

Bootstrapping : A political movement to improve India's laws, administration and courts

Bootstrapping : Vol. - I

A Summary of Bootstrapping

(Summaries of some 40-50 proposed nexusless administrative procedures to improve India's administration/courts)

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1. Preface

1.1 About this and my other books

This book contains a list of laws and the COMPLETE drafts or links to the complete drafts for those laws. When we commons pass or force MLAs/MPs to pass these laws in Assemblies and Parliament, many problems of us commons would reduce. And the gap between the West and India will reduce as well. This book does NOT contain the "causes" behind the problems we commons face. My second book, "Bootstrapping Vol.-II : Culture is NOT the reason" contains description about the causes of the problems, and explanations about how the laws I propose would lessen the problems of us commons.

1.2 The problems

We commons of India are facing 1000s of problems. Are all these problems solvable? Does a solution to each or at least some of these problems even exist? Of all these problems, which problems are solvable? Obviously, if a problem has been solved by the Westerners, it proves that a solution to that problem exists and hence it would be possible for us commons of India to solve that problem as well.

So instead of focusing on ALL problems of India, for the time being, I have chosen to confine myself to and focus ONLY on those problems which the Westerners have solved to a considerable extent. As per my observation, following are some 100+ problems currently faced by the Indians residing in India, and these problems are less seen in the West. **I request the reader to take a glance on the list of problems India is facing.**

Problems related to --- Poverty

1. Poverty
2. Lack of pensions for elders
3. Lack of clean drinking water supply
4. Poor quality and high cost of primary education
5. Poor quality and high cost of middle/high school education
6. High cost and poor quality of health care
7. AIDS epidemic
8. Poor nutrition
9. Poor housing
10. Theft of commons' property (*)
11. Not considering theft of commons' property as theft (*)

(* -- West has NOT solved this problem)

Problems related to --- Population Growth

12. Population growth
13. Over crowding of the cities, buses, traffic etc
14. Slums
15. Unemployment etc

Problems related to --- Law and Order

16. Rising thefts, petty crimes
17. Rising extortion and unorganized crimes
18. Large scale cheating
19. financial scams
20. Terrorism in JK, NE etc

21. Naxalism
22. Rising crimes against women such as rape, harassment etc.
23. Domestic violence against women, children
24. Rising atrocities on dalits

Problems related to --- **Civil nuisances**

25. Poor quality of goods and service
26. Deliberately not repaying the debt

Problems related to --- **Legal Infrastructure**

27. Slow courts, Fewer courts than what is needed
28. Slow Lawmaking Process

Problems related to --- **Corruption, Nexuses etc.**

29. Corruption in Public Distribution System
30. Corruption in policemen (below SP); nexuses with criminals
31. Corruption in Revenue (Land Records) Department
32. Corruption in lower court judges; nexuses with lawyers etc.
33. Corruption in policemen (above SP); nexuses with criminals
34. Corruption in junior officers; nexuses with contractors etc.
35. Corruption in RBI officers/experts; nexuses with businessmen
36. Corruption in bank officers; nexuses with loan takers etc.
37. Corruption in PSUs directors/managers
38. Corruption in MPs, MLAs etc; their nexuses with criminals, contractors, monopolists etc.
39. Corruption of Income Tax, Excise, Sales tax etc officers
40. Corruption in High court judges ; their nexuses with lawyers
41. Corruption in Supreme court judges ; nexuses with lawyers
42. Extortion/blackmailing by editors/newspaper-owners
43. Other cases of corruption/nexuses

Problems related to --- **Inefficiency**

1. Inefficiency of policemen, officers
2. Inefficiency of judges in lower courts
3. Inefficiency in MPs, MLAs, Ministers
4. Inefficiency of judges in High courts, Supreme court
5. Inefficiency RBI Directors/officers
6. Other cases of inefficiencies

Problems related to --- **Banking, Finance**

7. Increasing money supply without citizens' permission (*)
8. Creating debt on nation without citizens' permission (*)
9. Govt gives guarantees without citizens' permission (*)
10. Issuing loans to insiders in banks (*)
11. Insider trading in stock market (*)

(* - these problems are also there in the West)

Problems related to --- **Infrastructure**

12. Poor tele-communication
13. High charge of TV-cable
14. Electricity : expensive, poor supply
15. Poor irrigation
16. Bad town planning
17. Poor footpaths, poor traffic facilities

Problems related to --- **Environment related**

18. Dirty streets
19. Polluted air
20. Polluted water

21. Depletion of underground water
22. Depletion of forests and wild-life
23. Pollution in oceans (oil leaks)
24. Other environmental problems

Problems related to --- **Taxation**

25. Ambiguous tax laws
26. Income tax evasion, nexuses of IT-officers and lawyers etc
27. Sales tax evasion
28. Excise evasion
29. Property tax evasion
30. Octroi evasion
31. Lack of wealth tax
32. Evasion of other taxes
33. Not taxing the farmers

Problems related to --- **Govt Expenditure**

34. Rising govt. expenses
35. Non profitable PSUs
36. Rising non-performing assets (NPAs) in banks

Problems related to --- **External Trade**

37. Falling Rupee
38. Rising external debt

Problems related to --- **Military**

39. Poor defense forces
40. Corruption in Military
41. Not enough soldiers, poor salaries of Military personnel
42. Poor status of arms manufacturing industries

Problems related to --- **Ethnic Conflicts**

43. Reducing/Increasing caste-based reservations
44. Tension due to castism
45. Atrocities on dalits
46. Ram Janambhoomi issue
47. Hindu Muslim tension
48. Secessionist movement in Kashmir
49. Secessionist movement in Asam
50. Secessionist movements in Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya
51. Non-Hindu infiltrators from Bangladesh
52. Atrocities on Hindus in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Fiji etc.

Problems related to --- **Civil Matters**

53. Bad state of land/building records, defective titles
54. Slow and tedious inheritance related cases
55. Slow and tedious divorce, child custody cases
56. Slow proceedings of cases related to rent, lease etc
57. Slow proceedings of labor related cases
58. Improve debt recollection WITHOUT creating inhuman situations
59. Worsening of charities, religious/non-religious trusts
60. Worsening administration of co-operative societies
61. Worsening of Labor Unions, Government Employees' Unions etc
62. Worsening of administration of private companies

This is just a short list. I am sure that reader can add many more problems in the list. In short, there is LONG list of problems, and as time goes, the list keeps growing and growing. **So many problems, so little time.**

1.3 Greetings !!

Now I have some good news and some great news.

1. A good news is that it turns out that it is possible to reduce almost all the problems that are faced by Indians and NOT faced by the Westerners (including poverty and corruption) using some 100+ straight forward cost-effective trivial appointment/expulsion and book-keeping related administrative procedures, that I have proposed.
2. We commons do not need any Kalkies i.e. we commons need not elect any specific "good" individuals into Assemblies and Parliament. My proposals are 100% "leader-independent", "party independent" and Kalki-independent.
3. How would these administrative procedures solve the problems of India? It does so by decreasing nexuses in the administration/courts of India, improving record keeping and providing equal royalty over natural resources to all us commons.
4. How hard is the execution of these proposed procedures? Execution of these procedures is EASIER than printing railway tickets and printing passenger lists.
5. The 100+ procedures/laws are **modular** in the sense that to obtain benefit of one law/procedure, it is NOT at all necessary to pass all 100+ laws in one go. Passing of one law will would provide some net benefit to us commons without any pre-requisite that other laws must also be passed.

1.4 Other books and articles by myself

All the books and articles I have written are at www.rahulmehta.com

2. An overview of the concept of "administrative procedure"

All my proposals to solve 100s of problems of us commons of India not, which West has solved, are based on enacting NEXUSLESS administrative procedures i.e. administrative procedures where executioners have minimal opportunities to form nexuses. In this book, I would provide summary and drafts of the laws needed to enact the procedures. Before I provide a summary of those 40-50 procedures, I would like to provide a brief overview the very concept of "administrative procedure".

2.1 What is an administrative procedure ?

We commons need "administration" for following tasks :

1. to give tenancy rights on land owned by us commons (*)
2. to mining rights on mines and natural resources we commons own (*)
3. to support an army of soldiers to deter other armies from attacking and robbing us
4. to investigate a person accused from a crime such as murder, theft etc

5. to fine/imprison or acquit the accused if they are found to be guilty/innocent
6. to recruit/expel policemen and judges/Jurors do the jobs cited above
7. to collect taxes on wealth, incomes, goods etc to get equipment and pay salaries to policemen, soldiers etc
8. to create a currency which can serve as medium of collection of taxes and payment of salaries to soldiers, policemen, judges and Jurors.
9. to draft laws to collect taxes, punish/acquit accused etc and other tasks

And so forth.

(* - Most of the intellectuals refer to land we commons own as "land owned by the State". They call it "land owned by the State" to make a statement that "you commons DO NOT own this land". I am hostile to all those intellectuals, and want to make it clear that we commons, and NOT state, own the land)

An **administrative procedure** (code) is written instructions using which an officer, judge, policeman, Minister or a citizen can perform tasks of the administration. Of all administrative procedures, the most important are those related to appointments and expulsions.

2.2 A well-drafted administrative procedure

A well drafted administrative procedure will have ALL of following features:

- Written draft : An administrative procedure MUST be a written document
- Public property : the document must be publicly published with NO copyrights and cannot have any names of individuals or private companies or NGO as its author.
- Unambiguous draft : the entire text of the procedure's draft should use only 100% objective words. What is objective? If 12 people are asked the meaning of a word, over 8 should agree on the meaning.
- Explicitness in allocation of power : The titles of the officers who are supposed to execute the procedures should be specified in black and white and NOT in gray (no such phrase as "competent authority").
- Cost estimate : An estimate of logistic/cost needed to execute those procedures
- Revenue : The procedures to collect taxes/fees necessary to obtain above mentioned funds

If a draft does not have any one of the above characteristics, it can only bring miseries in the lives of us commons and bribes in the pockets of Ministers, officers, policemen and judges.

2.3 Valid bases for proposing rejecting an administrative proposal

Any citizen has right to propose an administrative procedure to a fellow citizen and/or his MLA or MP. An adversary can counter/reject an administrative proposal based on **only** one of the following 5 criteria :

1. If the person who is proposing the administrative procedure does NOT have a draft of law to be passed which can enact this procedure. OR

2. If the person who is proposing the administrative procedure is himself no willing to send his draft to his MLA/MP. OR
3. The adversary must show that the proposed administrative procedures are incomplete (such as appointment/expulsion rules of an officer are not specified or cost-estimate is not submitted or some of the commonly cases are NOT covered) OR
4. The adversary must show that the proposed administrative procedures cannot be implemented in the given cost-estimate ; for this counter-argument, the adversary must show a possible sequence of events which may arise, and whose execution will exceed the cost-estimate OR
5. The adversary must show that there are administrative procedures which are cheaper and less nexus-prone. In such a case, the adversary MUST first present a detailed draft of his administrative procedures and only then use this counter-argument..

A good thing about above mentioned counter-arguments is that discussion will remain focused and will terminate very rapidly.

3. The Bootstrapping : Nexusless procedures to start a chain reaction in India

3.1 Proposed first step : The first 2 proposed nexusless procedures

I have proposed some 100+ less nexus-prone administrative procedures and one political movement to improve situation of us commons. The political movement is aimed at installing 2 of these 100+ nexusless administrative procedures. These procedures will initiate a chain-reaction that would install other nexusless procedures. **This political movement is, what I call as, the Bootstrapping.**

The 2 proposed nexusless procedures deal with law-making, and they are

1. Procedure #LM.01 : Citizens' advise to CM
2. Procedure #LM.02 : Citizens' advise to PM

In this chapter, I will describe these 2 nexusless procedures.

3.2 Proposed nexusless procedure #LM.01 : Citizens' advise to CM

1. A citizen can pay a fee, submit the text of a Resolution in CM's office and obtain a serial number.
2. Any citizen can go to the Talaties' (Patwari) office, show his voter-ID, pay Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 fee and register his YES/NO on any of the proposed Resolution for next 60 days. The clerk will give receipt for his YES/NO. The citizen can change his vote any day. The Talaties will publish the list of citizens with their YES/NOs on the internet. Please note that there is no confidentiality.
3. The Talaties will send YES/NO counts to CMO every 2 weeks.
4. The registration of YES/NO will have no binding on CM or any Govt officer. It will indeed have an political impact if a large number of citizen register YES.

How can we commons enact this procedure?

The citizens can enact this administrative procedures by forcing the CM to issue a Government Order asking all Talaties to register YES/NO of the citizens, and issue a receipt. This does NOT need any approval of the Assembly.

Benefits of #LM.01 to us commons

It creates a less nexus-prone procedure to decide what the commons' (public) opinion actually is. Today, CM and we commons are dependent on mediamen (newspaper owners and their employees such as journalists and editors) and "eminent" intellectuals to declare what is the opinion of us commons i.e. "public opinion". These mediamen and eminent intellectuals have dense nexuses with elitemen Ministers, officers, judges, policemen, regulators, intellectuals and elitemen (Nbjprie). So many times, when public opinion is something, mediamen and intellectuals will say just the opposite to suit the interest of Ministers, officers, judges, policemen, intellectuals and elitemen. e.g. Over 99 out of 100 of us commons want land subsidies to IIMs, JNU and most colleges to end so that we commons can collect rent on those plots which we commons own. But mediamen and intellectuals lie, and speak just the opposite : over 99 out of 100 commons DO NOT want any rent on the plots we commons own !!!

The procedure LM.01 will enable us commons to know and establish what the commons' opinions are and will be useful in ending the falsehoods that intellectuals and mediamen make about public (us commons') opinions. This will increase the strength with which we commons can assert ourselves on CMs. The main use of this LM.01 will be that it would make it easier for citizens to force MLAs to pass LM.03.

3.3 Proposed nexusless procedure #LM.02 : Direct Vote before PM

1. A citizen can pay a fee, submit the text of a Resolution in PM's office and obtain a serial number.
2. Any citizen can go to the Talaties' (Patwari) office, show his voter-ID, pay Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 fee and register his YES/NO on any of the proposed Resolution for next 60 days. The clerk will give receipt for his YES/NO. The citizen can change his vote any day. The Talaties will publish the list of citizens with their YES/NOs on the internet. Please note that there is no confidentiality.
3. The Talaties will send YES/NO counts to the District Collector every 2 weeks, who will send consolidated count to PMO next day.
4. The registration of YES/NO will have no binding on PM or any Govt officer. It will indeed have an political impact if a large number of citizen register YES.

How can citizens enact this procedures?

The citizens can enact this administrative procedure by forcing the PM to issue a Government Order asking all Talaties to register YES/NO of the citizens, and issue a receipt. This does NOT need any approval of the Parliament.

Benefits of #LM.02 to us commons : same as LM.01

3.4 Summary

Two trivial procedures, which merely allow citizens to register YES/NO before CM/PM via local Talaties' office are sufficient to trigger a chain reaction that would improve administration in India. How?

Every PM/CM rules in the name of public opinion. Every now and then, they justify their defunct action using the sentences like "this is what commons of India want". Or "commons in India are NOT opposed to what I am doing". And mediemen and intellectuals who have nexuses with Ministers, elitemen cook-up whatever they want in the name of public opinion. As a result, a large numbers of laws which we commons want do NOT get passed as they intellectuals deliberately declare that "public opinion does not support such laws". And a large number of laws which we commons do NOT want continue as intellectuals declare that "public is NOT opposed to these laws". And there is NO medium to prove that these mediemen and intellectuals are wrong. **Whenever intellectuals and Ministers lie about public opinion, LM.01 and LM.02 provide an easy and objective way for activists to prove that intellectuals and Ministers are lying.** This will not only reduce the legitimacy of the lies intellectuals, mediemen and Ministers spread, but would also increase the legitimacy of the proposed Resolutions, which may be proposals in law by themselves.

LM.01 and LM.02 will remove many lies that intellectuals and Ministers have been upholding for decade. For decades, we have been told by intellectuals and Ministers, that commons in India are NOT opposed to regressive taxes. For decades, we have been told by the same Ministers and intellectuals that commons do want to give land subsidy to IIMs, UGC, colleges etc and do not want rent on those and many other land plots. LM.01 and LM.02 will expose all these lies, and create a way for better laws to appear.

4. Improving Law Making

4.1 Proposed procedure #LM.03 : Direct Vote in City Council (and District Panchayats)

#LM.03 is a law-making procedure at city/district level.

1. A citizen can pay a fee, inward the text of a Resolution in CMO and obtain an inward number.
2. Any citizen can go to the Talaties' (Patwari) office, show his voter-ID, pay Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 fee and register his YES/NO on any of the proposed Resolution. The clerk will give receipt for his YES/NO. The citizen/City-Councilor can change his vote any day. The Registrar will publish the list of citizens with their YES/NOs. Please note that there is no confidentiality.
3. Nexusless procedure for Mayor to count YES/NO on the draft :
 - The City Councilor's vote will count for those, all those, but ONLY those who have NOT registered their YES/NO on that bill.

- Example: Suppose a ward has 50000 voters where say 15000 (30%) voted YES, 5000 (10%) votes NO and 30000 (60%) did not cast their vote on the proposal. In that case, the Mayor will consider City-Councilor's vote's weight as $(100\% - 30\% - 10\%) = 60\%$. Now say that the City-Councilor votes YES. Then that ward's YES-fraction will be $30\% + 60\% = 90\%$ and NO-fraction will be 10%. If the City-Councilor votes NO, then that ward's YES fraction be 30% and NO-fraction will be $60\% + 10\% = 70\%$.
 - The Mayor will add the YES and NO fractions of each ward
4. Nexusless procedure for Mayor to pass/fail the draft : If the sum of YES-fractions is over 50% of the number of voters in the city, within 60 days, the Mayor will declare the proposal as PASSED. If the proposal does not gather 50% support within 60 days after issue of inward number, the Mayor will declare the proposal as FAILED.

How can citizens enact these procedures?

The citizens can enact this administrative procedures by forcing the City-Councilors to move a Resolution in the Corporation Council, and the forcing the CM to approve it.

What benefits would proposed procedure #LM.01 serve to the commons?

1. **It creates a less nexus-prone procedure to get a laws passed in the City Council.**
2. It EMPOWERS the citizens to vote DIRECTLY the City Council. This will enable a citizen to pass the proposals that serves his interest.
3. It will reduce the citizen's dependence on the City Councilor.

