

NEW DEAL

FOR

UTTAR PRADESH



चुनाव घोषणापत्र

Election Manifesto 1974

RATIYA JANSANGH U.P.

A NEW DEAL

FOR

UTTAR PRADESH



UTTAR PRADESH

1951

UTTAR PRADESH

To day, all eyes are turned towards Uttar Pradesh. On February 24 and 25 next, fifty million electors of the State will be going to the polls to decide their future for the coming five years. For Uttar Pradesh, their verdict will, of course, be fatal; but even for the rest of the country, the outcome of this poll will be of vital importance.

UTTAR PRADESH WILL SHOW THE WAY

The verdict will be important not because Uttar Pradesh is the largest State in the country and every sixth voter in this country belongs to Uttar Pradesh. Nor is it because all the three Prime Ministers the country has had, have hailed from Uttar Pradesh. The poll outcome would be significant because Uttar Pradesh presents a frightful example of economic and social backwardness, which cannot be attributed to anything other than the Congress' impolicies and maladministration of 25 years. The rest of the country would like to see what course the enlightened electors of U.P. opt for in order to change this state of affairs.

In 1951 the per capita income of U.P. was 5 per cent higher than the national average. To day, it is 16 per cent lower than the national average. This is an eloquent commentary on the progress made in 25 years.

Fifty eight districts in the country have been categorised as backward. Of these, 27 are in U.P.

PROGRESS IN REVERSE GEAR

Uttar Pradesh is a predominantly agricultural state. But the per hectare produce in the State is 819 kilograms, as against the national average of 1134 kilograms per hectare. Industry's contribution to national production is 18 per cent but for U.P. it is just 10 per cent. For every 10,000 population, the country's factories employ 92 persons; but for the same population in U. P., factory employees number 47.

As in the matter of agriculture and industry, so in respect of power, roads, railways, education and medical services, U.P. is considerably behind the national norms.

Per capita consumption of electricity on the national level is 90 units but in U.P. it is only 53 units. For every 1 lakh population India has 56 kilometres of metalled road but for U.P. the corresponding figure is 20 kilometres. Literacy percentage for the entire country is 30 whereas for U.P. it is 20.

61 PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL.

Sixty one per cent of the State's population falls below the poverty level and live in conditions of dire misery.

Right from the beginning, the developmental lay-out in U.P. has been much below the overall average. In the First Plan the per capita investment for the country was Rs 50; but for U.P. it was only Rs 24. There was slight rise in the per capita investment for U.P. in the Second and Third plans, but the level continues to remain much below that of other States. In fact, as compared to the position in the

Second Plan; the Third Plan figures showed a decline. While other States are improving, U.P. continues to mark time. Thus, the per capita investment in the Fourth Plan for various states is as follows: Haryana Rs.214.63, Punjab Rs.180.81, Maharashtra Rs.175.59 and U.P. Rs 103.08.

STEP MOTHERLY TREATMENT.

Uttar Pradesh has all along suffered neglect at the hands of the Central Government. In comparison to other states, the central assistance given to U. P. has been very meagre. Also, the level of investment in the State through central projects has been very low.

In the First plan the per capita Central assistance given to U. P. was Rs 13.34. The per capita Central Assistance for other states was Rs. 25.70, that is nearly double this. The same attitude of neglect has continued through the Second, Third and Fourth plans.

Investment in Government of India projects up to March 31, 1958 totalled Rs. 3042.4 crores. Of this, U. P.'s share has been just Rs. 125.5 crores, which works out to 4.1 per cent of the total investment. For the Fourth plan this percentage is likely to fall even lower. Of the total investment of Rs. 3150.38 crores, U. P.'s share is likely to be Rs. 39.4 crores, that is, 1.3 per cent.

This discrimination is evident in the private sector no less than in the public sector. During the first three plans, private sector investments totalled approximately Rs. 7000 crores. Of this U.P.'s share was only 7 per cent.

Even U.P.'s own savings are not made available for investment in the State. According to official figures, of the total bank savings in 1969, only 24.5 per cent was made available for internal investment. The corresponding figure for the rest of the country that year was 72.2 per cent. U.P.'s contribution to the total deposits in the country's banks is 8.3 per cent but its share in the credit extended by banks is only 5 per cent. It is evident that the hard earned savings of the people of this State are being utilised elsewhere than in this State.

EASTERN DISTRICTS

Regional Imbalance

Three regions of Uttar Pradesh—the eastern districts, Bundelkhand and the Hill districts—are extremely backward. The steps taken till date for their development have proved totally inadequate and ineffective.

According to a survey made in 1960-69, the annual per capita income in U.P. was Rs. 476, but it was considerably lower for the eastern districts. Thus, the figure for Azamgarh was Rs. 280, for Jaunpur, Rs. 323; for Gaziipur, Rs. 325; for Sultanpur, Rs. 350; for Basti Rs. 365; for Pratapgarh and Ballia, Rs. 366; for Deoria, Rs. 367; for Faizabad, Rs. 383; for Bahraich Rs. 406; for Gorakhpur, Rs. 407; for Allahabad, Rs. 411; for Varanasi, Rs. 416; and for Ghazipur, Rs. 434.

