

BJYM

Magazine

NOV 2024 VOL 38

THE CONGRESS STORY

Promises Made, Trust Betrayed

election promise

candidate

social breaker

speech

corrupt



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Speech of
**Prime Minister
Shri Narendra
Modi**
on Victory in
Maharashtra
Election

आज हम यहां पर एक और ऐतिहासिक महाविजय का उत्सव मनाने के लिए इकट्ठा हुए हैं। आज महाराष्ट्र में विकासवाद की जीत हुई है। महाराष्ट्र में सुशासन की जीत हुई है। महाराष्ट्र में सच्चे सामाजिक न्याय की विजय हुई है। और साथियों, आज महाराष्ट्र में झूठ, छल, फरेब बुरी तरह हारा है, विभाजनकारी ताकतें हारी हैं। आज नेगेटिव पॉलिटिक्स की हार हुई है। आज परिवारवाद की हार हुई है। आज महाराष्ट्र ने विकसित भारत के संकल्प को और मज़बूत किया है। मैं देशभर के भाजपा के, NDA के सभी कार्यकर्ताओं को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ, उन सबका अभिनंदन करता हूँ। मैं श्री एकनाथ शिंदे जी, मेरे परम मित्र देवेंद्र फडणवीस जी, भाई अजित पवार जी, उन सबकी की भी भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा करता हूँ।



आज देश के अनेक राज्यों में उपचुनाव के भी नतीजे आए हैं। नड्डा जी ने विस्तार से बताया है, इसलिए मैं विस्तार में नहीं जा रहा हूँ। लोकसभा की भी हमारी एक सीट और बढ़ गई है। यूपी, उत्तराखंड और राजस्थान ने भाजपा को जमकर समर्थन दिया है। असम के लोगों ने भाजपा पर फिर एक बार भरोसा जताया है। मध्य प्रदेश में भी हमें सफलता मिली है। बिहार में भी एनडीए का समर्थन बढ़ा है। ये दिखाता है कि देश अब सिर्फ और सिर्फ विकास चाहता है। मैं महाराष्ट्र के मतदाताओं का, हमारे युवाओं का, विशेषकर माताओं-बहनों का, किसान भाई-बहनों का, देश की जनता का आदरपूर्वक नमन करता हूँ।

मैं झारखंड की जनता को भी नमन करता हूँ। झारखंड के तेज विकास के लिए हम अब और ज्यादा मेहनत से काम करेंगे। और इसमें भाजपा का एक-एक कार्यकर्ता अपना हर प्रयास करेगा।

छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराजांच्या // महाराष्ट्राने // आज दाखवून दिले// तुष्टीकरणाचा सामना // कसा करायच। छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज, शाहुजी महाराज, महात्मा फुले-सावित्रीबाई फुले, बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, वीर सावरकर, बाला साहेब ठाकरे, ऐसे महान व्यक्तित्वों की धरती ने इस बार पुराने सारे रिकॉर्ड तोड़ दिए। और साथियों, बीते 50 साल में किसी भी पार्टी या किसी प्री-पोल अलायंस के लिए ये सबसे बड़ी जीत है। और एक महत्वपूर्ण बात मैं बताता हूँ। ये लगातार तीसरी बार है, जब भाजपा के नेतृत्व में किसी गठबंधन को लगातार महाराष्ट्र ने आशीर्वाद दिए हैं, विजयी बनाया है। और ये लगातार तीसरी बार है, जब भाजपा महाराष्ट्र में सबसे बड़ी पार्टी बनकर उभरी है।

ये निश्चित रूप से ऐतिहासिक है। ये भाजपा के गवर्नर्स मॉडल पर मुहर है। अकेले भाजपा को ही, कांग्रेस और उसके सभी सहयोगियों से कहीं अधिक सीटें महाराष्ट्र के लोगों ने दी हैं। ये दिखाता है कि जब सुशासन की बात आती है, तो देश सिर्फ और सिर्फ भाजपा पर और NDA पर ही भरोसा करता है। साथियों, एक और बात है जो आपको और खुश कर देगी। महाराष्ट्र देश का छठा राज्य है, जिसने भाजपा को लगातार 3 बार जनादेश दिया है। इससे पहले गोवा, गुजरात, छत्तीसगढ़, हरियाणा, और मध्य प्रदेश में हम लगातार तीन बार जीत चुके हैं। बिहार में भी NDA को 3 बार से ज्यादा बार लगातार जनादेश मिला है। और 60 साल के बाद आपने मुझे तीसरी बार मौका दिया, ये तो है ही। ये जनता का हमारे सुशासन के मॉडल पर विश्वास है और इस विश्वास को बनाए रखने में हम कोई कोर कसर बाकी नहीं रखेंगे।

मैं आज महाराष्ट्र की जनता-जनार्दन का विशेष अभिनंदन करना चाहता हूँ। लगातार तीसरी बार स्थिरता को चुनना ये महाराष्ट्र के लोगों की सूझबूझ को दिखाता है। हां, बीच में जैसा अभी नड्डा जी ने विस्तार से कहा था, कुछ लोगों ने धोखा करके अस्थिरता पैदा करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र ने उनको नकार दिया है। और उस पाप की सजा मौका मिलते ही दे दी है। महाराष्ट्र इस देश के लिए एक तरह से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण ग्रोथ इंजन है, इसलिए

महाराष्ट्र के लोगों ने जो जनादेश दिया है, वो विकसित भारत के लिए बहुत बड़ा आधार बनेगा, वो विकसित भारत के संकल्प की सिद्धि का आधार बनेगा।

हरियाणा के बाद महाराष्ट्र के चुनाव का भी सबसे बड़ा संदेश है- एकजुटता। एक हैं, तो सेफ हैं- ये आज देश का महामंत्र बन चुका है। कांग्रेस और उसके ecosystem ने सोचा था कि संविधान के नाम पर झूठ बोलकर, आरक्षण के नाम पर झूठ बोलकर, SC/ST/OBC को छोटे-छोटे समूहों में बांट देंगे। वो सोच रहे थे बिखर जाएंगे। कांग्रेस और उसके साथियों की इस साजिश को महाराष्ट्र ने सिरे से खारिज कर दिया है। महाराष्ट्र ने डंके की चोट पर कहा है- एक हैं, तो सेफ हैं। एक हैं तो सेफ हैं के भाव ने जाति, धर्म, भाषा और क्षेत्र के नाम पर लड़ाने वालों को सबक सिखाया है, सजा की है। आदिवासी भाई-बहनों ने भी भाजपा-NDA को वोट दिया, ओबीसी भाई-बहनों ने भी भाजपा-NDA को वोट दिया, मेरे दलित भाई-बहनों ने भी भाजपा-NDA को वोट दिया, समाज के हर वर्ग ने भाजपा-NDA को वोट दिया। ये कांग्रेस और इंडी-गठबंधन के उस पूरे इकोसिस्टम की सोच पर करारा प्रहार है, जो समाज को बांटने का एजेंडा चला रहे थे।

महाराष्ट्र ने NDA को इसलिए भी प्रचंड जनादेश दिया है, क्योंकि हम विकास और विरासत, दोनों को साथ लेकर चलते हैं। महाराष्ट्र की धरती पर इतनी विभूतियां जन्मी हैं। बीजेपी और मेरे लिए छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज आराध्य पुरुष हैं। धर्मवीर छत्रपति संभाजी महाराज हमारी प्रेरणा हैं। हमने हमेशा बाबा साहेब आंबेडकर, महात्मा फुले-सावित्री बाई फुले, इनके सामाजिक न्याय के विचार को माना है। यही हमारे आचार में है, यही हमारे व्यवहार में है।

लोगों ने मराठी भाषा के प्रति भी हमारा प्रेम देखा है। कांग्रेस को वर्षों तक मराठी भाषा की सेवा का मौका मिला, लेकिन इन लोगों ने इसके लिए कुछ नहीं किया। हमारी सरकार ने मराठी को Classical Language का दर्जा दिया। मातृ भाषा का सम्मान, संस्कृतियों का सम्मान और इतिहास का सम्मान हमारे संस्कार में है, हमारे स्वभाव में है। और मैं तो हमेशा कहता हूँ, मातृभाषा का सम्मान मतलब अपनी मां का सम्मान। और इसीलिए मैंने विकसित भारत के निर्माण के लिए लालकिले की प्राचीर से पंच प्राणों की बात की। हमने इसमें विरासत पर गर्व को भी शामिल किया। जब भारत विकास भी और विरासत भी का संकल्प लेता है, तो पूरी दुनिया इसे देखती है। आज विश्व हमारी संस्कृति का सम्मान करता है, क्योंकि हम इसका सम्मान करते हैं। अब अगले पांच साल में महाराष्ट्र विकास भी विरासत भी के इसी मंत्र के साथ तेज गति से आगे बढ़ेगा।

इंडी वाले देश के बदले मिजाज को नहीं समझ पा रहे हैं। ये लोग सच्चाई को स्वीकार करना ही नहीं चाहते। ये लोग आज भी भारत के सामान्य वोटर के विवेक को कम करके आंकते हैं। देश का वोटर, देश का मतदाता अस्थिरता नहीं चाहता। देश का वोटर,

नेशन फर्स्ट की भावना के साथ है। जो कुर्सी फर्स्ट का सपना देखते हैं, उन्हें देश का वोट पसंद नहीं करता।

देश के हर राज्य का वोट, दूसरे राज्यों की सरकारों का भी आकलन करता है। वो देखता है कि जो एक राज्य में बड़े-बड़े Promise करते हैं, उनकी Performance दूसरे राज्य में कैसी है। महाराष्ट्र की जनता ने भी देखा कि कर्नाटक, तेलंगाना और हिमाचल में कांग्रेस सरकारें कैसे जनता से विश्वासघात कर रही हैं। ये आपको पंजाब में भी देखने को मिलेगा। जो वादे महाराष्ट्र में किए गए, उनका हाल दूसरे राज्यों में क्या है? इसलिए कांग्रेस के पाखंड को जनता ने खारिज कर दिया है। कांग्रेस ने जनता को गुमराह करने के लिए दूसरे राज्यों के अपने मुख्यमंत्री तक मैदान में उतारे। तब भी इनकी चाल सफल नहीं हो पाई। इनके ना तो झूठे वादे चले और ना ही खतरनाक एजेंडा चला।

आज महाराष्ट्र के जनादेश का एक और संदेश है, पूरे देश में सिर्फ और सिर्फ एक ही संविधान चलेगा। वो संविधान है, बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर का संविधान, भारत का संविधान। जो भी सामने या पर्दे के पीछे, देश में दो संविधान की बात करेगा, उसको देश पूरी तरह से नकार देगा। कांग्रेस और उसके साथियों ने जम्मू-कश्मीर में फिर से आर्टिकल-370 की दीवार बनाने का प्रयास किया। वो संविधान का भी अपमान है। महाराष्ट्र ने उनको साफ-साफ बता दिया कि ये नहीं चलेगा। अब दुनिया की कोई भी ताकत, और मैं कांग्रेस वालों को कहता हूँ, कान खोलकर सुन लो, उनके साथियों को भी कहता हूँ, अब दुनिया की कोई भी ताकत 370 को वापस नहीं ला सकती।

महाराष्ट्र के इस चुनाव ने इंडी वालों का, ये अघाड़ी वालों का दोमुंहा चेहरा भी देश के सामने खोलकर रख दिया है। हम सब जानते हैं, बाला साहेब ठाकरे का इस देश के लिए, समाज के लिए बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा है। कांग्रेस ने सत्ता के लालच में उनकी पार्टी के एक धड़े को साथ में तो ले लिया, तस्वीरें भी निकाल दी, लेकिन कांग्रेस, कांग्रेस का कोई नेता बाला साहेब ठाकरे की नीतियों की कभी प्रशंसा नहीं कर सकती। इसलिए मैंने अघाड़ी में कांग्रेस के साथी दलों को चुनौती दी थी, कि वो कांग्रेस से बाला साहेब की नीतियों की तारीफ में कुछ शब्द बुलवाकर दिखाएं। आज तक वो ये नहीं कर पाए हैं। मैंने दूसरी चुनौती वीर सावरकर जी को लेकर दी थी। कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व ने लगातार पूरे देश में वीर सावरकर का अपमान किया है, उन्हें गालियां दीं हैं। महाराष्ट्र में वोट पाने के लिए इन लोगों ने टेंपरेरी वीर सावरकर जी को जरा टेंपरेरी गाली देना उन्होंने बंद किया है। लेकिन वीर सावरकर के तप-त्याग के लिए इनके मुंह से एक बार भी सत्य नहीं निकला। यही इनका दोमुंहापन है। ये दिखाता है कि उनकी बातों में कोई दम नहीं है, उनका मकसद सिर्फ और सिर्फ वीर सावरकर को बदनाम करना है।

भारत की राजनीति में अब कांग्रेस पार्टी, परजीवी बनकर रह गई है। कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए अब अपने दम पर सरकार बनाना लगातार मुश्किल हो रहा है। हाल ही के चुनावों में जैसे आंध्र प्रदेश, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम, हरियाणा और आज महाराष्ट्र में

