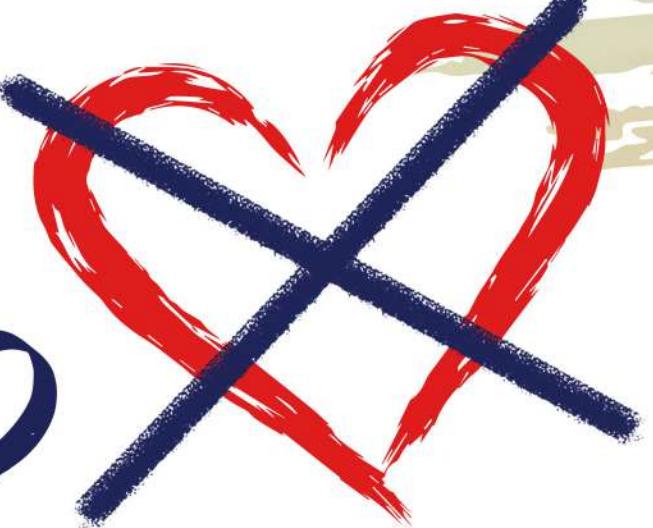




RIYAYA
HATES
ARVIND





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Message from President, BJYM Delhi



भारतीय जनता युवा मोर्चा मात्रभुमी के साधकों का संगठन है, जो १६७८ से भारत माता की सेवा में परस्पर लगा हुआ है। अनेकों वर्षों से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में अपने बलिदानों और आंदोलन से भारतीय जनता युवा मोर्चा ने देश के हर महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे में, राष्ट्रवाद की लौं को जलाये रखा है। ये दुनिया का युवाओं का सबसे बड़ा राजनितिक संगठन है।

दुनिया में सर्वाधिक युवाओं वाले देश भारत के युवाओं में दिल्ली के युवाओं की भूमिका केवल दिल्ली ही नहीं पुरे देश दुनिया के प्रतयेक मुद्दे व हर आंदोलन में अपनी मौजूदगी देने वाली रहती है। दुनिया में कोई भी विषय क्यों न हो। दिल्ली सदैव आंदोलन की जन्म भूमि रही हैं। अनेकों शैक्षिक संस्थानों में लाखों युवा यहाँ पड़ने आते हैं। प्रतयेक विचारधारा को दिल्ली ने अपने अंदर समाहित किया हुआ है। ऐसे में अगर दिल्ली का युवा सही दिशा में चल पड़ा तो भारत को उसके लक्ष्य तक पहुंचने में कोई नहीं रोक सकता। हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या जी से प्रेरणा लेकर दिल्ली के युवाओं को राजनितिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर चर्चा और बहस करने के लिए मजबूत मंच प्रदान करने हेतु एक पत्रिका शुरू करने का फैसला किया है।

मैं युवा मोर्चा दिल्ली प्रदेश की मंत्री सुश्री शेख रायसा तबस्सुम और पत्रिका की टीम को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ और ये सुन्दर वैचारिक यात्रा ऐसे ही जारी रहें.....

शुभकामनाएं सहित

आपका

शशि यादव

प्रदेश अध्यक्ष युवा मोर्चा दिल्ली



Editorial



Under the present Aam Aadmi Party leadership, Delhi, India's capital, is at a point of drastic change. Unmet expectations, rising fears, and a general sense of disappointment have characterized Delhi's citizens' reality on the ground despite the promises of growth and prosperity made during their rise to power.

The ongoing air pollution catastrophe in Delhi is a grave testament to the government's incapacity to address this potentially fatal problem. The energy crisis that Delhi witnessed last year, with recent NITI Aayog's report on the severity of the water crisis shows that the authorities have mostly failed to put policies in place and enforce them, which may lessen this public health emergency, even though the air quality has been very bad for years adding more bizarre problems that have increased the possibility of near future crisis.

The Delhi government's education model is deficient in important areas, including enrolment patterns, pedagogical efficacy, and quantifiable academic results, even with its large budget and ambitious infrastructure upgrades. This methodology raises questions about its overall impact on educational quality because of its emphasis on input-oriented indicators and the mismatch between board examination scores and essential learning outcomes.

The state's budget is responsible for funding programs like free electricity, which may cause funds to be diverted from public services and important infrastructure development. Moreover, the urgent problems that still impact Delhiites shouldn't be overshadowed by the free power offered. The issues of air pollution, transportation congestion, and insufficient healthcare facilities are not being addressed, despite the reallocation of resources to other areas. The DTC buses that seem inefficient and have a large-scale utilitarian problem.

The water situation in Delhi continues to be of grave concern. Although it should be a government's primary responsibility to guarantee its citizens a reliable supply of clean water, complaints of water shortages and quality problems persist. The COVID-19 pandemic exposed the vulnerabilities of the healthcare system in the nation's capital. The strain on hospitals and healthcare infrastructure was evident, raising concerns about the state's preparedness and ability to deal with such emergencies. The ineffectiveness of the Mohalla Clinics and the increasing burden on the delicate infrastructure of the capital's hospital.

Despite assurances of improved public transport, Delhi's roads remain congested, causing commuters daily aggravation. The government's initiatives in this area appear insufficient to resolve the enormous traffic problems that affect millions of people on a daily basis.

Furthermore, accountability and transparency are critical cornerstones of every administration, but with suspicions of corruption and inefficiency looming over the government, it seems that the promises of open and accountable governance have also lost their luster.

The October edition of BJYM Magazine delves into the systematic breakdown of Delhi under the AAP regime —a short circuit that the city's people did not deserve. They deserve a government that not only makes promises but also fulfills them.

We anticipate that this edition will offer an intellectually stimulating and enlightening read for all.



Our Philosophy

Bharatiya Janata Party is an organisation built on certain principles. Its strength is its cadre. It is not centered around any individual, leader, family or dynasty. Its driving force is national approach to all issues rising above caste and religion.

We draw out strength from 'Bharat Mata ki Jai'. This is our central theme. 'Bharat' (our land), 'Mata' (our heritage and culture) and 'Jai' (people's aspirations) are expression of our deep commitment to the nation. Nation emerges from the union of land, people and culture. We have faith in cultural nationalism.

The founder of Bharatiya Jan Sangh, the precursor to BJP, Dr.Syama Prasad Mookerjee was the person who saved Bengal from being swallowed into the then East Pakistan during the partition of India. He founded the party after discussions with Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) Sarsangha chalak Shri Guruji (M. S. Golwalkar). RSS too was against partition and its workers had made huge sacrifices to save Hindu-Sikh brethren from violent mobs of Muslim League during the partition. Dr. Mookerjee became a martyr leading the movement for complete integration of Jammu and Kashmir.

Jan Sangh organised many movements to protect the integrity of India, like Berubari Movement and Goa liberation movement. Many karyakartas of Jana Sangh sacrificed their lives in Goa. The movements to oppose Kutch Agreement, Tashkent Agreement tainted by the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri, are worth mentioning. National integration is not a political slogan for us but a matter of commitment.

In 1947, we got freedom from the British, but we could not get freedom from Western ideas. While opposing five-year plans based on Communist Soviet model of centralized government controls the Jana Sangh called for 'Swadeshi Economy' the basis of which was 'Economic Democracy' and 'Decentralisation'. Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay called it 'arthaayaam' (economic dimension).

Bharatiya Jana Sangh gave a new direction to the politics trapped in the debate of Western Socialism and Capitalism. Pandit Deendayal formulated an entirely Bharatiya philosophy of 'Integral Humanism' that was adopted in its Vijayawada national conference in 1965. The philosophy of Integral Humanism looks at the individual not merely as a material object but one who has a spiritual dimension. It talks of integral approach to economic development that has individual at its core that is linked to the family, the society and the nation. The integration of 'vyashti, srishti, samashti, and parameshti is the essence of existence of man. Centre piece of this philosophy is Antyodaya – the welfare of the last person in the queue.

Secularism, a leitmotif of Indian politics has been distorted beyond recognition. Secularism had emerged in the West as a reaction to clash between Papal control of politics. It talks of separation of the State and Church. In India, neither was there theocracy ever, nor it can be in future. Indian culture is a culture of 'equal respect for all religions'. It can be translated as 'sarvapanthksamabhaav' or 'panthnirapeksha'. Unfortunately in India Secularism has been reduced to minority appeasement, that too at the cost of majority. This is what Shri Lal Krishna Advani called 'Pseudo-Secularism' When we say 'Ram Rajya' or 'Dharma Rajya' we mean an ethical governance based on rule of law of Constitution. It is not linked to any faith or way of worship.

BJP believes that with all its short comings, Democracy is the best system of governance. Deendayal ji presented it in Indian context as the concept of 'Chastening the Public Will' Emergency was the biggest conspiracy to undermine democracy in India. Mass resistance against this onslaught under the leadership of Shri Jayprakash Narayan led to restoration of democracy. As the political events that unfolded the need for collective politics was felt and Bharatiya Jana Sangh was merged into the Janata Party on directive of Shri Jayprakash Narayan, However, fear of principled



cadre based Jan Sangh resulted in petty politics and Jan Sangh was eased out of Janata Party. This led to the birth of Bharatiya Janata Party.

In its first convention, BJP declared 'PanchaNishthas' or five guiding principles that would guide its political path :-

- Commitment to nationalism and national integration
- Commitment to Democracy
- Commitment to Gandhian Socialism (Gandhian approach to socio-economic issues leading to the establishment of a samaras samaj free from exploitation)
- Commitment to positive secularism (sarva dharma sambhava)
- Commitment to value-based politics

With time, it was felt that the complete philosophy which the Jana Sangh had accepted in 1965 at Vijayawada in the form of 'Integral Humanism' expressing basic commitment in Indian cultures should be accepted by the BJP again. Therefore, 1985 National Council accepted 'Integral Humanism' as its foundational principle.

Whether in governance or in opposition, BJP is committed to using constitutional means to bring out socio-economic change in the society and is committed to its all-round development on the basis of Integral Humanism with 'Sab ka Saath, Sab ka Vikas' as its core belief. BJP has given space to all the sections of the society irrespective of caste and creed that can lead to a 'samaras' or harmonious society.

Vande Mataram

Source:

<https://www.bjp.org/philosophy>



श्री अरविंद केजरीवाल का सैद्धांतिक पतन

लेखक : निघत अब्बास

दिल्ली के मुख्यमंत्री श्री अरविंद केजरीवाल श्री अन्ना हजारे के आंदोलन से उपरे हुए राजनीतिज्ञ हैं। आपको याद होगा की आंदोलन के समय ये कितने बादे और सिद्धांत की बात किया करते थे। उस समय इन्होने कहा था की ये कभी राजनीती में नहीं आयेंगे और न ही कोई पद लेंगे।



बाद में इन्होने अन्ना हजारे का साथ छोड़ दिया और अपनी पार्टी बनाई जिसका नाम रखा 'आम आदमी पार्टी'। जिसे लोक 'आप' के नाम से जानते हैं। नयी पार्टी बनाने के बाद, इन्होने जनता से वादा किया की इनकी पार्टी सिर्फ ईमानदारी से जन सेवा करेगी। कहा की उनके कुछ सिद्धांत हैं, पार्टी का कुछ प्रोग्राम बनाया, जिसमें कहा की वे और राजनितिक पार्टी से अलग पहचान बना लेंगे। उस समय जनता कांग्रेस पार्टी के भ्रष्टाचार और कुशाशन से उब चुकी थी। जनता के मन में एक नयी आशा का संचार हुआ की कोई पढ़ा-लिखा और ईमानदार वयक्ति राजनीती में आया है। 'आप' पार्टी के अध्यक्ष के रूप में इन्होने काम सुरु किया। वहीं से इनकी कथनी और करनी में फरक शुरू हुआ।

चुनाव में जनता ने इनको भरपूर समर्थन दिया जिसके कारण इनकी पार्टी को भयावक बहुमत मिला। इन्होने मुख्यमंत्री पद की शपथ ली। वहीं से जनता के साथ धोखा देना शुरू किया। अपने सिद्धांत से हटकर इन्होने मुख्यमंत्री पद स्वीकार किया। जब की पहले वे कहते थे की 'मैं कोई पद नहीं लूँगा।'



कांग्रेस पार्टी के भ्रष्टाचार को इन्होने मुख मुद्दा बनाया। बाद में खुद ही भ्रष्टाचार के दलदल में फस गए। पैसे और पद के नशे में चूर केजरीवाल जी का यह दूसरा धोखा था। भ्रष्टाचार के जनक विहार के पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री लालू प्रसाद यादव के खिलाफ ये जहर उगला करते थे। उनका कहना था कि मर जायेंगे लेकिन लालू के साथ कभी नहीं रहेंगे। बाद में उसी लालू यादव के साथ मिलकर चुनाव का नया गठबंधन बनाया। कितनी बार लालू प्रसाद से मिले और सहानुभूति प्रकट कि। जब लालू यादव चारा घोटाले आरोप में जेल में थे तब ये कहते लालू जी के साथ गलत हुआ। जबकि सजा अदालत ने दी थी। इनका मन्ना था कि लालू जी से राजनितिक बदला लिया जा रहा है। ये महिला को सम्मान और सुरक्षा देने कि बात भी करते थे लेकिन खुद इनके शासन काल में कितनी महिलाओं पर अत्याचार हुआ। इनकी पार्टी के नेताओं पर पंजाब और दिल्ली में अपनी ही महिला कार्यकर्ताओं से छेड़ छाड़ और अभद्र व्यहार के आरोप लगते हैं तो इनके हौंठ सिल जाते हैं। यह कैसा सिद्धांत है ??