BUNDELKHAND

So far as Bundelkhand is concerned, this region is totally bereft of irrigational facilities. In the matter of transport service also, it has been very much neglected. It

is a matter of regret that instead of remedying matters this government has been guilty of worsening them.

The estimated expenditure on agriculture in these districts for 1971-72 was Rs. 74.89 lakhs. But for 1972-73 this has come down to Rs. 59.33 lakhs. In the field of minor irrigation the earlier provision of Rs. 115.25 crores has been reduced to Rs. 94 crores. The total outlay on agricultural programmes for 1971-72 was Rs. 280.17 crores. In 1972-73 it has been Rs. 253.53 crores.

Investment on other sectors allied with agriculture such as cattle-rearing, dairy farming, fisheries, poultry-farming etc. has also gone down.

HILL REGIONS

The hill areas are very rich in natural resources. But the people in these regions are extremely poor. The main reasons for the backwardness of this region are shortage of cultivable land, lack of suitable job opportunities and non-development of transport and communication facilities. It is an irony that this region which provides water to the entire State is itself in dire need of drinking water facilities. It is true that the provisions made for this region in various plans have been growing, but it is no less true that the common man has not at all benefited from this increased investment.

Who is responsible for this depressing state of affairs in this Pradesh?

Ever since 1947, with the exception of a few months, Uttar Pradesh has been under the hegemony of one party.

It is this party which is responsible for the neglect of Uttar Pradesh. To explain away its all round failure, this party has been cooking up new excuses, and searching for new scapegoats. Thus, with respect to Uttar Pradesh, it is being argued nowadays that the backwardness of the State owes to the fact that in the past the Chief Ministers of the State have been functioning in consultation with the Centre. Nothing can be more ridiculous. All the past Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh belonged to the same party, and that party has been in office both at the Centre as well as in U.P. The issue really is not at all of individuals; it is of party. The blame for U.P.'s backwardness lies on the party which has today landed the whole country in the midst of a grave economic, political, cultural and administrative crisis.

The utter scarcity of essential commodities, sky rocketing prices and mounting unemployment are the main facts of this economic crisis. This crisis cannot be attributed either to the Indo-Pak war or to drought. This crisis is essentially man-made.

A TALE OF TWO MANDATES

The 1971 and 1972 elections had been won on the mandates of Garibi Hatao and Political Stability respectively. The Congress has failed to carry out both these promises. Poverty has not been removed. It has not even been reduced. In fact, poverty has been growing. During the last three years the percentage of population leading a life of extreme penury below the poverty level has increased.

Instead of providing stability, the Congress party has during the past few years destroyed all the higher values of

public life and reduced India Politics to a sordid power - game unencumbered by scruples of any kind. For Congressmen, power has been the be-all and end - all of public life.

For the sake of power the Congress Govt. has been tampering with the constitution every now and then. The independence of the Judiciary has been undermined. In a democracy there is always a demarcation line between party and Government. Under congress rule this dividing line has all but disappeared. The open advocacy of 'limited dictatorship' by some M.P's of the ruling party seems to be an ominous portent of things to come.

PEOPLE WILL NOT PARDON THEM

There is however, a silver lining to this dark cloud, and that is, the growing realization in the people that they have been duped by alluring slogans, and their firm resolve to see that they who have betrayed their trust are not allowed to go unpunished.

The farmers of the State have launched a struggle that they be given remunerative prices for their produce and have achieved partial success in this endeavour. Workers and employees have been agitating for adequate wages and a complete neutralization of the increase in cost of living. Teachers, Professors, Doctors and Engineers have been struggling for pay scales commensurate with their responsibilities. A knowing sense of uncertainty about their own future and increasing encroachments of government into the domain of universities have made the youth rise in revolt against

the Establishment. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have intensified their fight against injustice.

There is seething unrest in all sections of the masses against those at the helm of affairs. A powerful wave of anger against Congress misrule is sweeping the entire country. The anger is deeper and far more intense than was witnessed in 1967. In 1967, the people's resentment was because of the Congress' failure. This time's indignation is a reaction to betrayal.

SHAMELESS BID TO BRIBE THE ELECTORATE

Realising the bitter mood of the masses, the Ruling Congress has taken recourse to new stratagems. Strident efforts are on in the State to mitigate the scarcity of essential commodities up to the time of elections. Developmental projects are being inaugurated here and there. Various kinds of inducements are being offered to voting groups to buy their bloc support. We are sure, however, that not all this would be able to suppress the tide of popular anger against the Ruling Congress. The people are alive to the fact that the relief they are getting now will be short lived, and that immediately after the poll their misery will return.

A VIABLE ALTERNATIVE

In this election the Jana Sangh offers to the people a viable alternative. The Jana Sangh's confidence is based upon the following factors :

1. The Jana Sangh is setting up candidates for almost all the seats in the State.

2. The Jana Sangh has a well-knit organisation at the grassroots level, extending to all the districts and schools of the State, which can keep an effective watch on the working of the administration and also mobilise voluntary public support for developmental activities.