उनका सूपड़ा साफ हो गया। कांग्रेस की घिसी-पिटी, विभाजनकारी राजनीति फेल हो रही है, लेकिन फिर भी कांग्रेस का अहंकार देखिए, उसका अहंकार सातवें आसमान पर है। सच्चाई ये है कि कांग्रेस अब एक परजीवी पार्टी बन चुकी है। कांग्रेस सिर्फ अपनी ही नहीं, बल्कि अपने साथियों की नाव को भी डुबो देती है। आज महाराष्ट्र में भी हमने यही देखा है। महाराष्ट्र में कांग्रेस और उसके गठबंधन ने महाराष्ट्र की हर 5 में से 4 सीट हार गई। अघाड़ी के हर घटक का स्ट्राइक रेट 20 परसेंट से नीचे है। ये दिखाता है कि कांग्रेस खुद भी डूबती है और दूसरों को भी डुबोती है। महाराष्ट्र में सबसे ज्यादा सीटों पर कांग्रेस चुनाव लड़ी, उतनी ही बड़ी हार इनके सहयोगियों को भी मिली। वो तो अच्छा है, यूपी जैसे राज्यों में कांग्रेस के सहयोगियों ने उससे जान छुड़ा ली, वरना वहां भी कांग्रेस के सहयोगियों को लेने के देने पड़ जाते।

सत्ता-भूख में कांग्रेस के परिवार ने, संविधान की पंथ-निरपेक्षता की भावना को चूर-चूर कर दिया है। हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने उस समय 47 में, विभाजन के बीच भी, हिंदू संस्कार और परंपरा को जीते हुए पंथनिरपेक्षता की राह को चुना था। तब देश के महापुरुषों ने संविधान सभा में जो डिबेट्स की थी, उसमें भी इसके बारे में बहुत विस्तार से चर्चा हुई थी। लेकिन कांग्रेस के इस परिवार ने झूठे सेक्यूलरिज्म के नाम पर उस महान परंपरा को तबाह करके रख दिया। कांग्रेस ने तुष्टिकरण का जो बीज बोया, वो संविधान निर्माताओं के साथ बहुत बड़ा विश्वासघात है। और ये विश्वासघात मैं बहुत जिम्मेवारी के साथ बोल रहा हूँ। संविधान के साथ इस परिवार का विश्वासघात है। दशकों तक कांग्रेस ने देश में यही खेल खेला। कांग्रेस ने तुष्टिकरण के लिए कानून बनाए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश तक की परवाह नहीं की। इसका एक उदाहरण वक्फ बोर्ड है। दिल्ली के लोग तो चौंक जाएंगे, हालात ये थी कि 2014 में इन लोगों ने सरकार से जाते-जाते, दिल्ली के आसपास की अनेक संपत्तियां वक्फ बोर्ड को सौंप दी थीं। बाबा साहेब आंबेडकर जी ने जो संविधान हमें दिया है न, जिस संविधान की रक्षा के लिए हम प्रतिबद्ध हैं। संविधान में वक्फ कानून का कोई स्थान ही नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी कांग्रेस ने तुष्टिकरण के लिए वक्फ बोर्ड जैसी व्यवस्था पैदा कर दी। ये इसलिए किया गया ताकि कांग्रेस के परिवार का वोटबैंक बढ़ सके। सच्ची पंथ-निरपेक्षता को कांग्रेस ने एक तरह से मृत्युदंड देने की कोशिश की है।

कांग्रेस के शाही परिवार की सत्ता-भूख इतनी विकृति हो गई है, कि उन्होंने सामाजिक न्याय की भावना को भी चूर-चूर कर दिया है। एक समय था जब के कांग्रेस नेता, इंदिरा जी समेत, खुद जात-पात के खिलाफ बोलते थे। पब्लिकली लोगों को समझाते थे। एडवर्टाइजमेंट छापते थे। लेकिन आज यही कांग्रेस और कांग्रेस का ये परिवार खुद की सत्ता-भूख को शांत करने के लिए जातिवाद का जहर फैला रहा है। इन लोगों ने सामाजिक न्याय का गला काट दिया है।

एक परिवार की सत्ता-भूख इतने चरम पर है, कि उन्होंने खुद की पार्टी को ही खा लिया है। देश के अलग-अलग भागों में कई पुराने

जमाने के कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ता हैं, पुरानी पीढ़ी के लोग हैं, जो अपने जमाने की कांग्रेस को ढूँढ रहे हैं। लेकिन आज की कांग्रेस के विचार से, व्यवहार से, आदत से उनको ये साफ पता चल रहा है, कि ये वो कांग्रेस नहीं हैं। इसलिए कांग्रेस में, आंतरिक रूप से असंतोष बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ रहा है। उनकी आरती उतारने वाले भले आज इन खबरों को दबाकर रखे, लेकिन भीतर आग बहुत बड़ी है, असंतोष की ज्वाला भड़क चुकी है। सिर्फ एक परिवार के ही लोगों को कांग्रेस चलाने का हक है। सिर्फ वही परिवार काबिल है दूसरे नाकाबिल हैं। परिवार की इस सोच ने, इस जिद ने कांग्रेस में एक ऐसा माहौल बना दिया कि किसी भी समर्पित कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ता के लिए वहां काम करना मुश्किल हो गया है। आप सोचिए, कांग्रेस पार्टी की प्राथमिकता आज सिर्फ और सिर्फ परिवार है। देश की जनता उनकी प्राथमिकता नहीं है। और जिस पार्टी की प्राथमिकता जनता ना हो, वो लोकतंत्र के लिए बहुत ही नुकसानदायी होती है।

कांग्रेस का परिवार, सत्ता के बिना जी ही नहीं सकता। चुनाव जीतने के लिए ये लोग कुछ भी कर सकते हैं। दक्षिण में जाकर उत्तर को गाली देना, उत्तर में जाकर दक्षिण को गाली देना, विदेश में जाकर देश को गाली देना। और अहंकार इतना कि ना किसी का मान, ना किसी की मर्यादा और खुलेआम झूठ बोलते रहना, हर दिन एक नया झूठ बोलते रहना, यही कांग्रेस और उसके परिवार की सच्चाई बन गई है। आज कांग्रेस का अर्बन नक्सलवाद, भारत के सामने एक नई चुनौती बनकर खड़ा हो गया है। इन अर्बन नक्सलियों का रिमोट कंट्रोल, देश के बाहर है। और इसलिए सभी को इस अर्बन नक्सलवाद से बहुत सावधान रहना है। आज देश के युवाओं को, हर प्रोफेशनल को कांग्रेस की हकीकत को समझना बहुत जरूरी है।

जब मैं पिछली बार भाजपा मुख्यालय आया था, तो मैंने हरियाणा से मिले आशीर्वाद पर आपसे बात की थी। तब हमें गुरुग्राम जैसे शहरी क्षेत्र के लोगों ने भी अपना आशीर्वाद दिया था। अब आज मुंबई ने, पुणे ने, नागपुर ने, महाराष्ट्र के ऐसे बड़े शहरों ने अपनी स्पष्ट राय रखी है। शहरी क्षेत्रों के गरीब हों, शहरी क्षेत्रों के मिडिल क्लास हो, हर किसी ने भाजपा का समर्थन किया है और एक स्पष्ट संदेश दिया है। यह संदेश है आधुनिक भारत का, विश्वस्तरीय शहरों का, हमारे महानगरों ने विकास को चुना है, आधुनिक Infrastructure को चुना है। और सबसे बड़ी बात, उन्होंने विकास में रोड़े अटकाने वाली राजनीति को नकार दिया है। आज बीजेपी हमारे शहरों में ग्लोबल स्टैंडर्ड के इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनाने के लिए लगातार काम कर रही है। चाहे मेट्रो नेटवर्क का विस्तार हो, आधुनिक इलेक्ट्रिक बसे हों, कोस्टल रोड और समृद्धि महामार्ग जैसे शानदार प्रोजेक्ट्स हों, एयरपोर्ट्स का आधुनिकीकरण हो, शहरों को स्वच्छ बनाने की मुहिम हो, इन सभी पर बीजेपी का बहुत ज्यादा जोर है। आज का शहरी भारत ईज ऑफ़ लिविंग चाहता है। और इन सब के लिये उसका भरोसा बीजेपी पर है, एनडीए पर है।

आज बीजेपी देश के युवाओं को नए-नए सेक्टर्स में अवसर देने का प्रयास कर रही है। हमारी नई पीढ़ी इनोवेशन और स्टार्टअप के

लिए माहौल चाहती है। बीजेपी इसे ध्यान में रखकर नीतियां बना रही है, निर्णय ले रही है। हमारा मानना है कि भारत के शहर विकास के इंजन हैं। शहरी विकास से गांवों को भी ताकत मिलती है। आधुनिक शहर नए अवसर पैदा करते हैं। हमारा लक्ष्य है कि हमारे शहर दुनिया के सर्वश्रेष्ठ शहरों की श्रेणी में आएँ और बीजेपी, एनडीए सरकारें, इसी लक्ष्य के साथ काम कर रही हैं।

मैंने लाल किले से कहा था कि मैं एक लाख ऐसे युवाओं को राजनीति में लाना चाहता हूँ, जिनके परिवार का राजनीति से कोई संबंध नहीं। आज NDA के अनेक ऐसे उम्मीदवारों को मतदाताओं ने समर्थन दिया है। मैं इसे बहुत शुभ संकेत मानता हूँ। चुनाव आएं- जाएंगे, लोकतंत्र में जय-पराजय भी चलती रहेगी। लेकिन भाजपा का, NDA का ध्येय सिर्फ चुनाव जीतने तक सीमित नहीं है, हमारा ध्येय सिर्फ सरकारें बनाने तक सीमित नहीं है। हम देश बनाने के लिए निकले हैं। हम भारत को विकसित बनाने के लिए निकले हैं। भारत का हर नागरिक, NDA का हर कार्यकर्ता, भाजपा का हर कार्यकर्ता दिन-रात इसमें जुटा है। हमारी जीत का उत्साह, हमारे इस संकल्प को और मजबूत करता है। हमारे जो प्रतिनिधि चुनकर आए हैं, वो इसी संकल्प के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं। हमें देश के हर परिवार का जीवन आसान बनाना है। हमें सेवक बनकर, और ये मेरे जीवन का मंत्र है। देश के हर नागरिक की सेवा करनी है। हमें उन सपनों को पूरा करना है, जो देश की आजादी के मतवालों ने, भारत के लिए देखे थे। हमें मिलकर विकसित भारत का सपना साकार करना है। सिर्फ 10 साल में हमने भारत को दुनिया की दसवीं सबसे बड़ी इकॉनॉमी से दुनिया की पांचवीं सबसे बड़ी इकॉनॉमी बना दिया है। किसी को भी लगता, अरे मोदी जी 10 से पांच पर पहुंच गया, अब तो बैठो आराम से। आराम से बैठने के लिए मैं पैदा नहीं हुआ। वो दिन दूर नहीं जब भारत दुनिया की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बनकर रहेगा। हम मिलकर आगे बढ़ेंगे, एकजुट होकर आगे बढ़ेंगे तो हर लक्ष्य पाकर रहेंगे। इसी भाव के साथ, एक हैं तो...एक हैं तो...एक हैं तो...। मैं एक बार फिर आप सभी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ, देशवासियों को बधाई देता हूँ, महाराष्ट्र के लोगों को विशेष बधाई देता हूँ।

मेरे साथ बोलिए,
भारत माता की जय,
वंदे मातरम ।

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

Source: www.narendramodi.in



The Congress Party is realising the hard way that making unreal promises is easy but implementing them properly is tough or impossible. Campaign after campaign they promise things to the people, which they also know they will never be able to deliver. Now, they stand badly exposed in front of the people!

#FakePromisesOfCongress



Remarks
of the
BJP National
President
Shri J.P Nadda



BJP government works for villages, the poor, the deprived, the exploited, Dalits, youth, women, and farmers. The BJP government is a responsible, responsive, and accountable government. This marks a cultural shift and a change in political parameters. Congress has never taken its manifesto seriously. However, today, Modi Ji has brought "report card politics," showcasing to the public that whatever was promised has been delivered, and even what wasn't promised has also been delivered. Congress party consistently attempts to deceive the public during elections with false promises. Congress governments in Karnataka, Telangana and Himachal Pradesh are deeply immersed in the politics of appeasement. While Congress claims to stand and champion for OBCs, it is the very party that has repeatedly opposed reservations and denied SCs, STs and OBCs their due rights."

Source: BJP.ORG



Message
from the
BJYM National
President
Shri Tejasvi Surya

The Indian National Congress has built its political narrative on a foundation of grandiose promises that often remain unfulfilled. This pattern of governance is not just a betrayal of public trust but also an economic disaster for states and the nation. Under Congress governance, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, and Telangana provide glaring examples of how these policies are rooted in deception, resulting in unsustainable freebies, economic mismanagement, and a failure to address core issues.



In Karnataka, the Congress government has failed its citizens on multiple fronts. By hiking prices of basic essentials, it has added to the economic burdens of ordinary people. The increase in guidance values has shattered the dreams of owning a home for many middle and lower-income families. To fund its populist “guarantee schemes,” the government has imposed additional taxes, further straining the finances of its citizens. These freebies, touted as welfare initiatives, have drained the state’s resources without delivering significant benefits. The failure to fill government vacancies, despite a promise in the 2023 election manifesto to do so within a year, has left the youth disillusioned and jobless. Meanwhile, issues like the mismanagement of the Kaveri River water dispute have left farmers in distress, highlighting the government’s incompetence in handling critical regional concerns.