जिस भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ ये बोलते थे उसी भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप में इन्हीं के चहेते मंत्री अभी भी जेल में हैं। इन्होने जनता के कमाई के पैसे को पानी कि तरह खर्च किया। असंख्य होर्डिंग और विज्ञापन अपनी छवि निखारने में लगाया कि जनता को मजबूर हो कर पूछना पड़ा कि यह मुख्यमंत्री है या विज्ञापन मंत्री।

केजरीवाल साहब कि झूट कि लिस्ट तो और भी लम्बी है। यह पहले झूठे आरोप लगा कर भ्रम फैला देते हैं फिर पकड़े जाने पर माफी मांग लेते हैं। हमने देखा हैं की कैसे श्री नितिन गडकरी जी पर झूठे आरोप लगाए और फिर माफी मांग ली। स्वर्गीय अरुण जेटली जी पर भी अनग 'ल बयान दिए और पकड़े जाने पर माफी मांग ली। इस तरह के और भी उदहारण हमने बीते वर्षों में देखे हैं। यह भाजपा पर झूठे आरोप लगते हैं की मीडिया भाजपा के अनुरूप बात करती है मगर खुद कैसे फिकर्ड इंटरव्यू देते हैं एक वरिष्ठ पत्रकार को वो हम सब देख ही चुके हैं। इनकी पूरी की पूरी राजनीति सिर्फ और सिर्फ झूठ पर ही तिकी है।

सबसे बड़ा सैद्धांतिक पतन का उदहारण यह है इनका नया बनवाया हुआ बंगला। जिसमें इन्होने कई करोड़ रुपये खर्च किया। वैसा आलिशान बंगला केवल वेतन के बदौलत तोह नहीं बन सकता। अब CBI इनकी पूरी छानबीन कर रही है। इस पर भी केजरीवाल साहब राजनितिक दबेष मानते हैं और अपने को निर्दोष सिद्ध करते हैं। जनता को मुफ्त बिजली और पानी का लालीपॉप थमाकर चुनाव जीता और अपना और अपनी पार्टी का खजाना भरा।

जिस कांग्रेस पार्टी के खिलाफ इनका जनम हुआ उसी पार्टी के साथ मिलकर I.N.D.I.A गठबंधन में बराबर के हिस्सेदार हैं। पहले भी अपने



ही बच्चों की झूठी कसम खा कर कांग्रेस का समर्थन लिया है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ की यह कैसा सिद्धांत हैं केजरीवाल जी के ? यह भी इनकी सैद्धांतिक पतन का सबसे बड़ा उदहारण हैं।

जब इनको ट्रान्सफर और पोस्टिंग का अवसर मिला तो ये चुन चुन कर उन पदाधिकारियों को धमकाने लगे जो इनके और इनके चहेते और ग्रष्ट मंत्री की जांच कर रहे थे। अंत में इसी कारण से सरकार की एक अध्यादेश लाना पड़ा। जिसके खिलाफ ये सुप्रीम कोर्ट गए और वहां भी उनको हारना पड़ा। बोलने में भी ये इतने ही फूहड़ है। राजनीति में विरोध करना उचित है लेकिन प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के प्रति जिस भाषा का प्रयोग यह और इनके पार्टी के नेता करते हैं वो किसी भी सन्दर्भ से सही नहीं कही जा सकती। ये विप संस्कृति की बात करते थे लेकिन जब सत्ता का नशा चढ़ा तो इन्होंने सभी दलों को मात दे दी। जेल में बंध इनके मंत्री श्री सतेन्द्र जैन की पूरी सेवा की जाती थी। इन्ही के एक नौजवान सांसद की शादी में करोड़ो खर्च हुए हैं मगर बात करते हैं विप संस्कृति के विरुद्ध। जब इनका काफिला निकलता हैं तो सारी दिल्ली की आना जाना बंध हो जाता है। जिस रास्ते से इनका काफिला गुजरता है वहां लगता है कर्फू लगा हुआ हो। इस तरह से हम देखते हैं की केजरीवाल के सिर पर सत्ता का नशा इतना चढ़ा हुआ है की इनके लिए सिद्धांत का कोई महत्त्व नहीं है।

इस लेख के द्वारा हमने देखा की कैसे श्री अरविन्द केजरीवाल जी ने भोली भाली जनता को ठग कर और अपने पुराने सहयोगियों को धोखा दे कर सिर्फ अपना और अपनी पार्टी का भला किया। कैसे इन्होंने आम आदमी से खास आदमी तक का सफर तय किया। जो कहा ठीक उसका विपरीत किया। आज अरविन्द केजरीवाल झूठ के समानार्थी बन कर रह गए हैं। अपनी महत्वाकांक्षा के बोझ तले अपने ही सिद्धांतों को कुचल दिया है श्री अरविन्द केजरीवाल जी ने। अब गेंद जनता के पाले में है और जनता इन्हे चुनाव में सबक सिखाने के लिया तैयार है।

An Expedition through the labyrinthine corridors of Delhi's healthcare system under the tenure of the Aam Aadmi Party

By : Sarvagya Prakash

In the heart of India's bustling capital city, Delhi, healthcare has long been a matter of profound concern. It is here, amid the cacophony of urban life and the juxtaposition of wealth and poverty, that the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) came to power with a promise of transformative change. As Delhi's political landscape shifted, so did the expectations of its residents, many of whom had yearned for improved healthcare services and access. With a wave of optimism, the AAP took the reins of the state, vowing to address the healthcare challenges that had plagued the city for years.

Fast forward to today, and Delhi's healthcare story is a complex narrative of promises made which are unfulfilled. The AAP, founded on the principles of transparency and public welfare, embarked on a journey to revolutionize the healthcare landscape in the nation's capital. Yet we observe that it has failed miserably on Healthcare Front and now we are confronted with a stark question: Has the Aam Aadmi Party's tenure in Delhi genuinely delivered on its healthcare commitments, or have the city's residents been betrayed?

The Erosion of Healthcare Infrastructure and the Mirage called Mohalla Clinics

The foundation of any robust healthcare system rests on the availability of well-equipped hospitals and clinics. In Delhi, where healthcare disparities are glaring, the situation appears to have regressed. According to the Economic Survey of Delhi, 2021-22, the number of hospitals decreased from 95 in 2014 to just 88 in 2020. This decline raises profound questions about the city's capacity to cater to its growing population's healthcare needs.

Delhi's Mohalla Clinics, which the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) flaunted as an innovation in primary health and seemed to have been established with a good intent but have failed. There is a gross shortage of medical and paramedical staff in the clinics but the patient load is immense hence the quality of patient care delivered is severely affected. On occasions, medicines also run out of stock which affects the poor patients.



There are issues with the tenders which have been passed by the government due to which the medicines have remained out of stock. The absence of medical equipment, which can be procured easily, also is another stumbling block.

Several other Mohalla clinics are also affected by unhygienic conditions. According to Shaurya Kataria of Vikas Puri, there is garbage all around the clinic close to his house. "I took my sister to get a thyroid test done on Saturday and I observed that no one bothers to keep the surrounding area clean. There was no place to sit inside. While we waited outside the clinic, there was garbage all around." When contacted state nodal officer for Mohalla clinics, Dr Shalley Kamra was unavailable for statement as reported in The Indian Express.



There is also a severe space crunch in the Clinics. It has been reported that in several Mohalla Clinics the Lab Technicians are compelled to take blood samples in open which is a risky affair and there should be a separate room for Blood sample collection to ensure that everything remains in order.

Some of the Mohalla Clinics are only existent on paper. The allocation for these clinics was slashed by over 50 percent between 2017-18 and 2021, further raising questions about the commitment to improving healthcare access at the grassroots level.

AAP's 2015 manifesto pledged the addition of approximately 30,000 beds in government hospitals. However, by 2019, not a single bed had been added. The yawning gap between commitment and delivery underscores the disillusionment felt by many Delhiites.

The COVID-19 Pandemic and Its Fallout

The COVID-19 pandemic laid bare the fragility of healthcare systems worldwide. In Delhi, the crisis exposed critical shortcomings in preparedness and management. The inability to ensure the smooth transport of life-saving oxygen cylinders sent by the central government to hospitals during the second wave was a stark illustration of this failure.

The Delhi High Court in May 2021 said the existing medical infrastructure in the national capital was "exposed" to be in "shambles" when put to the test during the pandemic and directed the Delhi government to provide facility for medical treatment as required by all residents of the national capital who are suffering from COVID-19. It further said that the government was behaving like an ostrich with its head in the sand if it was disputing that the medical infrastructure was not in shambles.

Delhi, like the rest of the nation, grappled with a healthcare emergency that strained resources and tested the mettle of its healthcare system. Reports of overwhelmed hospitals, patients gasping for breath, and frantic pleas for oxygen supply filled the airwaves. In a city that aspired to set a benchmark for healthcare, the reality was starkly different.

Maternal Healthcare Under Strain

Maternal healthcare is a vital aspect of public health, and its neglect can have dire consequences. Unfortu-

nately, Delhi's maternal healthcare infrastructure has deteriorated significantly. In 2013-2014, the city had 267 maternity homes. By 2020-2021, this number had dwindled to a mere 138. This decline raises serious concerns about the welfare of expectant mothers who rely on these facilities for safe and hygienic deliveries.

Additionally, the closure of 53 nursing homes between 2017 and 2021 further exacerbates the healthcare conundrum. With fewer options for healthcare services, residents face greater challenges in accessing essential medical care.

Personnel Shortages: A Crisis Within

Personnel shortages within the healthcare sector add another layer of complexity to the challenge. Reports reveal a staggering 21 percent deficit in medical staff and a harrowing 50 percent shortfall in paramedical staff in Delhi government hospitals.

Members of Delhi Nurses Federation (DNF) said there was an acute shortage of nurses in main government hospitals of Delhi including GTB, GB Pant and Lok Nayak Hospitals. This dire shortage has a cascading effect on healthcare delivery, further limiting the capacity of hospitals to meet the burgeoning demand.

Conclusion: The Unfulfilled Promise of Healthcare Transformation

As we draw the curtains on this exploration of Delhi's healthcare landscape under the Aam Aadmi Party's governance, a sobering reality emerges. The promises made, the visions articulated, and the expectations raised seem to have fallen prey to a stark contrast between rhetoric and reality. In a city with one of the most glaring healthcare disparities in the nation, the erosion of healthcare infrastructure and services is disheartening. The decline in the number of hospitals, a failure to add the pledged beds, and the inability to respond effectively to the COVID-19 crisis have laid bare the challenges facing Delhi's healthcare system. Maternal healthcare, a critical facet of public health, has suffered a significant setback, with a dwindling number of maternity homes and nursing homes, leaving expectant mothers with fewer safe options for childbirth.

Accessibility to basic healthcare services remains a persistent challenge, as dispensary availability falls far short of the mandated standards. Mollah clinics, once



envisioned as a beacon of hope for grassroots healthcare, appear to be struggling, with funding cuts and functionality concerns.

Perhaps the most concerning aspect is the personnel shortages plaguing Delhi's healthcare system. A dearth of medical and paramedical staff in government hospitals has stretched the system to its limits, affecting the quality and timeliness of care provided to the city's residents.

In the face of these challenges, the promise of transformative change remains elusive. Delhiites, who looked to the AAP with hope for an improved healthcare landscape, now grapple with a stark reality—a healthcare system that seems ill-prepared to meet their needs.

The future of Delhi's healthcare lies in the collective commitment of its leaders, citizens, and stakeholders to bridge the gaps, invest in infrastructure, prioritize accessibility, and ensure the well-being of all residents. Only through sustained effort, transparent governance, and genuine collaboration can the promise of a healthier Delhi be truly fulfilled.



Check-Up Charade : Decoding Delhi's Disarrayed Mohalla Clinics in the Face of COVID-19

By : Muskaan Khanna



Mohalla Clinics are envisioned as local primary healthcare clinics to deliver accessible and cheap healthcare to Delhi's doorsteps. The city's little healthcare havens have come to symbolize the government's dedication to public health. But, as with any magnificent display, underneath the gleaming surface is a story of disparity and concerns.

The Delhi Government's Pledge of Thousands of Mohalla Clinics Falls Short

These healthcare facilities were carefully designed to usher in a new era of equitable healthcare access, erasing disparities based on region and socioeconomic status. Their ground-breaking strategy includes cost-free consultations, medications, diagnostic procedures, and pathology tests. However, the esteemed Delhi government has failed to fulfill a crucial promise made to the citizens. The ambitious plan to inaugurate a staggering 1,000 mohalla clinics annually has fallen woefully short, leaving the existing clinics grappling with dire shortages in fundamental amenities.

The alarming situation raises serious concerns about the government's ability to deliver on its commitments and provide essential healthcare services to the people of Delhi. Furthermore, it should be noted that a significant number of Mohalla Clinics were inaugurated shortly before elections, with 152 opened

in January 2020 and an additional 100 in the last quarter of 2019.

Some individuals have reported clinics lacking essential supplies and personnel, which raises questions about their preparedness. In addition, there appears to be a lack of awareness among some Delhi residents, indicating a need for enhanced outreach and trust-building efforts to ensure that these clinics are accessible and utilized by a larger portion of the city's population.

Once lauded as a model of good governance, Delhi's Mohalla clinics now confront a variety of critical challenges. These issues include a severe lack of personnel, space constraints, and sanitation concerns. Although the government has allocated funds to employ more medical professionals, the burden remains overwhelming, and patients are sometimes forced to seek private care due to a lack of staff. Frequent medication shortages have compromised the quality of treatment provided.

Furthermore, the clinics, predominantly situated in slums and jhuggi clusters, contend with unhygienic conditions that impact patient health. The absence of sanitation initiatives and awareness campaigns in these regions is a significant obstacle. Insufficient space in these compact clinics makes it difficult to perform necessary medical procedures such as blood sampling and immunization. As a result, the clinics struggle to acquire the trust of the local community, as patients frequently seek the same treatments at private institutions.



In addition, there are allegations that panel physicians manipulate patient numbers to maximize their earnings, which casts doubt on the system's integrity. In essence, despite the fact that these clinics provide complimentary medications and examinations, they must address a number of critical issues in order to fulfill their intended purpose.

While the clinic in Shaheen Bagh and others in overcrowded areas have been closed, the clinic in Hari Nagar has been shut for over a year, causing inconvenience for locals who now need to travel 2.5 km to Nehru Nagar, which is also closed. Furthermore, a clinic in GTB Nagar, a densely populated area, operates without a doctor, and there is no staff present, leaving it effectively non-functional. These instances highlight significant issues with the accessibility and effectiveness of Mohalla clinics, and when existing Mohalla clinics are not functioning, the focus should be on improving them and not opening new ones.

Mohalla Clinics' Pandemic Performance Raises Concerns

The Mohalla Clinics, originally designed as the initial defense against the epidemic, have encountered challenges in fulfilling their vital role. These clinics are situated in suboptimal locations within densely populated neighborhoods and frequently face understaffing, typically consisting of just a single doctor and an assistant. Additionally, many of them operate in cramped spaces, often rented, which has restricted their potential effectiveness, resulting in them functioning as ordinary neighborhood clinics at best.

The Delhi High Court's findings about the Mohalla Clinics have raised questions about their efficacy in the midst of the COVID-19 outbreak. The Delhi government's choice not to use these clinics for COVID-19 patients was called into question by the court as a waste of resources.

It has been contended that Mohalla Clinics' potential for serving the community was underutilized at this crucial period, despite the government's contention that they were unprepared to manage significant cases owing to their small size and infrastructure.