3. Where given an opportunity, the Jana Sangh has proved its mettle. In neighbouring Delhi, the people voted Jana Sangh to office in 1967. During the five years the Jana Sangh was in control of the Delhi Administration, it made the Administration a model for others to emulate and transformed the shape of Delhi. This fact has been admitted by visitors from abroad, and even by our critics. This achievement has been made possible by powerful mass support, right policies along with their honest implementation, disciplined cadres, a vigorous organisation and a dynamic leadership.

CHIPS OF THE SAME BLOCK

Barring the Jana Sangh, all other opposition parties confronting the Ruling Congress in this electoral battle are essentially splinter groups of the Congress. They, therefore, partake of most of the weaknesses and failings which have brought the Ruling Congress to its present pass. Some of these parties and leaders are itching to return to the Congress fold. Clash of personalities or ambitions seems to be the only impediment in the way of such a consummation. Like the ruling party, appeasement of communalism and casteism is an essential attribute of their electoral strategy. Opportunistic alliances with rank communal elements are a natural result of this approach. These opportunist alliances can never be regarded as an alternative. Suspicious would

always persist in their regard that these elements may well seek shelter beneath the Congress mantle after the elections.

A FOURFOLD PLEDGE

1. Under the present regime, the threat of government-alisation, euphemistically called 'nationalisation', perpetually dogs the farmer, the trader and the industrialist. The Jana Sangh assures agriculture, trade and industry freedom from this fear.

2. It would be the foremost objective of the Jana Sangh's economic policies to guarantee to the farmer a price for his produce commensurate with his toil and the cost of inputs, and the consumer all essential commodities at a reasonable price.

3. The Jana Sangh will root out the corruption, inefficiency and indiscipline rampant in the administration and will bridge the gulf which now exists between the administration and the people.

4. The Jana Sangh will not allow any let up in the performance of the most elementary duty of the State, namely, protection of the life and honour of its citizen. Anti-national and anti-social elements will be firmly dealt with. Salutary punishment will be meted out to those who indulge in riots, irrespective of the community, caste or section to which they belong.

AN HOUR OF DECISION

The country is again at the cross roads today. The choice is not between capitalism and socialism; it is between cheap populism and realistic radicalism.

In Scandinavian countries, governments subscribing to socialism which has been in the saddle for 25 years have now been thrown out. A government which seeks to govern every aspect of the citizen's life from the cradle to the grave—often stunts all initiative and enterprise and makes of men lethargic, parasitic and purposeless. On the other hand in avowedly capitalist countries, the state has become a welfare state, and accepts that it is the state's duty to guarantee every citizen his minimum requirement in the matter of food, clothing shelter, medicine and education.

Free from the shackles of any 'ism', the Jana Sangh stands for radical realism and realistic radicalism. But they who in the name of realism seek to preserve the *status quo*, are only ignoring the **Yugadharma**—The call of the times. Similarly, they who in their infatuation for radicalism shut their eyes to reality cannot promote the process of purposeful change. The Jana Sangh places the following programme for the next 5 years before the electorate of I. P.

PROGRAMME

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy of Uttar Pradesh. The three fold basis of the Jana Sangh's agricultural policy will be development of agriculture, protection of the interests of farmers and landless labour and provision of incentives to them, and promotion of agro-industries. Jana Sangh wants to develop agriculture as a profitable modern industry. Hence it will provide to agriculture facilities and incentives comparable to other industries.

1. Jana Sangh will determine minimum prices of food-grains on the basis of their cost of production so that the farmer may receive remunerative return on his toil and the country may become self-reliant by way of greater production of food.

Before every harvesting season government will declare support prices for food grains, which will be determined in consultation with representatives of the farming community and agricultural experts.

In the present circumstances Jana Sangh will fix the minimum price of wheat at Rs. 105 per quintal, and of rice at Rs. 80 per quintal.

If required, food grains will be made available to the consumer from government godowns at concessional prices.

2. For the current year the minimum price of sugarcane will be fixed at Rs. 15 per quintal.

3. The farmer will have the liberty to sell his produce at the place and price of his choice. No levy would be compelled to sell to the government.

4. All restrictions on the movement of foodgrains will be removed.

5. The Uttar Pradesh Government Sales Tax of 4% on fertilizer will be removed; efforts will also be made to end the 15 percent excise duty charged by the Central government.

6. Power rates for irrigation will be reduced and agriculture will be given priority in power distribution. The present surcharge on power for tubewells will be abolished.

7. Unnecessary government restrictions on sinking private tubewells will be removed.

8. Jana Sangh is pledged to abolish the Land Development Tax.

(Bhoomi vikas kar).

9. Small farmers will be given loans on which interest will not be charged for five years.

10. Corruption prevailing in the supply of water to farmers will be eradicated, cheap and good pumps will be made available to him in accordance with his choice.

11. Crop insurance will be introduced.

12. Every farmer will be given an identity card which will contain particulars of his land holding, its revenue as also other dues. At the time of inspection the Lekhpal shall make entries in these identity cards along with other official documents.

13. More than 77% of land holdings in the state are still uneconomic. It is essential to make them economic. A large number of service centres will be established in the rural areas to provide to small farmers modern agricultural implements, training in their use, facilities for repairs, knowledge about new techniques of farming, as well as timely assistance and advice.

14. It is matter of great concern that the number of landless farm labour is continuously increasing in Uttar Pradesh. In the present circumstances the minimum daily wage of such labourers will be fixed at Rs 5/- and this will be strictly enforced. Land belonging to the Gram Samaj and that left out of the land ceilings will be distributed among landless labour.

15. A lot of land has been distributed only on paper. Legal provisions will be made to give the landless effective possession of such land.

16. Those who were settled in mountainous and Terai areas after independence will be given Bhoomidhari rights in accordance with the maximum land ceilings.

17. Cases of category 4 will be settled and ownership right will be awarded to those in possession of land.

18. During the last 25 years there has been only a five per cent increase in the area of irrigated land in the State. Taking water to every farm will be the main objective of Jansangh.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

In order to reduce the number of people dependent on land and to make available employment opportunities in rural areas, Jansangh will spread a net-work of cottage and small industries all over the state.

The present Agro-Industrial Corporation has failed to achieve its objective and also suffers from a defective system of working. Instead of proving useful to agriculture and the farmer it has itself become a business institution. Jansangh will reorganise it to make it an effective instrument of agro-industrial development.

FOOD POLICY.

In point of food Uttar Pradesh can not only become self-sufficient but can also make a major contribution in making the whole country self-reliant. A situation of artificial scarcity has been created because of the Government's anti-farmer policies, food-grains trade takeover, and major irregularities in the Government institutions dealing with the sale and purchase of foodgrains. Free trade, and free movement of foodgrains, purchase from the farmer at

incentive prices and maintenance of stability in the market rates through sale of food grains at reduced rate from fair price shops would form the trarer work of the Jana Sangh's food policy.

1. Jana Sangh will issue wheat to the poor for 26 paise per kilo.

2. Fair price shops will be opened in the rural areas.

3. Jana Sangh guarantees checking adulteration in food-grains. This social offence would be sternly dealt with and the guilty will be punished. Care would be taken that the innocents are not harassed.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Uttar Pradesh is the largest and most populous state of the country. During the long period of Congress regime commerce and industry in the state have not developed in accordance with its population, area and natural resources. On the contrary, many industrial and business undertakings have been brought to the verge of collapse by the unrealistic and doctrinaire policies adopted by the Government.

As a result of neglect by the Central Government and the myopic policies of those in power in the state industrial development of this state has been lagging far behind that of other States. The Government policy of interference in business and industry have resulted in making entrepreneur and traders wary about making investments. Jana Sangh feels that it is necessary to clear this atmosphere of suspicion and uncertainty in the interest of trade and industrial development. People will be encouraged to maximise savings and invest these savings properly.

Stringent steps will be taken against profiteers and hoarders.

TRADE.

1. The present trend of Governmentalization of trade will be reversed, and no Government monopoly will be permitted. If and when necessary in the interest of the consumer or producer, the Government may undertake trading as a competitor in the open market.

2. Jana Sangh will reverse the decision of nationalisation of the foodgrain trade.

3. The multi-point sales tax will be abolished. The Centre would be urged to change sales tax into excise and its revenue to be transferred to the concerned state.

INDUSTRY.

Jana Sangh considers decentralised small and cottage industries, especially mechanised small industries, the main instrument of industrialisation and employment. For greater industrial production Jana Sangh will adopt a technology by which the human force will increase along with production. This pattern of industrial planning will be best suited to the fulfilment of the Jana Sangh's aim of full employment within a specified period.

1. Specific fields of production will be demarcated for

small medium and big industries. Generally speaking production of consumer goods will be reserved for small industries.

2. During the next five years at least one small industry will be set up in every gram sabha area. Both private and Government resources will be utilised for this purpose.

3. No interest will be charged for five years on loans given for small and cottage industries.

4. The whole state will be divided into various zones for small industries and zonal offices will be set up for their guidance and assistance.

5. Small industries will be given priority in power distribution.

6. Adequate arrangements will be made for the marketing of small scale industry products. The Small Scale Industrial Corporation will be made active and efficient to supply raw materials and machinery on hire/purchase terms.

7. Special facilities like power, water, land and transport will be provided to new industries and their products will be exempted from sales tax for five years.

8. The three main industries of Uttar Pradesh—textiles, sugar and edible oils—are in bad shape because of the wrong policies of the Government. Effective steps will be taken to improve them.

Uncertainty due to the Government's policy of nationalising the sugar industries in the state has retarded its progress. Jana Sangh will end this suspense.

An integrated policy will be adopted in point of sugar, jaggery and gur production.

9. Capital will be invited from other states for the setting up of large scale industries.

10. Big industries will be encouraged to produce power for their own consumption.

LABOUR

Jana Sangh does not accept the doctrine of fundamental conflict between worker and employer. The worker too invests capital in the form of his labour. Cooperation between the two is necessary to maximise production. Jana Sangh favours the creation of healthy feeling of partnership between the two.