The situation is no different in Himachal Pradesh, where Congress’s governance has exacerbated the fiscal crisis. The party’s pre-election promises of implementing the Old Pension Scheme (OPS) have backfired, creating a massive financial burden on the state exchequer. The reintroduction of OPS might sound appealing, but it is economically unsustainable and threatens to divert funds from essential developmental projects. Himachal’s developmental trajectory has further deteriorated under Congress governance, with stalled infrastructure projects and a lack of job opportunities for the youth. The state’s heavy reliance on debt to fund populist schemes has pushed it further into financial instability, a trend emblematic of Congress’s broader approach to governance.

Telangana presents another example of Congress’s inability to deliver on promises while fostering divisive politics. The party’s failure to ensure fair land distribution and resolve disputes equitably has left marginalised communities, especially farmers, in despair. The state’s agriculture sector has been neglected, with Congress offering little more than symbolic gestures rather than real solutions to address debt and resource management. Additionally, the state’s fiscal health has worsened under Congress’s populist policies, leaving little

room for sustained economic growth.

Across these states, Congress’s politics of false promises is clear. Instead of addressing systemic issues like job creation, infrastructure development, and law and order, the party focuses on unsustainable freebies to gain short-term electoral benefits. This approach undermines long-term growth and creates a cycle of dependency that stifles innovation and economic resilience. The burden of funding these promises falls squarely on the taxpayers, with increased taxes and reduced investments in essential services further deteriorating public trust.

Whether in Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, or Telangana, the Congress model of governance has consistently failed to deliver on its promises. Its politics of deception—rooted in unsustainable electoral guarantees—has proven to be economically destructive and socially divisive. India’s citizens deserve leadership that prioritises sustainable development, job creation, and fiscal responsibility, which can only be provided by the BJP led by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.

Vande Mataram!
Tejasvi Surya
MP Lok Sabha,
Bengaluru South



The Indian National Congress has long relied on grand promises to win elections. Yet, its governance track record reveals a consistent pattern of unfulfilled commitments, fiscal irresponsibility, and policy failures that have left states struggling and citizens disillusioned. Across Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Telangana, and beyond, Congress's politics of hollow assurances has exposed its inability to deliver on its lofty claims, underscoring the urgent need for accountability and reform.

In Karnataka, Congress rode to power in 2023 on the back of its “five guarantees,” promising transformative welfare schemes like Gruha Lakshmi for women and Yuvanidhi for unemployed youth. However, the Siddaramaiah-led government has failed to deliver on these promises. According to a recent report, only 3% of the Congress's election commitments have been fulfilled, while over 70% have yet to even begin. Infrastructure woes in Bengaluru, a critical economic hub, remain unresolved, with flooding and traffic chaos worsening due to inadequate planning. Corruption scandals involving prominent Congress leaders have further eroded public trust, highlighting the administration's ethical lapses and governance shortcomings.

In Himachal Pradesh, Congress's electoral success in 2022 was anchored on promises like implementing the Old Pension Scheme (OPS) and creating five lakh jobs. However, the state faces a fiscal crisis due to reckless borrowing to fund OPS and other welfare schemes. Public employees are experiencing salary delays, while infrastructure projects vital to tourism and agriculture—the backbone of Himachal's economy—have stalled. Key promises, including providing allowances to unemployed youth and monthly stipends for women, remain largely unfulfilled, leaving citizens frustrated and trust eroded.

In Telangana, Congress's ambitious manifesto included promises such as loan waivers for farmers and the Mahalakshmi scheme for women. Yet, over 22 lakh farmers continue to struggle with debt due to delayed implementation of loan waivers, leading to increased distress and even suicides. Meanwhile, schemes aimed at empowering women and supporting unemployed youth have remained on paper, with no significant action taken. Financial mismanagement has deepened Telangana's economic challenges, as the government borrows heavily without introducing impactful reforms.

Across states, Congress has consistently failed to address unemployment. Programs like Yuvanidhi in Karnataka and job promises in Himachal Pradesh have seen little progress. Even at the national level during UPA rule, unemployment rates hovered around 9-10%, with limited efforts to create

sustainable, long-term jobs.

Congress's assurances of loan waivers and subsidies have repeatedly fallen short. Congress's promises of building roads, bridges, and power grids often remain incomplete. For example, Bengaluru's Metro expansion and peripheral ring road projects have been delayed for years, causing immense frustration among citizens.

Congress's governance model is defined by short-term populism rather than long-term vision. The party makes extravagant commitments, from subsidised electricity schemes to free bus services, without accounting for fiscal sustainability. Karnataka alone spends over ₹53,000 crore annually on Congress's welfare promises, diverting resources from crucial sectors like education and infrastructure. Similarly, Telangana and Himachal Pradesh face ballooning debts due to poorly planned welfare initiatives.

The Congress party's failures underscore the importance of governance rooted in accountability, fiscal discipline, and transparency. Short-term populism must give way to policies that foster sustainable growth, create jobs, and prioritise infrastructure development. “Congress Promised, Congress Failed” has become a recurring theme across India's states, reflecting a consistent pattern of broken promises, mismanagement, and inefficiency. As voters, it is imperative to scrutinise political claims and demand governance that delivers meaningful change. India deserves state governments who prioritise long-term progress over short-term political gains. Only then can the nation move beyond the cycle of hollow assurances and achieve its true potential.

The promise of "jobless growth" under UPA regimes became a stark reality, leaving millions of youths unemployed. Some 20 months after hotly contesting data on UPA-1's "jobless growth", the government admitted to a lack of substantial increase in employment between 2004-05 and 2009-2010, with the self-employed workforce shrinking from 56.4% to 50.7% of the total workforce. During this era, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) operations to fulfil the skill gap vastly failed in the absence of proper monitoring and evaluation of its programs, limited focus on industry-specific skill development, lack of focus on rural and marginalised groups and over-reliance on private sector partners.

According to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), the unemployment rate during UPA's tenure consistently hovered around 9-10%, reaching an all-time high of 9.9% in 2013, its highest since the 1970s. In Punjab, where Congress came to power in 2017, unemployment among youth had risen to 30.4% by 2018, according to the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) data, highlighting the failure of job schemes at the state level.

Farmers' Welfare: Broken Promises to the Nation's Backbone

Agriculture has long been the cornerstone of India's economy, and Congress has repeatedly promised to support farmers through loan waivers and subsidies for crops. In 2004 and in 2009, the Congress promised direct income to farmers. After running the government for 10 years, they did nothing about it. Also, Congress-led state governments, notably in Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, have failed to deliver on their commitments to farmers. The much-touted promise of waiving loans for farmers was no more than a sand of rope, with the notable struggle of many farmers under debt despite the then government's assurances, even leading to suicides in the news. For instance, In 2018, the Congress government in Madhya Pradesh promised farm loan waivers amounting to ₹2 lakh crore, but the implementation was riddled with delays due to lack of political will, eventually leaving farmers bare hands. It was under the Modi government that a decision was taken to give Rs 6,000 to poor farmers. Surprising farmers, it was

implemented within 24 days.

Economic Growth and Investment: Promises vs. Reality

Economic policies promised by Congress have grossly failed to deliver tangible results. During their time in power, Congress had committed to spurring industrial development and attracting investments to boost the economy. Congress promised in 2009 that it would improve the economy, and from April 1, 2010, it would implement the GST. But they did not improve the economy; the growth rate kept falling, inflation kept rising, interest rates kept rising, and the fiscal deficit reached 6.5 per cent. Considering investments, there isn't substantial enough to highlight or examine critically as it's more about debt, issued bonds, and deficits during Congress governance.

Social Welfare Schemes: Unmet Expectations

In terms of social welfare, Congress has made various promises regarding health, education, and social protection for marginalised communities. Though a few schemes were brought in, the lack of administration of those schemes couldn't really move the mountain and make any impact.

Congress promised to give the economically weaker sections reservations in 2004 and 2009. However, it was only under the Modi government that this significant social change was implemented in 2019 based on the Sinho Commission's recommendations.

Infrastructure Development: Unfinished Projects

Infrastructure development, particularly in the fields of roads, electricity, and water supply, was a major promise of the Congress party, and they failed disastrously in all of them. Specifically, the promise of providing electricity to every home in the country in 2004 and again in 2009. The then Congress president even said in 2004 that within 3-5 years, we will provide electricity to every home. However, Congress failed habitually. Following it, in 2014, when the BJP government rose to power, it was found that a total of 18,452 villages were un-electrified. Within five years, the BJP electrified all remaining villages.

Public Safety and Law Enforcement: Inaction in Addressing Crime

While Congress has pledged to improve law enforcement and public safety, especially in the context of women's security, the ground reality is starkly different. In states like Delhi, where Congress had a significant influence on governance, the nation witnessed the worst-ever Nirbhaya case. There were rising concerns about law enforcement's inability to curb terrorist violence, including but not limited to the parliament attack, the Mumbai attack and a long list to follow. Despite repeated promises of greater police reforms, the Congress party failed to address systemic issues. Even while in opposition, the Congress party and its allies couldn't stop themselves from questioning surgical strikes.

Fiscal Management: The Debt Trap

Fiscal mismanagement is one of the key criticisms of the Congress-led governments, both at the national and state levels. Congress promised sound fiscal policies and budget management but often resorted to unsustainable borrowing, leading to high levels of public debt. The paragon of such debt is oil bonds issued by the Congress-led UPA government. The interest on oil bonds paid in the last seven years totalled Rs 70,195.72 crore. Of the Rs 1.34 lakh crore of oil bonds, only Rs 3,500 crore of principal has been paid, and the remaining Rs 1.3 lakh crore is due for repayment by 2025-26.

The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act was repeatedly violated as government borrowing spiralled out of control. India's fiscal

deficit crossed 5% of GDP in several years under the Congress regime, contributing to a rising public debt burden.

Environmental and Sustainability Commitments: A Missed Opportunity

Congress's environmental policies were often framed as progressive, promising to tackle pollution, ensure sustainable development, and focus on green policies. However, the reality has been far from the vision. In states like Punjab, where agricultural practices heavily depend on chemical fertilisers and pesticides, Congress failed to introduce concrete policies to promote organic farming or reduce air and water pollution.

The Gaps Between Rhetoric and Reality

Congress's political promises have often been lofty, but the execution has been dismal. From unemployment to farmer distress, economic growth to social welfare, from one rank one pension promise to missing social security system, the party's track record is riddled with broken promises and half-hearted attempts at implementation. The party's promises were often not backed by sufficient planning, funding, or political will, leading to unmet expectations and a growing credibility gap. The theme "Congress Promised, Congress Failed" encapsulates the party's struggle to translate electoral promises into lasting, tangible change for the people of India.



Unfulfilled Promises and Governance Failures in Telangana

PM Sai Prasad,
National Treasurer, BJYM



When the Congress party came to power in Telangana, by making tall promises of transformation and good governance. Pledges such as loan waivers, welfare schemes, and job creation painted a vision of a better future under Congress rule. Yet, as the government nears its first year in office, this vision has been overshadowed by mounting criticism, unfulfilled promises, and an erosion of public trust. The manufactured narrative of good governance that propelled Congress to victory now stands juxtaposed with a reality marked by inefficiency, scandals, and unmet expectations.

The Promises That Won an Election

In the lead-up to the elections, the Congress party presented an ambitious manifesto that aimed to address Telangana's most pressing issues. Among its six flagship "guarantees" were promises to waive farmer loans, provide financial support to women through the Mahalakshmi scheme, offer unemployment benefits, and subsidise electricity and cooking gas for households. These commitments, alongside a broader list of 66 promises, were designed to attract voters across socio-economic strata.

The guarantees were accompanied by high-profile endorsements from Congress leaders, with assurances that these programs would be implemented within 100 days of forming the government. For a state grappling with farmer distress, unemployment, and rising costs of living, these promises seemed like a panacea. The electorate placed its faith in Congress, expecting a new era of inclusive development and governance.

A Year of Broken Promises

As the first anniversary of the Congress government approaches, the gap between pre-election promises and post-election performance has widened significantly. Farmers, who were promised immediate loan waivers, have been left waiting. Reports suggest that over 22 lakh farmers continue to struggle with mounting debts, with many pushed to the brink of despair. Tragically, there have been instances of farmer suicides, highlighting the human cost of delayed action.

Unemployment, another key issue in Telangana, remains unaddressed. Congress pledged to create two lakh government jobs within a year, yet there

has been little movement on recruitment drives. The promised financial support for unemployed youth has also failed to materialise, leaving many feeling betrayed. Similarly, schemes aimed at empowering women, such as the Mahalakshmi program and subsidies on essential goods, have either been delayed or remain unimplemented.

The Congress government's inability to deliver on its commitments has not only disillusioned its voter base but has also provided fodder for political opponents. Both the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Bharat Rashtra Samithi (BRS) have seized on these failures, releasing chargesheets detailing the administration's shortcomings and accusing it of betraying the trust of the people.

Governance Challenges and Scandals

Beyond unfulfilled promises, the Congress-led administration has faced significant governance challenges. A lack of strategic vision and execution has led to inefficiencies in critical areas such as infrastructure, healthcare, and education.