How is this step a bootstrapping step?

It will result into passing of dozens of laws that would reduce nexusness in the administration. In essence, this step is a bootstrapping step.

4.2 Proposed nexusless procedure #LM.02 : Direct Vote in the State Assembly

The procedure #LM.02 is similar to Direct Vote in Municipal Council, which I have described earlier. The procedure allows a citizen to visit local Talaati's office, pay as Rs 3/- fee, and register his YES/NO on a bill presented in the Assembly. The MLA's vote weight will be equal to the number of citizens who have NOT registered his YES/NO. The Speaker will declare bill as passed/failed as per the sum of YES/NO factions of the constituencies.

[For details, please see the Booklet #203 titled "Bootstrapping : Nexusless procedures to improve Law Making" at www.rahulmehta.com]

4.3 Proposed nexusless procedure #LM.07 : Effective Recall of City (or Panchayat) Councilor

The procedure is as follow :

Part - I : Citizen selecting Assistant Councilor

1. The Mayor will appoint an officer titled Registrar.

2. Any person can pay a fee of say Rs 1000/- and register himself as an **Assistant Councilor** for a Municipal Ward. The Assistant Councilor will need to pay Rs 100 every month to the Registrar to continue his Councilorship.
3. A citizen may or NEED NOT, appoint any of the Assistant Councilor as his Councilor.
4. To select an Assistant Councilor, the voter will need to go to the Registrar's office, pay a fee of Rs 2 to Rs 5, show his voter-ID or ration card and specify the name/number of Assistant Councilor he prefers. The clerk will enter the citizen's ID number, Assistant Councilor's serial number etc into the computer and the computer will print the receipts.
5. A citizen can change Assistant Councilor any day after paying Rs 2 to Rs 5 fee.
6. For each candidate, for each City-Council Ward, the Registrar will publish the statements every week, showing entries of citizens who have registered him as their Assistant Councilor.

Part - II : Powers of Recallable Assistant Councilors

6. An Assistant Councilor can submit a Bill to the Mayor by paying a fee of Rs 1000/- to the Mayor.
7. The Registrar would allow the Assistant Councilors and Councilors to register their YES/NO on that Bill within next 60 days. The Assistant Councilors will have to pay a fee of Rs 100/- for registering their YES/NO, while Councilors may register their YES/NO without any fee.
8. If a Councilor or an Assistant Councilor DOES NOT register his YES/NO, the Mayor will take their vote as a NO.
9. An Assistant Councilor's YES/NO's weight will be proportional to the number of citizens who have appointed him as their representative, and the Primary Councilor's YES/NO's weight will be equal to the number of citizens who have NOT opted for any Assistant Councilor.

10. An example to explain (9) :

- suppose the population of Ward is X i.e. say 100,000
- Suppose there are 3 Assistant Councilor, A, B and C, having approval of 5000, 10000 and 20000 voters. And $100000 - 5000 - 10000 - 20000 = 65000$ voters have NOT appointed any Assistant Councilor.
- Now say that Primary Councilor and A vote YES, while B and C vote as NO.
- In such as case,

$$\text{YES-votes} = \text{Votes of Primary Councilor} + \text{Votes of A} = 65000 + 5000 = 70000$$

$$\text{NO-votes} = \text{Votes of B} + \text{Votes of C} = 10000 + 20000 = 30000$$

$$\text{YES-fraction} = 70000/100000 = 0.70$$

$$\text{NO-fraction} = 30000/100000 = 0.30$$

11. The Registrar will thus calculate the YES-fractions and NO-fractions of ALL the Wards, on 61st day after the Bill was presented, and the Mayor will declare the Bill as passed if YES-fraction exceeds NO-fraction.

How is the above procedure an “Effective Recall” ?

1. An Assistant Councilor’s YES/NO’s weight is strictly proportional to number of citizens who have approved him
2. A citizen can change (= recall) Assistant Councilor any day anytime.

Thus, this procedure implements an “effective recall”.

4.4 Proposed nexusless procedure #LM.08 : Effective Recall of MLAs

The proposed procedure #LM.08 is same as #LM.07. Here, a citizen can specify/change an Assistant-MLA any day by paying a fee of say Rs 3/- at the local Talaati’s office. And an Assistant-MLA can propose a Bill by paying a fee of Rs 10000/- to the Assembly Speaker. The Assistant MLAs can register their YES/NO at Collector’s office by paying a fee of say Rs 100/-, and NO will be assumed if he does not register his YES/NO. The weight of Assistant-MLA’s vote will be equal to fraction of citizens who have approved him and weight of main-MLA’s vote will be equal to fraction of citizens who have NOT opted for any Assistant-MLA.

The procedure increases options available to a citizen. He is no longer restricted to use same MLA’s service for 5 years even if he dislikes that MLA. Also, MLA’s option of ignoring citizens drastically reduces; if he ignores citizens, more and more citizens are likely to appoint someone else as an Assistant-MLA which will reduce his weight in the Assembly.

4.5 Summary

Today, the law-making procedure in India has become highly nexused, as all decisions are taken by a small group of MLAs etc. In West, this group is small too, but many Western countries have a procedure of referendum which is less nexus-prone. Also, since most law-makers in the West are liable to Jury-trial, and since it is next to impossible to have a nexus with Jurors, most of the law-makers restrain themselves. But in India, most law-makers have managed to have nexuses with judges (directly or via lawyers), the leaders see no reason to restrain themselves. So Indian law-makers are more nexused than those of the West. Due to nexuses of law-makers with criminals, contractors, officers, Ministers etc, they are always pre-occupied with serving the individuals with whom they have nexuses and investing the proceeds of these nexuses. As a result, task of law-making remains unattended in India.

The proposed procedures #LM.01 and #LM.07 create a less nexus-prone law-making procedures at City/District levels. And proposed procedures #LM.02 and #LM.08 create less nexus-prone law-making procedures at state-level. So these will crate a way by which law to create nexusless procedures in administration/courts can be passed by the citizens.

4.6 New enumerated powers citizens get under Procedures described in this chapter

LM.01 : Direct Vote in City Council

1. A citizen, after paying a fee, can present a Bill to the Speaker of the City Council, District Panchayat etc

2. A citizen can cast an EFFECTIVE YES/NO on Bills presented in City Council, District Panchayat and Local Bodies by RLPP

LM.02 : Direct Vote in Assembly

3. A citizen can present a Bill in State Assembly after paying a fee.

4. A citizen can cast an EFFECTIVE YES/NO on Bills in Assembly by RLPP

LM.07 : Effective Recall of City Council Members

5. A citizen can change Assistant City Councilor using RLPP. And an Assistant Councilor's YES/NO's weight will be proportional to the number of citizens who have approved him. Thus citizen can "effectively" recall his representative in the City Council.

LM.08 : Effective Recall of MLA

6. A citizen can change Assistant-MLA using RLPP. And an Assistant-MLA's YES/NO's weight will be proportional to the number of citizens who have approved him. Thus citizen can "effectively" recall his representative in the State Assembly.

4.7 Summary of the clerical procedures described in this chapter

<u>Code</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Short Description</u>	<u>How can citizens enact this procedure</u>
LM.01	Direct Vote in Municipal Council (or District Panchayat)	City, District	A citizen can present a bill to the Mayor. And then any citizen can pay a fee of Rs. 5, vote YES/NO on that bill, thereby by-passing his City Councilor. The Councilor too can vote, but his vote on this bill will count only for those citizens who have not represented themselves on this bill.	Citizens will have to force City Councilors to pass Direct Vote Resolution in the City Council
LM.02	Direct Vote in State Assembly	State	A citizen can vote on the floor of Assembly.	Citizens will have to force MLAs to pass Direct Vote Act in Assembly
LM.07	Effective Recall of City Councilor	City/ District	A citizen can select/change his "effective" Councilor any day.	Citizens will have to force City Councilors to pass Recall Resolution in the City Council

LM.08	Effective Recall of MLA	State	A citizen can select/change his “effective” MLA any day.	Citizens will have to force MLAs to pass Recall Act in the State Assembly.
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4.8 Further readings

For details of these procedures #LM.01, #LM..02, #LM.07 and #LM.09, please see Booklet #203 titled “Bootstrapping India : Proposed nexusless lawmaking procedures” at www.rahulmehta.com .

5. Nexusless procedures to improve Law-making in India

5.1 Proposed nexusless procedures #LM.01-02 : Direct Vote in City Councils and Assembly

I have described these two procedures in the previous chapter.

5.2 Proposed nexusless procedure #LM.03 : Direct Vote in Parliament

The procedures are similar to Direct Vote in Assembly, which I described in the previous chapter. The procedure will allow a citizen to present a draft before the Speaker of the Parliament for a fee and will also allow a citizen to cast vote on the floor of the Parliament after paying a fee. How can citizens enact this law-making procedures? The citizens can enact this law-making procedure by forcing MPs to move a bill in the Parliament. _

5.3 How are LM.01-03 better than PURE representative/indirect system?

Today the same City-Councilors/MLAs/MPs vote on the Bills again and again in a five year period. Also, these Councilors/MLAs/MPs are small in number and are well-known in advance. These “flaws” make it easier for the rich/criminals and other leaders/officers/judges etc to establish nexuses with them and thus impair their impartiality. Due to the nexuses with such individuals, 3 problems occur

1. law-makers may not make laws that citizens want but elite does not
2. law-makers may start passing laws that citizens despise.
3. law-makers start spending all their time in catering individuals with whom they have nexuses, and so they have less time to make laws to improve commons’ well being.

The proposed procedures, Direct Vote and Review by Jury, are much less to prone to nexuses. In Direct Vote, millions of citizens participate and so it is NOT possible for the beneficiaries of unfair law to have nexus with millions and millions of common citizens. And Review by Jury, to review each and every law, the Jury is separate. So it will be next to impossible for beneficiaries of unfair laws to bribe so many Juries and influence them.

In short, are proposed procedures better than existing ones? Yes. As the proposed procedures are less prone to nexuses than existing process.

5.4 Proposed nexusless procedure #LM.04 : Putting control over City-Councilors' Powers

1. After the Municipal City-Councilors pass any Bill, the Mayor will send the Bill to the Registrar.
2. The Registrar will summon 10 citizens at random from each of the wards to take an opinion on the law. The City-Councilor who has sponsored the Bill in the Parliament can appoint a person who will explain the law to the Jurors.
3. The Jurors can invite the persons to present the arguments against the bill.
4. If over 5 Jurors vote against the Bill, the Bill will be considered rejected in that ward, otherwise the bill will be considered as passed by that ward.
5. The Mayor shall sign the Bill only if a majority of wards pass it.

How can citizens enact these procedures? : Using the administrative procedure #LM.01_

What benefits would this procedure serve to common men?

The Jurors do not have nexuses like City-Councilors as for each law, different Jurors are called. So element of nexus reduces from law making process. So this procedure reduces the power of the City Councilors to make any arbitrary laws they want. This procedure will ensure that Councilors can pass only the laws that citizens approve.

5.5 Proposed nexusless procedure #LM.05 : Putting a control over MLAs' Powers

1. After the MLAs pass a Bill, the CM will send the Bill the Collectors/Mamlatdars, who will summon 10 citizens at random from each of the Ward/Tahsil to take an opinion on the law. The MLA who has sponsored the Bill in the Parliament can appoint a person who will explain the law to the Jurors.
2. The Jurors can invite the persons to present the arguments against the bill.
3. If over 5 Jurors vote against the Bill, the Bill will be considered rejected in that ward, otherwise the bill will be considered as passed by that ward.
4. The CM shall sign the Bill only if a majority of Wards in the State pass the Bill

How can citizens enact these procedures? : Using procedure #LM.02_

What benefits would this procedure serve to common men?

The Jurors do not have nexuses like City-Councilors as for each law, different Jurors are called. So element of nexus reduces from law making process. So this reduces the chances that MLAs would make a bad law under the influence of nexuses.

5.6 Proposed nexusless procedure #LM.06 : Putting control over MPs' Powers

1. After the Parliament pass a Bill, the PM will send the Bill the Collectors/Mamlatdars, who will summon 10 citizens at random from each of the Ward/Tahsil to take an opinion on the law. The MP who had proposed the Bill can appoint a person who will explain the law to the Jurors.
2. The Jurors can invite the persons to present the arguments against the bill.

3. If over 5 Jurors vote against the Bill, the Bill will be considered rejected in that Ward/Tahsil, otherwise the bill will be considered as passed by that Ward/Tahsil.
4. The PM shall sign the Bill only if a majority of Wards/Tahsils in the Nation pass the Bill

How can citizens enact these procedures? : Using procedure #LM.03 .

What benefits would this procedure serve to common men?

The Jurors do not have nexuses like City-Councilors as for each law, different Jurors are called. So element of nexus reduces from law making process. So this reduces the chances that MPs would make a bad law under the influence of nexuses.

5.7 Proposed nexusless procedure #LM.07 - 08 : Effective Recall of City Councilor and MLAs

I have described the procedure in the previous chapter.

5.8 Proposed nexusless procedure #LM.09 : Effective Recall of MP

Similar to “#LM.07 - Effective Recall of City Councilors and Panchayat Members”.

A citizen can select/change any day any of the individuals, who have registered themselves as Assistant-MPs, and the main MP’s YES/NO’s weightage will be equal to number of citizen-voters who have NOT selected an Assistant-MPs and the Assistant-MP’s YES/NO’s vote’s weightage will depend on number of citizen-voters who have selected him. Thus the Assistant-MP is the effective representative of the citizen-voter in the Assembly and since the citizen-voter has a procedure to change the Assistant-MP any day, the procedure implements “effective” recall of the MP.

What benefits would this procedure serve to common men?

It increases the commons’ powers over MPs and thus commons’ effective power in law-making process in the State Government.

5.9 List of procedures proposed in this chapter

This chapter described 9 clerical procedures to reduce nexusness in law-making.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Short Description</u>	<u>How can citizens enact this Procedure</u>
LM.01	Direct Vote in City Council		[Described in the previous chapter]	
LM.02	Direct Vote in State Assembly		[Described in the previous chapter]	
LM.03	Direct Vote in Parliament	Nation	A citizen can vote on the floor of Parliament.	Citizens will have to force MPs to pass Direct Vote Act in Parliament.

LM.04	Jury for Law Making in Corporation	City/District	After City-Councilors pass a Bill, the Mayor has to present the Bill to a Jury (10 randomly chosen citizens) per ward. The Mayor signs the Bill ONLY if majority of Juries approve the Bill	Using #LM.01.
LM.05	Jury for Law Making in Assembly	State	[Similar to LM.04]	Using #LM.02
LM.06	Jury over Law Making in Loksabha	National	[similar to LM.05]	Using #LM.03.
LM.07	Recall of City Councilors		[Described in the previous chapter]	
LM.08	Recall of MLAs		[Described in the previous chapter]	
LM.09	Recall of MPs	National	[same as above]	Citizens will have to force MPs to pass Recall Resolution

5.10 New enumerated powers citizens get under procedures described in this chapter

LM.01-02 : Direct Vote in City Council and State Assemblies

LM.07-08 : Effective Recall of City Councilors and MLAs

[described in the previous chapter]

LM.03 - Direct Vote in Parliament

1. A citizen can present a Bill in Parliament by paying Rs 50000 fee
2. A citizen can register his YES/NO on Bills in Parliament by RLPP

LM.04 - Jury over Law Making in City Councils

3. After City-Councilors pass a Bill, the Mayor has to present the Bill to a Jury (10 randomly chosen citizens) per ward. (And the Mayor will sign the Bill ONLY if majority of Juries approve it).

LM.05 - Jury over Law Making in Assembly

4. After MLAs pass a Bill, the CM has to present that Bill to one a Jury per Ward/Tahsil of the State. (And the CM signs the Bill ONLY if majority of Juries approve the Bill)

LM.06 - Jury over Law Making in Parliament

5. After MPs pass a Bill, the PM has to present that Bill to one a Jury per Tahsil of the Nation. (And the PM signs the Bill ONLY if majority of Juries approve the Bill)

LM.09 : Effective Recall of MP

6. A citizen can change Assistant-MP using RLPP (And an Assistant-MP YES/NO's weight will be proportional to the number of citizens who have approved him. ; thus citizen can "effectively" recall his representative in the Parliament)

5.11 For further readings

For details of proposed less nexusprone i.e. nexusless law-making procedures #LM.01 - 09, please see booklet #203 titled "Bootstrapping India : Nexusless lawmaking procedures"

5.12 Comparing #LM.01-09 with intellectuals' views/proposals

On the issue of improving law making procedures and improving control over representatives, I have suggested some less nexusprone solutions. What are intellectuals suggesting?

Many intellectuals advocate Bills that claim to clamp down the entry of criminals into Legislatures. How? By allowing judges to disqualify the candidates on certain grounds. Can we assume that judges are nexus-free? IMO, that would be a very childish assumption. Also, the intellectuals' proposals make no efforts to bar economic criminals like income-tax evaders, loan-defaulters etc who are equally dangerous as they have nexuses with other economic criminals as well as violent criminals. And above all, how would barring criminals and enrolling intellectuals improve law-making? Till 1980, there were few criminals in houses and yet law-making was in a horrible shape. Yes, there was indeed more discipline in house, but debates were still unproductive and waste of time; few debates resulted into laws/procedures that would imprison the criminals.

Many of the rightist as well as the leftists intellectuals believe that citizens of India are stupid, illiterate etc. etc. and should be kept away from law-making process as far as possible. As per them, there is no need to improve citizens' participation in law-making to begin with. I differ with them.

All in all, I can say that most intellectuals have zero interest in increasing citizens' role in law-making. And whatever solutions they have only increase the powers of judges/regulators in law-making process. The alternatives they propose still keeps the law-making process as nexused as it is today. Whereas procedures #LM.01 to #LM.09 that I have proposed drastically decrease the nexusness in the law-making process. All in all, intellectuals views are NOT at all in synch with mine.

6. Nexusless procedures to distribute state-owned natural resources equitably

6.1 Introduction

I mentioned the ESONR-Dogma (ESONR means Equality over State-owned Natural Resources) in Chapter-2. The ESONR Dogma essentially states ---- all citizens have equal rights over the state-owned natural resources and they have equal rights over the revenue that comes from the royalty of state-owned natural resources.