Questions have been raised by this discussion over the Mohalla Clinics' general effectiveness and their ability to effectively handle healthcare issues amid situations like the COVID pandemic. These facilities frequently experienced a shortage of personnel, usually consisting of just one doctor and an assistant. As the pandemic led to a substantial surge in the demand for healthcare services, these insufficient staffing levels proved incapable of handling the heightened patient volume. Consequently, the clinics encountered difficulties in operating as efficient testing and treatment centers for COVID-19.

The medical staff at these clinics claim that they are terribly underprepared and lack the necessary protective equipment needed to deal with one of the most serious health crises in recent memory. Their worries go well beyond their personal safety as they struggle with the terrifying possibility of spreading the disease to their own families, a sobering reality shown by the instance of the sick Maupur doctor who endangered over 800 patients.

"The doctor is believed to have contracted COVID-19 from a patient with a recent travel history to Saudi Arabia. This single interaction has rippled into eight infections, encompassing not only the doctor but also his wife and daughter. In response, over 800 patients who visited the clinic in the week following the Saudireturned woman's consultation were placed in quarantine, leading to the clinic's temporary closure for thorough sanitization."

Several of Delhi's 450 Mohalla Clinics reportedly closed during the height of the COVID outbreak because practitioners refused to attend. As a result of the paucity of protective apparel, physicians stayed away from patients who were afflicted with a variety of illnesses, limiting their access to healthcare.

Prescription for progress

These clinics in Delhi appear deficient in design and functionality. There is room for development by emulating the dispensaries of the Central Government Health Service (CGHS). These dispensaries are located in capacious, well-appointed buildings and feature a staff of physicians who are readily available for consultations. Medication is conveniently dispensed on-site,



while referrals to pathology laboratories and hospitals facilitate specialized advice and diagnostic testing. By enhancing the infrastructure and services of Mohalla Clinics in this manner, their impact could be significantly increased.

"In a surprising healthcare metamorphosis, the Union Health Ministry unveiled an unconventional transformation in Delhi and Punjab. It revealed that the state governments were orchestrating a healthcare facade, presenting the Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres as the Mohalla Clinics, a cherished endeavor of the Aam Aadmi Party, suggesting that a shift from a nationally recognised programme to a state-centric one may impact the overall quality and reach of healthcare services."

To ensure that clinics maintain high standards of sanitation, hygiene, and patient care, stringent quality control measures must be implemented. Audits and inspections should be conducted frequently. Investing in the continuous training and development of healthcare personnel in order to improve their clinical skills and patient care abilities. Utilizing technology to expedite administrative procedures, appointment scheduling, and patient record management, thereby increasing the efficiency of operations. Establishing a mechanism for collecting feedback from patients and community members regarding their experiences at Mohalla Clinics. Utilize this feedback for continual development.

While Mohalla Clinics are still plagued with infrastructure and quality issues, the central government's Ayushman Bharat Yojana presents the nation with an opportunity to address long-standing and entrenched deficiencies in governance, quality control, and stewardship and to accelerate India's development. A collaborative approach based on a referral system and data sharing is possible only by improving the quality of existing Mohalla Clinics and plugging the infrastructural leaks towards creating a more comprehensive and efficient healthcare ecosystem that serves the diverse healthcare needs of the Indian population.



राजनीति में रेवड़ी वितरण का प्रचलन (दिल्ली मॉडल): उपहार या आपदा

लेखक : जैसिका सलूजा

सामाजिक विज्ञान अध्यापिका एवं एमए• राजनीतिक विज्ञान, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी)

"किसी आदमी को मछली दी जाए तो वह एक दिन पेट भर सकेगा, लेकिन उसे मछली पकड़ना सीखा दिया जाए तो वह जीवन भर के लिये अपना पेट भरने में सक्षम हो जाएगा।"

यह कथन हमारे देष में मुफ्त की रेवड़ी बांटकर वोट बटोरने की संस्कृति को इंगित करता है जो कि बिल्कुल नया नहीं है। ऐसा अक्सर देखा गया हैं चुनावी जीत के लिए राजनीतिक दल किसी भी हद तक जाकर ऐसे वादे करते हैं जो सार्वजनिक व्यय के अपवाह के रूप में देखे जा सकते हैं, जैसे मुफ्त बिजली, पानी एवं परिवहन सेवाएं आदि। लेकिन किसी को कथित मुफ्त उपहारों की कीमत वहन करनी पड़ती है। इस अवधारणा को लोकप्रिय रूप से 'फ्री लंच जैसी कोई चीज नहीं है' के रूप में जाना जाता है, जो नोबेल पुरस्कार विजेता अर्थवास्त्री मिल्टन फ्रीडमैन की एक पुस्तक का नाम है, जिसने दुनिया भर को दिखाया कि हर चीज का भुगतान आज नहीं तो कल, करों से करना पड़ता है एवं हमेषा अमीर नहीं होता जो भुगतान करता है। अक्सर गरीब उपहारों के लिए भुगतान करते हैं, क्योंकि सरकारें माचिस से लेकर हीरे तक हर चीज पर कर वसूलती हैं।

ऐतिहासिक रूप से 1960 के दशक में दक्षिण भारत में राजनीतिक दलों ने मुफ्त या भारी सब्सिडी मुफ्तखोरी की संस्कृति घुरु की। बाद में इस रणनीति को पूरे देष में दोहराया गया जब मुफ्त शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल की पेषकष स्वीकार्य हो गई, क्योंकि इन विशयों को संवैधानिक कल्याण उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप भी देखा गया। 2015 में आम आदमी पार्टी (आप) ने घरी मतदाताओं को एक निष्प्रित मात्रा में मुफ्त पानी और मुफ्त बिजली की पेषकष की जो इस रेवड़ी कल्वर के द्वारा वोट बटोरने का सबसे उचित उदाहरण हैं।



आम आदमी पार्टी (आप) इन घोशणाओं के द्वारा दिल्ली और पंजाब में सरकार बनाने में सक्षम रहीं। अक्सर पार्टियां प्रतिस्पर्धा से डर कर इन बॉटकट का उपयोग कर सरकार बनाने की कोषिष्ठ करती हैं क्योंकि वह कौशल या नौकरियां प्रदान करने वाली योजनाओं को लाने में अपनी असफलता को छुपाती हैं तथा जनता को मुफ्तखोरी से लुभाने की कोषिष्ठ करती हैं। देष की जनता अक्सर इन मुफ्त सुविधाओं को उपहार समझती हैं परंतु यह आने वाली आपदा है क्योंकि यह हमारे देष के की आर्थिक प्रगति में एक बाधा है। इस प्रकार का व्यय राज्यों पर आर्थिक बोझ डालता है तथा सीमित संसाधनों के गलत प्रयोग का उदाहरण हैं।

आरबीआई ने श्रीलंका एवं वेनेजुएला के उदाहरण द्वारा समझाने का प्रयास किया हैं कि मुफ्त में चीज को बांटने से देष की आर्थिक स्थिति चरमरा जाती हैं तथा भारी कर्ज के तले दब जाती हैं, जि. ससे उभरने में देष को काफी समय भी लग सकता है। मुफ्त की घोशणाओं के कारण भारत में राज्यों पर लगभग 70 लाख करोड़ का कर्ज हैं। भारत को पाकिस्तान और श्रीलंका की स्थिति से सबक लेने की आवश्यकता हैं। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने अपने संबोधन के द्वारा इस विशय में जनता का ध्यान आकर्षित करने की कोषिष्ठ की हैं कि कैसे रेवड़ी कल्वर देष के विकास के लिए बेहद घातक हैं, जिससे खासकर देष के युवाओं को जो देष का उज्ज्वल भविश्य है, सावधान रहने की बेहद आवश्यकता हैं।

आम आदमी पार्टी (आप) जिन अतिष्योक्ति के साथ अपने दिल्ली मॉडल को प्रगति का मॉडल बताती हैं क्या वह सही मायने में संतुलित एवं दीर्घकालिक मॉडल है? इस पर बेहद सारे प्रब्लेम्स हैं। दिल्ली के 2023–24 बजट में मुफ्त बिजली, पानी और महिलाओं के लिए यात्रा के लिए 4,789 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं, जो गैर-राजस्व पैदा करने वाला खर्चा है। इसके अलावा दिल्ली जल बोर्ड (डीजेबी) के परिचालन खर्चों के लिए भी बड़ी रकम आवंटित की गई है। इन सभी कारणों से इस घाटे की भरपाई के लिए राश्ट्रीय सामाजिक सुरक्षा कोश (एनएसएसएफ) से 10,000 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण प्रस्तावित किया गया है, जिसे आने वाले वर्षों में चुकाना होगा। यानी इसके भुगतान का बोझ भी सरकारी खजाने पर पड़ेगा।

इस विशय में दिल्ली के एलजी ने लिखा है कि इस तरह के लोन का इस्तेमाल केवल बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण आदि के लिए किया जाना चाहिए, न कि गैर-आर्थिक सब्सिडी के लिए। एलजी ने





इस बात पर भी आपत्ति जताई है कि जहां 2022–23 के संबोधित अनुमान के अनुसार विज्ञापनों पर 272 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए हैं, वहीं 2023–24 के लिए प्रस्तावित बजट में 557.24 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन हैं जो कि अनुचित तथा तर्कहीन हैं।

आम आदमी पार्टी का मॉडल जिस तर्ज पर काम कर रहा है वह सिर्फ वोटबैंक का आधार हैं क्योंकि एक अच्छा नेता कभी सिर्फ पांच साल अपनी सत्ता बचाने तथा फिर सरकार बनाने की नहीं सोचता बल्कि वह भविश्य की जरूरतों को ध्यान रखता है। देष के युवाओं को मुफ्त बिजली व पानी से ज्यादा नौकरी तथा कौशल की आवश्यकता हैं। दिल्ली में महिलाओं फ्री बस सेवा से ज्यादा सुरक्षा एवं यौन उत्पीड़न से बचाव की आवश्यकता है। दिल्ली में हत्या, बलात्कार एवं डकैती जैसी गतविधियों में वृद्धि देखी जा रही है। देष की राजधानी में सुरक्षा अपेक्षित हैं या मुफ्त में रेवड़ी का वितरण जो सार्वजनिक व्यय का अपवाह हैं?

दिल्ली मॉडल के विभिन्न घटक जो मुफ्त में बिजली, पानी, तथा महिलाओं के लिए फ्री बस सेवा की बात करता है, क्या सही मायने में इनके माध्यम से दिल्ली के हालातों में बदलाव आया है, यह संदेह का विशय है। जलस्तर का गिरावट एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा हैं जिस पर सरकार ध्यान भी नहीं देती। पानी से जुड़े विवाद में अक्सर दिल्ली सरकार व हरियाणा सरकार घिरे रहते हैं जिसके कारण परेषानी का सामना दिल्ली की जनता करती है। कोरोना काल में दिल्ली की स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं पूरी तरह चरमरा गई। तब केवल केंद्रीय योजनाएं एवं प्रयास ही राजधानी को संभाल पाए।

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा की गई मांगे इस विशय में बिलकुल उचित है कि मुफ्तखोरी बंद होनी चाहिए क्योंकि अवसरवादियों की नासमझी भरी घोशणाएँ अर्थव्यवस्था को विनाश की ओर धकेल रही हैं। सार्वजनिक धन का इस्तेमाल मतदाताओं को लुभाने के लिए नहीं किया जाना चाहिए बल्कि दूर दर्ढी परियोजनाओं के लिए किया जाना चाहिए जैसे केंद्र सरकार की प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना जो कि युवाओं में कौशल बढ़ने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा कर रही है। केंद्रीय सरकार ने मांग की है कि चुनाव आयोग को इससे निपटने के तरीके निकालने चाहिए।

यह कहना गलत नहीं होगा कि सबसे पहले सरकार को बुनियादी ढांचे का निर्माण करना होगा, रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने होंगे और संगठनात्मक ढांचे को सष्ठक बनाना होगा। अगर सरकार इन तीन अवसरों को हासिल करने में सफल हो जाती है, तो लोगों को सब्सिडी की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। दिल्ली की जनता को आवश्यकता मुफ्तखोरी से सावधान रहें, जो हमें केवल पीछे की ओर ले जाती है, क्योंकि विकास का पैसा मुफ्तखोरी में वोट खरीदने के लिए खर्च किया जाता है और इससे बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास को भी नुकसान होता है। यह घोशणाएं कुछ समय के लिए जनता को उपहार लग सकती हैं परंतु जनता को समझना पड़ेगा कि यह भविश्य में आने वाली आपदा का एक संकेत हैं जिसे वो अपनी वोट देने की ताकत से उपहार में बदल सकती हैं। यह कथन सही ही है कि रेवड़ी कल्वर समृद्धि का मार्ग नहीं है, बल्कि वित्तीय आपदा का एक त्वरित पासपोर्ट है।“



Tender shocks and smooth malice: Analysing the loopholes of Delhi's electricity subsidies from a policy perspective

By : Dewang Mishra

An historical overview:

Delhi was one of the pioneers in power sector reforms when it created three private distribution utilities in 2002 that covered most of Delhi. Two relatively small areas remained under the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) in Lutyens Delhi, and the Military Engineering Services (MES). These three utilities today are Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd. (TPDDL), BSES-Yamuna (BYPL) and BSES-Rajdhani (BRPL), each covering a portion of Delhi. While these are "private" utilities, they include significant shareholding by the Government of Delhi, which also reflects the stake from the erstwhile electricity board, the Delhi Vidyut Board. As part of the reforms, Delhi created an independent regulator, the DERC, which sets prices (tariffs).

Current situation:

- There are three sets of endowments or cross-subsidies delighted in by fragments of Delhi's residential (private) power customers.
- Inside the household division, most clients (beneath 400 units/month and 200 units/month) pay dynamically lower duties indeed compared to the normal residential duty.
- In conclusion, the government gives family shoppers a partitioned vitality endowment of 50 per cent to customers utilizing less than 400 units/month and 100% endowment to shoppers utilizing less than 200 units/month.

The plan of the appropriations turns out to be backward, making a difference bigger buyer, who are likely wealthier, more than lower customers, and costs citizens over 6 per cent of the state non-Plan Budget. As portion of the changes, Delhi made an free controller, the DERC, which sets costs (taxes).

400 units per month isn't the edge for the destitute – it indeed crosses the centre lesson (over 80 per cent of customers).