One of the most contentious issues has been land acquisition. The government has been accused of forcibly acquiring land from poor farmers and demolishing homes under the guise of urban development projects like the Hyderabad Disaster Response and Assets Protection Agency (HYDRAA). These actions have sparked protests and drawn criticism for prioritising corporate interests over the welfare of marginalised communities.

Financial mismanagement has further compounded the state's problems. Telangana's fiscal health has been called into question, with reports indicating that the government borrowed ₹46,118 crore from the Reserve Bank of India over nine months without initiating new projects. The state's debt burden continues to grow, raising concerns about its ability to fund essential services and development initiatives.

The healthcare sector, too, has been neglected. Unpaid dues under the Arogyashri scheme, which provides financial assistance for medical treatment, have left patients in private hospitals struggling to access care. In the education sector, incidents of food poisoning in state-run schools have highlighted lapses in safety and oversight,

undermining public confidence in the government's ability to provide basic services.

Adding to these governance failures are allegations of corruption and nepotism. Accusations of land scams and misuse of funds have tarnished the administration's image, with opposition leaders accusing the Congress of perpetuating the same practices it once condemned.

Public Sentiment and Opposition Critique

The Congress government's inability to deliver on its promises and address governance issues has fueled public dissatisfaction. Protests by farmers, students, and civil society groups have become increasingly common, reflecting widespread frustration with the administration's performance. Political opponents have capitalised on this discontent. The BJP has accused the administration of suppressing dissent, mismanaging public finances, and failing to deliver on welfare promises. Similarly, the BRS has pointed out the Congress's inability to address systemic issues, accusing it of hypocrisy and political opportunism.

The Broader Implications

The challenges facing the Congress government in Telangana have broader implications for the party's national narrative. Rahul Gandhi's rhetoric of "Save the Constitution" and "Mohabbat Ki Dukaan," which emphasises democratic values and social justice, stands in stark contrast to the ground realities in Telangana. The inability to implement promised reforms and address governance challenges risks undermining the credibility of the Congress's broader political message.

Moreover, the situation in Telangana serves as a cautionary tale for political parties that rely on populist promises to secure electoral victories. While welfare schemes and subsidies can be effective in mobilising voters, their sustainability and implementation require careful planning and fiscal discipline. The Congress's experience in Telangana highlights the risks of overpromising and underdelivering, particularly in a politically competitive landscape.

The Indian GOP's Sigh-ance on Science

Dr. Mrittunjoy Guha Majumdar
Member Editorial Team, BJYM Magazine

The Congress party, one of the oldest political entities in India, has a rich history intertwined with the nation's journey post-independence. However, in recent decades, it has faced significant criticism for its inability to fulfill key promises, particularly in the areas of science and technology. This critique has intensified under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, who has accused Congress of fostering a "culture of fake promises." He highlights that many commitments made by Congress during its rule have remained unfulfilled, leading to disillusionment among the electorate. The party's historical legacy includes ambitious

plans for technological advancements and infrastructure development. However, critics argue that despite these grand visions, Congress has often failed to deliver on its promises. For instance, initiatives aimed at enhancing India's technological capabilities and fostering innovation have not materialised as expected. This perception of inadequacy is particularly pronounced in states governed by Congress, such as Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, and Telangana, where Modi claims that developmental trajectories are stagnating and existing schemes are being diluted or mismanaged. Since 1947, one of the primary criticisms is that



while the Congress government initiated various ambitious projects, many of these efforts were not sustained or effectively implemented over the long term. Although the establishment of institutions like the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) began under Congress leadership, the pace of expansion and modernisation in technical education has often been criticised as inadequate compared to the growing demands of a rapidly evolving global economy.

The Congress party's approach to science and technology has been characterised by inconsistency and a lack of strategic vision. While there have been notable achievements during earlier decades—such as the Green Revolution, which transformed India's agricultural landscape and made the country self-sufficient in food grains—the party struggled to maintain momentum in agricultural research and technological advancement. The initial gains were not consistently built upon, leading to stagnation in agricultural productivity and innovation. India's milestones in nuclear technology and space exploration during Congress's rule, such as the establishment of the Atomic Energy Commission in 1948 and the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) in the 1960s, were often followed by periods of neglect and underfunding. The focus on heavy industries and large-scale projects sometimes overshadowed smaller-scale innovations and technologies that could have addressed local needs more effectively. Furthermore, while significant investments were made in infrastructure and energy during the first few Five-Year Plans, critics argue that these investments did not translate into sustainable growth or widespread benefits for all sectors of society.

Under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi since 2014, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has made significant strides in science and technology, positioning India as a global player in various scientific domains. One of the most notable achievements has been the successful landing of Chandrayaan-3 on the moon's south pole in August 2023. This historic feat not only marked India as the first country to achieve this milestone but also showcased its growing capabilities in space technology, reinforcing India's ambition to lead in

global space exploration. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has seen remarkable progress during this period, completing over 166 missions from 2014 to 2018 alone. The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) has become a workhorse for ISRO, successfully launching numerous satellites for both domestic and international clients. Noteworthy missions include the launch of 104 satellites in a single PSLV flight, demonstrating India's advanced capabilities in satellite deployment and cost-effective space missions.

The BJP government has significantly increased public funding for research and development (R&D), with expenditure rising from approximately ₹60,000 crore in 2010-11 to around ₹1.2 lakh crore recently. This increase reflects a strong commitment to fostering innovation and economic growth through sustained investment in science and technology. The establishment of indigenous semiconductor manufacturing facilities is another critical achievement, aiming to address supply chain vulnerabilities exposed during global crises and position India as a major player in the global electronics manufacturing sector. Moreover, substantial investments have been made in emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), quantum computing, and biotechnology, further solidifying India's status as a hub for technological innovation. The government's focus on enhancing India's bio-economy has yielded impressive results, with growth from \$10 billion in 2014 to over \$130 billion projected by 2024. These strategic expansions highlight the effectiveness of policies aimed at promoting biotechnology and related fields.

Initiatives like the National Research Foundation (NRF) have been introduced to streamline funding for scientific research across various disciplines, including social sciences and humanities. India's global standing in scientific research has improved markedly, now ranking among the top five nations for scientific publications and climbing from 81st to 40th place in the Global Innovation Index since 2014. Patent filings have surged, exceeding 90,000—marking the highest number in two decades—reflecting a vibrant ecosystem of innovation. The Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) has

played a crucial role in nurturing entrepreneurship and innovation among youth, establishing over 10,000 tinkering labs in schools and supporting more than 4,000 start-ups. This emphasis on fostering an innovative ecosystem represents a significant departure from previous approaches to technological development.

For a party that self-advertises as a champion of climate justice, one of the most overlooked critiques of Congress's technological approach lies in its environmental and climate technology policies. Despite early recognition of climate challenges, the party consistently failed to develop a comprehensive strategy for green technologies and sustainable innovation. The National Action Plan on Climate Change, launched in 2008, remained largely aspirational, with minimal concrete implementation. Critical sectors like renewable energy saw sporadic and inconsistent support, with solar and wind energy policies characterised by frequent policy reversals, uncertain subsidies, and regulatory inconsistencies. This approach deterred significant foreign and domestic investments in clean technology, causing India to lag behind other emerging economies in green technology development. Moreover, the party's environmental policies often prioritised bureaucratic compliance over meaningful technological innovation, creating a regulatory environment that was more focused on reporting and documentation rather than actual technological solutions to environmental challenges.

Another significant yet underexplored critique involves Congress's approach to cybersecurity and digital infrastructure technologies. Given that the it gave away kilometres of land in Ladakh over the years to the Chinese, it is not surprising that they fell quite short in even envisioning the novel areas of warfare and strategic manoeuvrings in contemporary geopolitics. Despite being in power during the initial digital transformation of India, the party failed to develop a comprehensive cybersecurity framework that could protect national digital assets and citizen data. The absence of robust cyber defence policies left critical infrastructure vulnerable to potential technological

threats. Furthermore, Congress's digital policy often appeared reactive rather than proactive, with minimal investment in developing indigenous cybersecurity technologies and capabilities. The party's approach to digital governance was characterised by a fragmented approach, with different government departments operating in silos, preventing the development of a unified, strategic approach to digital technology and security. This systemic weakness became increasingly apparent as cyber threats became more sophisticated, exposing significant gaps in India's technological preparedness and national security infrastructure.

Comparative analysis reveals stark differences between Congress and the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in their commitment to science and technology. While Congress is often perceived as having unfulfilled promises, the BJP has effectively positioned itself as a party dedicated to delivering tangible results. This narrative is reinforced by the BJP's focus on space exploration, exemplified by the Chandrayaan-3 mission, which not only showcased India's technical capabilities but also inspired national pride and enthusiasm for science among citizens. The increase in research and development (R&D) investment under the BJP government signifies a strategic shift towards prioritising innovation as a driver of economic growth. The government has significantly boosted funding for research initiatives, aiming to foster an environment conducive to scientific inquiry and technological advancement—an area where critics argue Congress fell short.

As we work towards the dream of a Vikasit Bharat by 2047 – a hundred years since independence, these contrasting narratives will likely play a significant role in shaping the collective consciousness and thinking of our people regarding two very different visions for the nation's technological landscape. The hope remains that science will be championed not as a political tool but as a genuine pathway to national advancement and global competitiveness. There can, after all, be no place for sigh-ance in the pursuit of comprehensive development!

Himachal Pradesh Under Congress: Promises, Pitfalls, and Policy Paralysis

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The Congress party's victory in the 2022 Himachal Pradesh Assembly elections was driven by a slew of ambitious promises aimed at appealing to the state's diverse electorate. The party vowed to implement generous welfare schemes, improve infrastructure, and boost employment opportunities. However, two years into its tenure, the Congress government has faced mounting criticism for failing to deliver on its promises while exacerbating the state's fiscal and administrative challenges.

Fiscal Irresponsibility

The state's deteriorating financial health is one of the most significant issues. Under Congress's governance, Himachal Pradesh has witnessed a sharp rise in debt. Reckless borrowing to fund populist schemes has ballooned the state's fiscal deficit, with reports indicating that Himachal's debt-to-GDP ratio has crossed alarming thresholds. The government's inability to strike a balance between welfare spending and revenue generation has led to cuts in developmental projects, adversely affecting key sectors like tourism and agriculture. For instance, the Congress government's flagship schemes, including old-age pensions and subsidies, were introduced without a clear roadmap for funding. As a result, the state has struggled to meet its financial commitments, prompting criticism



from economists and political opponents alike. Moreover, delays in salary disbursements to government employees have further eroded public trust in the administration.

Policy Failures and Stagnation

Beyond fiscal mismanagement, the Congress government has failed to implement policies that drive sustainable development. Himachal Pradesh, known for its tourism and horticulture industries, has suffered due to a lack of innovative policy measures. Stakeholders in the tourism industry have lamented the government's inability to revamp infrastructure or introduce reforms to attract more visitors. Similarly, farmers engaged in apple cultivation—a backbone of the state's economy—have expressed frustration over inadequate support in terms of subsidies, cold storage facilities, and access to markets.

The Congress government's decision to halt or scale back on infrastructure projects initiated by the previous BJP government has drawn significant ire. Projects aimed at improving road connectivity in rural areas and expanding hydroelectric power capacity were either delayed or shelved, undermining the state's economic potential.

Unfulfilled Promises

Several promises made during the election campaign remain unfulfilled. The Congress government had assured job creation for the state's youth, yet unemployment rates continue to rise. The much-publicized promise of providing an allowance to unemployed graduates has remained a mere announcement, leaving the state's educated youth disillusioned.

Additionally, women and marginalised communities, who were promised enhanced social security measures, have seen little improvement in their living conditions. Critics argue that the government's failure to address these concerns has widened socio-economic disparities in the state.

Impact on Public Sentiment

Public dissatisfaction has been further amplified by the government's perceived lack of transparency and accountability. Allegations of corruption and nepotism have emerged, tarnishing the administration's credibility. Local protests and

agitations over issues such as stalled development projects, inadequate healthcare facilities, and poor public services have become increasingly common. Even Congress's own allies and party workers have raised concerns over the lack of direction in governance. Internal discord and factionalism within the party have further hampered decision-making, leaving the administration in disarray.

Comparisons with BJP's Governance

Critics of the Congress government often draw comparisons with the previous BJP administration, which had focused on infrastructure development and boosting tourism. The BJP's emphasis on long-term projects, such as building all-weather roads and enhancing hydroelectric power generation, had positioned Himachal Pradesh as an emerging hub for renewable energy and sustainable tourism.

Under the Congress government, however, these initiatives have stalled, undermining the state's progress. Observers argue that while BJP's governance prioritized creating a conducive environment for investment and growth, the Congress regime has been bogged down by short-term populism and inefficient governance.

The Way Forward

To restore public trust and ensure sustainable development, the Congress government in Himachal Pradesh must undertake urgent reforms. This includes introducing transparent fiscal policies, prioritizing key infrastructure projects, and implementing schemes that genuinely address the needs of farmers, youth, and marginalized communities. Collaboration with private sector stakeholders to boost tourism and agriculture could also provide much-needed economic impetus.

