilise the resources raised from the public. Government will not tolerate the negligence, inefficiency and infructuous expenditure of the management on the pretext of social objectives. You might be aware that in 1989-90 losses to the tune of about Rs.130 crore are estimated in public enterprises leaving the U. P. State Electricity Board apart. So, enterprise managements along with desired autonomy have been made responsible for achieving the targets and ensuring the productivity of resources. Government has also decided that enterprises which are incurring losses should be examined in depth from the point of view of improving their operations and their amalgamation, reorganisation, handing over to the joint sector or privatisation. Sick public enterprises which could not be revived will be considered for closure. The basic objective is that the State's resources should not be misutilised. We would like to assure that the problem of unemployment etc. should not get aggravated by this programme of reorganisation and everybody should have alternatives for other employment. After preliminary studies, the State Government has sought proposals from private entrepreneurs in respect of some public enterprises. In order to expedite action on these points, a secretary level offer has been made responsible so that effective action could be taken in the near future.

Administrative Reforms

A ruthless campaign has been mounted against corruption, vested interests and incompetence with a view to toning up the efficiency of Government offices. Departmental proceedings were initiated against corrupt officers. It has also been decided to retire those officers/officials who have attained the age of 50 years in public interest after strictly scrutinising their efficiency and integrity. Orders have been issued that a review of all the officers/officials who have attained the age of 50 years

on January 1, 1990 should be undertaken and their continuance in service be decided accordingly. In order to make the anti-corruption drive more effective, our Government, by amending the Prevention of Corruption Act, has authorised the administrative departments to accord sanction to launch prosecution against employees of State Electricity Board and other public sector undertakings. In every department an officer will function as nodal officer for vigilance work.

The success in removal of corruption can only be achieved if all the people from top to bottom work according to a definite code of conduct. With this end in view, it has been decided that the office of Chief Minister should be brought within the purview of Lokayukta and a bill to this effect will be presented in the present session.

Important decisions have been taken with regard to personnel policy in order to raise the morale of the employees. As I had informed you in the last session, generally no extension in service and re-employment are being granted. You are well aware that the previous Government had initiated a wrong tradition which in a way can be said to be a partisan attitude.

Similarly, time-bound and clearcut transfer policy directions have also been given; now the decision is that general transfers will not be made throughout the year, as under such dispensation accountability of officers/officials is diluted. It was the first year of implementation of this policy, hence in exceptional cases, some relaxation was given to certain departments. In future, this policy will be strictly enforced. Because of this policy, the officers/officials will not have to face the family problems regarding education of their wards and the like.

A time-bound annual appraisal system has been introduced to raise the morale of the employees. Officers/officials shall not be allowed to harass the subordinates without any appraisal of

their work. If any officer/official does not appraise within the prescribed period, then the next higher officer will make appraisal in case of such subordinates.

It is imperative to change the present administrative system in tune with the feelings and aspirations of the people. It is essential that the administration should identify itself with the people in order to understand their hardships and miseries and to serve them better. All the officers at district and tehsil levels have started coming to office regularly at 10 O'clock in the morning and meeting the people and solving their problems. The primary responsibility of the district administration will be to maintain law and order and communal harmony as well as security of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections. We have made it clear in the senior administrative officers conference that officers with ulterior motives and carelessness will not be spared and officers with integrity and devotion to duty will be given full support and honoured.

Instructions have been given that time limits should be fixed for execution of public welfare works of various departments so that the Government and public jobs could be completed timely. Inspectors of Government offices have now been attached with the Commissioners so that under their guidance they may pay special attention to those points which affect the delivery system. Secretaries of all the departments have been requested to prepare leaflets/pamphlets in simple language about the facilities being given to general public through various schemes run by their respective departments, and also ensure their extensive distribution so that the eligible people could know the types of facilities available to them.

Facilities to Government Employees

“Uttar Pradesh State Employees Insurance and Savings Scheme” applicable to Government servants has been made

more liberal and beneficial. It has been decided that the monthly subscription under this scheme will be increased to one and half times with effect from March 1, 1990 and insurance coverage extended to one thousand times the monthly subscription, Government servant of all the groups will get interest on their savings fund at the rate of 12 per cent compounded every quarter. In order to bring uniformity in the scheme, non-gazetted police personnel will get the same facilities as are available to the non police personnel under the scheme.

The Government is also considering actively the establishment of a mutual fund. This will directly assist the State employees on the one hand while on the other hand, it will augment the State's resources.

State Government, immediately on taking over, ensured the implementation of the recommendations of the Equivalence Committee on a priority basis. Besides the recommendations of the Anomaly Committee regarding specific posts/pay scales, have also been accepted. Orders have been given to the Committee for giving their recommendations expeditiously in respect of the remaining representations.