The normal endowment for family units accepting it—over 80 per cent of homes—for discom 1 and discom 2 came to ₹346 and ₹334 per month, individually. Usually more than the most extreme conceivable endowment for a domestic utilizing the restrain of 20,000 litres of water in a month. 57 million recipients for sponsored control, comes to ₹110/month water appropriation per covered home. Doing a simple back-of-the-envelope calculation suggests that a ₹250 crore water subsidy, reportedly available to 1.9 million homes as per newspaper reports, compared to 3.57 million beneficiaries for subsidised power, comes to ₹110/month water subsidy per covered home.

Delhi's per capita income is about three times that of the rest of India (Delhi Statistical Abstract, 2014). Control utilization in Delhi is additionally distant higher, as one would anticipate, and is generally twice that of the second-highest expending state on a per capita level.

In Delhi, Discoms 1 and 2, have family utilizations of around 246 and 273 kWh/month, individually. In differentiate, BESCOM, the utility in Karnataka which is around half of the state stack because it moreover incorporates Bengaluru (and is in this way higher than ordinary in India), features a add up to family normal stack in 2015-16 of roughly 67 kWh/month.

Indeed, in case we as it were look at urban zones for BESCOM (Bengaluru furthermore five regions), the normal month to month family charge is as it were ₹87 kWh/month.

Comparing over the nation, the ratio of monthly utilization in Delhi homes is likely to be more than five times higher. In Delhi, since the appropriation may be a 50 per cent one, the higher the consumption—to the moment piece of 201-400 units—the higher the endowment per unit as the informed duty increments! This can be another reason the Delhi endowment is additional backward, benefitting the wealthier (higher expending) much more than the destitute.



Whereas Tamil Nadu may have a few free units for all customers, indeed this family endowment has an assessed budgetary cost of ₹4,563.

Normalizing for the whole homes provided control, we see Delhi's appropriations are approximately 45 per cent higher, for a state with around twofold the per capita wage.

At display power appropriation is accessible in Delhi as it were on request. Indeed, in the event that the proprietor gets the appropriation, they do not always pass it on the buyer. The subsidies that are in general made for the poor, doesn't necessarily reach the ground because of lack of accountability and the local owner's rules. Most people living in poor localities say that their owner's ask them a basic fee of 500 every month apart from rent, hence subsidy doesn't benefit them at all.

Critical comments:

In April, last year Delhi faced acute coal shortage as the country was suffering from it too. There were severe outages all over the state and while CM was trying to calm the populace down, the situation was far from being a pleasant endeavour. Reeling back the time machine, to the previous governments and countries like Sri Lanka which has seen a country go bankrupt because of reckless distributing of freebies, shows there needs to be a check on the prowess of how much a state can offer to its residents without over restraining its jurisdiction and leading the state to an overall collapse.

Gautam Gambhir, during his election campaign in Delhi said that out of 580,000 households consuming electricity in Delhi, only half (about 30,000) use less than 200 units - the limit that companies Electricity distributors do not bill them directly. He pointed out that another 160,000 households were subsidized up to Rs 800. Therefore, 110,000 households in Delhi have to pay electricity bills at Rs 10 per unit.

The former cricketer said private power companies collect around Rs 20,000 crore a year. "Of this amount, Rs 16,000 crore is paid directly by the people of Delhi with their bills. The remaining Rs 4,000 crore is paid by the Delhi government as a subsidy. The money for

this subsidy also comes from taxes paid by the people. So where does the savings go to the public coffers through so-called "honest" governance? he asks.

Gautam Gambhir said this Rs 4,000 crore amount should be used to build infrastructure for the poor, redevelop slums, build roads, air bridges and hospitals, Gautam Gambhir said, adding that none of this is done.

Recent allegations that stemmed out of the controversy with the LG of the state there were reports and accusations against the government for mal practices in terms of providing subsidies to the people. It seems like there are more wrong turns than the right ones in the schemes that are being followed by the government. The latest excise duty scam that was investigated by the CBI and various veterans in the AAP were accused and held in custody, shows that something looks fishy and in the long run things might take an ugly turn until a wise government comes to the fore and rescue the state from demise.



Delhi Transport Corporation Navigating Challenges to Remain Delhi's Lifeline

By : Swarit Sharma

In the bustling city of Delhi, with millions of people traversing its streets on a daily basis, DTC is an integral part of the fabric of the city. Established under the aegis of the Indian Government in May 1948, DTC sought to address the shortcomings of its predecessors, Gwalior Transport Service Ltd. and Delhi Road Transport Authority Ltd.



Over the years, DTC has evolved from its original name of Delhi Transport Service to the current Delhi Transport Corporation. In April 1958, it was incorporated into the municipal corporation of Delhi by the Act of Parliament. Subsequently, in 1971, the government of India intervened and acquired assets and liabilities of the former Delhi transport undertaking (DTU) which had been operated by the civic corporation of Delhi until 2 November 1971.

The Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC), which had been functioning under the Administration of India since 1996, was officially taken over by Delhi's Government on August 5th, 1996. Since then, DTC has been at the forefront of India's most extensive and intricate bus transport system, with a fleet of over 7,000 buses, including DTC buses as well as cluster buses. Some of the more recent models of DTC buses have featured cutting-edge, low-floor design, while others, such as the orange variants, have combined high-floor features with low-floor design. DTC has established itself as a global leader in terms of environmental sustainability, having become the largest operator of buses

powered by CNG in the world.

Under the hood of this vast network lies a fundamental issue that is often overlooked by commuters: the financial stability of the Delhi Road Transport Corporation (DTC). The DTC is responsible for transporting more than 16 million people within the NCT of Delhi, as per the 2011 census. It is the main source of transportation for the city's population, accounting for around 60% of its total road transport demand.

This financial stability has been a source of concern for the DTC for a long time. The switch to CNG fuel-powered buses in 1998 was a major step towards the Corporation's environmental mission, as it addressed the issue of increasing vehicular pollution.

However, this shift also put the DTC under significant financial strain, raising fundamental questions about the long-term sustainability of this immense undertaking.

Recent events have highlighted the financial difficulties faced by the Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC). In 2021, the government of Delhi declared that the last order of combustion-powered buses would be placed by the DTC, with the announcement being made by the Delhi Cabinet Minister Kailash Gahlot. The future roadmap would be centered on the introduction of electric buses, with a total of 1,000 eco-friendly vehicles to be introduced, as well as charging stations placed at every 3 km across the city. However, in spite of no shortage of buzzing new ideas, little emphasis seems to be present on tackling the financial woes of the organization.

Here primarily, we seek to highlight the financial difficulties that have been encountered by the DTC in the midst of the bustling streets of Delhi, and to emphasize the urgency of protecting this vital institution as it struggles with the ever-changing dynamics of cost and sustainability, as well as the immense responsibility of keeping Delhi moving in a safe & consistent manner.



Financial Challenges and the Delhi Transport Corporation

One of the most pressing issues is the increasing expenses in the face of limited revenue growth. DTC's revenue is estimated to be ₹994.59 crore in the upcoming financial year 2022-23, which is only marginally higher than the ₹889.33 crore recorded in the previous year. (Hindustan Times) The underlying issue lies in the lack of fare revision since 2009, which has resulted in a revenue model that is not sufficient to cover the increasing operational costs.

It should be further noted how these operational costs have been increasing steadily over time, making the financial situation even more precarious. The burden of maintaining an aging bus fleet is further exacerbating the situation. The state finances audit report has projected the operational costs to increase to ₹34,922.68 crore in the coming fiscal year, from ₹22,836.35 crore in the current year. (TOI)

The DTC's financial difficulties are complex and require comprehensive solutions to address them in order to safeguard the future of public transport in Delhi. While usually the government initiatives are intended to serve the public interest,, they have inadvertently contributed to the DTC's precarious financial situation. Since 2011-12, the Delhi government has been providing grants in aid to the DTC, amounting to ₹11.766 crore.

However, these subsidies, while beneficial to the general public, have inadvertently increased the financial burden of the DTC, further exacerbating its financial situation. (Firstpost)

The Electric Hurdles

Amidst the financial difficulties faced by the Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC), an ambitious initiative to purchase 1000 electric buses was launched, marking the transition to a more sustainable and eco-friendly fleet. The newer desire to switch from combustion engine buses to electric buses is a noble one. Apart from pollution control, this transition promises to solve several critical issues like reducing maintenance costs, rheat emissions on urban roads, and having a huge impact on the quality of life of urban dwellers.

However, as reported by ANI, this effort has been tarnished by a series of anomalies that have triggered investigations and raised serious doubts about the transparency and fairness of the procurement procedure. According to the complaint filed and then approved for investigation by Delhi's Lieutenant Governor VK Saxena, some aspects of the procurement procedure raised serious doubts.

The Minister of Transport was appointed as the Chairperson of the Committee for Tendering and Procurement of these buses, according to the complaint. It was alleged that the appointment was made in a pre-arranged manner, casting doubts on the impartiality and fairness of the process.

In addition, the tender for the electric buses seems to be unclear. The tender was put up for the supply of 1000 BS-IV or latest buses, with the quantity divided into 400 BS-IV buses and 600 BS-VI buses. Interestingly, even though M/s TATA Motors Ltd bid for 600 buses only, they were declared eligible for the bid of 600 BS-VI buses. Hence raising concerns over the integrity of the evaluation process and whether the bidding consultant and the DTC Tender Committee were following the guidelines.

ANI has uncovered another mystery surrounding the procurement process. According to the tender documents, the contractor was promised a huge amount of money (1000 crore) to maintain the buses from the day they were delivered, including the warranty period. If this is true, it's not only out of line with financial regulations, but it also raises serious questions about how much money was actually put into the project. The Chief Secretary has recommended that the matter



be looked into by the CBI, which has been accepted by the Lieutenant Governor.

Plagued with further issues, the switch to electric saw, according to the report by Indian Express, a 30% breakdown rate at the Mayapuri Depot of Delhi, just few days after their launch.

In a follow-up by TOI, it was revealed that the Delhi Transport Corporation's (DTC) newly acquired electric buses experienced persistent technical issues. Despite the fact that Tata Motors reported that the fleet was over 95% operational, the issues continued to plague the fleet, leading to the issuance of an ultimatum to Tata Motors for repairs. Almost a third of the buses experienced daily technical issues, such as startup issues, battery failure, and accelerator malfunction. The transport commissioner, Ashish Kundra, has expressed his concern over the "unacceptable operational outcomes" of the buses, noting a high rate of breakdowns, and has requested Tata Motors to resolve the issues as soon as possible.

Further, it was stated that each DTC bus has a minimum distance of 100-120 km, and if the benchmarks are not met, there will be a potential recovery of revenue losses from Tata Motors.

The Digitization Attempt: One Delhi App

One Delhi App provides a variety of features to the commuters and allows you to track the real-time location and status of more than 500 bus routes. The app also helps you to book tickets, including daily passes.

It also helps you to find your nearest bus stops and provides essential information about the bus routes and stops.

However, the app's unreliable functioning has caused passengers to be unaware of bus timings and incorrect bus locations, resulting in frustration and confusion during their commuting. An issue that has been persisting for over a week. Furthermore, users are facing difficulties in purchasing electronic tickets and daily passes via the app, as QR codes used for such transactions on a number of buses have been rendered unusable. (IPE)

Passengers often find themselves waiting for extended periods, oblivious to when their bus will arrive. This dire lack of information has compounded passengers' frustration and led to prolonged and uncomfortable journeys, turning them away from the DTC as a mode of transport choice.

The issues don't end there however. Several passengers have reported a high rate of refusal for UPI payments while trying to purchase tickets inside the buses, which further exacerbates the digital payment difficulties faced by DTC travelers further turning them away from dtc.z

Concluding Remarks

The Delhi Transport Corporation is at a critical juncture, facing a range of complex issues that are hindering its capacity to become the preferred mode of transportation for commuters and serve both convenience and alleviation of traffic burden on road. Its financial situation, which is characterized by increasing operational costs, resulting in increased losses, as well as the cost of subsidizing complementary and concessional tickets, is a major obstacle. The lack of fare revision since November 2009 further exacerbates these issues, thus hindering revenue growth and further exacerbating the ongoing working losses incurred by DTC.

The fleet of buses is aging and the slow introduction of new, dependable vehicles has caused a decrease in service quality. The delays in the acquisition of 1000 electric buses caused by procurement irregularities further exacerbates the issues. Technical malfunctions and frequent malfunctions in newly acquired electric buses illustrate the difficulties the DTC faces in fleet modernization. These issues discourage potential customers, reduce service dependability, and ultimately discourage commuters from using DTC services.

One Delhi App's recent issues have made matters even more difficult for commuters. Not only are they unable to access precise bus timings, but they are also having difficulty making digital payments via the app. This has made their commuting experience more challenging. This digital obstacle serves as a further deter-



rent for potential direct-to-consumer (DTC) users.

To address these issues, DTC needs to take a multi-pronged approach. For the financial constraints, a thorough analysis of fares and subsidies should be conducted, with the possibility of modest fare adjustments to compensate for operational costs. At the same time, exploring alternative revenue sources, such as better advertising models and non-transport offerings, can help alleviate financial constraints.

As for the aging fleet and the procurement issues, priority should be given to the procurement of electric buses, while ensuring transparency and adhering to procurement guidelines.

The timely induction of electric buses is essential for improving service quality.

Fixing technical glitches in the One Delhi app, enhancing user experience, and providing reliable digital payment options will help in re-establishing commuter trust. In addition, increasing the acceptance of UPI payment system within buses through proper and guaranteed manner will help in streamlining ticketing and further encourage the acceptance of digital payments.

With such steps, DTC can start making public transport in Delhi more attractive and efficient, thus encouraging more commuters to opt for public transport for their daily journeys. A transition in the mindset of the daily commuter will help with not only the commuting but also a more sustainable strategy of transport within the city with added environmental benefits.