In conclusion, the Congress government in Himachal Pradesh finds itself at a crossroads. The gap between its lofty promises and ground realities has not only hurt its credibility but has also hindered the state's growth prospects. Without decisive and reform-oriented action, the party risks losing public confidence ahead of the next election cycle.



Crumbling Promises: Karnataka and Limit of Fake Promises by Congress

Akshit Dahiya

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The Congress party's electoral success in Karnataka in 2023 came with high expectations and promises of transformative governance. Buoyed by its “five guarantees” and an overarching message of equality and social justice, the party leveraged slogans like Rahul Gandhi’s “Save the Constitution” and “Mohabbat Ki Dukaan” to craft an image of ethical and inclusive governance. While these themes resonated with some voters nationally, their effectiveness in addressing Karnataka’s mounting governance challenges has been limited. Chief Minister Siddaramaiah’s administration now faces growing criticism for its inability to address real-world issues, ranging from crumbling infrastructure to a spate of corruption scandals and fiscal mismanagement.

Infrastructure: A Lingering Crisis

Karnataka’s infrastructure woes, particularly in Bengaluru, have become a glaring testament to the governance deficit. Bengaluru, the state’s economic engine and a global IT hub, has long struggled with inadequate urban planning, poorly maintained roads, and insufficient drainage systems. The situation worsened dramatically during the recent monsoon season, as torrential rains led to severe flooding, damaged roads, and crippled daily life for residents. Major tech companies and startups in the city, vital to the state’s economy, have voiced concerns over the infrastructural decline, which threatens Bengaluru’s status as India’s “Silicon Valley.”

Despite public outcry and repeated assurances, the Congress government has failed to present or execute a coherent plan to address these issues. Experts argue that decades of neglect, exacerbated by political inertia, have left Bengaluru ill-equipped to handle its rapid urbanisation. The Siddaramaiah administration’s inability to prioritise and invest in urban development underscores a broader lack of strategic vision.

The Shadow of Corruption Scandals

The Congress-led government in Karnataka has also been plagued by scandals that have eroded public trust and tarnished its moral standing. High-profile cases, such as the resignation of Minister B. Nagendra following a Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) probe into financial irregularities involving Scheduled Tribe funds, have exposed systemic flaws in governance. Similarly, Congress MLA Satish Sail’s conviction in the Belikeri illegal mining scam has reignited allegations of ethical lapses within the party.

What makes these scandals particularly damaging is their symbolic irony. Siddaramaiah, who once championed the fight against illegal mining as an opposition leader, now finds his administration associated with figures involved in the very practices he once decried. The inclusion of tainted leaders like Nagendra and Sail in the Congress ranks has drawn widespread criticism, signalling a shift from principled politics to opportunistic alliances. This erosion of ethical governance has not only

disillusioned voters but also created a perception of Congress as a party willing to compromise its ideals for political expediency.

The Fiscal Burden of Populism

At the heart of the Congress's election campaign in Karnataka were its "five guarantees," welfare programs designed to uplift economically marginalised communities. These promises included free electricity, unemployment allowances, and subsidies for women and farmers. While these initiatives played a significant role in securing electoral victory, their implementation has come at a steep financial cost.

The state's budget has been stretched to unsustainable levels, with resources diverted from critical sectors such as higher education, healthcare, and infrastructure development. Universities and colleges across Karnataka have reported severe funding shortages, affecting their ability to maintain infrastructure, hire faculty, or launch new programs. Observers have drawn parallels between the plight of Karnataka's educational institutions and struggling small businesses, both grappling with limited financial support.

Thoughtless "five guarantees" and their execution reflect poor planning and short-sightedness. By focusing overwhelmingly on short-term welfare measures, the Congress government has overlooked the need for sustainable economic growth and capacity building. The result is a growing fiscal deficit, with long-term consequences for the state's developmental trajectory.

Public Sentiment: Disillusionment and Protests

The combined effect of poor infrastructure, corruption scandals, and fiscal strain has left Karnataka's electorate increasingly disillusioned. Protests have erupted across the state, with citizens demanding better governance and accountability. From urban residents frustrated with Bengaluru's traffic chaos to rural communities affected by delayed welfare disbursements, the discontent is palpable.

Even within the Congress party, dissent is brewing. Reports of factionalism and internal power struggles have further undermined the

administration's ability to present a united front. Siddaramaiah's leadership, once seen as a strength, is now being questioned by allies and opponents alike.

Comparative Perspectives: Lessons from BJP Governance

The Congress government's struggles have inevitably invited comparisons with the previous BJP administration in Karnataka. Under BJP rule, the state witnessed significant investments in infrastructure and a push for industrial development. Projects such as the Bengaluru-Chennai Expressway and the enhancement of hydroelectric capacity were seen as efforts to position Karnataka as a hub for trade and renewable energy. The Congress's focus on welfare populism has come at the expense of these long-term projects, stalling the state's progress.

The BJP's emphasis on infrastructure development and economic growth counterbalanced the state's welfare needs. By contrast, Congress's current governance appears heavily skewed toward populist measures without addressing structural issues.

The Road Ahead

For the Siddaramaiah administration, the road to redemption lies in acknowledging and addressing these governance deficits. Financially, the administration must balance welfare programs and long-term investments in education, healthcare, and industry. Collaborating with private stakeholders to improve funding for universities and infrastructure could alleviate fiscal pressures while boosting public confidence.

Karnataka's governance challenges under the Congress-led administration highlight the perils of prioritising rhetoric over results. The state's infrastructure crisis, corruption scandals, and fiscal mismanagement have exposed the limitations of the Congress model and the hollowness of its political narrative.

Congress's Failed Model: A Cycle of Promises and Mismanagement

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One of the nation's oldest political parties, the Indian National Congress, has long portrayed itself as an advocate for welfare and social justice. Over the years, it has built a legacy of launching ambitious projects aimed at uplifting underprivileged communities, reducing poverty, and promoting equality. However, its history is replete with instances where these lofty promises of social welfare fell short of expectations or failed to materialize altogether. While its rhetoric often captivated the electorate, the ground reality painted a starkly different picture.



The Disjunction Between Vision and Reality

Garibi Hatao (Eradicate Poverty): Aspirations vs. Achievements

In the early 1970s, Congress adopted Indira Gandhi's iconic slogan, Garibi Hatao, as its rallying cry. Initiatives like the Public Distribution System (PDS) and the Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) were launched to combat poverty. While these measures provided temporary relief, their long-term impact remained debatable. Critics pointed out that systemic issues such as employment generation and land reforms were inadequately addressed. Despite decades of Congress rule, India's poverty rates remained alarmingly high well into the 1990s, highlighting a glaring gap between promises and outcomes.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM): A Half-Realized Promise

Launched in 2005 under Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, the NRHM aimed to provide affordable healthcare to rural India. While it succeeded in improving some maternal and child health indicators, its implementation was marred by corruption and inefficiencies. Persistent shortages of medical professionals in rural areas and underutilized funds for health infrastructure were key challenges. Administrative lapses and a lack of accountability severely curtailed the program's potential impact.

The Right to Education Act (RTE): A Reform Undermined by Challenges

The Right to Education Act, introduced in 2009 by the Congress-led UPA government, guaranteed free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14. Despite being hailed as a landmark reform, its execution faced significant hurdles. Many rural and underprivileged schools lacked basic infrastructure, trained teachers, and teaching aids. Moreover, private schools catering to low-income families struggled to comply with RTE standards, leading to closures. For millions of children, the dream of universal education remained unfulfilled.

Employment Schemes: Missed Opportunities

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), introduced in 2005, was

a cornerstone of Congress's job creation strategy. While it offered temporary relief to rural households, it was criticized for producing low-quality assets and fostering dependency on unproductive manual labor. Allegations of corruption, delayed payments, and inefficiencies further undermined its effectiveness. Many economists argued that such schemes prioritized political optics over equipping beneficiaries with sustainable skills and long-term employment opportunities.

The Food Security Act: An Unfinished Agenda

The National Food Security Act (NFSA), introduced in 2013, aimed to provide subsidised food grains to two-thirds of India's population. Despite its noble intentions, the act faced significant implementation challenges, including leakages, exclusion errors, and inefficiencies in the public distribution system. As a result, the impact on hunger and malnutrition was limited, and many deserving families were left out of the program's ambit.

Causes of Failure

The Congress party's inability to fulfil its social welfare promises can be attributed to several systemic issues:

- **Bureaucratic Inefficiencies:** Poor planning and execution at the local level, coupled with a lack of coordination between federal and state governments, undermined program effectiveness.
- **Corruption:** Rampant corruption and financial leaks eroded public trust and diminished the impact of welfare schemes.
- **Political Short-Termism:** Welfare initiatives were often driven by electoral considerations rather than a genuine commitment to long-term development, leading to poorly conceived policies.
- **Inadequate Monitoring and Evaluation:** Weak systems for assessing program efficacy allowed inefficiencies to persist unchecked.

Completing the Unfinished Work: BJP's Initiatives

The BJP, under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership, sought to address many of the systemic shortcomings inherited from previous Congress regimes. In the realm of food security, the Modi

government launched the One Nation, One Ration Card scheme to ensure portability of ration benefits across states, allowing migrant workers to access subsidized food grains anywhere in India. This initiative plugged many loopholes in the Public Distribution System (PDS), reducing exclusion errors and ensuring food security for millions who were previously left out.

Similarly, the BJP focused on rural healthcare by launching the Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), which aimed to provide healthcare coverage to the poorest segments of society. Unlike the NRHM, Ayushman Bharat introduced a more integrated approach by linking primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare through Health and Wellness Centres and providing financial assistance for hospitalizations. These measures directly addressed the gaps in rural healthcare infrastructure and accessibility, significantly improving outcomes.

A Legacy of Promise vs. Action

While the Congress party often relied on grandiose promises and schemes that struggled to deliver, the

BJP has focused on bridging the gap between vision and reality. Programs like PM Kisan Samman Nidhi, which provides direct cash transfers to farmers, and the Har Ghar Jal initiative, which ensures piped drinking water to every rural household, demonstrate a shift toward practical, measurable outcomes. These initiatives highlight the BJP's commitment to completing the unfinished work of previous governments while introducing new paradigms of welfare delivery.

The Congress party's record on social welfare is marked by a paradox: while its vision of an egalitarian society inspired hope, its execution often betrayed this promise. Though the party introduced several progressive programs, its leadership failures and systemic shortcomings exposed it to criticism and electoral setbacks. In a nation striving to eradicate poverty, hunger, and inequality, fulfilling promises is not merely a political necessity—it is a moral imperative.



सच का बोलबाला - झूठे का मुंह काला

अरुण राठी
पत्रकार

हाल ही में आये महाराष्ट्र के चुनावी नतीजे कई मायनों में ऐतिहासिक रहे और इन नतीजों ने एक साथ कई रिकॉर्ड बना डाले। इन चुनावों में जिस तरह से भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने 149 सीटों पर लड़कर 90 फ्रीसदी स्ट्राइक रेट के साथ 132 सीटों पर जीत हासिल की वो इतिहास रचने वाली रही। इन चुनावों में कांग्रेस की हार भी रिकॉर्ड कायम करने वाली रही। जिस मुंबई शहर में कांग्रेस की स्थापना हुई, उस मुंबई में उसका प्रदर्शन सबसे दयनीय रहा। जिस प्रदेश में कांग्रेस सबसे ज्यादा ताकतवर रही, उस महाराष्ट्र में भी पार्टी सबसे खराब दशा में आ गई और मुंबई में 36 सीटों में से केवल 3 विधायक और महाराष्ट्र में कुल 288 में से सिर्फ 16 सीटों पर ही उसे बमुश्किल जीत मिल पायी।

इन चुनावी नतीजों से एक बात साफ़ है कि जनता जनार्दन अब झूठे और खोखले वादों में फंसने वाली नहीं है और उसे विकास और सुशासन चाहिए। महाराष्ट्र चुनावों में कांग्रेस ने हमेशा की तरह जनता को चुनावी और लच्छेदार वादों में फंसाने का जाल तो फेंका लेकिन जागरूक जनता ने कांग्रेस के इस जाल में खुद कांग्रेस को ही उलझा दिया। दरअसल जनता की इस जागरूकता की एक वजह कांग्रेस शासित वो राज्य रहे, जहाँ बड़े बड़े वादे करके कांग्रेस सत्तासीन तो हो गयी लेकिन सत्ता में आने के बाद ये वादे और दावे हवा हवाई हो गए। कर्नाटक और हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिस तरह से कांग्रेस बड़े बड़े वादों के साथ सत्ता में आने के बाद अपने वादों से मुकर गयी, उसे पूरे देश की जनता ने देखा। इतना ही नहीं, इन



चुनावों से कुछ ही दिन पहले कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे कर्नाटक की अपनी ही सरकार पर भड़क पड़े और उसकी वजह थी वो वादे जो चुनावों के वक्त कर तो दिए गए लेकिन सरकार बनने के बाद उन वादों की पोटली बनाकर तिजोरी में डाल दी गयी ।