In spite of the serious financial situation of the State, we have decided that, in line with the Government of India, one additional instalment of dearness allowance should be sanctioned to State employees and employees of local bodies and aided educational institutions with effect from January 1, 1990. This would result in an additional financial burden of Rs.110 crore during the current financial year.

Facilities to Pensioners

It gives me pleasure in informing the hon'ble members that we have decided to enhance the pension of those Government pensioners/family pensioners to Rs.375 per month with effect

from April 1, 1990, who retired before January 1, 1986 and whose pension was hitherto less than this amount.

Law and Order

Some of the main problems inherited by this Government included a general lack of law and order; prevalence of social tensions and dissatisfaction amongst unemployed youth. These tensions surfaced during the past six months as Ram Janmbhumi-Babri Masjid dispute, student unrest, communal riots and incidents of atrocities by dacoits.

The government had well defined policy in these matters. As a result, the state administration could face these problems completely with firmness and efficiency. There were hardly any incidents in the bye-elections for the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha and the elections for the Vidhan Parishad the tendencies for violence and booth capturing could be kept effectively in check.

Our priorities for the year 1990-91 will include modernisation of police force, strengthening of the communication network, and the transport system so that effective steps could be taken to remove the prevalent sense of insecurity mainly in the rural areas.

Decentralization of Powers

The State Government is firmly committed for the decentralisation of power. The Central Government had called a conference of the Chief Ministers regarding Panchayati Raj and local bodies on 11th June, 1990. I had the occasion to clarify the policies of the State Government in this connection. The State Government desires devolution of essential financial and administrative powers to gaon sabhas, nayaya panchayats, zila parishads

town areas, nagarpalikas and nagar-mahapalikas which would enable them to undertake programmes for fulfilling the aspirations of the people. With this objective the State Government has supported the view that in case, it is necessary to amend the Constitution, a bill should be presented in the Parliament expeditiously. I also clarified in this conference that gaon sabha pradhans in Uttar Pradesh had played a prominent role in the development of the State. The State Government has provided the resources to the gaon sabha pradhans for construction of primary school buildings, reposing its trust in them.

Elections have been completed for all panchayat and local self government institutions. Zilla Parishads now are much more active than earlier. Representatives of panchayats and local bodies have now been elected to the Vidhan Parishad. I have also supported the proposal of the Central Government that in case panchayat raj institutions are dissolved fresh elections should be held within six months and if possible, within three months.

Transfer of resources is essential for real decentralisation. The outlay allocated to the District sector has been kept at 30 per cent of the total plan outlay, with this consideration. A major part of the outlay allocated to the district sector will be spent on programmes in accordance with the aspirations and requirements of the local bodies. Participation of the local people is essential both in the formulation as well as in the implementation of the district sector plan. The sphere of work for the gaon sabhas and institutions will be clarified with this objective.

Administration of Justice

Effective steps will be taken to make the legal process, less expensive to ensure timely justice to the common man and to simplify legal procedures. Family Courts will be established in some more districts for disposal of family disputes. Uttar

Pradesh Legal Assistance and Advisory Board will be re-constituted so that free legal assistance is available expeditiously to economically weaker persons, especially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, women, children, and handicapped persons. Twelve small causes courts will be established during 1990-91 to keep up with the increase in cases with sub-ordinate courts. It has also been decided to modernise twelve district courts during the year 1990-91 under the scheme of modernisation of district courts.

Prohibition

The present Government is trying to implement effectively the national policy of prohibition. Complete prohibition has been enforced in two hill districts and partial prohibition in five districts. Complete prohibition is also in force in all prominent religious places. The operation of excise shops is being kept under strict control. Effective steps have been taken to curb illegal distillation, local liquor trade and other offences connected with liquor, Ganja, Bhang, Charas, Opium, Morphine and other narcotic substances.

Ninth Finance Commission

The Central Government have accepted the recommendations of Ninth Finance Commission for the period 1990-91 to 1994-95. Under devolution of taxes and duties, the Finance Commission has determined the percentage shares of the States in respect of income tax, Union excise duties, additional excise duties and tax on railway passenger fares. After making assessment of receipts and expenditures of the States on a normative basis, they have estimated our non-Plan revenue deficit at Rs. Rs. 14,225.14 crore during the period 1990-95 and have recommended grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 348.60 crore only for partially covering the deficit; the remaining deficit of Rs. 13,876.54 crore would be covered by devolution of Central

taxes and duties. Of the total devolution of Central taxes including grants-in-aid, this State Government will get 16.46 per cent against 15.47 per cent recommended by the Eighth Finance Commission. Thus additional resources of Rs. 1,045.30 crore will be available to the State Government for five years. Besides, for the first time Plan grant has been recommended for meeting the requirements of economic and social services. Along with the suggestion for a complete change in the present policy and arrangement in regard to financing of relief expenditure, the Ninth Finance Commission has also recommended Central grant to the States for meeting this expenditure. The Commission has recommended constitution of a Calamity Relief Fund for each State and has suggested setting up of a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary for laying down policy and making arrangement for relief work.

