



Address by

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Chief Minister

Uttar Pradesh

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

December 9, 2006

Hon'ble Prime Minister, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Members of Union Council of Ministers, Members of the Planning Commission, Chief Ministers and distinguished dignitaries,

We are grateful to the Prime Minister for convening this meeting to deliberate on the policy issues relating to the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The agenda for the meeting is the Approach Paper to the Eleventh Five Year Plan prepared by the Planning Commission. For the first time, about five months back, the Planning Commission held preliminary discussions with the Chief Ministers in regional consultative meetings. There was general consensus on many broad issues as a result of the regional consultative meetings.

2. In light of the discussions held earlier, some changes have been incorporated in the Approach paper presented for approval in this meeting of the NDC. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the national growth rate target of 9.0% is envisaged instead of 8.5% proposed earlier. We support this upward revision of growth target keeping in view the requirements of national development and the growth rate achieved in the Tenth Plan. It is my strong belief that we would be able to achieve an even higher growth if we work in consonance in a meaningful manner.

3. For the first time, state-wise separate monitorable targets for certain sectors relating to Human Development indices have been indicated by the Planning Commission. These targets have been fixed on the basis of present status and past performance of the States. You will agree that unless specific efforts are made to accelerate development of backward states, it would be difficult to achieve the national target of reducing regional disparities. This disparity is clearly visible in the targets mentioned in the Approach paper and monitorable targets indicated by the Planning Commission.

4. Sir, it is a well accepted fact that unless the most populous states like U.P. and Bihar develop at a faster rate, there would certainly be an adverse effect on the national growth. In order to achieve faster growth rate, States will need to mobilize their own resources on a large scale and, on the other hand, the Central Government will also need to provide additional resources to the states without any discrimination.

Tenth Plan: Achievement

5. On reviewing the progress of the State during the Tenth Five Year Plan, the following facts emerge:

1. Despite recording relatively lower progress during the first two years of the Tenth Plan, in the last three years the state mobilized not only additional financial resources but also made all necessary arrangements to spend the same in time. In the year 2002-03 the Annual Plan size was only Rs.7250 crores against which an expenditure of only Rs.6618 crores could be achieved. In year 2605-06, the

Plan size increased to Rs.13,500 crores against which, after a gap of almost two decades, the State succeeded in mobilizing resources for the entire plan outlay and also in spending Rs.13638.57 crores. For the year 2006-07, the Annual Plan size is Rs. 19000 crores against which Rs. 10,960 crores has been spent up to November 2006. The State Government is fully committed to generating resources and ensuring full expenditure as per approved outlay during the current year, also.

2. In the last three years, the Annual Plans are being finalized on time and the Annual Budget is also being prepared and passed before the beginning of the financial year. Financial sanctions are being issued in the beginning of the financial year and expenditure is being regularly reviewed at the highest level. This has helped in enforcing financial discipline.
3. The growth in tax revenue of the State during the last three years, is higher in comparison to other states. In the year 2004-05, tax revenue increased by 16% and it increased by 23% in 2005-06 in comparison to the previous year. In the current financial year an increase of 28% in the tax revenue up to November 2006 has been achieved.
4. In the history of the State, after nearly two decades, we have succeeded in eliminating revenue deficit completely and in the current financial year, a revenue surplus of Rs. 1123 crores is likely to be achieved. This we could achieve because of financial discipline and better collection of tax and non-tax revenue.
5. In the field of primary education, the State has achieved commendable success and the Ministry of Human Resources Development has given first position to the State. Even His Excellency the President of India has felicitated the State's commendable achievement in the field of education in the India Today conclave.
6. During the last two years, 28 new sugar mills have been established in the state with an investment of nearly Rs.5,000 crores and more than Rs. 18,000 crores have been paid to sugarcane growers. Uttar Pradesh has overtaken Maharashtra and has become the highest sugar producing State in the country.
7. The State Government has succeeded in creating additional power generation capacity of 1200 MW this year after nearly 12 years, and agreements have recently been signed with three private sector entrepreneurs for generation of 1930 MW electricity.
8. In order to strengthen the road network in the State and effective improvement in road quality, the State Government has invested Rs. 9070 crores during the Tenth Five Year Plan and about 384 bridges have been completed during last three years.
9. Due to special efforts made by the State Government in the field of industrial development in the last three years, an atmosphere conducive to accelerated industrial development has been created and capital investment proposals of

nearly Rs. 65000 crores have been received.