चुनाव आये तो खटाखट वादे लेकिन चुनाव के बाद मुंह में दही । पिछले कुछ चुनावों में कांग्रेस चुनावी राज्यों में कई गारंटियां लेकर आयी और अपने चुनावी घोषणा पत्र में जनता से कई ऐसे वादे कर डाले, जिनके पूरा होने की जनता आज तक बाट जोह रही है । अगर कांग्रेस की इन गारंटियों को हिमाचल प्रदेश से जोड़कर देखें तो आपको हकीकत पता चल जायेगी । हिमाचल प्रदेश में 2022 में चुनाव हुआ था और उस वक्त कांग्रेस ने दस गारंटी दी थीं । कांग्रेस सरकार दावा करती है कि 15 महीने की सरकार में 5 गारंटी पूरी की गई हैं । वादा किया गया था कि सरकार बनते ही ओल्ड पेंशन स्कीम लागू करेंगे, ये बहाल तो हुई लेकिन अब भी करीब 9500 कर्मचारी इसके दायरे से बाहर हैं और तो और अब ओपीएस के लिए सालाना 1000 करोड़ रुपए इंतजाम करने के चक्कर में वक्त पर सभी कर्मचारियों को वेतन नहीं मिल पाता है । हिमाचल प्रदेश में 18 साल से 60 साल तक की सभी महिलाओं को 1500 रुपये देने का वादा भी अधर में है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में केवल 24 हजार महिलाओं को ही 1500 रुपये दिए गए हैं, जबकि 7 लाख से अधिक महिलाओं ने आवेदन किया है । कांग्रेस की एक गारंटी ये भी रही कि गाय का दूध 80 रुपए और भैंस के दूध को 100 रुपए प्रति किलो खरीदा जाएगा लेकिन अभी की बात करें तो फिलहाल 45 रुपए गाय और 55 रुपए भैंस के दूध की खरीद की जा रही है । इसके अलावा पांच लाख युवाओं को रोजगार देने का वायदा भी किया गया था लेकिन अब तक ये वादा पूरा नहीं हुआ है । 300 यूनिट तक फ्री बिजली का वादा किया गया था, अब तक ये तो पूरा नहीं किया, बल्कि जो पहले 125 यूनिट फ्री बिजली मिल रही थी, उसमें भी आयकर भरने वालों को अब सब्सिडी देना बंद कर दिया गया है । मोबाइल क्लिनिक से हर गांव मुफ्त इलाज की गारंटी भी अभी पूरी नहीं हो पाई है ।

बात दूसरे राज्यों की भी कर लेते हैं । कर्नाटक में तो आरोप लगता है कि गारंटी लागू तो की गई लेकिन जब राज्य की आर्थिक सेहत उन वादों को पूरा करने में डगमगाने लगी तो दूसरी तरफ से कान पकड़कर वापस बोझ जनता पर ही डाला जाने लगा, जबकि तेलंगाना में महालक्ष्मी योजना के तहत हर परिवार की महिला को 2500 रुपए महीना देने का वादा अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है । ना ही बुजुर्गों को 4000 रुपए पेंशन देने का वादा अभी पूरा किया गया है, इसके अलावा इंदिराम्मा आवास योजना के तहत गरीबों को घर के लिए दी जाने वाली मदद का वादा भी अभी कागजों पर ही है और जमीन पर नहीं उतर पाया है ।

हाल ही में झारखंड में संपन्न हुए चुनावों में राज्य में भले सोरेन सरकार की सत्ता में वापसी हो गयी हो लेकिन झारखंड में भी भारतीय जनता पार्टी को सबसे ज्यादा लोगों ने पसंद किया और

सूबे में पार्टी का वोट प्रतिशत सबसे ज्यादा रहा । इन चुनावों में जहाँ भारतीय जनता पार्टी को झारखंड में अकेले 33 फ्रीसदी से ज्यादा वोट मिले तो वहीं कांग्रेस इसके आधे पर सिमट गयी और उसे सिर्फ 15.56 % वोट प्राप्त हुए । यहाँ भी कांग्रेस को नकारने की वजह कांग्रेस के वो वादे रहे जो पिछले चुनावों में जनता से कर तो दिए गए लेकिन वो आज तक अधूरे हैं ।

इन चुनावों से पहले झारखंड में पांच साल पहले जब सोरेन सरकार बनी थी उस दौरान ये वादा किया गया कि सरकार बनने के 2 सालों के भीतर ही सूबे में 5 लाख नौकरियां दी जाएंगी लेकिन जब इस वादे की हकीकत देखते हैं तो झारखंड की कांग्रेस सरकार अपने वादे का सिर्फ 10 वां हिस्सा ही पूरा कर पायी और पिछले 5 सालों में राज्य में सिर्फ 11 हजार 74 लोगों को ही सरकारी नौकरी मिली । दूसरा वादा था कि सरकार बनी तो बेरोजगार ग्रेजुएट युवाओं को 5 हजार रुपये महीने और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट बेरोजगारों को 7 हजार रुपये प्रतिमाह दिए जाएंगे लेकिन राज्य के युवा आज भी इस वादे के पूरे होने का इंतजार करने के साथ साथ खुद को ठगा हुआ भी महसूस कर रहे हैं । राज्य के हर गरीब परिवार को हर साल 72 हजार रुपये दिए जाने का वादा आज भी पूरा होने का इंतजार कर रहा है ।

खैर राज्य में एक बार फिर से सोरेन सरकार की वापसी हुई है तो जनता यही उम्मीद करेगी कि इस बार तो कम से कम चुनावी वादों को अमलीजामा पहनाया जाए और वादे पूरे किये जायें लेकिन कांग्रेस के इतिहास को देखते हुए ये मुमकिन नहीं लगता ।

दादी से लेकर पोते तक का समय आ गया लेकिन 'गरीबी हटाओ' के नाम पर सिर्फ गरीबों को ही छला गया और उन्हें हटाया गया, गरीबी को नहीं । गरीबी हटाओ के नाम पर अपनी जेबें भरीं गयीं, घोटालों का अंबार लगा दिया गया, देश के पैसे से ऐश मौज की गयी, योजनाओं के नाम पर देश से छलावा किया गया लेकिन अब भी वही राग है कि गरीबी हटायेगे । पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी गरीबों के नाम पर 'गरीबी हटाओ' के नारे के नाम पर देश की जनता को जमकर लूटा गया । योजनायें हों या गारंटियां, ये सब की सब अपनी और अपने सिपेसालारों की जेबें भरने वालीं रहीं लेकिन अधिकतर जनता इनके फायदों से अछूती ही रही ।

अब वक्त है ऐसी पार्टियों को अपने वोट की चोट के जरिये मुंहतोड़ जवाब देने की और हाल ही में आये महाराष्ट्र के चुनावी नतीजों में ये साफ दिख भी रहा है कि जनता अब झूठे वादों और दावों के जंजाल में फंसने वाली नहीं है और विकास और सुशासन ही उसके वोट की असली क्रीम है ।

Grand Promises, Hollow Results: How Congress Failed India

Sourav Basoya
Advocate



The Congress party has often made big promises to win elections, but its track record tells a different story. Across states like Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, and Telangana, Congress has consistently failed to deliver on its commitments. Time and again, the party has shown a pattern of broken promises, poor governance, and betrayal of the trust placed in it by the people.

Karnataka: The Congress Government's Failure to Deliver on Promises

In Karnataka, the Congress government led by Chief Minister Siddaramaiah has fallen far short of expectations. A recent report by CIVIC Bangalore called the Citizens' Report Card shows that the government has fulfilled only 3% of its 2023 election promises. Out of 59 promises reviewed, a shocking 71% haven't even been started, and just 17% are barely underway. These figures expose a government that seems more focused on making promises than actually delivering results for the people.

Unemployment: A Betrayal of the Youth's Trust
Unemployment, a key issue in Congress's election campaign, remains unresolved. In Karnataka, the youth who trusted Congress's big promises of job creation are still waiting for change. The Yuvanidhi program, which was supposed to help unemployed graduates, has barely made a difference and feels more like a symbolic gesture. In Himachal Pradesh, the promise of creating five lakh jobs has proven to be an empty one, with no real action taken to make it a reality.

Farmers' Issues: Unmet Promises and Continuing Exploitation

Congress has also failed miserably in solving farmers' problems. In Karnataka, the party promised subsidies, action against illegal mining, and reforms to protect agriculture, but farmers are still being exploited while the government does nothing. In Himachal Pradesh, the situation is even worse. Farmers were assured subsidized electricity,

affordable milk prices, and schemes like buying cow dung for extra income. None of these promises have been fulfilled, leaving farmers to suffer under Congress's empty words and neglect.

Economic Growth: Hollow Claims and Lack of Progress

Congress's promises of economic growth have fallen flat due to its lack of clear policies and poor execution. In Karnataka, the party vowed to support small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and promote industrial development, but there's been little to no progress. In Telangana, the Pharma City project was scrapped and replaced with a vague plan for Pharma Villages, which has only led to widespread protests. Instead of driving growth, Congress's actions—or lack of them—have hurt the very people it promised to help.

Social Welfare Schemes: Partial Implementation and Broken Commitments

Congress's social welfare schemes, once heavily advertised, have turned out to be empty promises. In Karnataka, key programs like Gruha Lakshmi and Anna Bhagya have only been partially implemented, leaving millions without the support they were promised. In Himachal Pradesh, the Rs 1,500 monthly stipend for women remains nothing more than a broken promise. These failures highlight Congress's inability—or unwillingness—to deliver on its commitments to marginalised groups, despite making them the focus of its election campaigns.

Neglect of Healthcare and Education: A Stark Reality
The Congress government has neglected key areas like healthcare and education, which are vital for a state's progress. In Karnataka, it failed to deliver on promises like setting up trauma centres, addressing staff shortages in government hospitals, and improving access to specialised care. Similarly, it did not lower fees for below-poverty-line students or resolve teacher shortages in government schools. These unkept promises show the party's lack of commitment to improving people's lives.

Infrastructure Development: Delays and Inefficiencies

Infrastructure development, another area where

Congress consistently overpromises, has been mired in delays and inefficiencies. Projects like Bengaluru's Metro expansion and peripheral ring road remain incomplete, causing frustration among residents. In Telangana, the Musi Riverfront Development Project has been marred by forced evictions, legal disputes, and public protests. The Hyderabad Disaster Response and Assets Protection Agency (HYDRAA), another poorly conceived initiative, has faced widespread criticism for its selective demolitions and legal controversies.

Financial Mismanagement: Grand Promises and Poor Execution

The Congress government's track record of poor financial management continues to be a major concern. The party often makes grand pre-election promises to attract voters but fails to deliver once in power. For instance, in Himachal Pradesh, Congress promised 300 units of free electricity but instead imposed an additional cess on electricity consumption, leaving citizens feeling deceived. This pattern of broken promises and ineffective budget management has led to stalled projects, rising public debt, and growing disillusionment among voters across states.

Environmental Commitments: Ignored and Mishandled

The environmental commitments made by Congress have proven equally farcical. In Karnataka, the party has failed to address illegal mining or protect natural resources, despite campaign promises to do so. In Telangana, the establishment of Pharma Villages and a new zoo park, despite financial constraints, reflects Congress's disregard for sustainable development. These decisions have drawn sharp criticism from environmentalists and civic groups alike.

Telangana: A Textbook Example of Misgovernance

Telangana's experience under Congress rule serves as a textbook example of misgovernance. Almost every initiative launched by the state government has met with opposition, from changes to the state emblem to poorly planned projects like the Musi Riverfront Development and the Pharma Villages. Even installing a statue of Rajiv Gandhi has



backfired, with the Gandhi family refusing to attend the unveiling ceremony. This series of missteps highlights the party's inability to lead effectively, even in matters of public perception.

Corruption and Lack of Accountability: A Blot on Governance

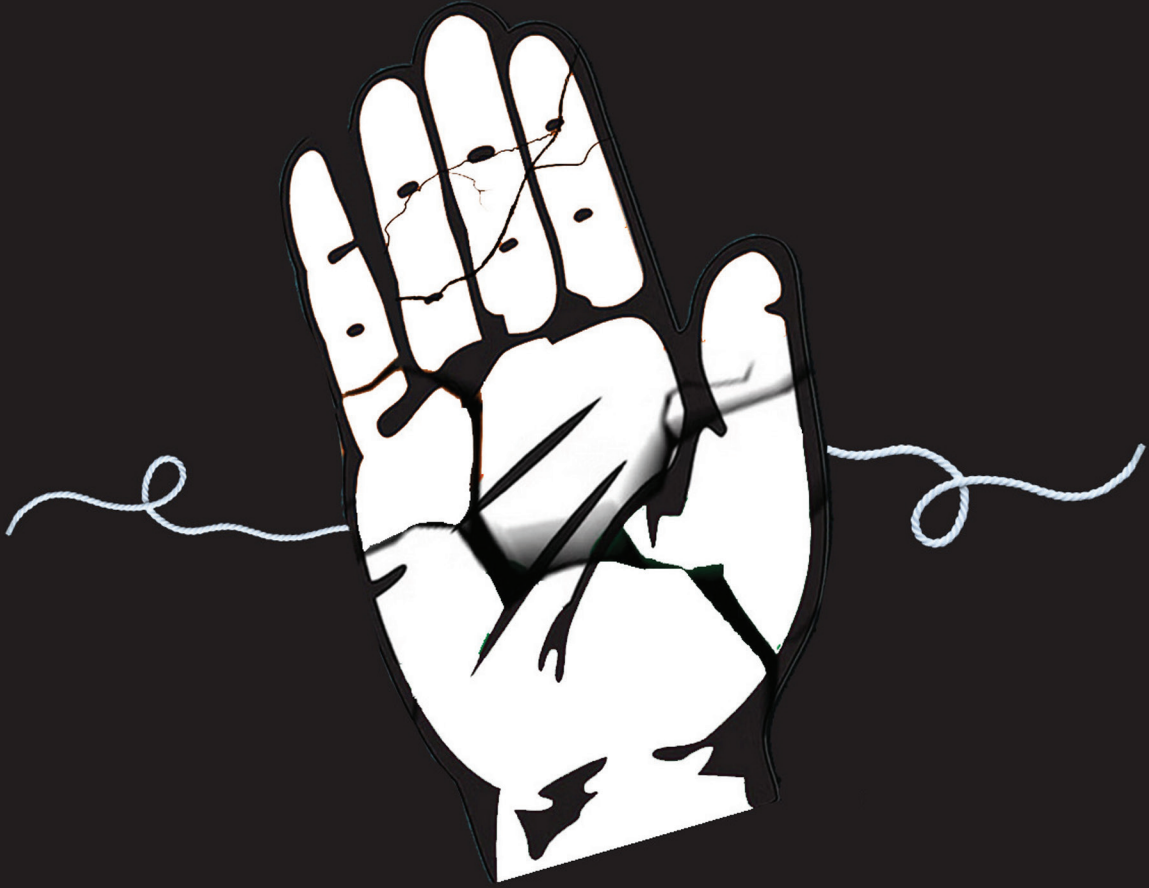
The Congress government in Telangana has been accused of corruption, and controversies like the HYDRRA project, the caste census, and unauthorised demolitions have caused widespread anger. These issues highlight a lack of transparency and accountability, showing that Congress prioritises gaining power over good governance.