Now can the ESONR-Dogma be realized in the administration/courts? Yes. Trivially. How?

Using TRIVIAL nexusless procedures which I will refer as “**Equal Allowance Systems**” (**EAS for short**). To be specific, I have proposed some 15 EASs that cover most of the natural resources in India in a way that would meet the theme of The ESONR-Dogma.

I will briefly describe general aspects of EASs and briefly describe some 12 out the 15 proposed EASs in this chapter. I have described EAS in general in booklet #302 titled “Equal Allowance System”. And in addition, I have written a SEPARATE booklet (#303 to #310) for each EAS.

6.2 Advantages of EASs (Equal Allowance Systems)

I have proposed some 15 Equal Allowance Systems, each one being a set of certain democratic less nexusprone administrative procedures, which have following advantages :

1. **Reduce poverty** WITHOUT taxation or welfare schemes for job creation or education.
2. Increase efficiency in the allocation and use of natural resources
3. Create a **pension system for elders** etc that is not based on taxes and is immune to inflation
4. **Reduce population** : create an incentive for individuals to produce lesser number of babies
5. Need ZERO taxation to support the staff of EASs; the staff is fully funded by the fees.

6.3 Some of the proposed Equal Allowance Systems

I will briefly describe procedures associated with each of the following EASs

1. EAS over underground water, EAS over waters of ponds, dams and rivers
2. EAS over bandwidth
3. EAS over coal mines, EAS over crude oil, natural gas etc
4. EAS over mineral ores (iron ore, aluminum ore, copper ore etc),
5. EAS over clay and stones (such as marble, granite etc)
6. EAS over residential land, EAS over agricultural land
7. EAS over pollutants (such as sulphur dioxide, chemical dyes etc.)
8. EAS over hydro-electricity

And some 8 more EASs.

6.4 How can citizens enact EASs

1. The citizens should force the Panchayat Members, MLAs and MPs to pass Acts to enact Direct Vote procedures (LM.01-03), so that citizens can directly register YES/NO in Panchayats, Assemblies and Parliament
2. Using LM.01-03, the citizens can pass Acts to enact procedures of EASs over natural resources.

6.5 Nexusless procedure #EAS.01 : Equal Allowance System over underground water

Basically, the procedures enable each citizen to transfer his rights over the underground water.

1. Nexusprone procedure to appoint key officials : The Mayor (or District Panchayat Sarpanch) has to appoint 2 officers : Registrar and Water Guard. The Registrar will issue a registration number to every bore-owner and bore. The Water Guard is supposed to ensure the metering of the bores.
2. Nexusless procedure to decide citizens' Allowance of underground water : The City Council (or District Panchayat) will decide the maximum amount of water a citizen can draw from ground in a month, called as **citizen's monthly Allowance of underground water** (say it is 1200 liters per person per month). A senior citizen's allowance could be 4 times the normal allowance.
3. Nexusless procedure to decide bore-owners' Allowance of underground water : The citizen can transfer his monthly allowance to any bore-owner, using **RLPP (i.e. Receipt/List printing procedure)**, as described below. The sequence of steps are as follows (please note how similar it is to railway reservation system)
 - The citizen will give his ration card (or voter-ID) to the clerk and a slip/form (similar to slip in railway reservation). On the slip, the citizen will write name and Registration number of the bore-owner.
 - The clerk will enter the ration card number, the citizen's name, the bore-owner's name, the Registration number of the bore-owner etc.
 - The Registrar's clerk will charge Rs 2 - Rs 3 from the citizen as fee.
 - The system will print receipts similar to railway reservation ticket. The receipt will have an Inward Number, date, name and code of the clerk.
 - **[IMPORTANT]** The citizen can Re-allocate his Monthly Allowance to a different bore-owner any day he wishes. The Re-allocation will cancel his previous Allocation. But next month, if the citizen wants to Allocate his Monthly Allowance to the same bore owner, he NEED NOT visit the Registrar's office at all.
 - The Registrar will send a list (similar to passenger's list for each train compartment) to each bore-owner showing **which citizens gave him or took away their Monthly Allowances** in that month.
 - How this procedure this decides bore-owners' water-allowance : Suppose the Mayor decides Monthly Allowance of each citizen as 2000 liters. Now say 1000 citizens gave their Monthly Allowances to a bore-owner. Then as per Atharvaved and EAS-Act, that bore-owner can draw at most (1000 Allowances * 2000 liters per Allowance) = 20 lakh liters of water from the ground. If during the month, 200 citizens leave him and 100 join him, then he will have $1000 - 200 + 100 = 800 + 100 = 900$ Allowances. So bore-owner can draw at most (900 Allowances * 2000 liters per Allowance) = 18,00,000 liters. Drawing more water will be illegal as per the Act.

4. Nexusless procedure to replace water-guard : A citizen can approve a person of his choice the position of Water Guard using RLPP. The steps are as follows :
- The citizen has to decide which 5 of all the candidates he wants to Approve.
 - **The Registrar's clerk will charge Rs 2 - Rs 5 from the citizen as fee.**
 - The citizen will give his ration card (or voter-ID) to the clerk and a slip/form (similar to slip in railway reservation), the citizen will **write names and Registration numbers and named of the candidates he Approves.**
 - The clerk will enter the ration card number, the citizen's name, the candidates' registration number etc. The system will print receipts similar to railway reservation ticket.
 - The citizen can Approve another candidates any day he wishes. The citizen can file another form to **withdraw the Approvals** without any fee. Thus citizen can recall/cancel the choices he had made earlier. If he wishes to continue his Approval, he NEED NOT visit Registrar's Office again.
 - The Registrar will send a list to each candidate showing which citizens gave him or took away their Approvals in that month.
 - Legal implication Approvals : As per the proposed law, the Mayor will appoint the Water Guard initially. But if any candidate obtains highest number of Approvals and they are more than 25% of ALL voters, then as per the proposed law, the Mayor will resign or appoint him as the new Water Guard within 2 days.

How does this nexusless procedure assist the commons

It increases their incomes WITHOUT taxation. How?

1. Suppose a factory owner needs 5000,000 liters of underground water a month and say citizen's allowance is 1000 liters a month. The factory owner has ONLY two options : Option-1)ask some slum dwellers to visit Registrar's office and allocate their monthly allowances to the factory. Option-2)bribe the water guard.
2. Say bore-owner chooses Option -1 : If the factory-owner does not pay an allowance-giver (typically a poor person) every month in time, the giver is likely to allocate his allowance to someone else. So in general, the factory-owner will have to pay the allowance givers every month for their allowance
3. say bore-owner chooses Option -2 : Say the bore-owners bribe the Water Guard and he lets them take water without allowances. Then the bore-owners will offer less and less to the poor citizens. **Due to economic loss and hatred, the poor citizen will run to Registrar's officer to approve another candidate.** So sooner or later, a non-corrupt officer will become Water Guard, and so Option-2 will no longer be an option.
4. Thus poors' monthly income will increase.
5. Since elders' allowance is 4 times normal allowance, EAS will create a monthly pension for them.

For details

1. Please see the booklet #201 titled “Equal Allowance System over Underground Water”.
2. Please see booklet #310 titled “Administrative manual for Equal Allowance System over Underground Water” for a detailed procedural code, including form layouts, to administer EAS over Underground Water.

6.6 Details of RLPP to allocate water allowance

In the proposed Equal Allowance System over Underground Water, the City Council (or District Panchayat) decides the maximum amount of water a citizen can draw from ground in a month, called as **Citizen’s Monthly Allowance of Underground Water** (say it is 1200 liters per person per month).

A citizen can transfer his monthly allowance to a bore-owner using RLPP. The sequence of steps are as follows (please note how similar it is to railway reservation system)

1. The citizen will give his ration card (or voter-ID) to the clerk and a slip (similar to slip in railway reservation). On the slip, the citizen will write name and Registration number of the bore-owner.
2. The clerk will enter the ration card number, the citizen’s name, the bore-owner’s name, the Registration number of the bore-owner etc.
3. **The Registrar’s clerk will charge Rs 2 - Rs 3 from the citizen as “Allowance Allocation fee”.**
4. The system will print receipts similar to railway reservation ticket. The exact lay out of the receipt is shown as below. The receipt will have an serial number, date, name and code of the clerk.

A SAMPLE of a receipt for Allocation of Water’s Allowance

<u>Allocation of Monthly Allowance of</u>	
<u>Underground Water</u>	(Fee :Rs. 2)
Dear Mayor,	
I request you to allocate my Allowance of underground water to the bore-owner I specify. This is in perfect agreement with the Constitution of India. - The Citizen	
Receipt Number : 82362-235-06	Date 22/08/2001
Ration Card Number 54890890	Citizen’s Name Prakash Mehta
Number of family members 5	
Bore-owners’ name/number Shrimali Factories (1367)	
Clerk’s name,number,sign Ranjit Singh (67-89)Ranjit Singh	
Citizen’s Thumb Print	

6. **[IMPORTANT]** The citizen can re-allocate his Monthly Allowance to a different bore-owner any day he wishes. The re-allocation will cancel his previous allocation. But next month, if the citizen wants to allocate his Monthly Allowance to the same bore owner, he NEED NOT visit the Registrar’s office at all.

7. The Registrar will send a list (similar to passenger's list for each train compartment) to each bore-owner showing **which citizens gave him or took away their Monthly Allowances** in that month.

<u>Allocation of Monthly Allowances of Underground Water</u>					June-2000
Bore Owner Name : Shrimali Factories					
Bore Owner Number : 21-10356					
Each Citizen's Monthly Allowance for this month = 2600 liters					
Monthly Allowances you had last month : 12,575					
Monthly Allowances citizens gave you last month : 42					
Monthly Allowances citizens took away last month : 39					
Net change over last month : 3 Increase					
Monthly Allowances you have this month : 12,578					
You are entitled to draw $2600 * 12578 = 32,702,800$ liters of water from your bores this month					
Following citizens gave you their Monthly Allowances this Month					
	<u>Ration Card No</u>	<u>Family Members</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Message No</u>	
1	1372016	6	Kalra, Brij M	95499	
2	1664672	3	Amin, Vrijlal	84709	
3	2185188	4	Dhillon, Jay	58783	
4	2604239	1	Mehta, Vimal	74022	
5	3644667	3	Pathak, Surekha	62586	
6	4020310	5	Khan, Akbar	14964	
7	4210275	1	Holkar, Babu	19675	
8	4633510	4	Ramesh, P	42995	
9	5637330	3	Divakar, Sudhir	57412	
10	5652714	2	Patel, Navinchandra	74898	
11	6124705	3	Parekh, Sudha	99653	
12	8141273	3	Divan, H	49508	
13	9002112	3	Singh, Jasvir	62714	
14	9353809	1	Singh, H	56375	
Total		42 new Monthly Allowances			

Following citizens recalled (took away) their Monthly Allowances last Month (Sorted by Card Number)					
	<u>Ration Card No</u>	<u>Family Members</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Message No</u>	
1	1026247	3	Divan, Sudhir	58783	
2	2488964	5	Mehta, Vimal	84709	
3	4731887	4	Jain, Bimal	62586	
4	5745430	6	Patel, Suhas	74898	
5	5770579	3	Khan, Suhel	95499	
6	5773218	2	Sai, Samir	14964	
7	8631544	4	Shankar, P	42995	
8	8680565	6	Khan, Suleman	74022	
9	8680962	3	Seth, Vineet	19675	
10	9303822	3	Singh, Jasvinder	57412	
Total		39 Monthly Allowances deducted			

Legal implication Allocation of Monthly Allowances in administration

Suppose the Mayor decides Monthly Allowance of each citizen as 2000 liters. Now say 1000 citizens gave their Monthly Allowances to a bore-owner. Then as per EAS Act, that bore-owner can draw at most (1000 Allowances * 2000 liters per Allowance) = 20 lakh liters of water from the ground. If during the month, 200 citizens leave him and 100 join him, then he will have $1000 - 200 + 100 = 900$ Allowances. So bore-owner can draw at most (900 Allowances * 2000 liters per Allowance) = 18,00,000 liters.

6.7 Nexusless procedure #EAS.02 : RLPP over Rationing System

1. Anyone can open a ration shop or cooking gas agency by paying a fee of Rs 100.
2. Nexusless (RLPP) procedure for selection of ration shop : A citizen can walk to the Registrar's office and specify the shop or gas agency which will have that citizen's Quota of subsidized ration goods or cooking gas. The citizen can change the shop/agency any day. The citizen shall get a Receipt of specifying his preferences and the shop/agency will get the List every week/month.
3. Procedure for DSO: The DSO (District Supply Officer) will deliver the goods (such as wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene) or cooking gas to a ration shop or cooking gas agency depending on the number of citizens who have affiliated with that shop/agency.
4. RLPP to replace DSO : Initially, the Minister of Civil Supply will appoint the DSO (which is the case today). A citizen can walk to Registrar's office and specify upto 5 candidates that he Approves for the position of DSO. The registrar's clerk will provide a Receipt to the citizen and the candidates will get a List every week/month. If over 25% citizens Approve another candidate, the Minister will appoint his as new DSO
5. Nexusless procedure (Jury trial) for/against a staff-member in PDS : The procedure is similar to Jury Trial for/against Municipality's Staff Member.

What benefits would this serve to common men?

It will reduce the leakage (corruption etc) in Public Distribution System. The shop-keepers and gas agencies will provide better services. And the DSO will provide better services to

For details

Please see the booklet #303 titled "RLPP over Rationing System".

6.8 Nexusless procedure #EAS.03 : EAS over Waters of Ponds, Dams and Rivers

Please see the booklet #304 titled "Equal Allowance System over Waters".

6.9 Less nexus-prone procedure #EAS.04 : EAS over Bandwidth

1. Allocation of citizen's Bandwidth Allowance : A citizen can specify the company to whom he wants to allocate his Allowance of bandwidth using RLPP.
2. Nexusless procedure for allocating bandwidth amongst the companies : For each slot of bandwidth, there will an auction at the end of lease. The lease could be 3 months to 3 years, as decided by the Bandwidth Officer of the zone in which the bandwidth lies. The bids in the auction will NOT be in rupees, but in terms of Allowances that the companies have obtained from, the citizens.
3. Nexusless procedure for appointing Bandwidth Officer : The Bandwidth Officer decides the leases of each slot of bandwidth. He will also have necessary powers to ensure than a company confines itself within the slots it has acquired.
4. The citizens can replace the Bandwidth Officer using RLPP
5. Jury Procedure of expelling a staff member, clerical procedure for pension for elders, clerical procedures population control : [same as in EAS.1, i.e. EAS over underground water]

How does this procedure assist the citizens?

It increases their incomes WITHOUT taxation.

For details

Please see the booklet #307 titled “Equal Allowance System over Bandwidth”.

6.10 Nexusless procedure #EAS.05 : EAS over Coal

1. discretionary procedure for deciding areas : The coal mine should be treated as property of the citizens of the State in which it lies. The citizens of the district in which it lies should have twice the Allowance then the rest. The Assembly of the State, or a Committee formed by CM can decide the Monthly Allowance of the coal mines in terms of kilogram or calorific values.
2. RLPP to allocate his coal allowance : A citizen can specify the company to whom he wants to allocate his Allowance of coal.
3. Mine Plotter : CM will appoint an officer titled Mine Plotting Officer, which citizens can replace using RLPP. The Mine Plotter will make plots of the mines and decide the duration of the lease. The Mine Plotter will conduct the auctions. The plot will go to the mining company which pledges to keep lowest amount of coal with itself and give out highest amount of coal to the citizens.
4. Clerical procedure for allocation of coal at the mine : There are several ways I have suggested in the booklet titled “EAS over Coal Mines.” I will describe one of the ways in short. A citizen can allocate his Allowance to a coal buyer. The coal produced by the miner will be kept in piles of 1 ton each and wholesale buyers can bid to obtain the pile. The bid will be in terms of Allowances, not money.
5. Creation of a post called Coal Mines’ Guard : The Coal Guard will have necessary powers to ensure than a miners and wholesalers are NOT taking away more coal than they entitled to take..
6. RLPP to replace Coal Guard: The citizens can replace the Coal Guard using a Receipt/List printing procedure.
7. Jury procedure of expelling a staff member, clerical procedure for pension for elders, clerical procedure for population control : [same as in EAS over underground water]

For details

Please see the booklet #305 titled “Equal Allowance System over Coal and Minerals”.

6.11 Nexusless procedure #EAS.06 : EAS over Residential Land owned by the City

The procedures covers ONLY the land owned by the District/City. This system DOES NOT apply on land owned by Central/State Governments or private land.

1. Nexusless procedure to plotting the land : The Mayor will appoint a Land Plotting Officer, who will make Plots and decide the lease duration of the plots for 5 years to 25 years.
2. Citizens can replace the Land Plotting Officer using a RLPP.
3. A citizen can allocate his Land Allowance to any company/individual of his choice, using RLPP.

4. Nexusless procedure for allocating the land : The Land Plotter will conduct the auctions. The bid will be in terms of Land Allowances, not money. Thus those who want land will need to obtain Land Allowances from the citizens.
5. Nexusless procedure for Re-allocating the land at the end of the lease : Six months before the end of the lease, there will be another auction where highest bidder will get the land, with a difference : the existing land leaser will only need to bid half as much the highest bidder. Also, if the existing leaser loses in the auction, he may sell or remove the construction to the new leaser.
6. Jury Procedure for expelling a staff member, clerical procedure for pension for elders, clerical procedures for population control : [same as in #EAS.1]

For details

Please see the booklet #306 titled “Equal Allowance System over Land”.

6.12 Nexusless procedure #EAS.07 : EAS over Agricultural Land

Same as EAS for Residential Land, along with following addition

1. Nexusless procedure for formation of Agricultural Co-operative : The citizen can Allocate his Land Allowance only to a co-operative, and he shall become a member of that co-operative when he Allocates his Land Allowance.
2. Nexusless (RLPP) procedure to replace Co-op Head : A member, using RLPP can replace the President of the co-op.

For details

Please see the booklet #304 titled “Equal Allowance System over Land”.

6.13 Nexusless procedure #EAS.08 : EAS over Mineral Ores

Same as “Equal Allowance System over Coal Mines”. Please see the booklet #305 titled “Equal Allowance System over Coal and Minerals”.