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दिल्ली का जल संकट: आप के बादों और वास्तविकता की एक महत्वपूर्ण परीक्षा, केजरीवाल फेल दिल्ली।

लेखक : मुस्कान जगदीश

दिल्ली जैसे हलचल भरे और गतिशील शहर में स्वच्छ और पर्याप्त पानी तक पहुंच न केवल एक आवश्यकता है बल्कि एक मौलिक अधिकार है। अरविंद केजरीवाल के नेतृत्व वाली आम आदमी पार्टी (आप) राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में जल आपूर्ति प्रणाली में क्रांति लाने के बादे के साथ सत्ता में आई थी। उनकी प्रमुख प्रतिज्ञा प्रति परिवार प्रति दिन 700 लीटर मुफ्त पानी उपलब्ध कराने की थी, इस कदम का उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना था कि सबसे कमज़ोर नागरिकों को भी जीवनरेखा मात्रा में पानी उपलब्ध हो। हालाँकि, जैसे-जैसे समय बीतता गया, इन बादों की प्रभावशीलता और दिल्ली की जल आपूर्ति की वास्तविक स्थिति को लेकर चिंताएँ पैदा होने लगीं।



आप सरकार ने अपनी पहल को भारत में "जीवनरेखा जल" की अवधारणा को अग्रणी बताया है, जिसमें जीवित रहने के लिए आवश्यक न्यूनतम मात्रा में पानी के प्रावधान पर जोर दिया गया है। यह विचार कई दिल्लीवासियों को पसंद आया, जो अक्सर पानी की कमी की कठोर वास्तविकताओं से जूझते हैं। फिर भी, जमीनी हकीकत कुछ और ही तस्वीर पेश करती है।

सबसे गंभीर चिंताओं में से एक घरों में आपूर्ति किए जाने वाले पानी की गुणवत्ता है। दिल्ली के कई हिस्सों में निवासियों को सीवेज-दूषित पानी मिलने की खबरें सामने आई हैं। कुछ लोगों ने 2,000–2,500 लीटर पानी के लिए 800 रुपये की भारी कीमत चुकाकर टैंकरों से पानी खरीदना शुरू कर दिया है। इससे शहर में जल उपचार और वितरण बुनियादी ढांचे की पर्याप्तता पर सवाल उठता है।

दिल्ली पिछले कुछ समय से पानी के संकट से जूझ रही है, जिससे शहर भर की हाउसिंग कॉलोनियां गंभीर पानी की कमी से प्रभावित हो रही हैं। पानी के टैंकरों के इंतजार में नागरिकों की लंबी कतारें लगाने की खबरें आम हो गई हैं। ये दृश्य स्पष्ट रूप से याद दिलाते हैं कि दिल्ली का जल संकट अभी भी हल नहीं हुआ है।

दिल्ली की जनता को स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने में विफल हो रही केजरीवाल सरकार ने टैंकरों की संख्या बढ़ा दी है। केजरीवाल ने लोगों से वादा किया था कि उनकी सरकार दिल्ली में पानी के टैंकर माफिया को खत्म कर देगी और दिल्ली के लोगों के लिए पानी के टैंकरों पर निर्भरता खत्म कर देगी, लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि पिछले वर्षों में सरकार ने पानी के टैंकरों पर निर्भरता बढ़ा दी है। दिल्ली में टैंकरों की संख्या, जिसका साफ मतलब है कि दिल्ली सरकार अपने बादे से चूक गई है।

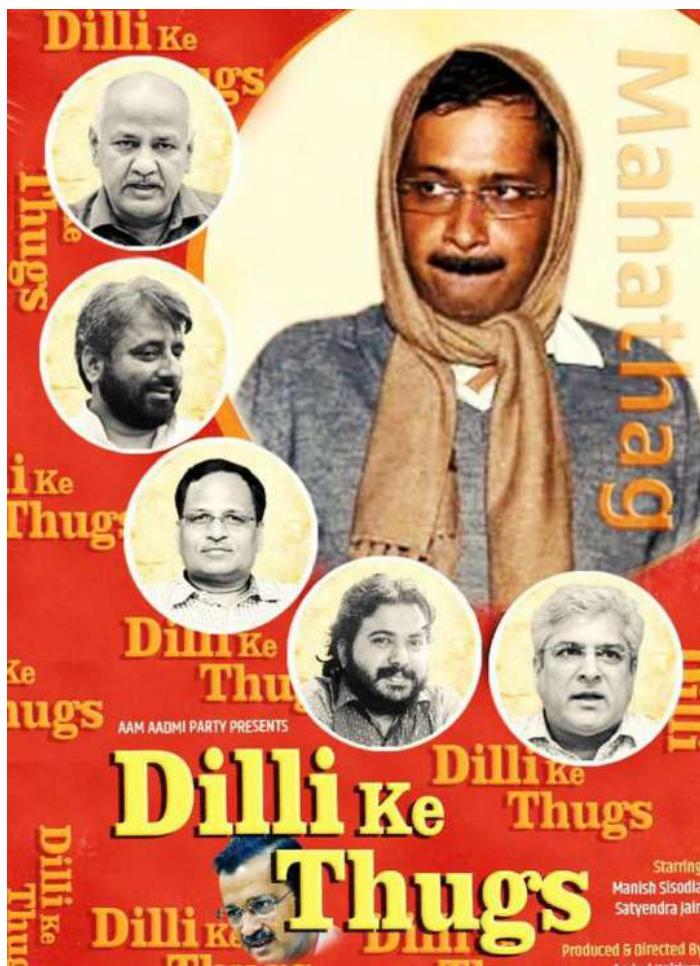


Operation Sheesh Mahal : A major scam with the taxpayers money

By : Jeshica Saluja

(The author is post graduate in Political Science and working as a social science teacher in a reputed school)

Recently, Times Now's incendiary report on Arvind Kejriwal's extravagant spending caused a stir. With 'Times Now: Navbharat' at the helm, the report titled 'Operation Sheeshmahal' provided an in-depth look at Arvind Kejriwal's recent house renovation, which came at a tremendous cost to taxpayers' money and the lives of innocent Delhi residents.



According to a report by Times Now, Kejriwal used taxpayer funds for renovation and not 'construction' of the Chief Minister's residence. The property was renovated for approximately Rs 44.78 crores, of which more than Rs 1 crore was allocated to purchase only

curtains. According to reports, Kejriwal selected a curtain design for his home that cost Rs 7,94,00 per unit and ordered 23 units. In addition, he placed an order for Rs 3.30 crores of the renowned 'Deor Pearl Marble'. The stated quantity was used to purchase and polish marble. In addition, Rs 2,160,000 was expended on the chemical adhesive used to secure the marble.

In addition, the Chief Minister placed an order for six handmade wool carpets totaling Rs 20 crores. Two kitchens were renovated for Rs 63 lakhs, and Rs 4 crores were spent on wall panelling. In addition, Rs 40 lakhs were spent renovating the closets and dressers in his room, his parents' room, and his children's room.

Kejriwal entered into politics with a promise of "Hum Rajneeti parivartan lane ke liye aaye hain" but his promises have become a false narrative. It is worth noting that the Delhi chief minister used Rs 21 crores of taxpayer funds to build a swimming pool in his home last year. It was also reported that Kejriwal had the pool designed according to the specifications of five-star Maldives hotels.

When the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) first came to power in 2013 after a highly publicised election, Arvind Kejriwal stated that he and his AAP ministers would not occupy the government-provided bungalows but would instead opt for lesser government apartments. Aam Aadmi Party has long portrayed itself as the party of the common man, publicly championing the cause of austerity and assaulting its political adversaries for their alleged extravagance. However, the reality is quite different.

Delhi suffocated while Kejriwal savoured his plunder. Could this expenditure have been utilised more effectively? These Rs 45 crores could have been used to construct 224 Mohalla clinics at the time that Kejriwal collected them. Given how severely Delhi endured during the pandemic, this sum could have been used to acquire 12,459 oxygen concentrators. During the



Covid, up to 2,250,000 PPE packages and 2,710 ventilators could have been purchased. Moreover, given how image-conscious this individual is, this would have provided him with a significant advantage over his competitors and the moral high ground he so urgently seeks.

Ramvir Bidhuri, leader of the opposition in the Delhi Assembly, called Kejriwal a 'luxurious monarch' and demanded his resignation. He added, "In 2013, he stated that he would not accept a house, security detail, or official vehicle. However, he ultimately spent Rs 45 crore on the renovation of his home."



The CBI has mandated an initial investigation into the controversy surrounding operation "Sheesh Mahal." Inconsistencies were discovered during the renovation of the official mansion of Delhi's chief minister, Arvind Kejriwal. CBI has written a letter to the PWD (Public Works Department) of the Delhi Government, requesting all files pertinent to the renovation and refurbishment of the official residence of the Delhi chief

minister. There is *prima facie* evidence of corruption in excess of Rs 45 crores in the folders that must be submitted by the 3rd of October, which pertain to the recently completed renovations.

The Black waters of Yamuna and the Sheesh Mahal Report both expose in full the "Black" acts committed by Arvind Kejriwal and the Aam Aadmi Party. Prior to becoming office, Arvind Kejriwal made a vow to clean up the Yamuna. However, this pledge joined the list of "Jumla" along with all the other promises.



The Unpaid Heroes : The Delhi Government's Neglect of Bus Marshals

Author - Swarit Sharma

Introduction

Delhi, a bustling metropolis with a vibrant culture and a fast-paced lifestyle, is heavily reliant on its public transport system. To ensure the safety and well-being of passengers in Delhi's buses, especially female passengers, bus marshals have been employed in each bus run by Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) since 2015. However, due to the lack of payment of salaries from the Delhi government for months, the commitment and dedication of these key frontline workers has been questioned leading to a bouquet of socio-familial issues.

The Bus Marshals' Plight

The services rendered by bus marshals are essential in ensuring the safety of public buses in Delhi, especially for women. However, their invaluable contribution has not been acknowledged for a considerable period of time. The financial burden endured by these selfless professionals and their families has reached a critical stage, and the repercussions are immense.



The Delhi Government's Responsibility

The Delhi government, which is responsible for the welfare and remuneration of bus marshal personnel, has demonstrated a lack of commitment to this task. Reports have indicated that the salaries of these frontline personnel have been delayed for an extended period of time.

In addition to the financial issues, the human element of the crisis cannot be disregarded. Bus marshal volunteers, including those from civil defence, have been of great service during difficult times such as Covid-19 and floods. Their dedication to public safety is to be commended, yet their salaries remain unpaid in spite of their dedication.

Protests and Calls for Action

The GNCTD Act 2023 has been partially responsible for the delay in the payment of salaries, claims AAP. This law, while having wider objectives, has added to the complexity of the payment procedure and grants the Centre authority to deal with administrative matters, including those related to services, in Delhi.

However, this should not be detrimental to those who are directly involved in the work, such as the bus marshal. BJP has sternly put this as blame shifting while leaving the hardworking Marshal with no hope.

Bus marshals are taking to the streets in a last-ditch effort to draw attention to their plight. Demonstrations, including those led by women bus marshals, demonstrate the urgency and severity of the situation. These protesters are not only demanding equitable remuneration, but also justice and appreciation for their tireless service.



The Imperative of Immediate Action

In the wake of these unfortunate events, it is of utmost importance that the government of Delhi take immediate and effective steps to address the issue. Promises and directives are no longer enough. Those who have been adversely affected have demonstrated remarkable resilience in times of crisis; now, it is the responsibility of the government to provide them with the financial assistance they require.



Delhi's government has failed to provide timely remuneration to bus marshal and civil defence volunteers, which is a violation of its obligation to ensure public safety. This delay in payment has serious consequences, as it has a negative impact on the lives and morale of these essential personnel.

The government must take decisive action in the wake of the protests and the public's outrage. It is essential that the GNCTD Act 2023 is not used as a justification for negligence, but rather as a spur to innovation. Making sure that salaries are paid on time is not only an administrative requirement; it is also a matter of upholding the dignity and the financial stability of those who contribute to the security of Delhi's citizens. To do otherwise would be a betrayal of the very people whom the government is responsible for safeguarding and serving.

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केजरीवाल के शह में मुखर्जी नगर में अवैध कोचिंग सेंटरों का जाल

लेखक : अदित्य गांधी

केजरीवाल की शह पर चल रहे मुखर्जी नगर के अवैध कोचिंग सेंटर देश के प्रतिभावान विद्यार्थियों की जिंदगी से खिलवाड़ का उदाहरण हैं। आये दिन कोचिंग सेंटरों में आग लगने को घटनाएं क्या राजधानी दिल्ली के लिए एक आम बात बन चुकी हैं।

15 जून एक कोचिंग सेंटर में आग लगने से कई छात्र छात्राओं की जिंदगी खतरे में पड़ गई थी तो एक पीजी में आग लगने से झुलस गई लड़की।

दिल्ली में शिक्षा मॉडल पर इतराने वाले मुख्यमंत्री अरविन्द केजरीवाल के राज में आईएएस और आईपीएस बनने का सपना पालने वाले युवाओं की जिंदगी को खतरे में डाला जा रहा है। जी हाँ मुखर्जी नगर के कोचिंग सेंटरों में अध्ययन करने वाले विद्यार्थ्यों से मोटी फीस वसूल कर भी उन्हें सुविधाओं के नाम पर ठेंगा ही दिखाया जाता है। आग लगने के साथ ही दूसरे



खतरे अलग से। एमसीडी का हाल यह है कि एक इंस्टीट्यूट में 15 जून को आग लगने बाद जब दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट के आदेश के बावजूद इन इंस्टीट्यूट पर शिकंजा नहीं कसा गया। अब जब फिर से एक पीजी में आग लग गई और एक बच्ची झुलस गई तब जाकर एमसीडी को कार्रवाई करनी पड़ी। बताया जा रहा है कि एमसीडी ने 30 अवैध कोचिंग सेंटरों को सील कर दिया है और 80 को नोटिस भेजा है।

दरअसल दिल्ली में शिक्षा माफिया सरकारी तंत्र पर इतना हावी है कि कुछ भी हो जाये पर इनका कुछ नहीं बिगड़ता है। यही वजह है कि जहाँ निजी स्कूलों में तो मनमानी चलती ही है साथ ही मुखर्जी नगर में अवैध रूप से चल रहे कोचिंग सेंटरों ने गंद मचाई हुई है। कोचिंग और पीजी के नाम पर मोटी फीस वसूलने वाले



इन सेंटरों पर अंकुश नहीं लगाया जा सकता है।

दरअसल इन इंस्टीट्यूट की हालत यह है कि जहाँ दो आदमी नहीं रह सकते वहाँ पर 10-10 विद्यार्थी रहते हैं। इन शिक्षा माफिया की शासन-प्रशासन पर इतनी पकड़ है कि 15 जून को भारी हंगामा होने के बावजूद ये बदस्तूर चालू हैं। मतलब दूर दराज से आने वाले विद्यार्थी इन इंस्टीट्यूट में भविष्य संवारने आते हैं और इन इंस्टीट्यूट में उनकी जान खतरे में होती है।

लोगों का कहना है कि एमसीडी का काम सिर्फ अपनी कमाई एवं रिश्वत बढ़ाने के लिए House Tax वसूली करना ही नहीं बल्कि इन सभी अवैध कार्यों में सील लगाना भी है। आरोप है कि इन इंस्टीट्यूट को MCD बचाती रही है। कहा जा रहा है कि शिक्षा माफिया पोर्ट केबिन एवं अवैध मंजिल बनाकर छल चला रहे हैं। MCD एवं दिल्ली पुलिस को स्थाई लोगों द्वारा शिकायत करने पर भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती?