A Consistent Pattern of Broken Promises

The Congress party's failure to deliver on its promises is not a recent phenomenon but a consistent pattern that spans decades. In Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Telangana, and beyond, the story remains the same: grand promises during elections followed by apathy and incompetence in governance. The Citizens' Report Card in Karnataka, which found that only 3% of promises had been fulfilled, is not just a critique of one government—it is an indictment of Congress's broader approach to leadership.

The Consequences of Congress's Failures: Disillusionment Among Voters

The number of Indians who voted for Congress now face deep disappointment. From farmers to youth, women to marginalised communities, every segment of society has been let down by a party that values political opportunism over genuine governance. As elections draw near, the slogan "Congress Promised, Congress Failed" resonates as a damning indictment of the party's track record.



खटाखट घोटाले की हकीकत

अविनाश राय
सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता एवं
राजनीतिक विश्लेषक

चुनावी मौसम आता है और कांग्रेस झूठे वादों का पुलिंदा लेकर आ जाती है। झारखण्ड और महाराष्ट्र में चुनाव सम्पन्न हुआ और ऐसे में कांग्रेस ने जनता को चुनावी वादों के लच्छों में फसाने की पूरी कोशिश की। वादे भी ऐसे ऐसे जिनका धरातल से दूर दूर तक कुछ लेना देना नहीं होता। मतलब जो मुंह में आया बोल डालो, जनता से वादे कर डालो, पूरा करेंगे या नहीं उससे कोई वास्ता नहीं। ये मैं नहीं कह रहा, ये बातें खुद कांग्रेस ने कबूल की हैं। जो वादे पहले किये थे उनका क्या? एक एक कर हर वो वादा आज आपको बताऊंगा, गिनाऊंगा, जो कांग्रेस के बड़बोले नेताओं ने जनता से कर तो डाला लेकिन वो पूरा होने की बाट आज तक जोह रहे हैं।

अभी कुछ ही दिन पहले की बात है, कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे कर्नाटक की अपनी ही सरकार पर भड़क पड़े और उसकी वजह थी वो वादे जो चुनावों के वक्त कर तो दिए गए लेकिन अब सरकार बनने के बाद उन वादों की पोटली बनाकर तिजोरी में डाल महाराष्ट्र-झारखंड में चुनावी घोषणा पत्र आने से ठीक पहले कांग्रेस खुद अपने आप को कई सवालियों के कठघरे में खड़ा कर चुकी है। क्या कांग्रेस जितना बजट होता है उससे ज्यादा का वादा करके वोट मांगती है? क्या कांग्रेस चुनावी राज्यों में जिन वादों को गारंटी बताती है, उनकी खुद की गारंटी नहीं? कांग्रेस ऐसे वादों पर वोट मांगती है, जिन्हें पूरा करना सरल ही नहीं होता? क्या कांग्रेस की गारंटी अधूरी ही रह जाती है? इन सभी सवालियों के जवाब तलाशेंगे।

कांग्रेस इस वक्त खटाखट गारंटी देने पर लगी हुई है लेकिन अगर कांग्रेस की इन गारंटियों को हिमाचल प्रदेश से जोड़कर देखें तो आपको हकीकत पता चल जायेगी। हिमाचल में 2022 में चुनाव हुआ था और उस वक्त कांग्रेस ने दस गारंटी दी थीं। कांग्रेस सरकार दावा करती है कि 15 महीने की सरकार में 5 गारंटी पूरी की गई हैं। वादा किया गया था कि सरकार बनते ही ओल्ड पेंशन स्कीम लागू करेंगे, ये बहाल तो हुई लेकिन अब भी करीब 9500 कर्मचारी इसके दायरे से बाहर हैं और तो और अब ओपीएस के लिए सालाना 1000 करोड़ रुपए इंतजाम करने के चक्कर में वक्त पर सभी कर्मचारियों को वेतन नहीं मिल पाता है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में 18 साल से 60 साल तक की सभी महिलाओं को 1500 रुपये देने का वादा भी अधर में है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में केवल 24 हजार महिलाओं को ही 1500 रुपये दिए गए हैं, जबकि 7 लाख से अधिक महिलाओं ने आवेदन किया है। कांग्रेस की एक गारंटी ये भी रही कि गाय का दूध 80 रुपए और भैंस के दूध को 100 रुपए प्रति किलो खरीदा जाएगा लेकिन अभी की बात करें तो फिलहाल 45 रुपए गाय और 55 रुपए भैंस के दूध की खरीद की जा रही है।

पांच लाख युवाओं को रोजगार देने का वायदा भी किया गया था, अब तक ये वादा पूरा नहीं हुआ है। 300 यूनिट तक फ्री बिजली का वादा किया गया था, अब तक ये तो पूरा नहीं किया, बल्कि जो पहले 125 यूनिट फ्री बिजली मिल रही थी, उसमें भी आयकर भरने वालों को अब सब्सिडी देना बंद कर दिया गया है। मोबाइल क्लिनिक से हर गांव मुफ्त इलाज की गारंटी भी अभी पूरी नहीं हो पाई है।

बात दूसरे राज्यों की भी कर लेते हैं। कर्नाटक में तो आरोप लगता है कि गारंटी लागू तो की गई लेकिन जब राज्य की आर्थिक सेहत उन वादों को पूरा करने में डगमगाने लगी तो दूसरी तरफ से कान पकड़कर वापस बोझ जनता पर ही डाला जाने लगा, जबकि तेलंगाना में महालक्ष्मी योजना के तहत हर परिवार की महिला को 2500 रुपए महीना देने का वादा अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है। ना ही बुजुर्गों को 4000 रुपए पेंशन देने का वादा अभी पूरा किया गया है, इसके अलावा इंदिराम्मा आवास योजना के तहत गरीबों को घर के लिए दी जाने वाली मदद का वादा भी अभी कागजों पर ही है, जमीन पर नहीं उतर पाया है।

अब बात करते हैं झारखंड की जहाँ कांग्रेस समर्थित सोरेन सरकार सत्तासीन है। जब सोरेन सरकार बनी थी उस दौरान ये वादा किया गया कि सरकार बनने के 2 सालों के भीतर ही सूबे में 5 लाख नौकरियां दी जाएंगी लेकिन जब इस वादे की हकीकत देखते हैं तो झारखंड की कांग्रेस सरकार अपने वादे का सिर्फ 10 वां हिस्सा ही पूरा कर पायी और पिछले 5 सालों में राज्य में सिर्फ 11 हजार 74 लोगों को ही सरकारी नौकरी मिली। सरकार बनी तो बेरोजगार ग्रेजुएट युवाओं को 5 हजार रुपये महीने और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट बेरोजगारों को 7 हजार रुपये प्रतिमाह दिए जाएंगे। राज्य के युवा आज भी इस वादे के पूरे होने का इंतजार करने के साथ साथ खुद को ठगा हुआ भी महसूस कर रहे हैं। राज्य के हर गरीब परिवार को

हर साल 72 हजार रुपये दिए जायेंगे। ये वादा भी आज अधूरा है और राज्य की भोली भाली जनता कांग्रेस को वोट देकर छला हुआ महसूस कर रही है। आप सोचिये कि कैसे कोई पार्टी और इंसान सिर्फ अपनी जीत के लिए भोली भाली जनता को उम्मीदों के नए अरमान जगा तो देती है लेकिन क्या महसूस होता होगा जब वोट लेकर इन्हीं अरमानों को अधूरा छोड़ दिया जाए। उमीदों को किस कदर झटका लगता होगा जब पता चलता है कि जिस वादे की रेवड़ी में फंसकर आपने वोट दिया था वो सिर्फ चुनावी रेवड़ी थी, और कुछ भी नहीं।

कर्नाटक में 53 हजार 700 करोड़ रुपए सालाना सिर्फ जनता से किए गए रेवड़ी छाप वादों को पूरा करने में जा रहा है और यही वजह है कि पहले फ्री बस सेवा का वादा पूरा करने में जब राज्य को घाटा हुआ तो किराया बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव पेश होने लगा। तेलंगाना जैसा राज्य जो बहुत बड़ा नहीं सोचिए वहां पर 35 हजार 200 करोड़ रुपए सिर्फ मुफ्त वाले वादों पर जा रहा है। यानी बजट है नहीं लेकिन वादे लम्बे चौड़े और जब सरकार बन जाए तो वादे रफूचक्कर। दबाव में पूरे भी किये तो राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था को ठेंगा दिखाकर।

लिहाजा वक्त है कि आप अपना वोट वादों के चक्कर में बर्बाद नहीं करें बल्कि अपना वोट विकसित और बेहतर भारत के लिए दें क्योंकि आपका एक वोट ना सिर्फ आपके प्रदेश को सुधारेगा बल्कि बढ़ते भारत की पहचान को वैश्विक स्तर पर भी मजबूती देगा इसलिए अपना वोट सोच समझकर दें।

Unfulfilled Promises, Unsustainable Policies: The Congress Model Exposed

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The Indian National Congress (INC), one of the oldest political parties in India, has been a dominant force in the country's political landscape, ruling for nearly 54 years since independence. However, its legacy is increasingly overshadowed by setbacks, unfulfilled promises, and growing criticisms that have eroded public trust over the decades.

The Decline of Congress: From Dominance to Disillusionment

The decline of the Congress party has been a gradual process. While it initially enjoyed immense support due to its leadership during the nationalist movement and its adaptability to local circumstances, the party's inability to deliver on its promises led to widespread disillusionment. The downward trend began in 1967 when the party suffered significant losses in parliamentary and state legislature elections, signalling cracks in its political dominance.

During Indira Gandhi's tenure, issues such as the centralisation of power, internal conflicts, and authoritarian tendencies started to alienate sections of the electorate. The Emergency (1975-1977) remains a defining moment in Congress's decline, as it marked a severe breach of democratic values. Subsequent leaderships failed to address these issues, culminating in the party's worst-ever performance in the 2014 general elections, where it secured just 44 seats and a 19%

vote share. This marked a historic low for the party that once stood as a symbol of Indian democracy.

Broken Promises: A Pattern of Failure

One of the key criticisms of the Congress party is its consistent failure to fulfil its promises. Over the years, its iconic slogans and grand announcements have often remained unfulfilled. For example, Indira Gandhi's Garibi Hatao (eradicate poverty) slogan resonated with millions but failed to translate into meaningful outcomes, even in traditional strongholds like Amethi. Similarly, promises made to unemployed youth in Himachal Pradesh in 2003 and 2012 were left unfulfilled, leading to disappointment and eroding the party's credibility among young voters.

The party's track record in agriculture and farmer welfare is equally underwhelming. Despite guaranteeing loan waivers and subsidies, many farmers continued to struggle with debt and financial hardship. Promises of Minimum Support Prices (MSP) and reforms in agricultural marketing were either inadequately implemented or left untouched, deepening rural distress.

Congress's governance in states like Karnataka, Rajasthan, and Punjab has also raised concerns. Projects related to infrastructure, such as roads, water supply, and electricity, have often been delayed or abandoned, exacerbating public frustration. Additionally, a lack of cohesive

economic policies and failure to attract investment have hindered job creation and economic growth.

Corruption and Scandals: Eroding Public Trust

Corruption scandals have further tarnished the Congress party's reputation. The Bofors scandal of the 1980s and 1990s, implicating then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, exposed the party's vulnerabilities to financial misconduct. Similarly, the coal allocation scam, the Commonwealth Games scam, and the 2G spectrum scam during the UPA-II regime highlighted systemic corruption, leading to significant public outrage and loss of electoral trust.