6.14 Nexusless procedure #EAS.09 : EAS over Crude Oil/Gas

Same as “Equal Allowance System over Coal Mines”. The crude oil and natural gas will become property of the citizens of State (and not the entire nation) in which the oilfield is located. And the citizens of the Districts containing it will have twice the normal allowances.

The companies which want to obtain crude/gas can buy Crude/Gas Allowances from citizens and bid on the available tankers of Crude/Gas. The bid will be in terms of Allowances and not money. This mechanism ensures that citizens get maximal royalty for crude/gas.

Over and above procedures identical to “Equal Allowance System over Coal Mines”, there are following additions :

1. Exploration Officer : The CM will appoint an officer in charge of exploration of Natural Gas and Crude Oil
2. The citizens can replace Exploration Officer using RLPP.

3. The Exploration Officer can charge a surcharge on Crude Oil and Natural Gas to fund his exploration operations.
4. The results of exploration will become public data.

For details

Please see the booklet #305 titled “Equal Allowance System over Coal and Minerals”.

6.15 Nexusless procedure #EAS.11 : EAS over Pollutants

Example : EAS over Sulphur Dioxide

Say each citizen has Allowance to emit X = say 2 kilogram of Sulfur Dioxide per month. The factory which is emitting 200,000 kg of SO₂ will need to buy Allowances from $200,000/2 = 100,000$ citizens. Thus the economic benefit of polluting the air is almost equally distributed. The District Sarpanch (or CM) will appoint the officer titled Pollution Guard in-charge of ensuring that no factory is emitting more SO₂ than Allowances it has bought from citizens. The citizens can replace the Pollutant Guard using RLPP.

Example : EAS over throwing chemicals in river

Each citizen living in the tahsil through which a river passed will have Allowance of throwing X = say 3 kg of certain chemicals in the river. If a factory is throwing 60,00 kg of that chemical in river in a month, it will need to buy Allowances from $60,000/3 = 20,000$ citizens. Hence the economic benefit of polluting the river is almost equally distributed.

EAS over Pollutants, in general

For any pollutant that can be measured and is permitted to the industry in certain limited quantity, it is possible to have an EAS over it.

For details

Please see the booklet #308 titled “Equal Allowance System over Pollutants”.

6.16 How can EAS be used to control the population?

The EAS can be used to reduce poverty. By allocating more Allowances to Elders, physically disabled, war veterans, war widows etc., it can also provide economic support to the needy. **In addition, EASs can be also used to reduce population.** How? By adding following procedures in the EAS

1. Each citizen will have say 3 units of Allowance
2. Twelve months after passing this law
 - Allowances of men and women who have more than 2 children (one of which must be male and the last children must be born 2 years after this law is passed) will reduce by 33%.
 - Allowances of men and women who have more than 3 children (one of which must be male, and the last two children must be born 2 years after this law is passed) will reduce by 66%
 - twins, triplets etc will count as one child, if and only if it were the last child.
3. The child will not have ANY effect on his Allowance in irrespective of number of children his parents had.

Explanation

- The rule DOES NOT effect those who already have more children when the law is made. It will effect ONLY those who will have more children two years after the law is passed.
- The law favors a girl child and this is to avoid female infanticide. Suppose a couple has 1 boy and 1 girl or 2 boys. Now if the couple bears another child, their Allowances will reduce. But if a couple has 2 girls, and they bear another child, boy or a girl, they WILL NOT loose any Allowance. But if a couple has 3, 4 or even 10 girls, and they bear another child, they would NOT loose their Allowance. But say a couple has 1 girl, 1 girl and 1 boy in that order. Now if they bear 4th child, the Allowance will reduce by 66%.
- The additional allowance that an elder above 60 with less get, too will by 33% if he had more than 2 children born after the law was passed.

In short, the clauses to handle case involving polygamy, re-marriages and death of a child are quite complicated. In any case, this clause will make it clear that a person's Allowance in God's Property will reduce if he has more children. Thus, he is much less likely to have additional children, and if he does, society's burden is reduced by reducing his Allowance.

6.17 New enumerated powers citizens get under procedures described in this chapter

EAS.01 - Equal Allowance System over Underground Water

1. Citizens can change Water Guard for Underground Water by RLPP
2. A citizen can change Bore-owner for his Allowance of Water by RLPP

EAS.02 - Allocation Procedures for Rationing System

3. Citizens can change the District Supply Officer by RLPP
4. A citizen can change the Shop-keeper for his goods by RLPP

EAS.03 - EAS over Waters of Dams, Lakes, Rivers etc

5. Citizens can change Water Guard for Dam/River/Lake Waters by RLPP
6. A citizen can change Water Buyer for his Allowance of Water by RLPP

EAS.04 - EAS over Bandwidth

7. Citizens can change the Band Allocation Officer by RLPP
8. A citizen can change buyer of his Allowance of bandwidth by RLPP

EAS.05 - EAS over Coal

EAS.08 - EAS over Mineral Ores

EAS.09 - EAS over Crude and Natural Gas

EAS.10 - EAS over Clay, Marble, other stones etc.

9. Citizens can change Coal Mine, Mineral Mine, Marble Mine plotting officers and Oil Exploration officers by RLPP
10. Citizens can change Coal Guard, Mineral Guards etc by RLPP

11. Citizen can change buyer of his Allowance of Coal, Mineral, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Marble/Clay etc by RLPP

EAS.06 - EAS over Residential Land

12. Citizens can change Land Plotting Officer (for Res. Land) by RLPP

13. Citizens can change Anti-Encroachment Guard by RLPP

14. A citizen can change buyer of his Allowance of Land by RLPP

EAS.07 - EAS over Agricultural Land

15. Citizens can change Land Plotting Officer (for Agr. Land) by RLPP

16. Citizens can change Anti-Encroachment Guard by RLPP

17. Citizen can change person/co-op who gets his Allowance by RLPP

18. Members of Agricultural Co-op can change Chairman of Co-op by RLPP

19. Citizens can change Mine Plotting Officer by RLPP

20. Citizens can change Land Guard by RLPP

EAS.11 - EAS over Pollutants

21. Citizens can change District Pollution Control Officer by RLPP

22. A citizen can change buyer of his Pollutant Allowances by RLPP

EAS.15 - EAS over Hydro Electricity

23. Citizens can change Dam Manager by RLPP

24. Citizen can change buyer of his Hydro-Electricity Allowance by RLPP

6.18 Summary of the clerical procedures to install equal rights over natural resources

This chapter described following 15 administrative procedures. The ONLY way for citizens to enact these procedures is to first force the City-Councilors, MLAs etc to pass Direct Vote laws and then pass the respective Legislative bodies.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Short Description</u>
EAS.01	Equal Allowance System over Underground Water	City, District	Each citizen has an Allowance of fixed quantity of underground water, which he may transfer to a bore owner.
EAS.02	Allocation Procedures for Rationing System	State	Citizen can change the shop owner anytime
EAS.03	EAS over Waters of Dams, Lakes, Rivers etc	City, State	Similar to EAS over underground water.
EAS.04	EAS over Bandwidth	State, City	A citizen has Allowance of Bandwidth. The companies bid in terms of Allowances to obtain the bandwidths.

EAS.05	EAS over Coal Mines	District, State	The citizens 1 allowance of coal. The companies who want coal bid in terms of Allowances they have obtained from the citizens
EAS.06	EAS over Residential Land	District	The citizens 1 allowance of coal. The companies who want lease of residential land bid in terms of Allowances they have obtained from the citizens. At the end of lease, the current holder has to bid only half of the new comer
EAS.07	EAS over Agricultural Land	District	Same as above. In addition there is co-operative of Allowance-givers.
EAS.08	EAS over Mineral Ores	District, State	Same as EAS over coal mines
EAS.09	EAS over Crude Oil	State	similar to EAS over coal mines
EAS.10 to EAS.15	EAS over Clay, Marble, etc. EAS over Pollutants EAS over Forest Woods EAS over Fishing Rights EAS over Billboards EAS over Hydro Electricity		[Please see booklets #308 and #309]

6.19 For further reading

1. Booklet #301 titled “Wrong ways and right ways to reduce poverty” describes how Equitable ownership of State-owned natural resources can reduce poverty.
2. Booklet #102 titled “Explanations behind proposed administrative procedures” explains The ESONR-Dogma and also contains a the legendary essay by Thomasbhai Paine titled “Agrarian Justice”. The booklet also described theoretical foundations of Equal Allowance Systems.
3. Booklet #302 titled “Equal Allowance Systems” describes the general framework of EASs
4. Booklets #303 to #309 describes individual 15 proposed EASs.
 - booklet #304 describes EAS over waters of rivers, ponds etc
 - booklet #305 describes EAS over coal, minerals etc
 - booklet #306 describes EAS over agricultural as well as residential land
 - booklet #307 describes EAS over bandwidth

- booklet #308 describes EAS over pollutants
 - booklet #309 describes EAS over fishing, forest woods etc
5. Booklet #310 titled “Administrative Manual for Equal Allowance System over Underground Water” has detailed code, including form layouts, to administer #EAS.01 - EAS over Underground Water.

The booklets will be available at www.rahulmehta.com

7. Nexusless procedures for inquiries, court trials and to improve law/order

7.1 How can citizens enact procedures described in this chapter?

Using procedures #LM.01, #LM.02 and #LM.03

7.2 Nexusless procedure #RN.01 : Review by Jury for/against a staff of Municipality

1. The Mayor will appoint a Jury Administrator. The JA will randomly select 30 citizens as Grand Jury.
2. If a citizen has evidences of corruption, gross negligence or other impropriety against an employee of the municipality, he may present the evidences/witnesses before the Grand Jury. If over 15 Grand Jurors declare that the evidences need to be examined by the Jurors, the Jury Administrator will setup a Jury Trial
3. To conduct a Trial by Jury, the Jury Administrator (or his assistant) will select 20 citizens from the voter-list of the city at random, and summon them. The complainer and the accused officer will alternatively exclude citizens, till only 12 are left. These 12 citizens will form a Jury.
4. The complainer and the accused will both present the evidences and witnesses before the Jurors. At the end, if over 7 Jurors declare that the employee is not fit to serve the citizens, he will be expelled.
5. If over 7 Jurors declare that the accused officer has not committed any crime himself, but has deliberately tried to hide or cover crime done by another officer, and thus he too is misfit to serve the citizens, the officer’s service will be terminated.
6. The same way, the Municipal Commissioner or any other senior officer cannot suspend/expel an officer without the approval of over 7 out of 10 Jurors.

What benefits would this procedure serve to common men?

The Trial by Jury is nexusless, while a departmental inquiry consisting of senior officers is full of nexuses. When a junior officer knows, that the Jury and only the Jury, and not a senior officer, can expel/suspend him, he will realize that establishing nexuses with senior officers will be of no use. So his tendency to establish the nexuses will reduce. And even if a junior officer has nexuses with the senior officers, those nexuses will be of no use when his corruption/negligence is gets exposed.

7.3 Nexusless procedure #RN.02 : Review by Jury for/against Junior Policemen

The procedure is similar to Jury Trial for/against Staff Member of Municipality.

Procedures to review a complaint against Policemen

1. The CM will appoint a JA (Jury Administrator) for every District/City.
2. The JA will randomly select 30 citizens between 18 and 55. This will form the Grand Jury.
3. Any citizen who has evidences/witnesses to show that a policeman (below the rank of SP) involved in a murder, beating, deliberate delay, corruption, extortion or any other malafide activity, can present those evidences/witnesses before the Grand Jury.
4. If over 15 Grand Jurors declare that the complain has some truth in it, JA will randomly choose 10 citizens FROM THAT DISTRICT to form a Jury. The JA will request that specific policeman to appear before the Jurors, but he may or may not appear. If he does not appear, a Juror may assume that he is guilty as charged.
5. If over 7 out of 10 Jurors, after listening to the arguments of both sides declare that the policeman was involved in an illegal act and is unfit to serve the citizens, the Chief Minister will resign or ask the IG to transfer that particular policeman out of the District within 24 hours. If the IG does not do so, the CM within 24 hours, will transfer that IG to a useless department and then ask the new IG to carry out the transfer.
6. The transferred policeman cannot work in that district for rest of his career.
7. If a policeman gets transferred 3 times by Jurors, he will be expelled

Procedures to protect a policeman

1. Likewise, if a senior policeman transfers or suspends a junior policeman, the junior policeman may approach the Grand Jurors. If over 15 Grand Jurors declare that the senior policeman may have had bad intentions, the Jury will call 10 citizens to examine the junior policeman's complaint.
2. If over 7 Jurors declare that the transfer/suspension is illegal and against the interest of the Nation, the CM will resign or reverse the transfer/suspension in 1 day. If a judge interferes, the CM will ask JA to call 10 citizens to examine the judge's order. If over 7 citizens declare that the judge's order is illegal and against the interest of the Nation, the CM will resign or disobey the judge.

What benefits would this procedure serve to common men?

Many policemen have become callous, corrupt and despotic because the departmental inquiries are conducted by officers with whom most policemen have apriori nexuses. The nexuses make this inquiry a total joke. The above stated procedure reduces the possibility of nexus between committee members and the accused policemen. This will improve the fairness of investigation/trial and so the discipline amongst policemen will improve.

7.4 Nexusless procedure #RN.03 : Review by Jury for/against State Government Officers

Similar to #RN.01. Please see booklet #404 titled "How can citizens of India expel judges and bring Jurors on board" for details.

7.5 Nexusless procedure #RN.04 : Jury in quasi-judicial courts (courts under Executive)

Many courts (or rather quasi-courts) come directly under the Executive eg. Executive Magistrate's Court, Collector's court, SSRD, Revenue Tribunals etc. In these courts, the judge is a

government officer appointed by Ministers. This officer is so called “quasi-judicial” authority. He has limited power to impose short prison sentences and small fines, but his decisions can be challenged in a judicial court, where judges are appointed by the chief judge of the high court. The officers in these quasi-judicial courts are appointed for a term of 3-4 years.

Problem

Since same officer is there for so many years, the lawyers and other professionals who frequently meet these officers are often able to form a nexus with the officer. Also, in many such courts, the retired government officers are also allowed to practice as lawyer (representative). These retired officers are former colleagues of the officers who are to issue verdicts. No wonder, why nexuses are more than rampant in such quasi-judicial courts.

Solution?

How can these nexuses be lessened?

- For each a case in these courts, a separate Jury of 10 citizens should be used instead of same officer again and again. This will reduce the possibility of lawyer-judge nexus in this courts. How?
- Say a lawyer handles 8 cases a month or say 100 cases a year or 400 cases in 4-5 years. In the present system, where one officer presides for 3-5 years, the lawyer to bribe or form nexus with only one officer to get unfair advantage in these 400 cases. But in Jury System, the lawyer will need to bribe or form nexus with 4000 Jurors to get unfair advantage. S
- Same way, say a career criminal is committing 20-50 crimes a month of beating, harassing etc etc. Say 10 victims decide to file the cases. In the present system, all 10 cases are likely to go before the same 2-3 office-judge. So the criminal has easy time : he has to establish nexus with ONLY 2-3 officers and all the 10 cases a month or 120 cases of the year will get easily taken care of. But in Jury System, the criminal will have to influence 100 citizens a month or rather 1000 citizens a year, which is next to impossible.

So by all means, Jury System is far less nexus prone than the present system..

7.6 Nexusless procedure #RN.05 : Trial by Jury in courts Lower Courts

Problem

In India, the magistrate system is highly corruption prone. The district is divided into zones, with each zone having 1-2 police stations. For each zone there is one lower (metropolitan or tahsil) court with a magistrate whose term is 3-4 years, after which he is transferred to another court. All cases of that zone will go that magistrate. So many lawyers and criminals come into their contact very often. Due to increased proximity and large number of contacts, and knowing each other in advance, many times judges manage to form nexus with lawyers/criminals.

Solution?

For each criminal and “simple” civil case in a lower court, a separate Jury of 10 citizens should be used instead of same judge again and again. This will reduce the possibility of judge-lawyer and

judge-criminal nexus in lower courts. Say a lawyer handles 8 cases a month or say 100 cases a year or 400 cases in 4-5 years. In the present system, where one officer presides for 3-5 years, the lawyer to bribe or form nexus with only one magistrate/judge to get unfair advantage in these 400 cases. But in Jury System, the lawyer will need to bribe or form nexus with 4000 Jurors to get unfair advantage. So by all means, Jury System in lower courts will be less nexus/bribe prone than present magistrate/judge system..

7.7 Nexusless procedure #RN.06 : Jury in High Courts

Problem : The High Court judges too have nexuses with lawyers and rich individuals. The nation is paying a very heavy cost of these nexuses.

Solutions? : If a case is admitted in the High Court, a Jury of 10 citizens from the entire state, with age between the age of 40 years and 60 years will preside over the case. If over 7 Jurors find error in the verdict of the lower court, they can ask for a re-trial of the case into a lower court of a district other than the district where the case was tried earlier. Please see booklet #403 titled “Bringing Grand Jury and Jury Systems in India” for details.

7.8 Nexusless procedure #RN.07 : Jury in Supreme Court

Problem : The Supreme Court judges too have nexuses with lawyers and rich individuals. The nation is paying a very heavy cost of these nexuses.

Solutions? : If a case is admitted in the Supreme Court, a Jury of 10 citizens from the entire Nation, with age between the age of 30 years and 60 years. If over 7 Jurors find error in the verdict of the High Court, they can ask for a re-trial of the case into a lower court of a district in a state different from the state where the case was tried. Please see booklet #403 titled “Bringing Grand Jury and Jury Systems in India” for details.

7.9 Nexusless procedures to improve law order

Following are the 4 proposed procedures that would reduce open violent crimes like collection of protection money :

1. #RN.02 : Review by Jury for/against Junior Policemen
2. Randomized transfers of the policemen
3. #PT.PS.1 : Property Tax for Policemen’s Salaries, pensions for their widows etc. [I will describe this procedure later].
4. #RN.06 : Trial by Jury in courts Lower Courts

That’s ALL you need to improve law-order : well paid disciplined lower force and a nexusless procedure to decide if accused is innocent/guilty.