Growth Rate

6. Sir, as a result of all these efforts, the State is likely to achieve a growth rate of about 6% during the Tenth Five Year Plan, which is three times higher than that achieved in the Ninth Five Year Plan. While the gap between State's growth rate and National growth rate during the Ninth Plan was almost 3%, this difference has been reduced to 1.2 percent during the Tenth Five Year Plan. But we are not satisfied. We want to achieve higher growth in comparison to the National growth rate during the Eleventh Plan, Concerted efforts would be made to bridge the gap in State's per-capita and National per-capita income which has widened during the last many Five Year Plans.

7. Sir, in order to achieve the national growth target, it would be imperative to fix a higher growth rate for the State during Eleventh Five Year Plan, and to achieve it, the centre has to provide the required assistance. We are trying to formulate the State Plan in the light of national target. Keeping in view the requirements and necessities of the State's economy, it is highly imperative to fix a growth rate of at least 10 percent for the Eleventh Plan. For achieving the higher growth rate, development of infrastructural facilities such as power supply and road development is necessary. Due to the concerted efforts made by the State Government during the last three years, we are at a stage where we can also in a position to convert it into reality.

8. Sir, we have made all necessary arrangements for the creation of additional generation capacity of 13,830 M.W. during the Eleventh Five Year Plan Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) have already been signed with three companies for achieving 1930 MW generating capacity. The State plans to add 3500 MW generation capacity from its own resources, 8330 MW capacity through private sector and 2000 MW capacity through joint sector for which the process of land acquisition has already started. For the new power projects of the State, fuel allotment is to be done by the Coal Ministry or the Petroleum Ministry. For the Dadri Project which is coming up in the private sector, due to unnecessary objections raised by Petroleum Ministry, the contract for gas supply has not been finalized and the project could not be started so far although the State Government has made arrangement for necessary land water etc. Despite repeated requests, allotment of coal has not been made so far for the State owned Anpara-D project of 1000 MW capacity. On the basis of competitive bidding, the State Government proposes to 'establish one new power project in District Sonbhadra and two new power projects in District Allahabad. Central Government has been requested for the allotment of coal, but the attitude of Coal Ministry is not positive for these projects. Timely fuel supply should be ensured to these new projects which the State Government proposes to establish.

9. The road network in the state is being expanded. During last three years, 23112 Km. roads have been constructed whereas only 10071 Km roads could be constructed during preceding three years. Besides 531 - bridges have been sanctioned during last

three years. During the Eleventh Plan we will connect all habitations with population of more than 500 with approach roads and at the same time we will also strengthen about 7500 Km. length of State Highways and Major District Road.

10. As we have taken necessary steps to improve power supply and development of roads, we believe that the target of higher growth rate can be achieved during the Eleventh Plan.

11. Since Uttar Pradesh is mainly an agrarian State, agricultural growth rate needs to be kept at 5.7 percent. We need to achieve 11.5 percent growth rate in manufacturing sector and 12.4 percent growth rate in the service sector. In order to achieve this growth rate, an investment of about Rs. 8 lakh crores will be required. Due to recent initiatives taken by the State, investment has increased and we hope that if the Government of India provides positive support, we will succeed in achieving this goal.

Agriculture

12. Agriculture has been accorded utmost priority in the State and all such activities which increase production and productivity will be encouraged. It is our goal to double the income of the farmers from its present level during the Eleventh Plan. For this, diversification in agriculture is being encouraged. The targets for the production of vegetables and fruits have been determined and a plan has been formulated for bringing investment of about Rs. 26,800 crores in food processing sector.

13. It is proposed to provide special impetus to agricultural research in order to reduce the cost of cultivation and increase production and productivity. For this, the three agriculture universities of the State are being given the responsibility of developing high yielding varieties for the 9 agro-climatic zones of the State along with determining the most suitable crop rotation for all types of holdings. For this purpose, three more agriculture universities should be established in the State.