1. The Jana Sangh will make the worker a partner in the industry both with regard to management and profit.

2. Every effort will be made to bring Government and private industries at par in respect of labour laws, service conditions and various facilities for labour.

3. Labour laws will be implemented strictly.

4. Jana Sangh guarantees a minimum need-based wage.

5. The principle of equal pay for equal work will be enforced and steps will be taken to remove the disparities between the wage rates of central and state governments.

6. Jana Sangh will take steps to link the entire pay packet to the price index. Large number of fair price stores will be opened.

7. Night shelters will be established in the cities for the benefit of unorganised labour, medical arrangements will also be made for them.

8. Evening schools will be specially opened for labourers.

9. Labour would be given representation in the management of the various industrial corporations set up by the Government.

POWER

1. Power production will be increased. Jana Sangh is pledged to the electrification of every village.

2. Consumers' difficulties arising from the inefficient management of the state electricity board will be removed.

3. The Central Government will be urged to set up six atomic reactors in the state for power production. These will be situated in different parts of the state. The reactor set up at Narora will not be able to meet the growing needs of power in the state.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

The economic backwardness of Uttar Pradesh is in a large measure due to inadequate development of transport and communication facilities. Three different gauges of railways in the state often create bottlenecks in the movement of goods and passengers. Waterways are completely neglected and roads are inadequate. Jana Sangh will prepare a comprehensive and integrated plan of rail, road and river transport.

1. The bigger villages will be connected with pucca roads within five years.

2. In the field of public transport Jana Sangh will encourage private enterprise. There will be no restraint on the issue of bus permits.

3. Service rules will be framed for state transport employees and service security will be guaranteed to casual labour.

4. Special attention will be given to the development of transport in border areas.

5. The contract system for the management of ghats on rivers would be ended. This management will be entrusted to cooperative societies of boat-men.

BALANCED DEVELOPMENT

The Jana Sangh will remove the regional imbalances that are evident in respect of the economic development of

the Eastern Zone, the Hill Districts and Bundelkhand. It will draw up a time bound programme for the rapid development of these regions and implement it firmly and earnestly.

As far back as in 1962, in a Lok Sabha discussion, produce riots were cited over the miserable condition of the eastern districts. Following this, a Committee was constituted. This Committee made some valuable recommendations. But these were not implemented. Meanwhile in 1964-65, the Central Government gave a grant of Rs. 5 crores for this purpose and withdrew itself from the affair. Unfortunately, the State Government failed to make proper use of its limited resources. As a result the backwardness of this region has only increased.

The main problems of this zone are floods and drought. Effective steps will be taken to tackle these problems. To augment employment opportunities, public works programmes—such as building of roads, construction of bridges, sinking of wells etc. will be undertaken on a massive scale. Special emphasis would be laid on the spread of small and cottage industries.

The Hill Region is rich in natural resources. It has a strategic importance also. The Jana Sangh will stress the development of transport and communication facilities in this region and thus open up the way for its rapid industrialisation. Small industrialists wanting to invest capital in this area will be given priority in the matter of raw material allocation and credit. Financial assistance will be

given to those who use road transport for the conveyance of goods. Fruit growing will be promoted and the canning industry will be encouraged. The herbal wealth of this area will be put to full use for setting up drug manufacturing units.

In Bundelkhand, expansion of irrigational facilities will receive special attention. Communications will be developed and the interior will be linked with markets and railheads by road. Provision of drinking water in the countryside and conversion of fallow land into arable land will be high priority tasks. This region also is rich in mineral and forest resources. These will be fully exploited and industry based on these resources developed.

FORESTS.

Forests are meant to be useful not only for produce but also for checking erosion and floods and helping rainfall. Over the past years the policy of unrestrained exploitation of the forests has resulted in their deterioration. Jana Sangh will change the present forest policy and will make it conducive to the growth of the forests as well as the protection of the interests of farmers and forest dwellers. Forest dwellers will be given forest lands for agriculture on the *tongya* system. Their right to collect forest produce will be preserved. Forest dwelling labourers will be given a bonus out of the profits accruing from the forest contracts. Nistar rights, traditionally vested in villagers in surrounding areas, will be preserved. Tree planting will be promoted.

EDUCATION

An all-round development of the human personality is the aim of education. The present educational system does not fulfil this aim. It neither enriches life in the real sense, nor does it make the individual capable of earning a livelihood. To day primary education is neglected and higher education is without purpose. The student is doubtful about the future and apathetic towards Indian values of life. Teachers experience a sense of neglect. Educationists are helpless. The rest of the society is surprised at the growing violence of student agitations, but hesitates to take concrete steps.

Jana Sangh will reorganise the educational system and make it work-oriented. Degree will not be necessary for a Government job. There will be a separate examination for every post.

Every student desiring to enter college will be compulsorily required to put in at least one year of national service. This will consist of yoga exercises for physical fitness, vocational training to earn a livelihood, and an inculcation of the spirit of co-operation to make him a responsible citizen. He will be a complete person capable of handling everything from a plough to a gun.

The present educational system is defective. It encourages sheer cramming and copying. Jana Sangh will alter the system. University students will be permitted to carry books to the examination hall. Jana Sangh is not opposed to private efforts in the field of education. But differences

in the conduct and management of Government and private educational institutions will promote discrimination among teachers will not be permitted.

Pay scales, allowances and promotion facilities of teachers will be so determined in comparison with other fields as to attract persons of merit into this field.

1. The U.P. Universities Act, 1973 will be so amended as to keep intact the educational, administrative and economic autonomy of the universities and to completely stop the misuse of public funds. Teachers should have a majority in colleges and universities. Senior teachers from all departments will be associated with them.

2. All teachers teaching higher classes will be immediately given pay scales announced by the University Grants Commission. They will also be given other facilities like accommodation, medical allowance, dearness allowance, etcetera at the rates prevailing in Central Universities. The non-teaching staff also will be given the same pay scales and allowances as prevailing in central universities.

3. A State University Grants Commission will be set up and only educationists shall be associated with it. Expenditure recommended by this Commission shall be accepted by the Government.

4. Students will be given increasing participation in the management of educational institutions.

5. Standards will be made uniform.

6. The Central Government will be urged to abolish the communal character of the Aligarh Muslim University, and efforts will be made to get different local colleges affiliated with it.

7. Separate universities will be established in Bundelkhand and Rohilkhand.

8. Universities will be encouraged to make available the necessary technology for the industrial, agricultural social and economic progress of surrounding areas as also to contribute to the progress of the state by technological developments made through Indian talents and resources. These centres of learning will be provided with resources for playing a role in accordance with the times.

9. Wide opportunities will be made available for technical training, so that trained personnel may be available for growing industries.

10. Earnest efforts will be made for the growth of adult education.

YOUTH.

A. Youth Center will be established in every development block where facilities for sports and games, physical exercises and cultural activities as well as a library will be provided. Sports competitions and Dargals will be organised at the district level. Every Commissioner will have stadium. Sportsmen of merit will be given scholarships. Facilities for study, investigation, research, mountaineering, trekking etcetera will be made available to the youth. Means for healthy and inexpensive entertainment, will be provided.

WOMEN'S WELFARE

There is a new wave of progress among women. Jana Sangh will give it the right direction so that women may achieve proper status in every field and make a major contribution to social reconstruction. A mass movement will be launched for the eradication of all undesirable social traditions looking down on women. Private efforts will also be encouraged for this purpose. Special efforts will be made for the propagation of education among girls.

A separate women's welfare department will be set up which would go into all problems regarding women and work towards their solution. Free training centres would be opened for rural women labour to increase their industrial efficiency.

In view of the increase in numbers of working women in big cities, special facilities will be made available for their transport, accommodation etc.

BACKWARD CLASSES.

From the very first day of the Government taking office it will accept the responsibility of maintaining the incapacitated and the destitute.

In addition to special arrangements for scheduled castes and tribes, special facilities will also be made available to financially backward persons, to whatever community they may belong.

The labour force amidst boat men and fishermen will be given agricultural right on 'Kachar' land and the traditional industries of this section would be modernised.

Beggary will be banned. Training centres will be opened for making beggars capable of earning their livelihood.

HARIJAN WELFARE

Jana Sangh firmly believes that no one is high or low by birth or community. Traditions believing in untouchability and caste distinction are the social evils of Hindu society. Official as well as private efforts are required to remove them. Jana Sangh is pledged to eradication of untouchability and the creation of a well-knit integrated society.

Along with efforts at social awakening special efforts will also have to be made to bring on par with other classes the depressed classes that have been neglected for centuries past.

This will have to be achieved within a specific time limit and for this purpose facilities made available to them will have to be brought into practice.

1. Special police cells will be set up to check the growing incident of atrocities on Harijans. Harijan Welfare Officers will be given the powers of class III Magistrates.

2. Harijans will be given proportional representation in the services and a Vigilance Committee of the Legislature will be set up for its strict implementation.

3. The inhuman system of carrying night-soil on the head will be ended within a year.

4. A Harijan Welfare Economic Commission will be established which will make plans in accordance with the requirements of economic progress of Harijans and backward classes.

5. Harijans will be given priority in point of distribution of fellow Government land left over from maximum ceilings.

6. In order to make available new employment opportunities and an increase in income to scheduled castes, resources in proportion with their population would be diverted from industrial funds to their traditional industries.

ADMINISTRATION

Corruption, inefficiency and indiscipline have eaten into the vitals of the administration in Uttar Pradesh so deeply that it has lost its credibility and efficacy. Corruption and nepotism are the order of the day. Over the past years there has been a rapid deterioration in the law and order situation. In particular, life and property are no longer secure in the rural areas. There has been a heavy increase in thefts, dacoities, murders, political killings, atrocities on Harijans and women as well as communal disturbances. The responsibility of the present plight rests mainly on persons in power, who are misusing the official machinery for personal and party ends. The common man is in fast losing faith in the administration.

Jana Sangh will bring about a radical change in this situation. The administration will be made efficient, honest

and responsible, so that its prestige may be re-established and it can become an effective instrument in accelerating the process of socio-economic transformation.