7.10 Summary : Juritarian procedures to reduce nexuses in inquiries/trials

Following are Juritarian procedures to reduce nexuses. The ONLY way for citizens to enact these procedures is to have Direct Vote procedures laws and then pass the respective Legislative bodies.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Short Description</u>
RN.01	Review By Jury for/against a staff of Municipality	City	If there is a complaint against an officer, then instead of a committee of senior officers, 10 citizens chosen at random from the district will decide if the accused officer should be expelled.
RN.02	Review By Jury for/against Junior Policemen	State	If there is a complaint against a policeman, then instead of senior officer, 10 citizens chosen at random from the district will decide if the accused officer should be expelled.
RN.03	Review by Jury for/against State Government officers	State	[same Jury Trial for/against Policemen]
RN.04	Trial by Jury in courts under Executive (such as court of Executive Magistrate, District Magistrate, SSRD etc)	City, State	The 10 citizens chosen at random from the district/state will decide the case. For each case there will be a separate Jury, instead of present day situation where one officer is assigned to resolve 1000s of cases.
RN.05	Trial by Jury in courts Lower Courts	City	10 citizens of age 40 to 60 for a Jury in High Court. The Jury in High Court cannot reverse the verdict ; can only ask for a re-trial in a different district.
RN.06	Trial by Jury in High Court	State	[similar to Jury Trial in High Courts]
RN.07	Jury Trial in SC	Nation	

7.11 For further readings

1. For a mathematical proof that Jury System is superior than judge system and for a Mathematical argument to show how important roles courts play in the economy, please see booklet #401 titled “Mathematical proof to show that Jury System is superior than the judge system”
2. For non-mathematical arguments to demonstrate the importance of courts and appreciate why judge system ALWAYS fails, please see Booklet #402 titled “Why judge system ALWAYS fails”.
3. For moral/logistic arguments in support of The Jury System, please see the Booklet #403 titled “Why should we, the people of India, fire ALL the judges and bring Jurors onboard?”

7.12 Comparing Jury-based proposals with intellectuals’ proposals

I have proposed some Jury based solutions to improve inquiries/trials. What solutions are being offered by various intellectuals?

Majority of the intellectuals tend to believe that evils in administration such as corruption etc are due to politicians. So they only see the need to improve the political process and no need to improve courts and the inquiry/trial procedures. They are dead wrong and are misguiding the citizens. As of today, the MLAs/MPs/Ministers, i.e. so called politicians, have practically zero power to discipline the lakhs officers in the executive. The power to expel a corrupt officers does NOT lie with Ministers/MLAs. At best, they can initiate a departmental inquiry. The final power lies with the judge.

So most of the intellectuals have not even realized that root cause of evils in administration does NOT lie in politics but lies in nexusness in officers/judges/lawyers.

Most rightist/leftist/Gandhian intellectuals in India are anti-Jury as they believe that common men are stupid and have no sense of right and wrong. Due to this attitude, they keep recommending one or other type of judocratic-regulatory means, where common citizens have no powers. I have no faith in those procedures. Some of the note-worthy failures are : Vigilance Commissions (State and Central), Anti Corruption Bureaus, Human Rights Commission and dozens of such judo-regulatory bodies. All these bodies are giant failures and one should no longer expect much from them.

As per the law/order problem, intellectuals have extremely complicated suggestions passing bills like POTO/TADA and many other legal solutions. None address the most 3 fundamental problems --- 1)how to raise policemen's salaries 2)how to break nexuses between criminals and policemen and 3)how to break the nexuses between criminals and judges.

Unless these three problems are resolved, there is NO way organized crimes will come down. And if these problems are resolved, the open and organized crime will come down to zero. The law/procedures I have proposed solve these 3 problems whereas most proposals of intellectuals I have read DO NOT even address this problem.

8. Nexusless procedures for improving taxation and controlling expenditure

8.1 Taxation vs. Fees

Many departments of the Central, State or District Governments can be funded ONLY by fees. But many departments such as military, police, courts, foreign affairs, records, land surveys etc need to be funded almost entirely from taxation. And some departments like education, health etc need at least partial tax support.

The Central Government has over 100 departments and other 200+ boards etc which work under some 50 Ministries (see <http://www.nic.in> for a complete list). Many of the departments and boards can be eliminated, without any differences in the lives of over 99% citizens. Many of the others can be moved to State/District/City Authorities. But even after massive cutouts and transfer of power, some departments will still remain and all of them would need tax support. In the same way, the State

Government has over 60 departments and boards etc. under some 30 Ministries. Many can be eliminated, without any differences in the lives of over 99% citizens. Some can be moved to District/City Authorities. But even after massive cutouts and transfer of power, some departments will still remain and would need tax support.

Central Govt departments which need tax-support (cannot be fee based)

(* - indicates "heavy" funding. In other cases, funding is light)

1. Departments related to Defence, which need tax support

- (*) Indian Armed Forces
- (*) Defence Research & Development Organization (DRDO)
- (*) Indian Ordnance Factories Board, Calcutta
- Military Engineer Services
- Indian Defence Service Of Engineers (IDSE)
- [Many other defense related agencies]

2. Departments related to Internal Security (Ministry of Home Affairs) which need tax support

- (*) Border Security Force (BSF)
- (*) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
- Central Industrial Security Force

3. Departments related to Scientific Research which need tax support

- (*) Department of Atomic Energy
- (*) Department of Agriculture Research
- (*) Geological Survey of India
- Ministry of Science and Technology
- (*) Ministry of Environment and Forests
- Department for super specialized education
- Archaeology and Archives

4. Departments related to Heavy Industries which need tax support

- (*) Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.

5. Others departments that need tax support

- President of India
- Prime Minister's Office
- Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
- Supreme Court**
- Law Ministry
- Ministry of External Affairs
- Department of Statistics

State Govt departments which need tax-support (can't be fee based)

(* - indicates "heavy" funding. In other cases, funding is light)

1. General Administration
2. (*) Home - Police, Jails ; Courts
3. (*) Agriculture, Irrigation
4. (*) Civil Supplies
5. (*) Health
6. (*) Education (Primary, Higher, Medical)
7. Forest
8. Science and Technology ; Archaeology, Archives ; Museums

City/District level depts. which need tax-support (can't be fee based)

(* - indicates "heavy" funding. In other cases, funding is light)

1. General Admin
2. (*)Education
3. (*)Health
4. (*)Roads and Road Lights
5. (*)Sewage and Solid Waste
6. Birth and Death Records
7. Fire Brigade

So altogether, there are some 10-15 activities which need **heavy funding** and CANNOT come by fees and so tax support is must. Examples of these activities are

Activities which need HEAVY tax support (cant be made fee based)

1. Defense ; Defense Engineering ; Defense Research
2. Police ; Surveillance
3. Courts
4. Science ; Atomic, Space, Medical Research ; Other Research
5. Irrigation
6. Heavy Industries
7. Civil Supplies ; Rationing of food
8. Roads ; Railways
9. Sewage ; Solid Waste
10. Basic Health Care
11. Primary Education ; School Education ; Medicine Education
12. Health/Life Insurance ; Insurance against calamities

—

Activities which do need SMALL tax support (cant be made fee based)

—

1. General Administration ; Offices of State Heads
2. Foreign Affairs
3. Birth/Death Records ; Issuing IDs for citizens
4. Land/Buildings ownership Records
5. Statistics
6. Fire Brigade
7. Environment related : Forests, Parks, Gardens, Roadside Trees
8. Road Lights, Traffic Signals

My point is that it is simply not possible to wish away taxes. So the administrative decision to be made is which of the following taxes more appropriate?

8.2 Types of Taxes

Following are the various types of taxes that Central, State and District govts. collect.

1. Property Tax, Wealth Tax
2. Income Tax, Capital Gains Tax
3. Sales Tax, Service Tax , Value Added Tax
4. Excise
5. Customs
6. Octroi
7. Vehicle Tax

8.3 Which tax is better?

The experience has proved that the Octroi is a horrible tax. Octroi is extremely cumbersome, highly corruption prone, and causes too many delays and hassles. And as international trade expands, customs too may become very cumbersome to implement, but still customs is a useful tax for the purpose of protection of industry. The Income Tax is easy to evade, unless there are fool-proof ways to record revenues and check expenses. The property (wealth) tax is easiest to implement, most difficult to evade and least corruption prone.

8.4 Naming a Tax

Associated with a tax, the items on which it is to be spent should be clearly detailed. For example, it is confusing to call a tax as “Property Tax”. It means “Taxing the Property”. But taxing property for what? Paying the policemen’s salaries? Paying the teachers’ salaries? Or build roads? Or build hospitals? Or some unspecified activities? As far as possible, it is better to label the Tax by its exact use. For example, “Property Tax for Policemen’s Salaries”, “Property Tax for Police Infrastructure”, “Sales Tax for Teachers’ Salary” sound more appropriate. (And there may be a tax called “Property Tax for Misc. Activities” ; this tax for miscellaneous activities should not exceed (say) 10% of the total property tax).

8.5 Nexusless procedures to controlling the expenditure

Given any government department in any part of the world, the principal expenditure is salary and rents. There are other parts as well, such as phone bills, electricity bills, stationary expenses, transportation expenses, equipment expenses etc.

So far I have NOT been able to devise nexusless procedures to control phone bills, electricity bills, stationary expenses, transportation expenses, equipment expenses etc. But there do exist a nexusless procedure to control expenses of salaries and rent. They are as follows : the salaries and rents should be specified NOT in absolute rupee term but in terms of fee/tax-receipt fraction. Thus if fee/tax collection decreases, the salaries/rents automatically decrease and so there is less possibility of deficit.

I will explain this using following detailed specification of nexusless procedures to collect tax and nexusless procedures to pay and control salaries of policemen.

8.6 Nexusless procedure #PT.PS - Property Tax for Policemen’s Salaries

Problems :

1. Any person familiar with administrative aspect of police will agree that the junior policemen (Constable to Inspector) are lowly paid and extremely over-worked. Work load of 12-14 hours a week, 6 days a week is very common.
2. This calls for increasing tax, and putting procedures so that tax-burden is “appropriately” distributed and the tax is collected without much corruption.
3. Also, we need mechanism to ensure that there is no deficits due to this salary increase.

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A solution : Property Tax for Policemen’s Salaries

Outline

- Per person, (say) 150 sq. feet of carpet area will be exempt.
- This tax will apply on -- houses bigger than 150 sq. feet per family member living in it, if a person has more than one house, rented property, houses owned by companies, trusts or non-individuals and ALL non-residential properties
- The owner will disclose the value. The tax will (say) x% of value per month (or per quarter).
- If the Tax Verifier can find a buyer for 25% more the price stated by the owner, the owner will have to vacate that property for the sum offered by the highest bidder.
- The salaries are linked with tax-receipts and so there is zero chance of deficit

-

DETAILS

Nexusless Procedures for tax collection

1. This tax is implemented by District/City governments; it does NOT involve State/Central governments.
2. The Mayor (or District Sarpanch) will appoint a Registrar, whom citizens may replace by RLPP
3. Each person/company with a land or house will register his property with the Registrar. The owner will also register its area, exact location and other details as asked by the Registrar (this is already done in most cities; most municipalities already have land/building records)
4. If the property is residential and the owner is an individual who has only one house below 150 sq. ft per family member (and no other family member owns any other unit) then tax will be based on square foot area as decided by the Corporation Council.
5. If the property is non-residential or the area is larger than 400 sq. ft per person living there or if the owner owns one more than 1 unit then following tax rules will apply:
 - **the owner will disclose the value of the house.**
 - The property-tax will be say 0.1% of the value per month (please note that the owner will disclose the fair value, no government officer will evaluate or challenge it).
 - For a particular month, the owner must deposit the tax before 5th of that month.
 - The owner may pay the tax of several months in advance.
6. In case, the value of the property changes, the owner may disclose the new value between 5th and 15th of a month. In one month, a owner can file at most one disclosure. For the subsequent months, the property tax will be 0.1% as per the new value. The filing fee for each disclosure will be 0.05% of change in the value.
7. The exact-tax, be 0.1% per month or whatever percentage, will be decided by the Municipal Council.

Nexusless procedures for paying salaries, without deficit

8. The tax collected will be used solely for the purpose of paying policemen at or below the rank of Commissioner. The Registrar will issue payments as per guidelines prepared by Municipal Council.
9. If the Council has not prepared guidelines, the Registrar will use the following guidelines : The Registrar will issue 6 points to Constables, 9 points to Head Constables, 12 points to PSI, 15 points to PI and 18 points to officers above PI. The Municipal Council may change the point allocation scheme.
10. The Registrar will add all the points of the officers and distribute the tax collected in a give month according to the points the policemen have.
11. The Registrar will add all the points of the officers and distribute the tax collected in a give month according to the points the policemen have.
12. Example - say in city there are 5000 Constables, 1000 Head Constables, 200 PSIs, 50 PIs, 5 ACPs and 1 Commissioner. Then total points are $(5000*6 + 1000*9 + 200*12 + 50*15 + 6*18) = 42258$ points. So if in a given month, say Rs 5 crores are collected as this additional property tax, then each point is worth $5,00,00,000/42,258 = \text{Rs } 1183$. Thus a Constable will get $6 * \text{Rs } 1183 = \text{Rs } 7099$, Head Constable will get $(9 * \text{Rs } 1183) = \text{Rs } 10649$ and so forth.

Jury Procedures for handling under-valuations of property

13. In the property-tax method outlined above, the owner of the property does the valuation by himself. So it is very much possible that the owner will under-value the property so that he would pay less tax. This will result into less salary for the policemen and may open up a possibility of corruption. So we need procedures to avoid gross under-valuations.
14. The Junior Policemen's Union's President will appoint 5 Tax Verifiers.
15. For a particular unit, which is non-residential or it is second unit of the owner, if the owner value lesser than market value, a Tax-Verifier can file a complaint before the Registrar.
16. Within 7 days after filing the complaint, the Verifier must find a buyer who is willing to buy that property for at least 25% more price than price stated by the owner, or else the Registrar will drop the complaint.
17. The potential buyer must deposit 5% of the owner's stated-value in an escrow account within 2 days or else the Registrar will drop the complaint.
18. The Tax Verifier will now present the case before Grand Jurors. If over 15 Grand Jurors approve, the Jury Administrator will summon 10 citizens at random within 3 days. The citizens will hear the arguments of the property owner, the Tax Verifier and the potential-buyer. The Jury will listen to all the parties for at least 2 days. If over 7 Jurors approve that the property was indeed under-valued, then the Citizen-Jurors will request the property-owner to sell the property of the price offered by the buyer or pay 10% of the difference between stated and new value as one-time fine for under-valuation within 30 days.

19. If the owner agrees to pay the fine, the potential-buyer will get 50% of the fine that the owner paid. The remaining 50% will go as tax.
20. If the property owner agrees to sell the property, then the person who offered the price must pay the amount in 30 days or he will lose the amount he had deposited in the escrow account. 50% of the escrow amount will go to the property owner, and 50% will go as the tax.
21. Example : Say a property-owner values a property as Rs 1000,000 and the Tax Verifier appointed by the Junior Policemen feels that property is undervalued. Then he must find a person who is willing to offer above Rs. 12,50,000 for that property and deposit Rs. 50,000 an escrow deposit. Say the Tax Verifier finds a person who is willing to pay Rs 15,00,000. Now if Jurors declare that property is NOT undervalued, the owner can continue with his price and the potential buyer get Rs 25000 back and Rs 25000 goes to the property-owner. But if the Jurors declare that property was indeed undervalued, then the owner has **3 options** : 1)he may accept that value of property is Rs. 15,00,000 for at least next 1 year, and pay 10% of difference (i.e. Rs. 50000) as one time fine. 2)he may sell the property to the potential buyer for Rs 15,00,000.

This way, if the Jurors agree that property was undervalued, and the policemen's union's representative can also find a buyer, the owner will have to sell. This will prevent the owner from undervaluing the property.

How can citizens enact these procedures? : Using LM.02 (Direct Vote in Assembly)

What benefits would this procedure serve to common men?

It is necessary to raise the salaries of policemen to expect a better service. Of course, raising salaries is not sufficient, Jury Trial is also must as a force to discipline the policemen.

8.7 Some important features of the proposed tax/salary schemes

1. The property-tax or sales tax or whatever tax that is being proposed, is DIRECTLY linked with the items on which the funds collected will be spent. The expenditure rules also explicitly mentioned the officers and activities who will be receiving those funds. So chances of mis-allocation decreases.
2. The expenditure is LINKED directly with funds collected. So the expenditure automatically go down as tax collection decreases. Eg in the procedure PTPS (Property Tax for Policemen's Salaries), a policeman's salary automatically goes down when the tax collected decreases. This ensures zero deficit, or at least, a very low possibility of a deficit.
3. For each tax, the taxation rules are prepared by the Head of the Department whose officers are going to use the collected funds. But each head needs an approval of majority of the City-Councilors or citizens by Direct Vote. So in worst case, there may be too many rules, but over times, the HoDs will learn to follow the same rules.
4. A department WOULD NOT depend on finance ministry or any other department for its funding. It can directly take approval of Representatives or the citizens, using Direct Vote, and obtain tax support.

5. A case of evasion is handled by a Jury and so there is no chance of a nexus.

8.8 Summary

There are some 15+ activities (defense, police, education, health etc) which need huge funding and some 10+ activities (forests, parks, fire brigade etc) which need small funding, and these 25+ activities CANNOT be made fee based. Or rather, let me put it this way : so far no philosopher or non-philosopher and no economist or non-economist has been able to propose fee collection procedures, that I found practical and sufficient to make these activities wholly fee based. So in my opinion, tax support is must for these 25+ activities.

Now there are some 4-5 types of taxes (customs, excise, income-tax, property-tax etc.). **The question is which type of tax is better than other type of tax? This is a decision each citizen has to take on his own.** And the final procedures should be made on the majority decision. Taxation is an issue that MUST NOT be left solely to the experts. My suggestion to citizens is to depend solely on income-tax and property-tax. Octroi should be abolished, and customs should be used mainly to protect the internal markets, not as a source of income. Sales and excise should be used as sparingly as possible. Again, it should be used to impose selective restrictions on markets, rather than as a source of income.

The property tax can be effectively collected by forcing the “market value or sell” rule on EXCESS and commercial property.