14. It is necessary to substantially increase the present investment level in agriculture for heralding the second green revolution. We should pledge today that farmers would be provided credit at 4 percent rate of interest. With this, the farmers will be able to arrange agricultural investment by themselves. The cost of cultivation will also come down and agriculture could be made profitable. Farmers will also be freed from the clutches of money lenders.

15. Sir, it is the firm opinion of the State Government that unless credit is provided to farmers on minimum rates of interest by commercial and cooperative banks, stagnation in the agriculture sector cannot be reduced. Our farmers are hard working and value their self respect. If we can provide tax rebate of about Rs. one lakh crore to establish Special Economic Zones, then why can't we provide credit to 13 crores farmers at 4 percent interest rate? In the overall interest of farmers, the State Government is determined to make necessary arrangements in this direction. If the Central Government cooperates, it will be a new beginning to promote the interests of farmers of all States.

16. The Bhumi Sena Yojna is being implemented in the state by organizing small and marginal farmers and local landless agricultural labourers in order to improve the barren, ravenous and water logged lands. In this programme landless agricultural labourers are also allotted land on which they are allowed to work. It also seeks to improve the non fertile land into culturable land besides creating employment opportunities. Under the scheme, about 53 thousand hectares of land has been improved so far benefiting about 1.93 lakh Bhumi Sainik, This year about 1.25 lakh hectare area has been selected for improvement. This will benefit 3.28 lakh Bhumi Sainiks. This scheme will be continued in the Eleventh Plan.

17. An attempt would be made by the State Government to complete all the incomplete irrigation schemes during the Eleventh Five Year Plan It is targeted that the present level of irrigation from surface water will be raised from 21% to 33%. Besides, arrangement is also being made for balanced and well planned extraction of ground water.

18. In the present context, the earlier system of deciding the minimum support price for agricultural produce is not practical. Keeping in view the hike in the prices of petrol, diesel, and other agricultural inputs, there is a need of proportional increase in the minimum support prices of agricultural produce. Immediate steps are needed in this respect.

Education & Health

19. Sir, we do not consider our large population as a problem. Instead we view it as a source of unlimited possibilities for development. It is possible only when each and every person of the State is educated and healthy. To achieve this, we have to ensure quality education beginning from primary to higher educational level. Although primary education is managed by the State Government, yet sizable participation of private sector will be needed at secondary and higher education levels. The State Government is taking necessary policy decisions and it is felt that we shall receive required support of private sector in this regard.

20. Special efforts have been made to encourage girls' education. Under Kanya Vidya Dhan Yojana, 5.87 lakh girls have been benefited during the last three years. Under this scheme, an assistance of Rs. 20,000 is given to each girl as soon as she passes Intermediate examination. The scheme benefits all girls belonging to all social groups, without any prejudice. It is expected that this would not only encourage girls to enroll for higher education but also check the tendency of early marriage.

21. In the present context, it is felt that vocational education should be imparted at all levels. For this, a major scheme should be launched by the Government of India. If alternative employment opportunities are available to farmers, about 40% of them are ready to give up cultivation. This tendency is seen mainly in young farmers. It is therefore necessary that, by organizing short term training programmes, young farmers should be trained in various aspects of farming such as ploughing sowing, use of agricultural implements and balanced use of agri-inputs. The technical knowledge thus

received will help in raising products and productivity to the desired level.

22. Similarly, skill certification of workers engaged in different trades in the unorganized sector would enable them to get remunerative wages in the market. In this regard, State Government is in favour to launching a scheme with the assistance of the Central Government on a large scale. Skilled workers are also required to fill vacancies in the organized sector on a large scale. To achieve it, there is a need to increase the number of ITI's and Polytechnics and also revise and rationalize the level of training. To achieve this gigantic task, investment from private sectors proposed to be encouraged. This will help young persons in the age group of 18-30 years to receive quality vocational education which help them in securing jobs in the State, country and abroad. In this way, their large number will no longer be a burden on the state. Instead, it will be converted into an asset.