These scandals not only revealed deep-rooted issues within the party but also fuelled the narrative that Congress prioritises cronyism over accountability. The erosion of trust was evident in the party's inability to counter these allegations effectively, resulting in further electoral losses.

Undermining National Interests and Democratic Values

The Congress party has faced criticism for undermining national interests and democratic principles. Rahul Gandhi's controversial statement downplaying the role of the armed forces sparked outrage, with many viewing it as a lack of understanding of national security. Moreover, alliances with organisations like the Popular Front of India (PFI) in Karnataka and Kerala have raised concerns about the party's alignment with radical ideologies.

The imposition of the Emergency remains a dark chapter in India's democratic history. The suspension of civil liberties, censorship of the press, and arrests of opposition leaders showcased the party's authoritarian tendencies. Earlier restrictions on free speech, such as Nehru's first constitutional amendment, further compounded perceptions of the Congress as a party willing to compromise democratic values for political gain.

The BJP's Response: Finishing the Unfinished Work

In contrast to Congress's legacy of unfulfilled promises, the BJP under Prime Minister Narendra Modi has focused on delivering tangible results.

Programs like One Nation, One Ration Card have streamlined food security, ensuring that migrant workers and marginalised communities have consistent access to subsidised food grains. This initiative addressed key flaws in Congress's Public Distribution System (PDS), reducing inefficiencies and exclusion errors.

The Ayushman Bharat healthcare scheme, which provides health insurance to millions of underprivileged families, has significantly improved access to medical care, particularly in rural areas. Similarly, the PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi program provides direct cash transfers to farmers, offering immediate relief from financial distress. These programs have filled critical gaps left by Congress's incomplete policies.

Infrastructure development has also been a cornerstone of BJP's governance. Initiatives like the PM Gram Sadak Yojana and Har Ghar Jal have ensured connectivity and access to clean drinking water for rural households. These programs have demonstrated the BJP's commitment to addressing core issues rather than relying on symbolic slogans.

Internal Challenges and Leadership Crisis

The Congress party's inability to evolve has also contributed to its decline. The lack of a clear leadership structure, combined with internal conflicts and factionalism, has hindered its ability to present a united front. The reliance on the Gandhi family for leadership has been a double-edged sword, as it limits the party's ability to project new, dynamic leaders capable of addressing contemporary challenges.

Additionally, the party's failure to adapt to changing political dynamics and engage with younger voters has further alienated its base. The disconnect between the party's leadership and grassroots workers has weakened its organisational structure, making it less effective in mobilising support.

The Indian National Congress's decline from dominance to irrelevance serves as a cautionary tale for political parties in India. Its history of broken promises, corruption scandals, and authoritarian tendencies underscores the need for accountability, adaptability, and a commitment to democratic values.



Law Enforcement and Public Safety Failure Under Congress

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Good governance is fundamentally anchored in the rule of law, effective law enforcement, and ensuring public safety. During Congress-led governments in India, significant lapses in law enforcement and public safety mechanisms exposed vulnerabilities that hampered national progress. The inability of the Ministry of Law to implement governance-focused reforms further exacerbated these failures, resulting in a fragile security framework and a loss of public trust.

This article critically examines the failures of law enforcement during Congress regimes, key incidents that underscored these lapses, and the systemic legislative inefficiencies that left India vulnerable during this period.

1.1 Law Enforcement and Public Safety: The Pillars of Governance

Law enforcement agencies play a pivotal role in maintaining public safety, ensuring justice, and upholding citizens' rights. For any government, the credibility of its governance is often measured by its ability to provide a secure and just environment for its people. Under Congress leadership, however, repeated lapses in law enforcement and public safety showcased a lack of preparedness, inefficiency, and misplaced priorities.

Key Incidents Highlighting Law Enforcement Failures

1.2 Terrorism and National Security

The Congress government's tenure was marked by repeated terrorist attacks that exposed glaring inefficiencies in intelligence gathering, inter-agency coordination, and law enforcement response.

26/11 Mumbai Attacks (2008): One of the most devastating attacks on Indian soil, the Mumbai attacks revealed serious lapses in intelligence-sharing and inadequate preparedness of local law enforcement. Despite prior warnings, the response to the attacks was delayed and uncoordinated, costing over 170 lives and leaving the nation scarred.

2006 Mumbai Train Blasts: The coordinated bombings on Mumbai's local trains killed 209 people, further underscoring the inability to preempt terror activities.

The lack of modernisation of police forces, insufficient investment in counter-terrorism units, and bureaucratic delays in responding to emerging threats were systemic issues under Congress governance.

1.3 Naxal Insurgency

Naxalism became a significant internal security challenge during the Congress era. Regions in Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, and Andhra Pradesh witnessed escalating violence from Naxal groups, often fueled by the government's failure to address socio-economic disparities.

The Dantewada attack (2010), where 76 CRPF personnel were ambushed and killed, remains one of the deadliest Naxal attacks in Indian history. It

highlighted poor training, lack of resources for security forces, and the government's failure to implement a cohesive counter-insurgency strategy. Instead of implementing sustainable socio-economic reforms, Congress governments often relied on superficial measures to combat insurgency, which yielded limited success.

1.4 Communal Riots and Social Unrest

Congress-led governments were also criticized for their handling of communal violence and social unrest.

The 1984 Anti-Sikh Riots, triggered by the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, remain one of the darkest chapters in India's history. The widespread violence, loss of lives, and destruction of property reflected a complete breakdown of law enforcement. Accusations of complicity and inaction by Congress leaders further eroded public trust.

Similarly, incidents like the Gujarat riots of 1985 and other instances of communal tensions during Congress rule demonstrated a lack of proactive measures to prevent such violence.

1.5 Women's Safety and Gender-Based Crimes

The Nirbhaya case (2012), where a young woman was brutally gang-raped in Delhi, sparked national outrage and became a grim reminder of the inadequacies of urban policing and legal systems. Despite numerous cases of violence against women, the Congress government failed to implement effective measures for women's safety. Poor infrastructure, lack of gender-sensitive policing, and inadequate implementation of existing laws were significant shortcomings.

Failures of the Ministry of Law

Under Congress governance, the Ministry of Law played a critical role in shaping legal frameworks and ensuring judicial efficiency. However, its tenure was marred by delays, a lack of vision, and a failure to address pressing governance challenges.

1.6 Judicial Delays and Backlog

India's judiciary was plagued by a massive backlog of cases during Congress regimes, with millions of pending cases in subordinate courts and higher courts. The government's inability to implement

comprehensive judicial reforms worsened the situation, denying citizens timely justice.

Key factors contributing to this crisis were the lack of modernization, inadequate recruitment of judges, and insufficient investment in judicial infrastructure.

1.7 Police Reforms Ignored

The Supreme Court's landmark Prakash Singh judgment (2006) mandated comprehensive police reforms to depoliticise law enforcement and enhance efficiency. Despite this, the Congress government failed to implement the directives, allowing law enforcement to remain politicised and under-resourced.

Issues such as outdated policing methods, insufficient training, and lack of accountability persisted throughout Congress governance.

1.8 Delayed Anti-Corruption Legislation

The Congress government's tenure was marred by corruption scandals, including the 2G spectrum scam, Commonwealth Games scam, and coal allocation scam, which cost the exchequer billions of rupees.

While the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act was passed in 2013, it came after years of public protests and agitation, notably led by Anna Hazare's anti-corruption movement. The delay and diluted provisions of the Act reflected the government's reluctance to bring about robust anti-corruption mechanisms.

Lack of Governance-Focused Laws

Despite numerous opportunities, the Congress-led Ministry of Law failed to introduce transformative legislation addressing governance challenges.

Critical areas like labor reforms, judicial accountability, and the codification of uniform laws remained neglected.

Impact of Governance Failures

The combined effect of these law enforcement and legislative failures was far-reaching:

Erosion of Public Trust

Repeated lapses in public safety and governance mechanisms eroded citizens' faith in the government's ability to protect them.

1.9 Hindrance to Economic Growth

Poor law enforcement and public safety deterred foreign investments and disrupted economic activities, particularly in regions affected by insurgency and communal violence.

2.0 Social Polarization

Mishandling of communal violence and social unrest deepened divisions among communities, further straining the social fabric of the nation.

Conclusion

The failures of law enforcement and public safety during Congress governance underscore the critical need for strong, proactive leadership. Good governance demands accountability, timely legislative reforms, and efficient law enforcement mechanisms.

India's aspirations as a global power hinge on its ability to ensure the safety and security of its citizens. While Congress governments failed to rise to the occasion, the lessons from those failures should guide future policies and reforms to create a stronger, safer, and more equitable nation.

The Con in Congress: A Legacy of Betrayal and Failure



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Today, the Congress trumpets its tokenistic ‘Nyay’ slogan during elections. Their dynasts traverse the country, preaching justice for marginalized communities, yet history constantly reminds us of the betrayal and deceit they inflicted upon those very groups. Among their pledges under the so-called ‘paanch nyay,’ they claim to champion ‘kisaan nyay.’ Let us examine the reality of this claim. Addressing farmers’ issues without tackling the fundamental resource of land is nothing short of a mockery. As D.C. Wadhwa aptly stated, “Land is not only the most important economic asset in an agricultural economy, it is an essential resource because without land there can be no state, no

habitation, and no groundwork for carrying on human activities.”

Data from 2011 reveals that just 5% of farmers owned 40% of India’s farmlands. Furthermore, the socio-economic caste census of 2011 highlights that 101.4 million farmers—or 56.4% of rural households—were landless. These were predominantly small and marginal farmers, forming a population size equivalent to that of Germany and Australia combined. Despite laws in place for over five decades, the Congress has failed miserably in implementing land redistribution and ceiling acts, further exposing its hypocrisy. This failure becomes even more glaring when we recall the numerous

land-grab cases lodged against Congress leaders and their favored 'son-in-law.'

The Congress's penchant for land-grabbing persists unabated, as seen in the recent MUDA scam and the unscrupulous allocation of land to Mallikarjun Kharge's family in Karnataka. In Telangana, incidents like Lagacharla provide stark evidence of Congress governments pressuring farmers to sell their land at throwaway prices to benefit a pharma company. Despite this egregious track record, Congress remains unrepentant. Their 2024 Lok Sabha manifesto, ironically titled the Nyay Patra, includes a proposal to establish an authority for distributing government and surplus land to the poor. However, it's clear that their definition of "poor" is open to question, and we can only imagine who the real beneficiaries of such an authority would be if they were ever to return to power.

Yuva Nyay is yet another empty rhetoric that Congress is desperately trying to spin. Their manifesto claims that 30 lakh central government vacancies will be filled, including posts at the panchayat and municipal levels. Yet, it has only been a few months since their state government in Chhattisgarh made headlines for glaring irregularities, including charges of bribery and corruption in the Public Service Commission selections of 2021. Reports revealed nepotism and fraud as key determinants of the final list, with several selected candidates being close relatives of bureaucrats, politicians, and businessmen who secured top ranks and prime posts. Meanwhile, in Karnataka, the Enforcement Directorate has uncovered yet another cash-for-jobs mega scam. Here, a Congress MLA, also the Chairman of a milk cooperative, has been accused of demanding ₹20-30 lakh for each post. It seems Congress has either lost its sense of credibility or is the "grand old party" simply too old to remember its own egregious failures?

But that's not all—Congress's delusions have now led them to believe they are the defenders of the Constitution, claiming to be the best suited to uphold its ideals. Yes, you read that right. The party responsible for the most despotic departure from constitutional principles is now waving the flag of constitutional morality. They declare in their

manifesto that they will stop indiscriminate arrests. Yet the tyranny of the Emergency is still fresh in the minds of those who lived through it—lakhs of political dissenters jailed under indefinite preventive detention laws. It was Congress that introduced the draconian Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) in 1971, a law that mirrored the colonial-era Rowlatt Act, to suppress civil liberties enshrined in the Constitution.

Congress didn't stop there—they went so far as to interfere with judicial appointments to the Supreme Court, undermining judicial independence. The 24th Constitutional Amendment stands as a stark reminder of their pursuit of unbridled power to amend any part of the Constitution at will. They even sought to shield their actions from judicial scrutiny by placing laws in the Ninth Schedule, a move fortunately checked by the Supreme Court in the landmark Kesavananda Bharati case, which introduced the Basic Structure Doctrine to curb their constitutional abuse.

As for parliamentary democracy, Congress has promised to restore the "great traditions of Parliament that prevailed in the past." But let's not forget what those "great" traditions entailed: the cash-for-votes scam of 2008, where the UPA government blatantly bribed MPs to win a no-confidence motion during the Indo-US nuclear deal. Then there was the creation of the National Advisory Council (NAC), an extra-constitutional body chaired by Sonia Gandhi, which dictated policy to the Manmohan Singh government, effectively reducing the executive to a puppet.

Most recently, the Congress government in Karnataka proposed the controversial "temple tax" bill, imposing onerous tax obligations exclusively on Hindu temples. Why confine such a bill to Hindu establishments? Where is the secularism Congress so frequently touts? Their version of secularism is nothing more than divisive politics, appeasement, and communalism masquerading as virtue.

We could go on about Congress's disingenuity until the cows come home. But perhaps the best takeaway is this: just as we stay cautious of cons in daily life, we must remain vigilant and steer clear of the con that is 'CONgress.'



Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha