

# **INSTITUTE OF OBJECTIVE STUDIES, NEW DELHI**

## **Suggestions to Delhi Government for Preparing Budget for 2022-23**

### **I. Trade/Business:**

1. A number of artisan communities live in Delhi and their products are in high demand not only in Delhi and across the country but also outside the country. In the absence of modern tools and capital, they are unable to expand their business. They need loan on easy terms and conditions to promote their business and sell their products across the world. So loans on easy installments should be provided to them.
2. Opening of artisan centers are necessary like Mohalla clinics in many localities.
3. To promote the trade in Delhi, it is necessary to empower medium and small size industries by giving them short term loans and other necessary facilities.
4. Can organize fair for the skilled people to present their works.

### **II. Health**

1. Health and wellbeing has emerged as a very important sector for human survival. Highest share of the budget should be allocated to this sector, so that our hospitals, medical centers, dispensaries, health clinics etc. be well equipped with necessary facilities to handle disastrous health situations.
2. There is dearth of free medical facilities in Delhi, there is dire need to open hospitals and well equipped medical centers, dispensaries etc. by Government in various areas of Delhi to ensure free medical facilities to people specially to poor and marginalised sections of the society.
3. Health workers are frontline warriors to pandemic covid-19 along with other ailments. If they are paid their salary on time and other

incentives, it goes a long way to motivate them and their concentration in their duties. It is therefore requested that timely payment or their salary must be made compulsory to encourage them.

4. Efficient and well trained paramedical staff be appointed in medical sector. Their knowledge and ability be enhanced by exposing them to latest orientation courses and trainings from time to time.
5. Many deaths are reported in cleaning sewer tanks in Delhi. It is time to stop manual cleaning of sewer tanks and instead mechanical methods should be adopted to avoid unnecessary casualties.
6. Mohalla clinic is doing a marvelous job. But many a times it was found that there is an absence of basic medicines such as TB, influenza, malaria, dengue to name a few. It is therefore the availability of all such basic medicines will help public and justification of the Mohalla clinic for doing its duty efficiently.

### **III. Education.**

Delhi government is doing very well in education sector but still it needs some improvements:

1. Contractual teachers can be made permanent through a written test and interview.
2. Need to improve the quality of teachers.
3. Scholarships may be allotted to the students belonging to marginalised sections of the society.
4. There should be some extra budgetary allocation for female education to ensure education for all concerned especially poor and marginalized strata of the society. '*Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao*' must be implemented in the real and practical sense.
5. Special attention should be paid for providing moral and value based education.

6. Reading material and text books should be made available to the students on time.

#### **IV. Pollution Reduction.**

In spite of doing so many efforts, the Delhi environment is not coming up to the expected level of purification. There are a number of reasons which need immediate attention of the government.

1. There is an urgent need to reduce the pollution emission from small to large industrial units.
2. Vehicles contribute to about more than 2/3 pollutants, therefore, emission from vehicles should also be reduced by replacing fossil fuels with cleaner energy fuels like solar energy.
3. People should be encouraged for greater use of public transport like Metro rail.
4. Citizens should take initiative and car pool with friends, colleagues, family wherever possible.
5. This can be done by replacing the entire State run transport network on battery driven or solar energy driven fleets.
6. There is a need to address traffic jams on hotspots to reduce vehicular pollution.
7. Complete ban on burning waste should be imposed and also ban on burning of stubble (parali) in the NCR which releases Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide which results in severe air pollution
8. Installation of solar panels should be encouraged at homes, multi-storey buildings and commercial establishments to save fuel
9. Green city drive should be encouraged to reduce the pollution both outdoor and indoor.

10. Delhi is situated in a 'Critical Seismic Zone', so proper concerns regarding the infrastructure should be taken care of.
11. All the old and unused vehicles parked along the roadside must be removed as soon as possible in order to leave sufficient space for vehicle movement and passengers to get a safe passage.
12. Repairing/maintenance of all roads especially in the regularized colonies must be taken up seriously. Non maintenance of roads pollute environment through dust particles.
13. There are some colonies in Delhi which need immediate water connection and sewer outlets. Similarly, there are Jhuggi colonies/JJ clusters which need portable water and other civic amenities in order to save them from various diseases and saving the environment.
14. STP must be made mandatory for all those factories in NCT from where dirty water is thrown in Yamuna River.
15. A system of garbage collection from door to door must be introduced. People generally throw their garbage in front of their house in the absence of garbage collection system. This ultimately pollutes the environment of Delhi.
16. Increase in number of buses for each route is necessary so that frequency improves resulting in smooth and effective movement of commuters.