23. A major initiative has been taken to improve medical and health facilities in the state. In the current year, 15 District/combined hospitals of 100 beds capacity have been constructed and two hospitals of 100 beds each in the Districts of Kaushambi and Baghpat are under construction. Construction of 200 Community Health Centres and 925 Primary Health Centres is in progress and Rs. 600 crores have been released for the same. 1220 regular doctors have been recruited and 937 more doctors have been recruited on contractual basis. Apart from this, recruitment and training of paramedical staff such as nurse, pharmacist and other technical workers is in progress. In the rural areas of the State 93000 "ASHA" workers have been recruited to improve the medical & health services. Free availability of medicines is ensured in all hospitals. Action has been initiated by the State Government to establish four new medical colleges.

24. Various health indicators in the State are below the national average. Hence special attention is being given for their improvement. Sign of improvement is already seen in all such indicators. Vaccination coverage has been raised from 23% to 44% by organizing special vaccination weeks. It is hoped that this will go a long way in improving the situation in the current year.

25. It is our mission that by 2012, we should reach almost at par with the national average in health indicators. If we achieve this objective, improvement will be reflected in Human Development Indicators in the State as well as in the country.

Eleventh Five Year Plan - Main target

26. I would like to draw your attention towards some important targets and priorities of the State Government for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. State Government has decided that the main thrust of the Plan would be farmer's prosperity, poverty eradication and improvement in the status of women and children. It is our belief that if the condition of these groups is improved then the developmental goals can be achieved easily. We wish to give priority to common interest and human values. Our attitude towards society is based on cooperation. As peace is indivisible, so development and stability cannot be separated from each other.

27. Main objectives of the Eleventh Five Year Plan of the State are as follows:

Health

1. It is proposed to achieve infant mortality rate of 35 per thousand by 2012 as indicated by the Planning Commission.
2. Planning Commission has not yet decided the target of total fertility rate for the states. However, we will try to achieve the rate fixed for the State in consonance with the National target.
3. Planning Commission has proposed Maternal Mortality Rate at 172 per lakh. But in view of the steps taken by the State, it is proposed to reduce it to 100 per lakh from the present level of 517 by 2012.
4. Planning Commission has indicated child malnutrition level at 25.9 percent. State Government has fixed the target at 23.5 percent, which is close to the national average.
5. Planning Commission has indicated the target for reduction in anemia among women at 24.4 percent. In view of the measures taken by the State Government, we agree to it.
6. Effective implementation of total immunization of children against 6 life endangering diseases is necessary.

Education

7. Planning Commission has indicated 77.20 percent as the target for literacy for Uttar Pradesh. Keeping in view the steps taken towards primary education in the State, target of total literacy can be achieved. Hence, in accordance with the national average, 85 percent literacy target is being, proposed.
8. For the State, the Planning Commission has indicated 17.96 percent as the target drop-out rate. However, it is note worthy to mention that the latest data indicate that this level has already been achieved in the state. Thus, for the Eleventh Five Year Plan it is proposed to reduce the drop out rate to 5 percent. Universal education up to class Eight is being proposed for the State.
9. On the basis of 2001 Census, the gender gap in education in the State is 26.6 percent. Government of India has indicated target of 50 percent reduction. Since the target of total literacy is to be achieved, hence the level of gender gap in education is proposed at 10 percent.

Poverty and Employment

10. Planning Commission has indicated that 32.2 percent people were living below poverty line in the State during 2004-05 and it is indicated to bring

it to the level of 21.1 percent in the Eleventh Plan. It is proposed to reduce the level of people living below poverty line to 15 percent in the State.

11. Planning Commission has estimated that additional jobs to the tune of 123.13 lakh will be created in the State during the plan period and for achieving this target, creation of 111.55 lakh jobs through the State has been indicated. During the Eleventh Plan period, it is proposed to create 125.00 lakh new jobs in the State.