8.9 Further readings

Please see Booklet #802 titled “Reorganizing Tax Collection and Reorganizing Expenses” on www.rahulmehta.com

9. Nexusless procedures to improve Education of Maths and other subjects

9.1 How can citizens enact the procedures described in this chapter?

Using LM.01-02_

9.2 Nexusless procedure #EDU.01 : Staff Replacement Procedures

1. The Mayor will appoint a City Education Officer initially, that citizens can replace using RLPP.
2. The Education Officer will initially appoint Principals in schools run by the Municipal Corporation. The teachers will be selected with a 3 year contract open competitive exams. There will be transfer every 3 months within 5 km of the teacher’s residence. Transfers will be via random matching only.
3. The parents can replace the principal of a municipal school using RLPP.
4. Jury procedure for/against a school teacher : If there is a complain against a school teacher, and prima-facie doubt is established, a Jury of 10 citizens will be summoned. If over 7 Jurors decide that

the teacher is misfit to serve the students, the teachers will be transferred to a different school. After 3 such transfers, he will be expelled.

9.3 Nexusless procedure #EDU.02 : Saatya System for Maths Education

Saatya System for Maths Education

1. The system will have a list of thousands of Maths questions for each of the 12 standards. Questions will be multiple choice. The list will be published and will be in public domain.
2. Depending on the availability of resources, the City Education Officer will setup 1-4 exams per month for each students
3. Each exam will have 30-120 questions randomly chosen from the list for that quarter. Duration would be 1-3 minutes per question. Each exam will have 50-500 students
4. **There would be monthly cash rewards for students/teachers based on the performance in the exams.** These cash rewards will be the ONLY funding that maths teachers and schools will get from the state. There will no salary for the Maths teacher.
5. The rewards can be as follows: Say Rs. 10 for each student and his teacher who gets (Average - 10%) and Rs. 20 each student and his teacher who gets more marks than (Average + 10%). Also, each parent gets additional 25% of what the student gets. In addition, for students after class V, additional 25% of what the student got goes to his teachers of past 2 years.

Administration of Exams

6. The testing centers would be operated by City Education Officer. This officer will be appointed by the Mayor. Citizens may expel him using a Jury Trial or replace him using Dynamic Approval.
7. The EO will arrange for the buildings, desks, computer terminals, servers, printing reports, allocating rewards etc. for the testing centers using the taxes he collects. EO would appoint clerks, supervisor, assistants etc. to run test center. The citizens may expel an employee using Jury Trial.
8. EO, or his clerks, using random choice, will instruct a student to go to a testing center near his school/home. For each month, the testing center can be different. Each student may get a different desk in test. This reduces the chances of cheating.
9. The server computer, upon the instruction of the supervisor, will randomly choose 60 questions from a list of 1000s public domain questions.
10. Each student will get the questions in different random order. Thus two students sitting next to each other will be getting questions in a different order. The server will not allow the student to change the answer to a question after he has answered it. The server will allow at most 5 minutes per question. This will make the exam cheat proof.
11. The Administrator will pay the rewards for all the tests of that month before 10th of next month.
12. Setting up question-list [See the booklet #501 at www.rahulmehta.com for details]
13. Cost of conducting exams It will be below Rs 2 per test. [please see the booklet #501 for details]

Dispensing Rewards for Maths Exams

14. If over 95% students answered a question or if less than 5% students answered a question, the Administrator will not count that question at all.
15. The DEO will decide number of tests to be conducted for each subject for a given class. For example, lets say that Exam-Administrator decides that every month, there will be 4 Maths test, 2 Physics tests, 2 Chemistry tests, 1 Biology test, 2 Law tests etc. The parents will decide which and how many test his child will be enrolled into.
16. For a particular class-quarter, a student can take at most 10 exams in his life at any age. If the student was over 1 year older than the age group for which the exam was meant for, the reward will be half the points.
17. The software will issue the points right after the exam.
18. Now the exact rupee amount for the rewards are calculated as follows:
 - Suppose Exam-Administrator has collected Examination Tax of Rs 220 crore in the past year. Say Rs 180 crores are for the test rewards for the whole year and reaming Rs 40 crore is for infrastructure, salary etc. Than for each month, rewards are $\text{Rs } 180/12 = \text{Rs } 15$ crore.
 - For all the tests conducted, the Exam Administrator will add up all the points obtained by all the students, teachers, past teachers and parents. Suppose for a particular month, the points add up to 40 crore points. Now amount allocated for that month is Rs. 15 crore. Hence monetary value of the point in that month is $(\text{Rs } 15 \text{ crores} / 40 \text{ crores}) = \text{Rs } 0.37$
 - So a teacher who has obtained 20,000 points will get $(\text{Rs. } 0.375 * 20,000) = \text{Rs. } 7500$ from Exam-Administrator for that month. A student who has obtained 150 points will get $(\text{Rs. } 0.375 * 150) = \text{Rs } 56.25$
19. Thus teachers, students and parents know the approximate amounts that a test will fetch. But exact amount will be declared later. This will ensure that there is no over-commitment and zero deficit.
20. Procedures for collecting Property Tax to finance the awards for students and teachers [Similar to procedures for collecting Property Tax for policemen's salaries]
21. How can citizens enact these procedures? : Using procedure #LM.01

Selection of Maths teacher in Saatya System

22. In the system I described, any person can register himself as a Maths teacher.
23. The parent of the child will decide which Maths teacher's class his child will attend. The parents can change the teacher any month.
24. This way, a 10th standard student may resister himself as a teacher and start teaching students in lower (or higher) standards. This will drastically reduce number of teachers needed to be hired and teaching costs.

9.4 Nexusless procedure #EDU.03 : Saatya System for other Subjects

1. The Saaty System described above was for Mathematics and Logic. By changing the list of questions, a similar Saaty System can be made for following subjects
 - Science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology etc)
 - English vocabulary, English grammar, construction of sentences in English, translating sentences from English to another language. (NO literature)
 - Hindi (vocabulary, grammar, sentence construction, sentence translation, NO literature)
 - Other languages (vocabulary, grammar, sentence construction, sentence translation, NO literature)
 - Historical information
 - Geography (can be divided into a matrix of $5 \times 4 = 20$ sub-areas, Local/District/State/Nation/World * physical/demographic/political/economic. Plus Map-making and surveying practicals at Local/District levels)
2. Designing syllabuses and list of questions : The City Education Officer will appoint an expert for each subject of Saaty System for each standard (class). The appointed expert will prepare a syllabus and list of 1000s of questions for each year/quarter from whom exams will be created later on.
3. Deciding subjects that a student will study : Maths, Science, Law and English will be compulsory. For the rest, the parents will decide the subjects for the students below 12 years, and the student will decide after that.

9.5 Nexusless procedure #EDU.04 : Education of Law and Administrative Procedures

1. A group of 5-15 students would be asked to attend complete sessions of a few cases in a court-room.
2. once the case is over, they would be asked to **discuss and write their opinions** covering the following issues (analysis)
 - was the punishment (or acquittal) fair? was the form of punishment (prison, fine etc.) fair?
 - what exact laws were applicable in this case? are these laws fair?
 - what were the evidences? were these evidences fair? Etc etc
3. **discuss and write** about following (synthesis)
 - what should have been the laws, if the laws were unfair?
 - is the text of the law simple enough to understand? can you provide simpler text?
 - what should have been the punishment in your opinion?
 - could anything have been done to stop that crime?
 - is there anything that would have made the trial faster? simpler? Etc etc
4. Each case would invoke new issues. Much of the plan would be left to the teacher/students. The students would be supervised by a teacher for 1-2 hr. a week. It would be more interesting if schools can ask retired judges or a retired/practicing lawyers or a technical expert in the field of the case to occasionally participate in the discussion.

5. The students should be asked to take cases in the subordinate as well as higher courts. The cases should be chosen at random.

9.6 Nexusless procedure #EDU.05 : Providing information about corruption and atrocities

First, I must mention it in black and white, that I am NOT sarcastic, I am serious.

The subject is meant to provide detailed information to the primary school students about prevalent rampant corruption amongst judges (including high court judges, supreme court judges and chief justices), Ministers, officers, policemen, regulators, heads of the departments in the Collages/Universities etc. And the subject will also contain detailed information about nexuses such as judge-lawyer nexus, Minister-monopolist nexus, policemen-criminal nexus, officer-contractor nexus and so forth.

Now, I must re-mention it, I am dead serious and NOT sarcastic.

The parent will decide from which year his child will start studying this subject. The subject will have several topics such

- Detailed analysis of the judgment of judge R S Pathak in Bhopal case ; detailed analysis of silence maintained by academicians, fellow judges, retired judges, journalists, Ministers, MPs, MLAs etc on the judge Pathak's judgment
- The life-styles of current and retired Ministers, officers and judges -- visit to their residences and see how much wealth they have
- Information about salaries, perks and facilities provided to various Ministers, officers and judges.
- The incomes of current and retired Ministers, officers and judges
- Lectures by family members of those who have died in police custody or prisons
- Lectures by retired Chartered Accountants, Lawyers, businessmen etc. who frequently deal with Ministers/officers/judges.

In the class, each student can propose a name of person who should be the speaker in a lecture, and the name will be chosen at random.

My PERSONAL reason for introducing this course at primary/middle school level, is that within some 1-2 years after children start attending the courts, 10-15 year children will yell at Ministers, officers, policemen and judges calling them corrupt, nexused and worthless. It would be a REAL fun to watch agonies of those officers/Ministers/judges when kids insult them in public. And it would very interesting to see if the judges would dare to use contempt clauses on those kids.

9.7 New enumerated powers citizens get under Procedures described in this chapter

1. Parents can change City Education Officer by RLPP
2. Parents can replace School Principals (of Govt Schools) by RLPP
3. Parent/Student can change his teacher any day by RLPP

9.8 Summary of the nexusless procedures to improve Education

This chapter described following administrative procedures, that would improve education of

Maths, Law and many other subjects. The ONLY way to enact them is using #LM.01

<u>Code</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Short Description</u>
EDU.01	Empowering Parents	Citizens can replace City Education Officer and School Principals (of Govt Schools) using RLPP. Recruitment of teachers for 3 years by open competitive exams only. Jury Review to expel teachers, if the need be.
EDU.02	Saatya System for Maths Education	The students will give 1-4 Maths tests a month on computer terminal; each test consisting of 30-120 multiple choice questions; questions will be selected from a pre-published bank of 1000s of questions. The students with score above (Avg *0.8) in his Maths test will get a reward of Rs 5; those with score above (Avg * 1.2) get a reward of Rs 10. His Maths teachers get the same reward as well. Maths teacher receive ZERO salary (except reward) from the Government.
EDU.03	Saatya System for other Subjects	Similar to EDU.02, for following subjects - Sciences, English (Vocab, Grammar etc), Hindi, Other Languages, Geography and Historical Information
EDU.04	Education of Law and Administrative Procedures	Taking students to various departments' offices in the and courts for 3-4 hours a day, 2 days a week.
EDU.05	Information about corruption and nexus of Ministers, officers and judges	Analysis of judge R S Pathak's judgement ; analysis of the DELIBERATE silence maintained by press, MPs, academicians etc on that judgement; lectures from retired lawyers, businessmen etc on corruption in Legislature, Executive and Judiciary at present and in past etc.

9.9 Further readings

Please see Booklet #501 titled "Nexusless procedures to improve education of Maths and other objective subjects"

10. Nexusless procedures to issue ID-cards and Expelling Illegal Immigrants

10.1 Why we need multiple ID-card systems

Basically, for India, we will need 3 ID card systems - each run by Central, State and District/City

Government. A citizen should be required to have ID cards from the Central Government and the State as well as the District Government where he lives.

Why three ID cards? Isn't one ID card system sufficient?

If states/districts are allowed to have their own ID-card system, some districts will do a superlative job in creating ID cards and these districts can become role-model for other Districts as well as other States and the Center. The multiple ID card system cannot hurt the nation in any way. It will, in worst case, triplicate the costs, but will drastically improve the quality of card system and the speed at which they are issued.

10.2 Expectations from an ID-card system

An ID card system is a system which enables a community or a govt officer to ensure that a particular person is "one of us" and is the same person as the one described in the "records". An ID card system is essentially a set of Identification Procedures.

Following are some of the issues related to an ID-card system

1. The citizen must get an ID card as soon as possible after he applies. It is possible to cut the delay to say 1 hour, rather than days
2. It should be possible to fix the errors on ID cards if any (such as misspelt name, wrong address etc) within a few hours. Also, it should be possible to update the information as soon as possible.
3. It is **MUST** that **ONLY** the citizens get IDs and there are no non-citizens with such IDs.
4. A citizen must be able to get a new ID card if his original one is lost.
5. There should be a system to detect if duplicate IDs have been issued for the same citizen and track down that person as soon as possible.
6. There should be sufficient details on the card so that it is possible and easy for an officer to ensure that the person holding the ID card is same as the person in the card.

What kind of details would provide the above mentioned features?

The modern technology has solved these problems some 20 to 30 years ago. And today, they have been solved to the level of triviality. How?

Consider photograph and finger print. By scanning finger prints in computer, the identity of a person can be easily checked and also, say in a population of 10 lakh say some 1000 citizens have duplicate cards. Then by comparing the finger prints, the modern computers can detect over 95% of the duplicates. Also, a person can be required to submit blood group details such as ABO, +/-, MN, K etc factors. Basically, there some two dozen factors in human blood which makes blood group of a person nearly unique. If same person has obtained duplicate ID cards, his blood group details on the cards will be same, and a computer by detecting duplicates can easily catch him. And once the system becomes capable of storing DNA-prints, all identity and duplicate related issues will vanish.

So an ID-card should have following details

1. ID number

2. Name, address, parents' name
3. Photograph
4. Other names (e.g. names on ration card and school certificate may be different)
5. Date of birth, Approximate year of birth of DoB proof is not available, different dates of Birth (DoB is sometimes different on different certificates)
6. Fingerprints : prints of thumbs and all fingers
7. Blood group details from randomly chosen three different labs.
8. DNA-prints : if and when become available. In the beginning, the DNA prints should be made compulsory for all Govt servants, then all citizens below 5, and then all citizens below 6, then all citizens below 7 and thus gradually cover all citizens.

And the ID card system should have following features

1. Each time a card is created and the finger-print is scanned in the computer, and details like blood group details etc are entered, the system should compare these details with details of existing cards so as to ensure that no citizen is issuing two cards
2. If a non-citizen has obtained a card by fraud, the Jurors can issue a prison sentence of upto six months. This will be also helpful in expelling Bangladeshies and Pakistani intruders.

10.3 Proposed procedure #ID.01 : Issuing district/City level ID cards

Basic Setup

1. The Sarpanch of District (or Mayor of City) will appoint a Registrar for issuance of ID cards. The citizens may replace him using RLPP.
2. The Registrar after obtaining permission of City Councilors can collect a property tax to run the District Level ID Card System.
3. The Registrar may hire staff members by open competitive exams. The citizens can expel the staff members using a Jury Trial. And the Registrar can expel a staff member only after a Jury Trial.
4. The Registrar will issue an ID card for each citizen of India resident in the district with following details : name as on ration, photograph, birth date on birth certificate, birth date on school leaving certificate (if different from birth on birth certificate), address, finger print, blood groups, DNA-prints (at later stage), serial number etc.
5. The Registrar will issue two ID cards - a long and a short. The long will have several details such as name on ration card, name on school leaving certificate (if different), names on other certificates (if different), various dates of birth (if different on different certificate) and details blood profile, detailed DNA-profile and so forth. The small card will have only some of the key details.
6. To obtain, blood/DNA profiles, the Registrar will prepare a list of over 100 laboratories (selected after a tender) in the district which do the blood details. For each citizen, the Registrar's clerk will randomly select 3 labs and the citizen will have to get blood/DNA profiles from these labs. The labs

will transmit the details to Registrar electronically. The Registrar will personally investigate the cases where results mismatch and disqualify the labs whose over 1% results are inaccurate.

7. The labs will get payment from the Registrar.
8. The Registrar’s staff will take photograph and finger-prints, and scan them in computer. For each citizen, the supervisor will select 3 clerks who will take finger prints and scan them in computer. The Registrar will appoint and officer to investigate the cases where these 3 finger prints mismatch.

The above ID card (without DNA-prints) will cost Rs 20 to Rs 100 per card, depending on how many details of blood-profiles are added.

10.4 Proposed procedure #ID.02 : State level ID cards

Similar to #ID.01, except that it is at state level.

10.5 Proposed procedure #ID.03 : National level ID cards

Similar to #ID.01, except that it is at national level.

10.6 Summary : procedures to issue ID cards and expel illegal immigrants

Following are nexusless procedures to create ID-card system and expel illegal emigrants.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Short Description</u>
ID.01	Issuing district/city Level ID cards	District, City	Registrar will issue ID-card for everyone born/living in the district. The citizens of District can replace the Registrar using RLPP
ID.02 ID.03	Issuing State Level I-cards Issuing National I-cards		
ID.04 ID.05	Procedure to reduce illegal immigrants and expel illegal immigrants	District	Punishment, after a Jury Trial, for employers who hire illegal immigrants ; Punishment, after a Jury Trial, for the illegal immigrants .

10.7 For further readings

Please see booklet #207 titled “Issuing ID-cards and Identifying/Expelling Illegal Immigrants” for details.

11. Nexusless procedures to improve TV-Cable and Telephony

11.1 How can citizens enact the procedures described in this chapter?

Using LM.01-03

11.2 A key problem in TV-cable, phone-wire and electricity-wiring business

In general, there is space only for 5-10 companies. It is not possible to have indefinite number of networks of wires all over. So it becomes necessary to limit the entry into business of laying cables. Now when new comers are not allowed to enter easily, the individual owners of incumbent cable companies may, and always do, start colluding and enter price-fixing in many ways. This is the key problem.

11.3 A mechanism to fire a TV-cable/telephone company is MUST

The citizens must have an easy way to expel the bad cable/phone companies as quickly as possible. The easy phone company expulsion needs 2 things - 1)the administrative procedures for citizens should be easy and cost effective 2)the expulsion should also be technologically a simple task where citizens do not suffer. So how can citizens make hiring and firing of local-line and local-exchange companies a smooth process? Smooth in the sense that citizens and users do not suffer?

11.4 An EXTREMELY EASY way to ensure a “smooth” expulsion of phone/cable companies: Multi-slot poles and Multi-slot pipelines (ducts)

What is smooth expulsion? An expulsion which does not disrupt citizens' lives in any way.

In case of poles, each pole can have several slots which can support wires. Say each pole has 10 slots. On each pole, the slots should be numbered from 1 to 10. Now if a particular company qualifies for putting phone-wires/TV-cables in an area, that company can be given a particular slot on all the poles in an area. And likewise, when a company is disqualified, it can remove its cables without having to remove the poles and disturb the services of the other companies.