दिल्ली पुलिस से एक त्ज के माध्यम से पूछा गया कि मुखर्जी नगर पुलिस थाना अधीन कितने छल, स्पइतंतल हैं तो उत्तर मिलता है कि दिल्ली पुलिस को कुछ पता नहीं है। अगर पता नहीं है तो फिर अब छल कहाँ से आया!

कैसे हैं ये पीजी ?

जिस मकान के मंजिल पर परिवार के 4 से 6 सदस्य से ज्यादा नहीं रह सकते, उस मंजिल पर आखिर 15 से 20 छात्र/छात्राओं की जिंदगी को खतरे में डाला जा रहा है।

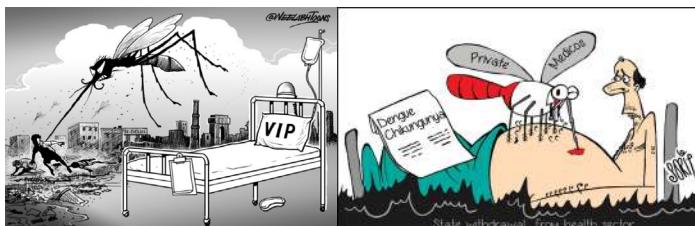


Dengue's Deadly Grip on Delhi: Unmasking Government Inaction

By : Muskaan Khanna

In a stinging indictment of the Kejriwal administration, Delhi BJP President Virendra Sachdeva expressed grave worries about the Kejriwal administration's handling of the city's quickly increasing dengue issue. Sachdeva accused Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal of dodging accountability and withholding data linked to dengue cases inside the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) at a news conference on Tuesday.

Sachdeva issued an ultimatum, warning that if the Kejriwal administration does not reveal dengue statistics within the next 24 hours, Delhi BJP activists would demonstrate outside the Chief Minister's house.



During the news conference, Sachdeva voiced grave worry over the growing number of dengue patients in Delhi's public and private hospitals. He chastised Kejriwal and his administration for being silent on the dengue problem while often commenting on developments in other states and nations.

The Delhi government's handling of the dengue problem has been marked by numerous significant flaws. To begin with, there has been criticism of inadequate attempts to deploy effective vector control methods. These procedures, which include frequent fogging and adequate management of mosquito breeding places, have been proven to be ineffective in their implementation.

Second, during dengue epidemics, the healthcare infrastructure has proved insufficient, with a scarcity of hospital beds, medical professionals, and critical resources to meet the expanding number of dengue patients. Furthermore, the efficiency of public awareness programmes has been called into question, since they have failed to adequately educate citizens about preventative measures and the significance of seeking medical assistance as soon as possible.

Data opacity allegations have also surfaced, casting doubt on the authenticity and openness of dengue-related information. Inadequate coordination among numerous government departments, worries over resource allocation, and instances of political finger-pointing compound the problem. To address these flaws, a comprehensive, collaborative approach involving a wide range of stakeholders is required to successfully tackle the dengue threat in Delhi.

Sachdeva accused Kejriwal of stalling the publication of these information to hide the government's ineptitude, citing the MCD's former practise of publishing daily dengue data.

Sachdeva also reminded Kejriwal of his previous pledges, including a high-profile campaign named '10 weeks-10 hours-10 minutes,' which seems to have been dropped. He noted that Kejriwal had received a Rs 2 crore grant from the Central Government for dengue prevention, but questioned the integrity with which those money were allocated and used.

The President of the Delhi BJP went on to say that Kejriwal, who used to hurl false accusations against the BJP when they dominated the MCD, was now ignoring his responsibilities as larvae were detected in about 1.5 lakh Delhi homes. Sachdeva stated that Kejriwal's focus seemed to be elsewhere, leaving Delhi residents vulnerable to the dengue epidemic.

The Delhi administration has already been under fire for the way it handled dengue cases. Both specialists and laypeople have brought up issues such as insufficient vector control measures, hospital facilities, and public awareness efforts. To successfully tackle the dengue menace, authorities must prioritize public health and address these issues.



आम आदमी से खास आदमी

लेखक : मार्केन द्वारा

2012 में एक व्यक्ति जो हरियाणा से दिल्ली भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ आया, अन्ना हजारे के साथ क्या लालू क्या सोनिया गांधी, क्या शरद पवार, क्या शीला दीक्षित, और क्या ममता बनर्जी? इस व्यक्ति ने सबको भ्रष्टाचारी बताया एवं भरी मीडिया में अपने बच्चों की कहसम खाई कि कभी राजनीति में नहीं आऊंगा लेकिन 2012 के अंतिम समय में आम आदमी पार्टी नाम के एक ‘राजनीतिक दल’ का गठन किया अपितु सारी कहसों को दरकिनार कर चुनाव लड़ लिया एवं जब सरकार नहीं बनी तो जिसे चोर कहा उसी कांग्रेस के साथ हाथ मिलाकर “नीचता” की सारी हड़ें पार कर दी, और जब 2015 में बहुमत पाया तो बोले कि मुझ जैसा साधारण आदमी कैसे बंगलों एवं गाड़ियों में रह सकता है “जबकि दिल्ली की जनता झुग्गियों में रहने को मजबूर है” | यह तो बात थी 2013 की।

लेकिन ठीक 10 साल बाद उसी कांग्रेस, मायावती, लालू प्रसाद यादव, सोनिया गांधी, राहुल गांधी, ममता बनर्जी, शरद पवार और इन्हीं चोरों के साथ गले मिलाकर गंठबंधन की घोषणा कर दी।



“आइए अब इसी आम आदमी 2023 के आम घर का दूर करते हैं”

- इंटीरियर के नाम पर 11.30 करोड़
- 6.02 करोड़ के मार्बल
- 1 करोड़ के आंतरिक परामर्शदाता
- बिजली फिटिंग के 2.58 करोड़
- अग्निशमन प्रणाली के 2.85 करोड़
- अलमारी की फिटिंग 1.1 करोड़,
- रसोई पर 1.1 करोड़
- पर्दों पर 1 करोड़

“दस्तावेजों के अनुसार कैप ऑफिस बनाने में अलग से कितने 8.11 करोड़ खर्च हुए”

“मात्र 45 करोड़ का घर”

यह थी आम आदमी से खास आदमी की कहानी।



Delhi Roads: A sign of danger for people

By : Jeshica Saluja

(The author is post graduate in Political Science and Social Science teacher in a reputed school)

Ramvir Singh Bidhuri, the leader of the opposition in the Delhi Assembly, claimed that the AAP government's carelessness and disregard for public safety are to blame for the terrible state of the roads in the capital.

The government hasn't tried to construct any new infrastructure or make any improvements to the roads. They are currently attempting to place the responsibility for their failure on the authorities, he claimed.

"For nine years, the Kejriwal government has been making false promises to transform Delhi's roads into those resembling London and Paris," Bidhuri said.

He claimed that over the previous two weeks, minister Atishi had visited two locations, including the inhospitable Rohtak Road. "She found extensive road cracks from Nangloi to the Tikri Border while doing her survey. She next checked the Ring Road from Civil Lines T-Junction to Kashmiri Gate Bus Terminal three days prior and discovered the same deterioration. Even a light rain created waterlogging in the neighbourhood because of how bad the pavements were, according to Bidhuri.

adding that the Delhi government should order upkeep and repair of all roads.



A major accident was averted due to a pothole in the road in Dwarka area of South West Delhi on 26 September. Police said that due to the collapse of the road, two people became victims of the accident and suffered minor injuries.



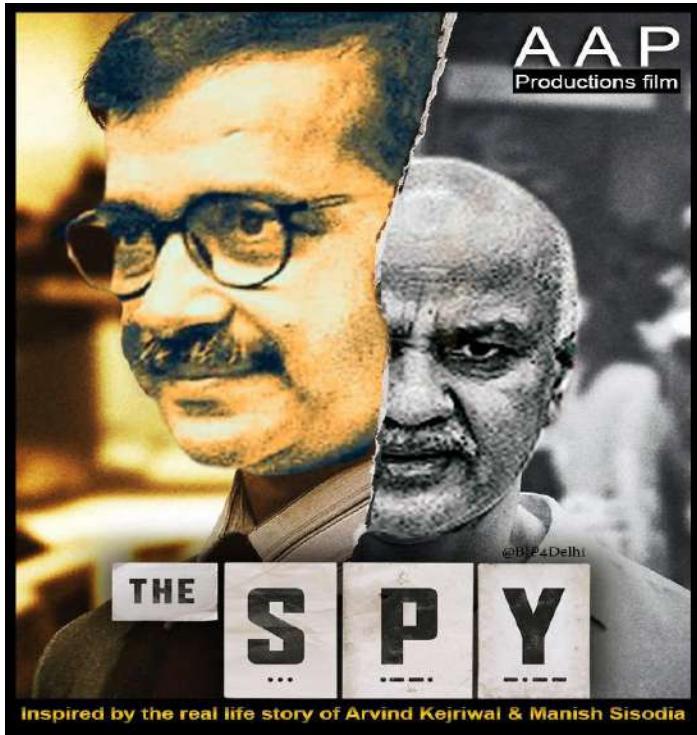
The quality of the roads will deteriorate further if inspections remain a publicity exercise, he warned,



अब आया ऊंट पहाड़ के नीचे

लेखक : आदित्य गांधी/शुभम् सिंह कश्यप

सीबीआई जांच में नहीं बच पाएंगे केजरीवाल, मनीष सिसोदिया और सत्येंद्र जैन के बाद अब केजरीवाल का है जेल जाने का नंबर। आवास के नवीनीकरण में बीजेपी ने 45 तो कांग्रेस ने 171 करोड़ रुपए लगाने का लगाया है आरोप



अन्ना हजारे आंदोलन से निकले अरविन्द केजरीवाल ने सोचा भी न होगा कि जिस तरह से लोगों को बेवकूफ बनाने का एक दिन ऐसा भांडा फूटेगा कि कहीं के न रहोगे। जी हाँ देश की राजनीति बदलने आये अरविन्द केजरीवाल राजनीति तो न बदल पाए खुद ही बदल गए। जिन दलों पर उन्होंने आकंठ भृत्याचार के आरोप लगाए थे अब उनके साथ गलबहिया कर रहे हैं। खुद भी भृत्याचार की मलाई चाटने में इतने मरत हो गए कि दो मंत्रियों के जेल जाने के बाद भी उन्हें होश नहीं आया। चप्पल पहनकर आम आदमी बनने का नाटक करने वाले अरविन्द केजरीवाल ने अपने आवास के नवीनीकरण पर 171 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर डाले। यह आरोप खुद उनकी सहयोगी पार्टी कांग्रेस के नेता अजय माकन ने उन पर लगाया है। अब जब मामले में सीबीआई की जांच बैठ गई है तो समझ में आ रहा है। माना जा रहा कि सीबीआई जांच में अरविन्द केजरीवाल बच नहीं पाएंगे और उन्हें जेल जाना पड़ेगा।

दरअसल केंद्रीय गृह मंत्रालय ने बुधवार को दिल्ली के मुख्यमंत्री और आम आदमी पार्टी के संयोजक अरविंद केजरीवाल के आवास के नवीनीकरण में कथित अनियमितताओं का पता लगाने के लिए छप्प जांच का आदेश दे दिया है। इसके बाद जांच एजेंसी ने मामले में प्रारम्भिक जांच भी दर्ज कर दी है। अब वह इस मामले रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, छप्प ने दिल्ली सरकार के तहत लोक निर्माण विभाग (छ्व) को 3 अक्टूबर तक सभी दस्तावेज सौंपने का निर्देश दिया है। छप्प अब दिल्ली के मुख्य सचिव द्वारा की गई जांच में सामने आई कथित अनियमितताओं से जुड़े सभी पहलुओं की जांच करेगी।

दरअसल मुख्य सचिव की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल वीके सक्सेना ने मामले की जांच शुरू करने के लिए छप्प को पत्र लिखा था। इससे पहले 18 जून को सतकंता निदेशालय ने दिल्ली के मुख्यमंत्री अरविंद केजरीवाल के आवास पर कथित खर्च के मामले में लोक निर्माण विभाग के सात अधिकारियों को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी कर दिया था। आधिकारिक बयान में कहा गया है कि नोटिस का जवाब देने के लिए उन्हें 15 दिन का समय दिया गया था।

27 जून को छप्प ने मुख्यमंत्री अरविंद केजरीवाल के आधिकारिक आवास के नवीनीकरण के दौरान कथित "प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय" अनियमितताओं में एक "विशेष ऑडिट" शुरू किया था, जिसे मीडिया रिपोर्टर्स में 'शीश महल' कहा जाता है। उपराज्यपाल सचिवालय से 24 मई को एक पत्र प्राप्त होने के बाद गृह मंत्रालय की एक सिफारिश के बाद छप्प का विशेष ऑडिट कदम उठाया गया। इसमें बताया गया था कि प्रथम दृष्ट्या केजरीवाल के आधिकारिक आवास के पुनर्निर्माण में घोर वित्तीय अनियमितताएं सामने आई थीं। छप्प ने अपने पत्र में रेखांकित किया कि ये उल्लंघन या "असाधारण खर्च" केजरीवाल की पत्ती के स्पष्ट संदर्भ में, "माननीय सीएम मैडम" के आदेश पर, कोविड-19 महामारी के चरम के दौरान हुए थे।

दरअसल दिल्ली के सीएम अरविंद केजरीवाल का आवास सिविल लाइंस के 6, फ्लैगस्टाफ रोड पर स्थित है। आरोप लगाया गया था कि उनके आधिकारिक आवास पर किए गए नवीनीकरण पर 45 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए थे। कांग्रेस के अजय माकन ने तो केजरीवाल के नए घर को सजाने में कुल 171 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने का आरोप लगाया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि इस दौरान फ्लैगस्टाफ रोड पर मुख्यमंत्री के घर के पास स्थित 22 में से 15 अधिकारियों के घर या तो ध्वस्त कर दिए गए या फिर खाली करवा दिए गए। जिनके घर बच गए थे, उन्हें कहा गया कि उन्हें दोबारा आवास उपलब्ध करवा दिया जाएगा। इस दौरान 126 करोड़ रुपये 21 नये प्रकार के फ्लैट को खरीदने में खर्च किए गए। कांग्रेस नेता ने भी रुपये को पत्र लिखकर इसकी निष्पक्ष जांच करवाए जाने की मांग की थी।

रिपोर्टर्स के अनुसार, दिल्ली के सीएम और 17 सुप्रीमो के आवास पर 23 पर्दे लगाने की मंजूरी दी गई, जिसकी कुल लागत 97 लाख रुपये है। वियतनाम से आयातित, दिल्ली के सीएम अरविंद केजरीवाल के आवास के नवीनीकरण के लिए इस्तेमाल किए गए संगमरमर की कीमत तकरीबन 3 करोड़ रुपये है। फर्श 'डेओर पर्ल मार्बल' का उपयोग करके बनाया गया था, जो अपनी बेहतर गुणवत्ता के लिए जाना जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, संगमरमर को ठीक करने के लिए इस्तेमाल किए जाने वाले रासायनिक चिपकने वाले पर 21,60,000 रुपये खर्च किए गए। दस्तावेजों से यह भी पता चलता है कि दिल्ली के सीएम अरविंद केजरीवाल के आधिकारिक आवास पर छह अलमारियाँ स्थापित करने पर 40 लाख रुपये खर्च किए गए थे।



Education- Delhi Government and its Mirage of Change

By : Kunal Singh



The realm of public education in India has seen a series of transitions over the years, each with its unique challenges, offering lessons to learn. One such initiative that demands attention is the education model introduced in the country's capital, Delhi, by Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal under the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP).

Under this model, Kejriwal and his education team ushered in a wave of transformation with promising propositions. The ambitious blueprint included overhauling schooling infrastructure, enhancing teacher training, and revising curriculum design. It promised to thrust Delhi's government schools into the limelight by addressing longstanding concerns plaguing public education system. Much international attention was drawn due to the massive budget allocation of 25% towards education, superseding other progressive Indian states and forming a unique case study.

However, budgets and resources are but one aspect of improving education - and it's essential to scrutinize the effectiveness of these interventions. Has numeracy and literacy improved in correlation with the influx of capital? Have enrollments risen, indicating increasing faith in the system, or have they shrunk? Are schools retaining teachers, witnessing a reduced turnover or thus being able to offer improved pedagogical outcomes year on year?

These are the bigger questions, and they're the ones that need answering when one assesses the success or shortcomings of such a model, which has as much potential to drive actual change in India's future as it has to create a facade of development without substantive foundations.

Before forming conclusions about the Delhi Education Model based on broad claims and promises, it's crucial to pierce beneath the surface of these ambitious initiatives to critically assess the impact and limitations of such a model. The following detailed exploration aims to do this - to dig deep, to highlight the areas of overcoming, and of course, the critical areas where the model falls short in contrast to the hype and attention it garners. So, let's dissect the Delhi education model under Kejriwal's leadership for an objective assessment.



Enrollment and Flight to Private Schools

One of the stark revelations which calls into question the effectiveness of Arvind Kejriwal's education model is the changing student enrollment demographic. If the quality of education in government schools significantly improved as claimed, logically, we would expect a conspicuous increase in student enrollment in these schools over time. However, contrasting reports suggest otherwise, leading us to question the model's efficacy.

The enrollment trends in Delhi tell an intriguing



story that has largely missed the public eye amidst the much-vaunted progress proclaimed by the AAP-led government. Recent data reveals that the number of students in government schools decreased between 2013 and 2019, a period which saw the implementational momentum of Kejriwal's education blueprint. In stark contrast, during the same period, private schools witnessed an increase in their student count.

To some, this shift might be a paradox, as it occurred during a timeframe where Delhi's government schools were ostensibly undergoing unprecedented improvements. This flight from government to private schools must be seen as a plea for attention from parents who, despite the semblance of progress, are finding private schools a more viable option to secure their children's future.

This critical trend signals cracks in the promised transformation of Delhi's government schools. Behind the glossy facade of renovated classrooms and digital interventions, there looms a significant mismatch between the presented grandeur and the practical achievements of the model!

Exploring this paradox indeed raises more profound questions. Does the quality of education provision in Delhi's government schools match the standards required by parents for their children? What prompts parents to shift their wards to private schools despite the hefty fees when optimized and high-quality education is purportedly available at government schools? These are the questions that the Delhi administration must consider sincerely. It is one thing to showcase infrastructural developments in the education sphere, but quite another to ensure those advancements translate into a tangible difference in educational outcomes that satisfy the key stakeholders – students, teachers, and parents.

The bottom line is that improving education is more than just revving up infrastructure and peddling impressive rhetoric. The litmus test for this progressive model lies in the faith that the city's families indicate towards it – and currently, the verdict doesn't sway in its favor.

As such, the enrollment trends stand as a testament

to the unpleasant reality that inspite of proactive measures, Delhi's parents and students remain unconvinced about the actual quality and efficacy of the government-run schools under the Kejriwal dispensation.

Financial Sustainability and State Dependence

Any robust educational reform, while measuring its success, has to take cognizance of its financial implications. Without a context-sensitive and sustainable financial model, the seeming grandeur of such reforms falls flat. This brings us to analyzing another essential aspect of the Delhi education blueprint—the financial feasibility and state dependence of this ambitious endeavor.

The AAP government, under Arvind Kejriwal's leadership, marked a significant annual budget allocation dedicated towards education. While this might appear commendable and necessary on the surface, it raises valid concerns about the financial sustainability of the education model in the long run. The intensive state investment in educational infrastructure and pedagogical revisions could face substantial challenges if economic downturns or political changes lead to shifts in budgetary support.

Furthermore, the model heavily leans on investment fervor, with the state championing financial commitment as an indicator of potential success. However, the wisdom of this approach is contestable. Even though significant financial inflow is crucial for reshaping educational paradigms, it's also essential to find a balance to ensure future sustainability. Over-dependence on government funding without the exploration of alternative and independent revenue models might lead to an unstable educational ecosystem susceptible to financial crunches.

A more prudent approach would require a blend of government investment, innovation in cost-sharing techniques, and incorporation of collaborative efforts with the private sector. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) could make an especially important contribution, with private partners bringing additional resources and technical capabilities.



Another aspect of this issue involves the optimal allocation of funds. The focus of the AAP-led government has primarily been on infrastructural advancement, which, while crucial, should not mask the importance of other less visible, but equally important dimensions like teacher training, curriculum development, attending to vulnerable student populations and so on. Concentrated financial distribution focusing on ostentatious aspects only might prove to be counterproductive to the inclusive educational advancement of all. The financial vitality of an educational reform is as integral as its pedagogical soundness, and it is this balance that appears to be stumbling in the Delhi model. Investing in education is indeed an investment in the future. But it necessitates a nuanced understanding of how this investment can be maintained sustainably without over-reliance on state-funding alone.

In conclusion, while lofty investments might appear promising, any real educational reform must stand firm on the bedrock of financial sustainability. While Kejriwal's government has shown laudable financial commitment towards education, it equally needs to demonstrate financial intelligence and resilience, ensuring the Delhi education model's longevity, and resisting the susceptibility to possible financial pressures in the future.

Glamour over Substance and Lack of Measurable Impact

While the Delhi Education Model's rhetoric evokes learning inclusiveness and infrastructure makeover, the issue of prioritizing style over substance in this model's implementation demands serious consideration. The line separating tangible impact and visual appeal is thin but consequential; crossing it threatens the model's viability and veritability.

A notable example that embodies this issue is the visually impressive but conceptually debatable "Classroom of the Future" project. This project, under the ambit of the Delhi Education Model, aims for classroom digitization in government schools, which appears exciting and transformative at first glance. However, progressively, lingering questions about its comprehensive impact on educational enhancement overshadow initial enthusiasm.

While narratively, the presence of future-forward classrooms can depict an evolving education ecosystem, it's critical not to let the glitz and glamour overshadow the fundamental principles of education - quality and equality. Investments in digital learning environments should be matched by considering crucial questions around the project's effectiveness in fostering practical skill development, critical thinking, and comprehension among students. Are improved results, overall student development, and heightened interest in learning mere expectations, or are they demonstrable realities?

Moreover, the integration of technological advancements into classrooms must adopt a pedagogically sound approach rather than focusing solely on tech infusion. Does the inclusion of digital platforms translate to improved pedagogical practices or lead to innovative learning designs that cater to diverse learning needs? Or does it simply replace blackboards with digital screens, the conventional with the modern, without significantly altering the teacher-student dynamic or the teaching-learning process?

If students are still only passively absorbing pre-fed information, albeit through tech-aided means, but aren't being guided to think critically, draw inferences, or make connections to real-world situations, the 'glamour' might be obfuscating systemic issues requiring urgent addressal.

The goal should be to ensure that digital classrooms become environments that foster the building of 21st-century skills like collaboration, digital literacy, critical thinking, and problem-solving. While the interactivity and aesthetically pleasing elements of novel classroom environments have their place, the primary drive needs to focus on reinforcing and heightening learning experiences.

In conclusion, while the measured application of technology in education can indeed revolutionize learning, the glitter of the 'new' should not blind us to the essence of education - learning. The beauty of the Delhi model's classroom of the future should not be merely skin deep but should reflect in its potential to provide an enriching and innovative learning experience for



students that fosters creativity, critical thinking, and curiosity.

Pedagogical Limitations

Within the broader structure of an education model, pedagogical strategies act as the underlying threads that weave together the tapestry of effective learning. While physical infrastructure aids the delivery of education, it is the pedagogical outlook that shapes the real educational experience. In this context, the Delhi education model presents a pertinent question: Are the pedagogical principles and methodologies keeping pace with the infrastructure metamorphosis?

Kejriwal's government has directed considerable attention towards infrastructural overhauling of Delhi's government schools. This is evident with initiatives like digitally equipped classrooms and impressive school buildings. But upon further scrutiny, one finds an imbalance. The pedagogical modifications do not match the scale of infrastructural transitions. There seems to be a gap between what is visually manifest and the less visible pedagogical adaptations to complement these infrastructural advancements.

Consider the Smart Boards installed in several Delhi Government schools. On the surface, this digital intervention might project a significant improvement aligning with modern education systems. However, implementation of tech solutions is only the first step. The crucial area to examine lies in how these Smart Boards contribute to enhancing students' learning experience and whether teachers are sufficiently trained to use them as strong pedagogical tools.

Beyond the basic proficiency in handling technology, teachers should understand how the Smart Boards can aid learner-centered pedagogical approaches. Can they help design more interactive sessions or simplify complex topics, thereby enriching learning processes and outcomes? Are their contributions measurable in metrics, such as a noticeable improvement in concept comprehension, engagement level, or academic performance?

If Smart Boards are merely used as digital replacements for traditional blackboards and their potential

for interactive learning remains untapped, the pedagogical gains are limited. The value of a Smart Board intervention lies not in its mere presence but in how it can empower teaching strategies to foster a constructive learning environment.

Furthermore, the model should pay considerable focus on teacher training in pedagogical strategies suitable for the digital age. Teachers must be equipped to not just teach, but inspire, maintain a student-centric approach and use technology to aid the same. The role of the teacher evolves from a knowledge provider to a facilitator or guide in this shift.

Recognizing pedagogical limitations and efficiently addressing them forms the backbone of an impactful education model. Prioritizing pedagogical adaptations along with infrastructural changes ensures a holistic education development strategy that truly improves the quality of education.

In conclusion, visibly appealing schools and digital classrooms might cast a promising image of the Delhi education model. But to ensure a meaningful impact on education quality, Kejriwal's government should lend equal, if not more, concern towards solidifying pedagogical strategies. By doing so, it will ensure that this grand scheme of educational metamorphosis cultivates knowledgeable minds, not just technologically equipped classrooms.

Questionable Academic Achievement

Greater academic achievement is a robust indicator of the effectiveness of any educational reform. It represents a tangible measure of the theoretical concepts being translated into practical realities. However, the situation becomes complicated when we consider academic outputs within the scope of the Delhi education model.

The government led by Arvind Kejriwal has often cited improved CBSE Class 12 results as a testament to its education reform. However, this perceived success story is dented by contrasting findings. Reports have painted a worrisome picture of learning levels among students, raising questions about their foundational learning. The sharp discrepancy between board ex-



amination results and these learning outcomes brings the effectiveness of Kejriwal's model into sharp focus. If we consider the Pratham Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2018, an alarming fact emerges—almost half of Class 5 students in Delhi's government schools could not read a Class 2 text. These findings raise red flags, for they point towards the potential gaps in foundational learning, critical for effective comprehension and application of knowledge as students progress academically.

The question, then, is whether the Delhi government's focus has skewed towards creating 'exam-ready students' rather than building a strong educational foundation. Does the government measure educational success mainly in terms of board examination results? Is it possible that the curriculum has been designed to churn out board-toppers instead of aiding students' overall cognitive development?

This insight raises more profound concerns about the true essence of education, which extends beyond board exams. A more holistic and meaningful education propagates the importance of critical thinking, problem-solving skills, and the ability to connect learned concepts to their practical utility. If the primary aim shifts towards achieving stellar board results, the larger context of holistic learning may inadvertently get clouded.

Furthermore, it indicates the possible practice of rote learning, often criticized for its inadequacy in fostering critical and analytical thinking in students. Rote learning may equip students to reproduce answers in examinations and obtain high scores, but it fails to develop a thorough understanding of subjects or nurture an inquisitive and analytical spirit. If an education model is overly focused on high test scores and neglects fostering a spirit of enquiry and understanding in students, it eventually does a disservice to the learners. In essence, while improved CBSE results are indeed a cause for celebration, it is equally important to focus on foundational learning. Sound education principles advocate the need for clarity of fundamental concepts for more advanced learning to occur. As such, the Kejriwal government needs to consider these critical aspects and the issues they potentially raise about the Delhi education model.

In conclusion, embedded in the shadow of higher CBSE results, there are serious concerns about the actual level of learning among students that the Delhi education model needs to address. The discrepancy between CBSE class XII outcomes and foundational learning reports necessitates a closer examination of the model's pedagogical approach.

Outcome Vs. Input-Based Approach

As the famous management adage by Peter Drucker goes, "You can't manage what you can't measure." This phrase holds profound significance in the context of educational reforms. The dichotomy between inputs and outcomes forms a crucial aspect of this discourse. It is here that the Delhi education model invites criticism for its seemingly skewed priority towards an input-oriented approach, often at the expense of the definitive outcome-based measures.

An analysis of the Delhi education model reveals intensive input into the system in terms of financial allocation for education, infrastructure upgrading, technological advancements, and teacher training initiatives. However, the actual yield of these inputs (the outcomes) seems to fall short of the promises made. It appears that there is an emphasis on quantifiable inputs, such as the number of classrooms built or the number of smart boards installed. At the same time, intangible outcomes, like improved learning outcomes or reduce dropout rates, are put on the back burner. The implications of this input-oriented approach are significant. Inputs, although crucial, are essentially means to an end, not the end in themselves. If the sequence of input-process-output is to translate into a meaningful educational experience, the output – or learning outcomes – can't be ignored.