Infrastructure Vacuities

12. It is proposed to increase the surface water irrigation level from 21 percent to 33 percent and it is also proposed to bring 85 percent of the net area sown under irrigation.
13. It is proposed to minimize the gap between irrigation potential created and its utilization by 60 percent.
14. It is proposed to connect all habitations with population of more than 500 by link roads. It is also proposed to upgrade State Highways and Major District Roads to two lanes with good riding quality as per Indian Road Congress norms.
15. To improve the quality of road construction and reduce pressure on its maintenance, it is proposed to implement new time-bound maintenance schemes for construction / strengthening of roads.
16. To ensure uninterrupted 24 hours electricity supply, it is proposed to establish 13830 MW additional electricity generation capacity in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.
17. It is targeted to give electricity connections to 50 percent households in rural areas and 90 percent households in urban areas.
18. It is targeted to increase the PLF of electricity generating units from 60 percent to 85 percent and reduce line losses to the level of 15 percent.

Drinking Water and Sanitation

19. It is proposed to provide piped water supply to all villages/habitations with population of more than 5000 and ensure clean drinking water supply to quality affected villages/ habitations.
20. To cover all urban local bodies under piped water supply and solid and liquid waste disposal arrangements.
21. It is proposed to cover all households under sanitary latrines scheme

during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

Agriculture and Allied Services

22. A growth rate of 5.7 percent for agriculture is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

Housing and Urban Development

23. Construction of 35 lakh houses has been proposed especially for rural poor in Eleventh Five Year Plan.
24. Improvement of slums and provision of basic amenities in urban areas.
25. A new township with modern amenities/facilities will be developed between Lucknow and Kanpur.

Industries

26. For manufacturing sector, a growth rate of 11.5 percent is proposed for the State.
27. First priority will be accorded to small scale industries.

Others

28. For optimal utilization of limited resources, convergence of resources available through different programmes would be ensured.
29. Strengthening the Panchayati Raj system in order to make them self reliant.
30. To make different schemes/programmes result oriented, departments will be made capable through training/orientation etc.
31. To seek large scale cooperation of private sector specially in improved service delivery.

28. The Planning Commission has indicated the target growth rate for the Eleventh Five Year Plan for the States. A growth rate of 6.1 percent has been proposed for Uttar Pradesh. As mentioned earlier, the economy of the State has shown substantial improvement during the last three years of the Tenth Five Year Plan and the results of measures taken by the State Government are now visible. If the target proposed by the Planning Commission is adopted, it will in no way improve the present state of the economy of the state vis a vis the country. Perhaps this target for the State by the Centre is a well thought-out strategy. We therefore, do not agree with it. Keeping in view the needs and expectations of the people, a growth rate of at least 10 percent should be fixed. This may be difficult to achieve, but not impossible. If this proposed growth rate of

10 percent is not targeted, the existing gap of 52 percent between per capita income of the State and all India level will widen which will not auger well for the 16 percent population of the country residing in the State.

Important Issues

29. Besides putting forth the views of the State Government on the Approach Paper and related issues, I would like to bring certain other issues to your notice which are of great importance for Uttar Pradesh in the present context. These issues have been raised at different levels from time to time. For overall development of the State certain issues need to be addressed by the National Development Council. Therefore, it is my request that we may arrive at some consensus on these issues:-

1. Irrigation facilities are important for agricultural development. Due to non availability of power, farmers have no other alternative except to use diesel pump sets for irrigation. In the State, 90% of farmers have small and marginal holdings and their economic condition is not good. Therefore, the price of diesel should be lowered and necessary arrangement should be made for making available irrigation facilities to small and marginal farmers by the Central Government.
2. For achieving desirable level of production and productivity in agriculture, timely and adequate availability of fertilizers should be ensured. For this concession in railway freight in the months of August to October should be granted and Central Government should also provide subsidy for warehousing.
3. It is provided in National Electricity Policy that every house will be electrified in the next five years and the shortage of power is to be nullified by 2012. In this context. I would like to mention here that all villages of the State will be electrified by 31st March 2007. But for this funds required are to provided by the Central Government. The target to provide electricity connection to each household can be achieved in the first three years of the Eleventh Plan but for this a sum of Rs.6150 crore is required from the Central Government. In the last two years, new records have been created under Rural Electrification in the State. In the current financial year, 20,000 villages have been electrified (upto October 2006) in the country out of which 15,500 villages are in Uttar Pradesh.
4. The scheme of APDRP is confined to large cities only. Since commercial losses are more pronounced in small towns, this scheme should also be extended to small towns.
5. Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, a target of linking habitations with population of 1000 or more by link roads has been fixed. Under this scheme, priority should be given to providing road connectivity to habitations with population of 500 or above. States are constructing

roads/bridges with their own resources. Central Government should make available larger funds for construction of roads and bridges under Central Road Fund.

6. Almost all rivers that cause floods in eastern U.P. and Bihar originate from Nepal causing wide spread human and economic loss. For a permanent solution of this problem, Central Government should initiate on priority basis, works relating to prevention of floods and time bound completion of water storage projects in Nepal. We should treat this as a national problem and try to resolve it. Efforts should be made to prevent floods and generate hydro-power, besides creating additional irrigation facility. This will also ensure rapid development of neighbouring Nepal if we work for long term agreements in this regard with Government of Nepal.
7. As a result of declaring primary education as fundamental right and trying to achieve it as a campaign, the burden on the state exchequer on salary of teachers is about Rs. 5300 crores. The resources of States are limited. Therefore, treating the salary of teachers as development expenditure, 75% of this expenditure on salary should be borne by the Central Government.
8. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan emphasis is laid on improvement in quality of primary and secondary education. Education up to Class Eight is proposed for all. Arrangement would be made for one teacher and one class-room in each class for all classes. For this trained teachers would have to be recruited on a large scale and this extra burden would have to be borne by the State. We therefore request that the programme of "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" should be implemented on 75:25 sharing basis as earlier during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The change in funding pattern would not be acceptable to the States. Our suggestion is that education up to Class Twelve should also be provided on the pattern of "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan".
9. In Higher education, the Universities of the State are getting less assistance from the UGC as compared to other States. As a result we are lagging behind in the research field. The State Universities and selected degree colleges should be made "Centres of Excellence". Along with it, continuous training to teachers should be provided and flexible curriculum should also be implemented by way of distance education through open universities. In this context Support of the Central Government is envisaged.
10. Nearly, 4.5-5 crore persons are living below the poverty line in the State and they have to take loan on higher interest rate for the treatment of their diseases. They find it difficult to repay the loan. Therefore, health insurance scheme should be implemented on a large scale.

11. State Government has, from time to time, reminded the Central Government about the increasing number of educated unemployed and requested financial assistance for them. But neither this Approach paper mentions any special provision for employment opportunities for educated unemployed, nor has it made any positive indication on the unemployment allowance as an immediate relief to save them from frustration, We are of the opinion that as long as the educated youth are not provided appropriate employment opportunities, they should be given unemployment allowance. In spite of the reluctance of the Central Government, the State Government has decided to give unemployment allowance from its own resources to the eligible educated unemployed youths having graduate and post graduate degrees and registered in the employment exchanges. The Centre should provide assistance to the States for extending unemployment allowance to the educated unemployed.
12. Central Government announced special economic package for Uttaranchal and some other States by providing concessions in income tax and central excise duties. The tenure of this special economic package was to end in March, 2007 but Central Government has decided to extend it for some more years. This has resulted in migration of industries from Uttar Pradesh. The attention of the centre has been drawn from time to time towards the adverse effects. This policy is having on the industrialization of the State but the demand of the State has been ignored. We welcome the action of giving special package to other States, but special facilities, as provided in the Terai region of Uttaranchal, should be given to regions of U.P. which are adjacent to Uttaranchal and in other backward regions such as Bundelkhand, Purvanchal and Central U.P.
13. In the field of Information technology, ample employment opportunities are available, but for this there is a need of specific training to the students. State Government is also taking steps in this direction and is trying to create employment opportunities by establishing common service centres, call centres and technology parks in large numbers. In this context, cooperation of the Central Government is required. Also financial resources should be provided for establishing degree colleges for higher education in information technology.
14. There are unlimited opportunities for development of tourism in the State. Agra is proposed to be developed as an International Convention Centre. There is a need to establish an International Airport at Agra. For this, cooperation of Central Government is required. Besides, efforts are being made to develop Buddhist Tourist Places and Bundelkhand circuit. Efforts made by the State Government in this direction could only succeed if the Centre cooperates in development of airports, rail routes and other infrastructural facilities.