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Definition : I will refer to the poles, with several numbered slots, with structure described as above, as **MULTI-SLOT POLES**. Essentially, multi-Slot Poles can be used for allowing 5-10-more companies in an area to put various types of wires (TV-cable, phone-wires, electricity wires etc).

In case of ducts/pipes, the mechanism to allow a new company and expel an existing one is easier. There can be a main large pipe should be large in diameter, made up of hard plastic or RCC and should have several small pipes inside it. As an example, consider a square (1 meter * 1 meter) pipeline with 1 vertical partition in the middle and 1 horizontal partition in the middle. Such a pipe will have 4 slots in it. A pipe with more horizontal and vertical partitions will have many more slots. Say the large pipe can be (1 meter * 1 meter) square pipe and can have 16 small square pipes of size (20 cm * 20 cm). Such structure will be able to accommodate 16 wire-laying companies in an area.

The slots should have water proofing material on all sides , and the pipe should also have a slant so that if any water comes into it, it will flow out quickly. The pipes/ducts can be placed 1-2 meters below the ground. And at the interval of every 50 meters or 100 meters, there should be a square (2 meters by 2 meters) manhole where two or three or four or more such pipes open into. Now to place or remove cables/wires in the slots, the person can enter into these manholes put the wires into the slots.

Making and putting such pipes would cost only slightly more that installing sewer lines.

Definition : I will refer to the above sewer like large pipelines/ducts, with several small slots/pipes/ducts inside that large pipe, as a **MULTI-SLOT PIPELINE**. Essentially, a multi-slot pipeline can be used for allowing 10-20 companies in an area to put various types of wires (TV-cable, phone-wires, electricity wires etc).

Definition : I will refer to a network of multi-slot poles and multi-slot pipelines as **MULTI-COMPANY SUPPORT NETWORK**

Advantages of multi-company support network

With such multi-slot pipelines, allowing a new phone-wire company or allowing a new TV-cable company or allowing a new electricity distribution company requires no digging and re-digging of ground. Same way, expelling a phone/cable/electricity wire company does not need any more digging.

The slots (smaller pipes) of a multi-slot pipeline are numbered. To allow a company to enter in an area, it can be allowed to use a particular slot in all the multi-slot pipelines of that area. The company will NOT have to dig at all. And when the citizens expel a wire owning company from that area, it can remove the wires from its slot in multi-slot pipeline. In this removal, no digging is needed, and service offered by other wire companies WILL NOT get interrupted at all.

In short, the MAIN and ONLY advantage of multi-slot pipeline is : it will make it easier for citizens to allow and expel TV-cable, phone-wire and electricity-wire companies.

11.5 Cable wires and Distribution center

The TV-cable consists of 2 parts ---- distribution center and wires. Distribution center receives signals from satellites and the signals reach home via a network of wires which run from the center to every homes. It is necessary that there is EFFECTIVE competition in every ward for both, distribution center as well as wires.

There should 3-5 Distribution Centers per Ward of a population of 10,000 to 20,000. The site of Center should be owned by City, and MUST NOT be privately owned. The city's ownership ensures that of the distribution-owning company is fired, and new company comes in its place, the wiring company will not need to re-wire the whole network.

11.6 RLPP over Telecom Regulator

The citizens should be able to replace telecom regulators using RLPP.

11.7 Nexusless procedure #COMM.01 : RLPP over multi-slot pipelines

1. Preamble :

- Multi-slot poles are poles with several numbered slots so that several networks of wires can be supported using such poles..

- The multi-slot pipeline is a large sewer like pipeline with several small pipelines in it, and manholes at regular intervals where two or more multi-slot pipelines can open into. The multi-slot pipeline can be made up of hard plastic or stone or cement or RCC etc.
 - The purpose of multi-slot poles and multi-slot pipelines is to have a Multi-Wire Support Network for to setup/remove a network of wires in an area without digging putting new poles and digging the ground again and again
2. Setup : The Mayor will appoint a Registrar, a Jury Administrator, an Accountant, a Multi-Slot Poles Installer and Multi-Slot Pipeline Installer. The Registrar will manage RLPP by which citizens can replace these senior officers, if the need be
 3. The Multi-Slot Poles Installer will install multi-slot poles, so that every house has a pole within 20 meters. The Pole Installer will propose the design of poles and positions before the Standing Committee.
 4. With approval of Citizens via Direct Vote, the Pole Installer can declare a property tax or sales tax or surcharge on cable/phone/electricity meant for installation of Poles. The Pole Installer will get the collected amount which he can utilize to install multi-slot poles.
 5. The Multi-Slot Pipeline Installer will install multi-slot pipelines, so that every house has a pipeline with standard outlets within 20 meters. The Pipe Installer will propose the design of pipes and positions before the Standing Committee.
 6. With approval of citizens via Direct Vote (procedure #LM.01), the Pipe Installer can declare a property tax or sales tax or surcharge on cable/phone/electricity meant for installation of Pipes. The Pipe Installer will get the collected amount which he can utilize to install multi-wire pipes.
 7. The Pole/Pipe Installers will allocate the slots to wire companies as per the instructions of the Mayor, and approval of the Jurors. With the instruction of the Mayor and the approval of Jurors, the Pole Installer and Pipe Installer can remove the wires from a particular slots.

11.8 Nexusless procedure #COMM.02: RLPP over TV-cable companies

1. The Standing Committee will divide the city into wards of population 10000 to 50000. The Standing Committee will decide the maximum number of TV-cable wire-laying companies and TV-cable distribution companies that can be allowed in a Ward. The companies who already have permission to put TV-Cables will be allowed to continue.
2. Issuing/revoking Approvals to put TV-Cables : Each citizen, by visiting Registrar's clerk and after showing the ration card (or ID), and paying a fee of Rs 3, can Approve upto twice the maximum number of wiring-companies allowed for putting phonelines. (For example, if the Mayor has set the maximum number to 3, then each citizen can Approve upto 6 companies). The Registrar's clerk will issue a Receipt and the Registrar will publish the list every week/month.

3. Allowing a new player : If any company has Approval of 25% of the citizens in that Area, the Pipeline Installer will allocate a slot for the company on poles/pipes (after the approval of the Registrar, the Mayor and the Jurors).
4. Expelling an existing player : If there are N slots, N companies are already there, and a company gets the Approval of over 25% of the citizens, then the Mayor will expel the company with lowest Approvals. The expelled company will have to remove the wires from the slot, or else the Pipeline Installer may remove the wires after the Juror's Approval.
5. If over 25% of all citizens Approve a company, the Mayor will allow that company to run Cable Distribution Center in a Ward
6. If there are N vacancies for cable distribution, and there already N companies, and if a company gets Approval of over 25% of the citizens, then the Mayor will expel the company with lowest Approvals. The expelled company will have to vacate the site within 30 days.

Dependency?

The Admin Procedure #COMM2 does depend on #COMM1 for its full effectiveness. But multi-slot pipelines are NOT a must for #COMM2. It is very much possible for citizens to expel cable companies without multi-slot pipelines. Its just it will be an expensive business.

11.9 Nexusless procedures #COMM.03: RLPP over local phone companies

1. The issues related with license of laying local phonewires/exchanges will be administered by the City level authorities. The Standing Committee will divide the City into wards of population of about 10,000. The Mayor will decide maximum number of phone-wire companies in a ward.
2. The companies who already have license to put phonewires will continue for next 10 years.

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section #1 : Controlling local phone-wire companies

1. Using a RLPP setup by the Registrar, each citizen can Approval upto twice the maximum number of wiring-companies allowed for putting phonelines. (For example, if the Mayor has created space for 3 companies, then each citizen can approve upto 6 companies).
2. Allowing a new player : If any company has Approval of highest number of citizens and over 25% of the citizens in that Area, the Mayor will allow that company to put phonelines in that Area.
3. Expelling an existing phoneline-company to allow new one : Now suppose the Mayor has decided to allow 5 companies in a ward. Say there are already 5 companies in the field. Now say 25% of the citizen-voters approve 6th company. In that case, the Mayor will expel the company with lowest Approval-count and allow the 6th company to enter in the field. The expelled company will have to remove all its wires and equipment within 30 days or else the Pipeline Installer, after the Approval of the Jury, can remove them.
4. Fines for cartelling : In case a citizen has evidences of cartelling, deliberate ignorance, cheating or swindling against one or more phone-wire companies, he may present the evidences before the Grand

Jury and Jury. The Jury may issue a fine to the company or individual owner/employer if the company's other owners/employers can show that he alone was responsible. If all 10 Jurors declare that the company's license Approvals should be voided, then the Registrar will void all its Approval. Now if that company does not get Approval of 25% of the citizens residing in that Area within 30 days, the Mayor will expel that company from that Area.

section #2: RLPP to regulate owners of Local Phone Exchanges companies

1. The citizens can Approve companies for local phone-exchanges, using RLPP setup by the Registrar and his clerks.
2. Allowing a new player : If any company has approval of highest number of citizens and over 25% of the citizens in a ward, the Mayor will allow that company to setup an exchange in that ward.
3. Expelling an existing phonline-company to allow new one : Now suppose the Mayor has decided to allow N companies in a ward. Say there are already 5 companies in the field. Now say 25% of the citizen-voters approve 6th company. In that case, the Mayor will expel the company with lowest Approval-count and allow the 6th company to enter in the field. The expelled company will have to vacate the site within 30 days.

11.10 Summary of the nexusless procedures to improve TV-cable and Telephony

<u>Code</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Short Description</u>
RLPP	RLPP over Telecom Regulator	The citizens of India should able to replace telecom regulator using RLPP
COMM.01	Creating a Multi-Company Wire Network using multi-slot poles and multi-slot pipelines	RLPP by which citizens can replace City's Pole and Wire Pipeline Installer. These officers will install a network of multi-Slot Poles and multi-slot pipeline. This way, each time a TV-cable, electricity wire or phone-wire company is allowed/expelled, there is no digging or re-installation of the poles to setup a wire network.
COMM.02	RLPP for cable companies	A citizen approve 6-10 companies for running cable distribution center and cable wiring companies. The company with lowest approvals will be expelled, if there are more than 3 companies per ward. The individuals cannot shares in both types of companies

COMM.03	RLPP for local phone exchange and local phone-wire companies	A citizen approve 6-10 companies for running local telephone exchange and local phone-wire companies. The company with lowest approvals will be expelled, if there are more than 3 companies per ward.
COMM.04 COMM.05	RLPP for companies laying wires to connect exchanges and trunk exchanges/cables	Please see booklet #602

11.11 New enumerated powers citizens get under Procedures described in this chapter

RLPP over Telecom Regulator

1. Citizens get power to change Telecom Regulators by RLPP

COMM.01 - Creating a Multi-Company Wire Network

2. Citizens get power to change City's Pole Installer by RLPP
3. Citizens get power to change City's Wire Pipeline Installer by RLPP

COMM.02 - RLPP over local cable companies:

4. Citizens can change cable companies by RLPP

COMM.03 - RLPP over local phone companies

5. Citizens can change local phone wire company by RLPP
6. Citizens can change local phone exchange company by RLPP
7. Citizens can change exchange connecting companies by RLPP

11.12 For further readings

Please see booklet #602 titled "Nexusless procedures to improve Telephony and TV-cable"

12. Nexusless procedures to improve Electricity Supply

12.1 Electricity Network

The overall electricity network has 3 main parts

1. Generation : The power plants generate electricity using water-falls or by burning coal, naphtha etc.
2. Transmission : The power plants give the generated electricity to transmission companies. The transmission company steps up the electricity to 22000 volts to transmit it over a long distance using high tension wires.
3. Distribution : The electricity from 22000V wires is fed to transformers which step it down to 220V or 440V. Using an extensive network of electricity cables, that runs to each and every home, the electricity from the output of transformer is "delivered" to homes.

12.2 Bottleneck in Competition in Electricity Distribution

The electricity distribution is an oligopoly. Worse, in most cases it is a monopoly. In best case, it is possible to have 2-5 providers in one area, but not 100. The oligopoly is NOT due to cost of equipment and distribution network but the fact that streets simply cannot have 100s of networks of electricity cable going to all over. How many Electricity Distributing Companies should be allowed to operate in a region? The decision should be left to the citizens of the City/Ward. But it is certainly possible and cost-effective to permit 5-10 companies in each Area, but not more than that. So in that case, how can a true competition be simulated?

12.3 RLPP over Electricity Regulators

1. The citizens can replace state electricity regulators using RLPP.
2. The citizens can replace central electricity regulators using RLPP.

12.4 Nexusless procedure #ELE.01 : RLPP over Electricity Distribution Company

1. The Distribution company may be private or owned by District/State Governments
2. The Mayor will decide the maximum number of electricity distribution companies that can be allowed in a ward, based on the capacity of multi-slot poles and multi-slot pipelines. A citizen can Approve twice the number of distribution companies.
3. If over 25% of ALL citizens Approve a company, the Mayor will allow that company. If there are more companies with 25% than what can be allowed, the Mayor will expel the company with lowest Approval
4. The expelled company will remove its wires and step-down transformers within 30 days.

12.5 Nexusless procedure #ELE.02 : RLPP to administer District owned Distribution Company

1. The company will be formed by an Act or Resolution in City Council. The citizens may pass this Act using Direct Vote.
2. The Mayor will appoint a Chairman and 5 Directors. The citizens can replace them using RLPP
3. After the approval of citizens by a Direct Vote, the Chairman of the company may collect a property tax or sales tax on the citizens.
4. The company will hire the junior employees by competitive exams only. The citizens may expel an employee by Jury Trial.
5. For specialized personnel, the company may hire contractors without competitive exams, but each appointment without exam must be approved by Chairman as well as over 3 Directors. The Jurors may expel the contractors. The contract can never be longer than 2 months.

The experience will show whether a private company is better or a Government-owned company run using RLPP and Jury. _

12.6 Other nexusless procedure

1. #ELE.03 : Handling power outages or load shedding
2. #ELE.04 : Procedures to reduce theft

3. #ELE.05 : Distribution of Electricity Subsidy

4. #ELE.06 : RLPP over Power Transmission

[please see the booklet #803 titled “Nexusless procedures to improve electricity supply”]

12.7 Some issues in Electricity Generation

Counter Guarantee

The “counter guarantee” is contract between a power company and a government body where government body agrees to buy to certain crores of electricity units per month and pay a charge as decided by some formula. One of the worst example is Dabhol, where MSEB ended up paying 2 to 3 times higher price of electricity that the price MSEB’s own power plants were costing.

These counter guarantees DO NOT have any economic logic. It was result of the rampant corruption where Ministers, MPs/MLAs, IAS officers, top-notch economists, top-notch academicians etc. took hefty bribes. The simplest way to administer counter guarantee is --- **cancel all counter guarantees**. Is it possible? **It is very trivially possible**. It will take no more than a law/resolution in the Parliament and it will take no more than 7 days to pass such a law using nexusless procedure #LM.02 (Direct Vote in Assembly) and #LM.03. (Direct Vote in Parliament).

Captive Generation

There should be NO restrictions on captive (internal) generation in any way. In fact captive generation should encouraged as far as possible. The captive plants often over produce electricity and thus become additional electricity generators who can compete against established electricity generators. This will bring increase the competition and bring down the prices.

12.8 Nexusless procedure #ELE.07: RLPP over City-owned Electricity Generation Companies

1. The company can be formed by an Act or Resolution in City Council. The citizens may pass this Act using Direct Vote.
2. The company as before will have Registrar, Jury Administrator, a Chairman and 5 Directors. The citizens can replace these officers using RLPP
3. After the approval of citizens by a Direct Vote, the Chairman of the company may collect a property tax from the citizens.
4. The company will hire the junior employees by competitive exams only. The citizens may expel an employee by Jury Trial.
5. For specialized personnel, the company may hire contractors without competitive exams, but each appointment without exam must be approved by Chairman as well as over 3 Directors. The Jurors may expel the contractors. The contract can never be longer than 2 months.

12.9 New enumerated powers citizens get under Procedures described in this chapter

RLPP over Electricity Regulators

1. Citizens can change State Electricity Regulator by RLPP
2. Citizens can change Central Electricity Regulator by RLPP

ELE1, ELE2, ELE5-7 - Powers over Electricity Companies

- 3. Citizens can change Electricity Distribution Companies by RLPP
- 4. Citizens can change Chairman of City-owned Distr. Company by RLPP
- 5. Citizens can change the Directors of City-owned Distribution Company by RLPP
- 6. Citizens can change City-owned Generation Company Chairman by RLPP
- 7. Citizens can change City-owned Generation Co's Directors by RLPP
- 8. Citizens can change Electricity Transmission Companies, that are passing through their Districts, by RLPP

12.10 Summary of the Administrative Procedures described in this chapter

All procedures are district level. To enact these procedures, the citizens need to

<u>Code</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Short Description</u>
RLPP	RLPP over Electricity Regulators	The citizens can replace State/Central electricity regulators using RLPP.
ELE.01	RLPP over Distribution Company	RLPP by which citizens can allow/expel electricity distribution company.
ELE.02	RLPP City owned Distribution Company	The Mayor will appoint a Chairman and 5 Directors, whom citizens can replace using RLPP. In addition, the citizens can expel the junior employees by Jury Trial, if the need be
ELE.03 to ELE.07	-----	[please see the book "Procedures to improve Electricity Supply]

12.11 Intellectuals views on electricity regulation in India

Most intellectuals are worshipping private companies and regulators. I believe that regulators are nexus-prone and so worthless. I believe that my competitors are misguiding the citizens by advocating judo-regulatory procedures, as these procedures are nexusprone and so worthless.

12.12 For further readings

Please see booklet #603 titled "Nexusless procedures to improve electricity supply"

13. Nexusless procedures to improve Legal Tender

He who solves the money [banking] question will do more for the world
than all professional soldiers of the history ---- Henrybhai Ford

13.1 What is legal tender

The legal tender is a tender which the government will accept as a form of taxes, fines, duties, fees for government services etc and the tender in which a government will pay the salaries and other payments, and a tender that the government can issue. A private individual may or may not be free to give/accept foreign currencies. But the governments and its departments only use the prescribed legal tender. In India the RBI notes are the legal tenders.