For example, the installation of Smart Boards or digital classrooms (inputs) does not translate into successful educational reform unless these means facilitate effective teaching-learning processes and achieve desirable learning outcomes. This discrepancy calls for a critical re-evaluation of the Delhi educational model in terms of its outcome-oriented effectiveness.

Robust outcome-based indicators, such as improved student learning outcomes, teacher motivation lev-



els, school management quality, and parental engagement rates, must form the backbone of effective education reforms. The real litmus test for the Delhi education model then becomes its capacity to uphold these output parameters rather than merely flaunting the input injects.

To course-correct the existing trajectory, Kejriwal's government needs to balance between input-based strategies and outcome-based measures, understanding that impactful education reform requires both in equal measure. A focus on outcome-based education does not undermine the importance of inputs but rather emphasizes their correct utilization for achieving improved learning outcomes.

Inputs, devoid of their impact analysis, can lead to inefficiencies, misallocation of resources, and surface-level changes that contribute little to the root-level transformation in the educational landscape. However, a synergy between meaningful inputs and measurable outcomes will ensure the creation of an impactful and sustainable education model.

In conclusion, while the Delhi education model under Arvind Kejriwal's government deserves acknowledgment for its strides towards infrastructural improvements, it is also important to reflect upon and address the shortcomings of an input-heavy approach. Bridging the gap between the means (inputs) and their desired ends (outcomes) is pivotal to ensure the robustness and longevity of any educational reform, including Delhi's.

Kejriwal's model also raises questions concerning supply-demand discrepancies. On the one hand, there is a significant focus on constructing new schools and promoting higher enrollment ratios. On the other hand, reports suggest a significant number of existing government schools face a severe shortage of teachers, thus undermining the best physical infrastructure's value without effective teaching staff.

Moreover, the Delhi education model seemingly bypasses the important dimension of social justice. Despite making considerable strides in enhancing the physical conditions of schools, there appears to be lesser emphasis on bridging the social, economic, and gender gaps that plague the education sector in Delhi

and beyond.

Conclusion

The Delhi government model, like any form of governance around the world, has its set of challenges and limitations. This analysis aimed to shed light on the primary areas - overlapping jurisdiction, electoral pressures, dependencies on the central government, and economic constraints. Overlapping jurisdictions, owing to its status as both a national capital and a union territory, often result in political deadlocks and hinder the delivery of prompt local governance. Recurring electoral challenges further complicate the policy-making process.

Delhi's unique position as a Union Territory restricts the extent of autonomy in its policymaking, particularly in critical areas such as land, police, and public order. This concentrated power of the central government presents itself as a potential barrier to quick, adaptive local governance that's responsive to Delhi's individual circumstances.

The economic structure of the Indian federation places an added burden on Delhi's state budget, limiting the government's ability to allocate critical funds to public infrastructure and basic social services. The imbalance in revenue distribution could, in turn, slow the city's overall growth and development.

Addressing these issues requires groundbreaking policy innovations, decentralization of certain powers, and improved central-state cooperation, with a focus on effective financial redistribution. Solving these systematic problems and creating a model that effectively harmonizes central and state interests will resultantly improve not just governance efficiency but also the quality of life for Delhi's citizens.

The path to reform must involve a thorough investigation and consultation with policy experts. We hope this analysis enlightens the discourse on how governance could be improved in the complex political, economic, and administrative landscape of Delhi.



Delhi Short Circuited (Failures of AAP Govt. in Delhi)

By : Mukul Dagar

The Kejriwal led AAP govt. of Delhi came into power in 2015 with a thumping majority as people voted for a change and expectations from the AAP govt. were very high. As time has passed the poll promises made by AAP govt. have not been fulfilled to any extent. It is astonishing that most of the promises have not even been initiated forget about completing them. AAP govt. has failed miserably on all fronts and parameters. Starting from 'Jan Lokpal', the movement which brought Kejriwal into limelight, he had promised that all major decisions related to development of an area will be through a consensus of major stakeholders belonging to that concerned locality whereas not even a single consultation of such a kind has taken place in last 8 years.



'Zero Tolerance for Corruption' is a slogan which could be heard every time Kejriwal spoke but on the contrary with all humility we all would agree that Delhi AAP govt. is the most corrupt state govt. of the country. People holding major portfolios such as Sisodia & Jain have been behind bars for about a year now in the 'Liquor Scam Case' as cogent evidences proving their involvement are with investigating agencies.

'Sheesh Mahal' is another example of Kejriwal's corruption and has put every Delhiite under shock and dismay. One article can never be enough to highlight the most corrupt practices adopted by the Delhi Govt.

Thirdly 'Freebies' which has been the feasting ground of AAP govt. has put the departments, Institutions and their functioning at very high risk & danger. Most of the departments such as PWD, DTC, Delhi Jal Board etc. which were somewhat in profit or stable condition when Mrs. Sheela Dixit left office are now all suffering under heavy losses and on the verge of complete collapse. Salaries of Delhi govt. employees in many departments are being stopped for many months making it very difficult to survive. Fourthly the AAP govt. has failed miserably when it comes to the most important basic amenities for healthy living **CLEAN AIR AND WATER**. The supply water for domestic use and consumption is the most contaminated and unhealthiest in the country not at all fit for consumption by any means. Consuming such water is causing lot of water borne disease to Delhiites and putting their life in great danger and risk. Similarly, Delhi AAP govt. has not been able to address the Air Pollution issue & AQI of Delhi is mostly in very Hazardous category throughout the year causing respiratory diseases to infants, old aged people & others. During winters- Delhi becomes a gas chamber & it becomes impossible to breathe.

'Education Model' of Delhi is widely & regularly talked /endorsed by all AAP leaders claiming it to be the best education Model of the country. Every new state they go to contest elections, they pin their hopes of winning by advertising the Education Model. In sharp



contrast to what is said & promoted, the stark reality is grave. In its 2015 manifesto, 500 new schools & 20 new colleges would be opened was promised but on the contrary not a single new school or college has been opened in these 8 years. Only a few old buildings of existing govt. schools are renovated and endorsed widely. It is surprising that the value of money spent on advertising the renovation is far more than the expenditure on renovation. Govt. schools are badly lacking in all basic facilities ranging from lack of teachers, Science Stream unavailability, lack of toilets & clean drinking water etc. The CBSE board results of 10th & 12th classes have also gone down drastically as well as drop out & termination of students in class 9th. Delhi has been faring very badly in the Education Rankings of the country which is very humiliating for the National Capital.

Moving onto the Health Sector the performance in this segment has been dismal. The condition of Mohalla Clinics is pathetic and are a feeding ground for stray animals.

Doctors & medicines are hard to find in 'Mohalla Clinics'. A few cases of deaths of patients due to wrong medicine prescription in the Mohalla Clinics have been reported in the past few years. Not even a single new Govt. Hospital has been constructed & opened for the citizens of Delhi which has put the existing govt. health infrastructure under great burden and overload. Beds & appointments with doctors have a long waiting period making it very difficult for the ordinary common citizen to avail treatment.

Going ahead, the stagnancy in the infrastructure development of Delhi is putting the National Capital in great danger. New flyovers are a rarity, the condition of roads all over is pathetic with large potholes which is so uncommon for Delhi. Most roads especially in the unauthorized colonies have been dug up for years now with no prospects of them being made soon which is becoming a major factor for air pollution as the vehicular and people movement makes it dusty and dirty. The transport segment is also heeling under great pressure as old DTC buses are breaking down regularly owing to their under maintenance, old age. Addition of new buses seems not to be on any agenda of AAP govt.

At the end, I would say that many more detailed articles would be required to highlight all the failures as the Kejriwal govt has failed miserably on every front. In this article I have honestly highlighted major issues very briefly. The people of Delhi are badly suffering &

hoping for respite with a change in regime soon.



Drawbacks of Freebie Politics in New Delhi: Implications and Facts

By : Aditya Yadav



Introduction

A tactic used by political parties to win the support of the public by offering free or heavily subsidized goods and services is known as “freebie politics,” sometimes known as “populist politics.” This strategy has been gaining traction in New Delhi, the nation’s capital, where promises of free water, power, healthcare, education, and various other tempting schemes have become key elements of political campaigns. Although such measures could appear enticing in short-term scenarios, it is vital to consider their shortcomings and repercussions over time. Let's dive into the detrimental impacts of freebie politics in New Delhi, supported by factual evidence and assess its impact on the city's economy, authorities, and developmental process in general.

1. Economic Burden and Fiscal Constraints

The economic burden freebie politics places on the government and the ensuing fiscal restrictions it imposes are two of its most important disadvantages. Significant financial resources are needed to provide free or highly subsidized goods and services. The promise of free electricity and water in the instance of New Delhi has had a negative effect on the budgets of the power distribution firms (DISCOMs) and the Delhi Jal Board (DJB). The DJB was experiencing a revenue shortfall of over 2,500 crore INR as ascribed to provision of free water, according to a Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) report from 2017. Similar to this, the public exchequer was further burdened by the DISCOMs' rising losses as a result of the subsidized electricity rates.

2. Distorted Market Dynamics and Inefficiency

Freebie politics frequently results in altered market dynamics and ineffective service and product delivery. As an example, providing water for free can lead to unsustainable use and wastage because there is no financial incentive for users to conserve water resources. As a result, the water infrastructure is put under more stress, and maintenance expenses rise. Free or highly discounted electricity can also encourage excessive usage, strain the power grid, and result in frequent blackouts and insufficient supplies, as was the case in New Delhi during the peak summer months. These inefficiencies put a pressure on the infrastructure while also impeding the development of a stable and robust system.

3. Quality and Accountability Concerns

Free or significantly inexpensive goods and services frequently come with a trade-off in terms of responsibility and quality. The emphasis frequently changes from providing excellence and efficiency to merely providing. Sectors including healthcare and education are clear examples of this quality compromise. The free healthcare schemes provided in New Delhi have led to congested hospitals, lengthy wait times, and a lowered standard of care. Similar to this, offering free education to students without providing proper facilities, experienced teachers, and essential resources may result in a below-par learning environment. Furthermore, the dearth of financial accountability may leave the government with a limited incentive to ensure the effective use of resources, leading to mismanagement and corruption.

4. Dependency and Lack of Individual Responsibility

Freebie politics have the potential to promote a culture of reliance and undermine accountability among individuals. It lessens the motivation for people to work diligently, invest in themselves, or make ethical decisions through providing products and services. Instead, it encourages a sense of entitlement in which people expect the government



to meet all of their wants while not making any substantive contributions to society. This could impede individual development, entrepreneurship, and self-sufficiency which would ultimately impede the city's development as a whole.



5. Inequitable Distribution

While freebie politics seeks to help the disadvantaged, it frequently suffers from inequitable dispersal. Benefits may not reach the intended beneficiaries in a fair and transparent manner, leading to favoritism, corruption, and exploitation. In New Delhi, free water and power may benefit some sections of the population more than others, leaving the most vulnerable populations with insufficient benefits. Furthermore, such schemes may neglect the middle class, which frequently bears the burden of higher taxes to pay for these benefits without gaining corresponding benefits. This may lead to social unrest and a sense of injustice in the city.

6. Diversion of Resources

Freebie politics may drain revenues away from vital services and areas that demand attention. The emphasis on populist measures may result in the disregard of long-term infrastructure development, healthcare advances, environmental conservation, and other critical problems. In capital city of Delhi, the availability of free water and electricity has led to an overall reduction in investment in the upkeep and expansion of water infrastructure and generation of power. By compromising long-term growth for transient political gains, this resource allocation could impair the city's overall development and sustainability.

7. Adverse Impact on Governance and Civic Engagement

Freebie politics can have a negative impact on civic involvement and government. When political parties focus on providing freebies to gain popularity, the emphasis on good governance and policy-making takes a backseat. As a result, the quality of governance may suffer as attention is diverted from long-term planning and sustainable growth to short-term measures. Freebie politics can also deter civic participation by making people passive beneficiaries of government largesse rather than active contributors to the development of their societies. As a result, the democratic process is hampered and the value of citizen participation in decision-making is diminished.

Factual Evidence:

1. Economic Burden and Fiscal Constraints:

- A CAG audit from 2017 claims that Delhi's free water supply caused the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) to have a revenue shortfall of more than INR 2,500 crore.
- The power distribution companies in Delhi were put under financial stress as a result of the DISCOMs' rising losses as a result of discounted electricity tariffs.

2. Distorted Market Dynamics and Inefficiency:

- Free water has encouraged excessive usage, and as a result Delhi is experiencing a severe water shortage. In 2018, NITI Aayog predicted that Delhi would experience water shortage in coming years.
- Overconsumption brought on by the discounted electricity rates has stressed the power grid and caused frequent blackouts in the city.

3. Quality and Accountability Concerns:

- Due to the prevalence of free healthcare schemes, Delhi hospitals frequently have significant wait times and unavailability of medicines.
- Despite offering free education, Delhi's educational system has come under condemnation for having poor facilities, a paucity of trained teachers, and a lack of funding.

4. Dependency and Lack of Individual Responsibility:

- Giving away free things might foster an environment



of reliance and deter people from being engaged in the workforce or assuming charge of one's own fulfillment.

- The provision of unconditional cash transfers, a type of freebie, has been shown in studies to be associated with lower labor force participation and more reliance on government assistance.

5. Inequitable Distribution:

- Freebies may not be distributed to their intended recipients in a fair or open manner. Free products and services have reportedly been given out with bias, corruption, and misuse.
- The middle class, that frequently pays the price for higher taxes, might not gain proportionately from these initiatives.

6. Diversion of Resources:

- The emphasis on giving things away could steer funds away from crucial sectors like infrastructure construction, healthcare, and environmental preservation.
- Inadequate supply, issues in quality , and retarded development in these sectors might result from insufficient investments in water systems and energy production.

Conclusion

Freebie politics may have short-term political benefits and become popular with a certain set of society, but it has serious disadvantages and long-term effects. The load of the economy, distorted market dynamics, subpar quality and accountability, the encouragement of dependency, unequal distribution, resource allocation, negative effects on governance and civic engagement—these are all things that impede India's capital city growth as a whole. In order to find viable alternatives that prioritize long-term development and meet the demands of all societal segments, politicians and citizens must critically assess the effects of freebie politics. In the years to come, New Delhi should work towards inclusive and sustainable growth by striking a balance between welfare policies and responsible government.





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