Social Equity

30. Sir, all efforts for economic development will be futile unless social progress is made and equal opportunity to all sections of the society is made available to the community at large. Arrangements should be made for providing benefits of development to the deprived community and also for their social and economic development. The poor and helpless persons cannot be classified on the basis of caste, creed etc. The state has taken initiatives to provide them equal opportunities and facilities and has also made arrangement for providing pension to the helpless aged persons, destitute women and the handicapped along with scholarships to the children of all sections of the society. The centre should take initiative for the arrangements of training on a large scale for vocational and technical education and skill improvement of the weaker sections of the society.

31. Working women's hostels, creches, legal aid centres for women, short stay homes for women in distress, helpline, upliftment of working children, children's security are such arrangements which could not be made beneficial to the society unless these are implemented on a large scale. Limited facility in some areas could not be fruitful to the society. Arrangements should be made for implementation of these programmes with the help of self help groups and mother's associations society on a large scale.

Decentralization

32. Sir, under the constitutional set up, we are committed for the change in the structure of planning during Eleventh Five Year Plan period. More and more people have to be involved in the development and decision making process. In the new system, disparities in the level of development in the context with development capabilities, manpower and other resources of Gram Panchayats, Zila Panchayats and other urban local bodies would have to be removed. Perhaps, it will not be justified to restrict people only in participating in planning in local development at the lower level but it is also important to empower them for effective decentralization and people's participation in formulation of projects/ programmes at local level. It is our belief that for achieving the objective of people's participation, public representatives such as MPs, MLAs should be co-opted in District Planning Committee. For the cooption of these public representatives in the District Planning Committee, the constitution needs to be amended. This will facilitate coordination at all level.

Monitoring

33. Sir, I agree with the fact that there should be a system of regular vigil on the efforts made in the direction for achieving goals decided unanimously. We will try that to obtain these goals, district-wise documents should be prepared and exhaustive monitoring system at all level should be arranged and also at the top-most level quarterly review should be done. We have started this process in the State and district-wise data regarding human development indicators are already available on the internet.

Good Governance

34. Sir, I agree with the fact that unless there is greater transparency in the administrative system, people will not get the required benefits and results despite the implementation of schemes. The State Government is in favour of making simple laws and procedures and abolition of irrelevant laws. In this way, the State Government is committed for removal of corruption at each level of administrative system.

35. Past Plans have led to centralization of economic power and increasing disparities among the States and increasing disparities among the regions and the communities within the State. Now, when there is an opportunity to give a new, meaningful direction to development in the Eleventh Plan, we should take a conscious decision that adequate financial resources would be made available to all States without any discrimination.

36. The brief outline of the Eleventh Plan which I have put before you can succeed in toto if required financial resources and other necessary arrangements are provided by the States. Development is directly linked with investment. Individual capital investment remained low in the State. The reasons are obvious. In a State where one fourth of the population is living below the poverty line, it cannot be expected from them that after fulfilling their basic needs, they can also make substantial savings. The goal should be set to increase the present credit deposit ratio of 42 percent to at least 75 percent in coming five years. In the past, justice was not done to Uttar Pradesh. We expect the centre to provide financial resources and other assistance on proportionate basis. It is our hypothesis that without the development of Uttar Pradesh, the country's development is not possible.

37. It is our assumption that people's participation should be increased in development and for this there is only one option that self help groups should be strengthened and their participation in social welfare activities should be ensured. We resolve to give a concrete shape to the system by adopting the policy of empowering self-help groups. State Government is in favour of balanced development and is committed to regional balance, to check environmental pollution, to reduce the emission of carbon through plants and to earn through carbon trading by taking up extensive plantation.

38. Hon'ble Prime Minister, I am thankful to you and all other dignitaries who have listened with patience and attention. On behalf of the people of Uttar Pradesh, I want to assure the Hon'ble Prime Minister that whatever goals are decided for the State by National Development Council, we are committed and determined to realize them. We hope that under the inspiring leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister, backward States will get an opportunity to flourish and we will be able to fulfill the commitment of converting the State to Uttam Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh hopes that guidance and full positive cooperation from the Central Government would be forthcoming.

Thank you !