1. Jana Sangh will appoint a permanent statutory commission to deal with charges against corrupt ministers, and publicmen. Even the Chief Minister will not be outside the purview of this authority.

2. The responsibility of every officer will be clearly delineated and tasks assigned to them will be required to be completed by specific date lines.

3. The police department will be re-organised on scientific lines. Normal facilities like Jeeps, cars, Motor-cycles, Wireless and Telephones will be provided to police stations even in remote areas of the country side, so that the police can perform their duties with more efficiency and greater courage.

Corruption will be dealt with severely and officers will be made personally responsible for the detection and investigation of crimes.

On receipt of general complaints or reports not being registered at Police Stations and such other matters the concerned officials will be proceeded against. Use of third degree methods will be stopped. Modern scientific methods will be introduced for the purpose of investigation.

4. Police personnel and officers showing courage in dealing with dacoities, riots and on such other hazardous occasions will be properly honoured and rewarded. Family pension regulations in the case of those dying in the course of duty will be brought on par with those prevailing in the army.

5. The C. I. D. will be separated from the general Police department. However proper collaboration will be maintained between them.

6. Jana Sangh will take effective steps to put down all types of disturbances. No mercy will be shown to those indulging in communal riots to whatever class or community they may belong. Those found guilty will be given exemplary punishment. Riot victims will be compensated.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

7. Article 309 of the Constitution of India empowers every state to legislate in respect of the recruitment and service conditions of its employees. In Uttar Pradesh no such law has as yet been passed. The Civil service regulations of British days are still in vogue. In the absence of statutory provisions these have often been subjected to the whims of ministers. Jana Sangh will provide proper statutory sanction through necessary legislation.

8. The police, P.A.C., Home guards, Jail and Civil Defence employees will be brought on par in respect of pay scales, service conditions and promotions. The Begari system prevailing in these departments will be firmly put down.

9. Jana Sangh advocates equal pay for equal work. Therefore the pay scales, dearness allowance etc. of employers of the State Government as well as of local bodies will be brought at par with Central scales. The entire pay packet will be linked with the price-index. House-rent allowance, city allowance, medical allowance, and education allowance for State government and local body employees will be brought on par with Central government allowances. Special leave and other facilities will be given to State government employees for going on pilgrimages and holiday trips.

10. Implementation of the recommendations of the Third pay Commission will bring within the orbit of income-tax many such government servants who were so far outside it. This will practically nullify the increase in their salaries. Jana Sangh favours the minimum limit to an annual income of the Rs.7,500.

11. The government has recently assumed the authority to remove even permanent employees with three month's notice without conducting any inquiry. It is unjust and Jana Sangh will abolish it.

12. Promotions shall be made on the basis of seniority and due considerations of efficiency and devotion to duty. Unrestrained discretion of superior officers and nepotism will be stopped.

13. The present system by which persons in service as far back as twenty years continue to be temporary will be ended, and every one will be made permanent on completion

of three years' service.

14. Pensions will be increased in accordance with rising prices.

15. A permanent and effective machinery will be established for negotiations between the employees and the government.

16. Every government department shall be required to construct enough houses for its employees.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

1. Hindi is the official language of Uttar Pradesh. It is however a matter of regret that it has still not been fully brought into use. English still dominates in certain spheres. Jana Sangh will censure that Hindi is used in the administration at all levels.

2. English will not be compulsory in the examinations of the State Public Service Commission.

3. Efforts will be made to see that for Union Public Service Commission English would not be a compulsory medium. Thus candidates educated in their mother-tongue will not be at a disadvantage.

URDU

It is highly deplorable that the issue of Urdu has been given a communal and political colour. Some parties are

exploiting it for narrow party ends and creating tension between different linguistic groups.

Urdu has been born in India. It has the same base and grammar as Hindi. Those who link it to a particular community are doing a disservice.

Urdu is not the language of Muslims alone, nor is it the language of all Muslims. A language belongs to a territory, not to a region or form of worship.

The Muslim League had used Urdu as an instrument for the partition of India and yet after partition it has been accepted as the official language in Jammu Kashmir. In the Panjab too Urdu is still widely used.

Jana Sangh favours all facilities for the study of Urdu. Facilities ought to be available for its study at the highest level. For this purpose necessary text books ought to be brought out. It was, however, wrong to appoint urdu teachers where there were no urdu students, as this tends to generate tensions.

Jana Sangh will arrange to bring all Urdu literature into the Devanagiri script and for its study as a part of Hindi literature. The demand for the status of second official language to Urdu has been motivated by factors which have no relation to its propagation or the development of its literature. The Jana Sangh does not accept this demand, and appeals to other parties not to promote fissiparous tendencies in the race for power.

JUSTICE

1. Justice will be made cheap and easily available.
2. Mobile courts will be arranged for the benefit of remote rural areas.
3. The number of judges will be increased in accordance with the volume of work. Their emoluments and perquisites will be enhanced in accordance with their needs.
4. There will be a High Court Bench in Western U.P.