The Ninth Finance Commission has not recommended grants for upgradation of standards of various services but they have suggested review of ongoing schemes on the basis of 'Zero Base Budgeting' so that committed liability could be met out of the provisions of existing schemes and ever increasing expenditure on staff could be checked. The Commission has also recommended appropriate increases in maintenance norms/rates of irrigation and roads. In spite of limited resources of the State, the State Government has decided to increase appropriately the maintenance norms/rates, which are reflected in the proposed budget.

Under debt relief scheme, the Ninth Finance Commission has allowed a relief of Rs. 71.91 crore to the State Government during the period 1990-95.

Institutional Finance

Keeping in view the limited financial resources of the State Government there is an overwhelming need to utilise institutional

finance for developmental projects to the maximum extent possible.

During the financial year 1990-91 an estimated amount of Rs. 3,150 crore shall be mobilised through financial institutions/commercial banks for financing various development programmes of the State. The main sectors attracting institutional credit would be agriculture, activities allied to agriculture, industry, sugar cane and cane development, housing, power, transport, harijan and social welfare, minorities welfare and other rural development programmes.

The State Government has implemented Group Insurance Schemes by way of social security for licenced auto-rickshaw pullers, members of registered handloom weavers' co-operative societies, licenced rickshaw-tonga pullers and Homeguard personnel. Efforts are being made to implement similar schemes for Khadi spinners, hand printers, individual handloom weavers and urban weaker sections.

Financial Management

I have already told you that the new Government inherited a difficult financial position as a legacy. Even though 1989-90 opened with a surplus of Rs. 116 crore, a situation of deficit developed during the year. The main reason for this situation was that the commitments of the previous Government regarding better tax realisation and new pragmatic measures etc., as contained in the budget 1989-90 were not implemented.

The Government is fully committed to finance the State's annual plan for 1990-91 for Rs. 3,383.05 crore. We shall mobilise additional resources through better tax administration, better tax realisation, increase in national savings, economy in government expenditure, cutting down unproductive expenditure and improving the performance of different public

enterprises. We have taken firm steps on all these issues. Saving of Rs.35 crore is anticipated through a cut of 5 per cent in contingent expenditure, keeping non-essential posts vacant in a rational manner and through proper administrative measures. It is also essential to create an environment of economy. Orders have already been issued for preventing misuse of government vehicles and reduction in expenditure on petrol. Orders regarding economy in expenditure concerning official meetings, conferences, hospitality etc. have been implemented. I have started economy from my own office. Cuts amounting to Rs.25 lakh approximately have been made in expenditure on security. I have also ordered a cut of 15 percent in other items of expenditure.

We shall have to mobilise additional resources to fulfil the requirements of development and our pledges to the people. It is necessary to assess the paying capacity of the tax-payer while levying taxes.

Tulsidas wrote:—

“बरषत हरषत लोग सब, करषत लखै न कोइ,
तुलसी प्रजा सुभाग ते, भूप भानु सो होइ ॥”

If people are lucky, then their king should be like the sun. The sun draws water (through evaporation) imperceptibly but when the same water falls as rain from the clouds, people feel elated about it. This is our tax policy too. As the ocean gets the water, we should also get the money, from those who have it and we should spend this money, as the cloud showers the water, on the needy. As you are aware, the State Government has set up a Cabinet Sub-Committee for resources. This Sub-Committee has gone into the present position regarding different taxes and fees. It is estimated that additional resources amounting to approximately Rs.100 crore would be mobilised as suggested by the Committee.

Budget Estimate for 1990-91

Now I come to the Budget estimates for the financial year 1990-91. According to the Budget being presented, the revenue and capital receipts taken together for the year are estimated at Rs.12163.56 crore. The revenue receipts of Rs.8011.74 crore include Rs.2288.39 crore as State's share in Central taxes, Rs.2220.66 crore as grants from Government of India, Rs.2699.66 crore on account of State's own tax revenue and Rs.803.03 crore as non tax revenue. The receipts on Capital Account are estimated at Rs.4151.82 crore which include Rs.4013.72 crore as receipt from borrowings and Rs.138.10 crore as recoveries of loans and advances given by the State Government.

The revenue expenditure of the year is estimated at Rs.9688.20 crore comprising Rs.2267.04 crore for plan expenditure (inclusive of Central Sector as well as Centrally Sponsored Schemes) and Rs.7421.16 crore for non-plan expenditure. The total expenditure on Capital Account including capital expenditure, repayment of loans taken by the State Government and disbursement of loans and advances is estimated at Rs.3546.69 crore of which Rs.1910.76 crore is for plan schemes (including Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes) and Rs.1635.93 crore is for non-plan items. Thus the total expenditure on revenue and capital account is estimated at Rs.13234.89 crore, which is expected to result in a deficit of Rs.1071.33 crore under the Consolidated Fund.