## **V. Women's Safety**

1. Psycho-Social counselling sessions must be conducted in schools and colleges to take feedback from girls. Parents at home must take feedback to know if anything wrong happens with their girls.
2. Self-defence training programs in schools and colleges must be mandatory. Such programs should be extended to residential colonies with the help of police and RWA's.

3. Parents must treat their male and female children equally and should not allow them to remain aloof and isolated.
4. Both print and electronic media must raise women issues, this can sensitize people and create pressure on decision making bodies regarding women's issues.
5. American-Canadian author and journalist Jane Jacobs, in her book *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, published in 1961, introduced the concept of 'natural surveillance', or what she described as "eyes on streets". Jacobs recommended a simple model of ensuring diverse land uses within a public space, to enable more people to move around freely, who will then keep an eye on what's going on around them. According to her, a thriving urban area is one where people feel safe in public spaces despite being with complete strangers. Government can form such surveillance groups to sensitive places ensure women's safety
6. Delhi needs to encourage activities and porosity on the streets to build natural surveillance. Distributing land-use so that streets are populated with a healthy number of cafes, restaurants and recreational places – like libraries and sitting areas – will ensure that people use them. Cities should also offer legitimate space and conveniences to the informal sector like hawkers, auto-rickshaw stands and so on, to facilitate the public. Porosity can be created by restricting heights of boundary walls, having houses and building gates face the roads, among other such measures.
7. Mobility in Indian cities is increasingly being transformed by technology-enabled shared mobility companies operating in the taxis, auto-rickshaws, ride-shares, car pools, and employee transport spaces. Providing safe, equitable, and comfortable public transport and para-transit services, which are also cost-effective, will go a long

way in improving women's participation in the workforce even as it would encourage use of sustainable mass-transit among societies.

8. While the design and planning of public spaces can support crime prevention to a great extent, how a city responds to an inevitable incident can set an example, and from a women's safety perspective, directly impact future occurrences.
9. Survivors of sexual or physical assaults in public or private space, are wary and unsure of the police and judicial processes, complexity of investigations, trial length and the attached social stigma. We need robust and rapid mechanisms for recording and addressing these issues.
10. Men and women use spaces in our cities differently be it public, private or transitional. Therefore, we need to move away from the notion that what works for men will also work for women. To build a safe city, it is important that city planning and enforcement go hand-in-hand. Simple measures like shifting a bus stop by few meters to a safer location, installing street lamps in an isolated stretch or constructing safe, clean and functional public toilets at regular intervals can greatly improve women's safety and accessibility in the metropolitan city like Delhi.
11. A new division in police should be formed to handle rape cases in which more women cops should be there. Two to three toll free numbers must be given, WhatsApp group, Facebook page, email facility must be in use for 24 hours. The police personnel must monitor the crime activities, must prepare an area wise database of hooligans and criminals. 24 hours helpline and booths must be opened in all parts of the city.
12. Women police should be trained regarding these issues ethically and morally, so that they can handle adverse situations in a better way.

13. There should be mandatory rules both for private and public transports to employ women safety forces (having more number of women staff). GPS tracking systems must be used in auto rickshaws, cabs, taxis and buses. Safety watches with GPS tracker and alarm system must be provided to girls. One and unique women safety government app must be developed and used.
14. Amendment of acts is the need of the hour to ensure that the rapists get the maximum to maximum punishment. Our law should be strict but based on justice about sexual offences and cyber-crimes etc. Fast and fair delivery and harsh stringent punishment will reduce the number of crimes.
15. Our curricula should essentially include topics on moral education- preparing and enabling our students and young minds to respect women, elders and overall humanity.
16. It was reported that maximum eve-teasing and murder of the females takes place during evening and night. It is therefore urgent need to increase police patrolling between 9 Pm to 12 Pm to avoid such incidents in the national capital. Such effective police patrolling will go a long way to control such a menace.

## **VI. Beautification of Delhi**

1. Delhi is a national capital, it should be kept neat and clean. In some parts of Delhi, garbage is found either scattered or in heaps and mounds along the roads and streets. Solid waste management along with medical waste, electronic waste etc. is essential through recycling or any other sustainable method, in order to get rid of this menace.
2. Street-Scaping is necessary i.e. beautifying and oxygen generating planting should be done on both sides of roads.

3. In residential colonies, planting and beautification should be done with the help of RWA's.
4. Trackside Habitat should be developed in order to promote conservation of urban biodiversity.
5. Provision of subways should be kept to ensure safe passage of pedestrians.
6. Provision of cycle track and broad length footpath should be kept to ensure smooth and efficient mobility of citizens.
7. Red light areas of Delhi are very shabby and shanty. These need special attention.