LOCAL BODIES AND PANCHAYAT RAJ

Necessary amendments will be made in the Corporation Act and Municipal Act in order to put an end to improper interference by Government. This will include a statutory provision for holding elections every five years. Administrative powers of people's representatives will be increased.

2. In order to make local bodies financially more independent they will be given a portion of entertainment tax, road transport tax and sales tax collections. A portion of forest income in hilly areas of Uttara Khand and Kumaon as well as other jungle areas will be given to the village Panchayats in the area. Other resources will also be created.

3. Services rules will be framed for employees of local bodies and Zila Parishads as well as Panchayat Secretaries.

4. Zila Parishads will be reorganised.

5. Village Panchayats will be developed in accordance with traditional Indian ideals.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AID

While giving due recognition to all systems of medicine the Ayurvedic system will be developed as a national system and will be used effectively in the health services. Every Nyaya Panchayat will have a dispensary. A project will be launched to conduct research in gradually disappearing traditional remedies and Unani medicines.

Homoeopathy is a cheap and effective system of treatment. Facilities will be made available for its propagation.

Doctors will be appointed without delay in hospitals where there are at present no doctors.

Mobile dispensaries will be organised to make treatment available to the poor and the rural population.

In the interest of public health Jana Sangh will arrange the supply of medicines, all sorts of food articles and necessary commodities in a pure form.

Along with checking disease, Jana Sangh will make efforts to promote health consciousness among the people at large. It will encourage health centres where facilities for training in Yogasanas are available.

COOPERATION

In Uttar Pradesh, cooperatives have not been a success. Their membership has declined. U.P.'s population is 17 per cent of the country's population. But the loan extended

to the State under the head of cooperation is just 3.5 per cent. Added to this, there has been the problem of rampant corruption, which has virtually ruined cooperatives.

The Jana Sangh will infuse new vitality in the cooperative movement. Today, the farmer has to approach a variety of cooperatives for his requirements of credit, seeds, fertilizers, technical advice etc. The Jana Sangh will set up a network of integral cooperatives which can meet the needs of the farmer all at one source. These cooperatives will complement the work of the Farmer Services Centres indicated earlier.

The Jana Sangh will extend adequate facilities in Rickshaw Cooperatives, Scooter-rickshaw cooperatives and cooperatives comprised of artisans or backward sections.

The Jana Sangh will promote cooperatives in the sector of rural savings and credit. Service cooperatives, distribution cooperatives, land development cooperative banks etc. also will be encouraged.

HOLY PLACES

Places of pilgrimage in the State will be developed in accordance with their religious significance and necessary steps would be taken to maintain their holy character. Jana Sangh will check the tendency to develop holy places in the hills as mere tourist resorts. Under all circumstances the sacred character of places of pilgrimage will be preserved.

Sewage will be prevented from flowing into rivers passing by holy places so that people may get clean water

for drinking and bathing.

There will be severe restrictions on drinking in areas near such places.

Temples of historic importance will be properly cared for.

COW PROTECTION

1. The cow is a point of national honour in India and the basis of its agriculture. Jana Sangh will urge the Central Government to amend the constitution for a complete ban on cow slaughter, so that the lacuna in the U.P. Government anti-cow slaughter law can also be removed.

2. The export of cattle from the State will be banned.

3. Those violating the anti-cow slaughter law will be severely punished.

4. Cattle rearing will be an integral part of the agricultural development programme. For this purpose preserving pasture lands, developing them on scientific lines, establishment of Goshalas and dairies and such other programmes will be taken up.

5. Special facilities will be given to those engaged in rearing cattle in jungles.

6. Fines on impounded cows and buffaloes will be reduced and the system of auctioning them will be stopped.

Instead, these cattle will be given to private Goshalas.

7. Jana Sangh's cow protection policy is aimed at initiating a white revolution in the state.

A CALL

Uttar Pradesh is the heartland of India. Let this Pradesh initiate a process of healthy political change in the country. The battle of the ballot in U. P. will decide not only the future of this state but also the direction of future Indian politics.

The five crore voters of this Pradesh will have to decide what should dominate public life—self-seeking or selfishness. They will have to choose between unscrupulous politicking and principled politics, between disorder and discipline. In this fight, Government power is pitted against the power of the people; money and resources are being combated with sacrifice and hard work. On the one side, there are the combines of communists and communalists with little else to bind them other than opportunism and a lust for office and on the other there is a determination to take an idealistic stand, be it all alone. This resolve is born out of a firm commitment to national interest, democracy and social justice.

The moment of decision has arrived at the doorstep of every voter. The moment is pregnant with tremendous possibilities. The U. P. elector may, if he chooses, usher a great democratic revolution. Or he may just resign himself to the present stagnation. Every single vote can well become

the harbinger of glorious revolution and the foundation
stone of a grand edifice.

The Jana Singh calls upon the people of Uttar Pradesh
sanctified by the sacred waters of the Ganga and the Yamuna
to exercise their franchise in a manner so as to bring
prosperity and happiness to this state. The Jana Sangh
seeks from you an opportunity to serve you; we pledge, you
will have no cause for complaint.