Taking into account estimated net receipt of Rs.924.29 crore under Public Account, the result of all transactions of the Budget year is estimated to result in a deficit of Rs.147.04 crore only.

While mentioning about the financial management of the State, I have already apprised the Hon'ble Members of the steps to be taken to cover this deficit.

Sir, it is a matter of great satisfaction, for me as the Finance Minister to present a brief outline of the budget estimates for the current financial year before this august House. The following sentence of respected Late Chaudhari Charan Singh has been the guiding spirit for deciding our priorities.

“The measure of the quality of any economic or political policy is the fact that as to what extent it assists the oppressed, weak, unemployed citizens and those who do not have any voice in society and how it provides relief to those who are helpless and who do not have means for the next meal”. The Prophet Hazrat Mohammad Saheb had said “deeds would be judged by intentions.” This is a basic truth that if the intentions are good, the path would make itself clear. Although, lots of promises and announcements were made during the last four decades, their main purpose seemed to attract the vote banks. But people were not misled. The Janata Dal Government is an elected and open government. This is not a nominated government and is conscious of its responsibilities to fulfil the promises it has made to the people. Therefore, instead of laying foundation stones we want to build up a tradition of inauguration. Tulsidasji had said that :—

“मुखिआ मुखु सो चाहिये खान पान कहुं एक ।

पालइ पोषइ सकल अंग तुलसी सहित विवेक ॥”

Inspired by this ideal our government is not for a handful of people but for the masses. It stands for the poor and weaker sections of society. It is not for any special group but for all those who did not receive social justice till now.

Sir, Hon'ble members here as able and competent statesmen shall decide the priorities for different programmes, keeping

in view the interest of future generations. On this auspicious occasion, I would firmly appeal to all the members of the State Legislature and through them to the people's representatives of the basic democratic unit of gaon sabha to the highest Panchayat institutions to rise above individual and party considerations and participate actively in this new movement for the progress of the State and upliftment of its people. Whatever decisions are taken in this House, an alert watch will be kept on every single paisa of expenditure of our State funds which have been derived, out of the hard earned money of the poor people of this backward State. In this task, we would require the criticism from the honoured representatives of the press through whom we daily receive lots of useful information and people's ideas.

The size of our state is a matter of pride for us. We would exhort every low and high official and officer working in the state capital, big cities, district headquarters Bundelkhand, Rohelkhand, hills, Purvanchal and inaccessible ravinous lands and villages in the far flunged areas to contribute their best in implementing these just presented programmes, for the benefit of the people of the state. They should play an active role by being alert, vigilant and hard working at their respective posts. In the interest of the development of Uttar Pradesh, this is my request, addressed to all sections of society.

We want politics of change and not of doles, so that people's sorrows and pains are wiped off for good. Our goal is to inculcate a craving for equality in the poor and the oppressed and to infuse into them an attitude and the strength to bring about changes in the System and Society. Not all the poverty, not every problem has been tackled through this budget or through the programmes, contained in it. Our government in the present circumstances, with its limited resources

has attempted its utmost. In the coming years as the state's resources grow, the programmes will also be expanded. But power of the people will have to be awakened to eradicate the Inequality and Injustice totally and to bring about Equality. We will have to kindle self confidence amongst ourselves. People may not merely look up to the government but may also have to be conscious of their duties.

A new culture of entrepreneurship will have to be developed. Nothing substantial by way of change or achievement is to come through the state legislature or the Parliament, by themselves. Big changes and achievements will come through the fields, the thrashing grounds, the village path, the factories, the markets and the financial institutions. The change will originate from where the farmers, workers and the common men are. On behalf the government I would like to assure that it will move hand in hand with the people on the path of development.

I am very grateful to all my cabinet colleagues for their co-operation and guidance and for the help of all the officials and officers of the departments, which made it possible for me to present the budget for the current year on time. I also express my gratitude to the Finance Secretary Shri Bholu Nath Tewari, Finance Secretary (Expenditure Control) Shri Naveen Chandra Bajpei, Joint Secretary Finance Shri Prem Prakash Wairya and Budget Officer Shri Umesh Prasad Shrivastava and all other officials and officers of the Finance Department for their assistance and co-operation in preparing this budget.

I also wish to express my thanks to the officers and officials

of the Government Press who got the Budget literature printed in time. I also thank Principal Accountant General, Uttar Pradesh and his officers and officials for their co-operation.

Sir, with these words dedicated to the service of the people of the state I commend the budget for the financial year 1990-91.

Jyestha 25, 1912 Saka Samvat,

Dated June 15, 1990.

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DCC. No. D. 5495
Date 11/12/90