13.2 Nexuslessness and Legal Tender

The administrative procedures to control the issuance of the legal tender MUST be as nexusless as possible. In addition, in a democracy, citizens should have **complete** control over the administrative procedures over issuance of legal tender.

The current procedures in India are highly nexusprone. Entire decision to issue legal tender is in the hands of one RBI-Governor and some 10-15 RBI-directors. The Finance Minister and PM have some control over them, but even in that case, the procedures still remain nexusprone. These individuals, since the beginning of their careers start cultivating nexuses with bankers, businessmen, industrialists etc and in return they assist them in promoting their careers. By the time they reach top, they are nexused to the core, and server ONLY the individuals with whom they have nexuses and no one else.

13.3 Nexusless procedure #CURR.01: Citizens' Legal Tender

CURR.01 is a nexusless (i.e. less nexusprone) procedure to replace existing highly nexusprone procedure to control India's Legal Tender. Following are the basic features:

1. The RBI Governors and Directors can be replaced by citizens using RLPP.
2. Only RBI can issue notes and RBI can issue new notes ONLY after approval of majority of citizens of India by a referendum.
3. The CRR of Legal Tender Accounts will be 100%. CRR for other types of accounts will be decided by the individual banks..
4. The Government bodies can deal ONLY with Legal Tender and Accounts which have 100% CRR.

SOME DETAILS

The Basic Setup

1. The RBI will have only three functions ----
 - **Issuing legal tender (Rupee in paper/electronic form)**
 - Fund transfer between legal tender accounts
 - Insurance against theft and robberies in banks

2. The PM will appoint an RBI-Governor and 5 Directors. For each District, the RBI-Governor will appoint one District Bank Chairman and 5 District Bank Directors.

RLPP to replace RBI Governor/Directors

3. The RBI-Registrar may use building of nationalized banks to create offices in every District/Tahsil.
4. A citizen can approach Registrar's clerk, show his ID, pay say Rs 5 Approval fee and approve up to 5 candidates he like for the position of RBI-Governor and upto 10 candidates for the position of Directors. A citizen can change his approvals any day.
5. If a candidate is approved by over 25% of ALL citizen-voters of India, the PM will expel the existing Governor/Director and appoint the newly selected person as RBI-Governor.
6. In the same way, Approval for District level Chairman/Directors will work.

Citizens' Legal Tender and issuing it

7. There will be **only 2** forms of Citizens' Legal Tenders (Rupee) in the country
 - RBI-notes and coins (= LT_1)
 - the balance in an account at an RBI Branch (= LT_2 , book/electronic form of LT_1)
8. There will be **only 2 ways by which RBI-Governor can permit increase** in the volume (= $LT_1 + LT_2$) of the Legal Tender
 - Using #LM.03, where over 25% citizens have voted YES
 - If the Parliament has already declared an Emergency due to War, the PM can issue new Legal Tender without the consent of citizens.

Depositing Legal Tender in a bank

1. The scheduled banks can continue all accounts such as current, savings, fixed etc. In addition, all the nationalized banks would be required carry a new type of account **called "Legal Tender" Account** or LT-account or LTA for short. The private banks may or may not carry LT-account as they wish.
2. **In an LT-account of this type, CRR will be 100%.**
3. **Only the senior citizens will get interest on this account** ; the interest will be paid using taxation.
4. Officers of government bodies will accept a check **ONLY** if the account is an LT-account.
5. All govt. agencies and govt. owned corporations or any corporation even partly owned by govt. will keep all their deposits in LT-accounts only
6. **No govt. agency, including RBI and FM, will give any form of insurance to any account which is not a Legal Tender Account.** A nationalized bank can operate **ONLY** an account with 100% CRR. The private banks will decide their own CRR in non-LT-accounts.
7. RBI will not issue any loans to any nationalized bank or private bank or GOI or any private company. No Government body can create a debt on to itself.

Insurance on Deposits

8. RBI will insure all the money in an LT-account against robbery, theft, fraud etc. The fee will be 0.01% per month of the highest balance in the account in that month, for balance below Rs 500,000 and 0.02% per month of the balances above Rs 500,000, or as decided by RBI-Directors.
9. If an account belongs to an entity other than citizen, such as company or association etc. the charge can be upto 5 times higher for the insurance. If a citizen has more than 2 accounts in the country, his other accounts (except first two), the insurance charge can be upto 5 times higher.

13.4 Nexusless procedure #CURR.02 : Transfer from Existing System to new System

Transferring existing system to the system I described will need to address two issues:

- managing existing deposits in nationalized banks and other GoI financial institutions (such as Unit Trust, Indira Vikas Patra etc.)
- managing loans issued by nationalized banks and other GoI institutions.

Managing Deposits : All existing accounts, checking, savings and fixed in all **nationalized** banks and GoI owned institutions (such as UTI) will be converted into LT-accounts and no interest will be given after the conversion.

Managing Loans

- All loans (and other investments such as stocks or bonds) issued by all nationalized banks will become RBI property. The recollection will be managed by RBI-Governor/Directors and officers appointed by them under the supervision of Grand Jurors and Jurors.
- **All loans will be individualized** as follows
 - A loan given to a privately held company (such as a partnership) or a limited company will become loans to the shareholders/directors (individual) of the company in the ratio of their holding. These loans must be repaid in 60 equal monthly installments.
 - All loans given to a publicly traded company must be repaid within 30 equal monthly installments. If an installment fails to arrive by 1st of the month, then ENTIRE assets of the company, including all the shares, should be auctioned within one month. After that, the unpaid amount will become personal liability of the members of the board of directors. They must pay the remaining amount in 60 equal or monthly installments.
- No interest will charged on any of the loans.
- The loan must be repaid in cash or using a check from ALT-account at an RBI branch or a branch authorized by RBI-Governor.
- What is an individual does not pay the installments? : Till the loans are repaid, the individuals will not be allowed to leave the country. Failure to pay a monthly installment before 1st of the month should result in confiscation and auction of the properties of the individual partner/director. The auction must be carried out within 6 months after default. If after auction, part of the loan over Rs 100,000 still remains unpaid, **there will be a prison sentence of at least one month per Rs 10,000 of unpaid amount above Rs 100,000.** The Jury may lower the prison sentence. After the prison, 50% of the

income above Rs 100,000 per year and 75% of income above Rs 500,000 year will be used for repaying the debt.

Thus all the debts in Legal Tender will get cleared in 5 years.

13.5 Government Debt

Does a father have right to make promises on behalf of his son? Or should a father be allowed to create debt for his son? Or rather, does a father have right to sell his son into slavery? If not, government has no rights to do debts.

A person’s debt dies with him. A private company’s debt dies with death of the company or its owners and a public company’s debt is NOT shareholder’s liability and does not go to next generation. But the government debt, which is created by officers appointed by TODAY’S individuals, gets carried on the next generation, with huge interest.

The government debt is essentially a mechanism by which RBI-heads and owners/controllers of scheduled banks are converting the Indians into their slaves. Worse, the internal debt can still be wiped off by inflating the currencies. But what about external debt? Any Finance Minister with even 1% morality would have hesitated in creating debt in foreign currency. Essentially what Manmohan Singh (and other Finance Ministers) have done is told American Bankers’ following “Give me X billion dollars and our sons will repay. If not, they will be your slaves.”

If one has slightest sense of morality, he would reject the concept of government creating debt.

Legal Tender Law and “Revenue based Expense Mechanism” (I have discussed this mechanism in my first booklet) removes the need for doing internal debt. The Ministers/IAS and their staff will have to live with lesser bonuses if the revenue falls or get citizens’ approval to print new debt-free cash.

13.6 Citizens’ Legal Tender Law and Deficit Financing

The above Legal Tender Law does not prohibit govt. from deficit financing. It only insists that such an action would need issuing new Legal Tender, and would need a approval of citizens.

13.7 Main differences between existing system and Citizens’ Legal Tender Law

I described the Citizens’ Legal Tender System in the previous sections. The nickname of this system is “Citizens create money from thin Air”. I will compare the system with existing “illusionary legal tender system”, whose nickname is “bankers create money from thin air”.

Main differences between

Existing “bankers create money from air” system	Proposed “citizens create money from air” system
The PM appoints RBI-Governors/Directors. Since the super-rich have nexuses with PM and also have ability to blackmail PM using newspaper/TV, in reality, the super rich decide who will get these jobs. So citizens have no control over RBI-Directors etc.	The PM appoints RBI-Governor/Directors. But citizens, using Approval Filing and Jury Trials, can expel/replace them. So citizens have control over them.

The RBI-Governor consults the PM/FM and super-rich and issues RBI-notes. The private bankers also create money from thin air.	RBI-Governors can issue notes ONLY after majority of citizens have Approved. The bankers cannot issue money. So only citizens can create money from thin air, not the rich.
The disputes are resolved by judges. Due to continuous proximity with same layers, over time the many judges develop nexus with lawyers and so dispute-resolution favors becomes biased in favor of those who can pay. Also Indian judges are too busy and can seldom resolve a case in time.	The disputes are resolved by 10 Jurors (randomly chosen common citizens) who have extreme Hatred against criminals. Also, the lawyers will not be able to form nexuses with Jurors as Jurors change with every trial. Further, Juries can give continuous uninterrupted hearings for days and thus resolve the cases faster.
When a bank make profits, the bankers keep it and when the bank makes huge losses, the citizens have to bear the burden.	Non-issue as Legal Tender System ONLY deals with deposits and transfer. There are no losses or profits as ALT-agency cannot issue loan.
The bankruptcies are built in	The bankruptcies are NOT built-in
RBI issues notes ONLY after govt gives interest bearing bonds. The interest creates a burden on the citizens.	The RBI issues notes upon citizens' Approval without any interest. So RBI-notes in CLT-System create zero burden on citizens.

And above all, the existing system is highly nexusprone, as ALL decisions are taken by a coterie of some 2-5 leaders, 15-20 officers and some 100 elitemen with ZERO effective inputs from the commons. Where as in the system I proposed, no one can possibly manage to have nexuses with crores of citizens. So the supervision in my procedures is guaranteed to be nexusless.

13.8 Summary

Whatever may the word “money” mean, the “Legal Tender” Law is does NOT deal with money or terms like M1, M2, M3 etc. LT-Law ONLY deals with Legal Tender. The legal tender is what the State, the Government and the Citizens have agreed to recognize, and this it is very much a political issue. An economist, with a democratic mindset, will agree that every citizen must have rights of Government affairs and since issuing tender that Government officers MUST deal with is a very much a Government i.e. political issue, the citizens should have rights and powers over it.

And so RBI-Governors MUST NOT have powers to issue Legal Tender without citizens' Approval. Just as a manager in company is not allowed to issue new shares without share-owners' approvals. Likewise, citizens must have mechanism to expel a bad Governor/Director using Approvals/Jury. I believe that citizens should have complete and total control over the issuance of Legal

Tender.

13.9 New enumerated powers citizens get under procedures described in this chapter

1. Citizens can replace RBI's Governor/Directors by RLPP
2. RBI can issue new notes ONLY after approval of majority of citizens of India by a referendum or RLPP.
3. GoI or any Govt Body cannot incur debt in foreign currency

13.10 What are intellectuals proposing

The rightist intellectuals want Legal Tender to be governed by rightist intellectuals while leftist intellectuals want Legal Tender to be managed by leftist intellectuals. Both, the rightist and leftist intellectuals oppose citizens' control over Legal Tender.

13.11 For further readings

1. Please see booklet #701 titled "Problems with Banking in India, US etc" to see how bankers literally rob the governments and the commons
2. Please see booklet #702 titled "Nexusless procedures over Legal Tender" for a detailed discussion on #CURR.01-06 and procedures to reduce speculation in stock market.

14. How nexuses in India's administration worsen the problems of India

14.1 Nexuses in administration/courts

To focus on nexuslessness in administration, I would divide the individuals of a nation into 2 broad groups :

1. Individuals in the government : individuals such as MP/MLA, a Minister, an officer, an officer in RBI or a government insured bank, a judge, a policeman or a regulator or an individual in Govt financed educational institute such as University. I refer them as **Nbjpri** (neta, babu, judge, pandu, regulator and intellectual). Those who have DISCRETIONARY powers on government affairs.
2. Private individuals : individuals outside government, such as us commons.

When two individuals, one or both of whom have DISCRETIONARY powers in the government, and they come into contact very often, they will soon see that it is beneficial for them if they can establish a **NEXUS** by which they can exchange favors again and again. Some common examples of nexuses are policemen-criminal nexus, regulator-oligopolist nexus and judge-lawyer nexus. **Formation of nexus is as simple as dissolution of sugar in milk --- there is no deep science.** The nexus-formation in administration/courts is so ubiquitous, prevalent and widespread, that most Ministers, officers, policemen, judges and intellectuals don't even realize that they are deep into nexuses and are passing unethical favors to their friends on daily basis. Gradually, these nexuses become so omnipresent like air

they breath, that it becomes part and parcel of the moral fabric of Ministers, officers, judges, policemen and intellectuals.

14.2 Comparing India and West

Following are the similarities between West and India :

1. Criminals, cheaters, fraudulents etc exist in India and they ALSO exist in the West.
2. Bribe-seeking Ministers, officers, judges, policemen and intellectuals etc exist in India and they ALSO exist in the West.
3. In West also, Ministers, judges, policemen etc have nexuses with criminals, lawyers etc.

Now following is the difference : The strength of nexuses amongst criminals have with Ministers, officers, judges and policemen is far more in India than in West. **And this is ONLY reason why Indian administration/courts are more corrupt compared to the Western. THE CULTURE IS NOT THE REASON.** And this is the only reason why India is lagging behind the West, and there is NO OTHER reason.

14.3 How nexuses multiply damages

Crime can exist even without nexuses. E.g. Even if all policemen are nexusless, a criminal can come up and cause some damage to us commons. Same way, even if the society has a very few criminals, then also a corrupt policeman can hurt citizens in many ways. But now if a criminal and a policeman succeed in establishing a nexus, the combined capacity to benefit at the expense of the citizens will substantially increase than in the unnexused situation, and so damage will increase.

A mathematical analysis, to show the increase in damage created by nexuses is possible, but of not much use. Intuitively, one can easily see that a bad officer and a criminal on their own can cause some damages, say of amount A and B to other individuals. Total damage to society is (A+B). But if they both have a nexus, the damage to individuals will be SEVERAL TIMES MORE than (A+B). Say it would be $[k*(A+B)]$, k being some large number.

14.4 How multi-party nexuses (cliques) further multiply damages

To make matters worse, multi-party nexuses further multiply the damages. For example, say a criminal and the local Police Inspector have a nexus. Say that the Police Inspector works under a Police Commissioner. Now if the Inspector has nexus with the Police Commissioner, the Inspector will become more and more fearless and he will establish stronger nexuses with more and more criminals. Thus, just as the damage done by a corrupt PI and a criminal increase when they have a nexus, the damage done by their nexuses further increases if the Inspector has a nexus with the Police Commissioner.

Same way if lawyer has a nexus with the local judge, it will cause significant damage to citizens as the criminals whom that lawyers would defend will get too much “benefit of doubt”. And if that local judge has a nexus with the Chief judge of High Court, then the local judge will become more rampant and establish stronger and stronger nexuses with more and more and more lawyers/criminals. This will substantially increase the damage to the citizens. **In short, a nexus of N individuals can cause damage far far more than N times damage one nexus can cause.**

14.5 An example : comparing lower courts of India and US

Effect of judge-lawyer, judge-criminal etc nexuses

One of the most visible difference between US and India, as seen from us commons' point of view is following : open organized violent crimes and open organized collection of protection money (aka "hafta vasuli") are nearly absent in the West, while in India they are quite wide-spread even in urban areas. Why is this so? Once again, it turns out that the reason has NOTHING to do with difference in levels of education, moral values, national character, political culture etc. It is mainly due to the fact that the court/prosecution procedures followed in Indian courts/prosecution are highly prone to judge-lawyer and judge-criminal nexuses whereas US courts/prosecution follow procedures which are far less prone to such nexus. Lets see how.

An analysis of local level career violent crimes

Lets look at some of the basic facts of organized career violent local level criminals like those who extort protection money on a regular basis. An emerging city-level gang-leader will have a gang of some 20-50 criminals and would operate in some 5-10 near-by areas. Now a gang leader has several fixed overheads e.g. he has to pay a fixed amount to his gang members, policemen, officers, MLAs, lawyers, lower court judges, high court judges etc every month. The fixed overheads will be in lakhs or crores of rupees.

So to profit from crimes, the ganglord needs to recover all these fixed costs of lakhs and crores of rupees per month plus a lot more. Now say his main business is extortion (hafta vasuli) of protection money from local businessmen, local industrialists, local builders, local contractors etc. Now no single businessman, builder etc is capable of paying crores or lakhs of rupees every month. So the gang leader and his employees have no option but to force hundreds and thousands of local businessmen, builders etc to pay protection-money. Now say a career criminal and his gang needs Rs 1 crore as bribe-money per month, and expect another Rs 4 crore per month as their profit. And say a typical businessman/builder is capable of paying merely Rs 20000 to Rs 50000 per month, then the criminal-gang has no option but to victimize 1000s of victims a month. Only a large scale can make this business profitable.

In short, the way open career criminals work, he has no option but to commit 1000s crimes a month, every month. He has no option but to victimize 100s and 1000s every month. He cannot run his enterprise by a few crimes a month.

How US's courts combat such career crimes

Now when a criminal-gang is victimizing 100s and 1000s of victims a month, there are bound to 1000s of police-complaints and 1000s of court cases every year. Now this is where KEY difference between US and India would show up. In India, say 1000 complainers from say 5-10 areas where the ganglord and his members are operating file complaints in the courts. Who will be the key players? In India, there will one police station covering one area, and one police station will have 2-3 Police Inspectors and there will be 1 Police Commissioner over those 5-10 areas. There are 5-10 government

lawyers per area and so ALL 1000 cases will go those 25-100 government lawyers. And there is one court covering one area, which has one permanent judge for a term of 3-4 years, and so all these 1000 cases will go to the SAME 5-10 judges. So the ganglord in India have to merely cultivate nexuses with 10-15 police officers, 25-100 government lawyers and 5-10 local judges, and he can operate without fear. The nexused inspectors will create a weak case, the nexused government lawyers will make it weaker, and the nexused judges will throw dates after dates (muddats) to tire the complainers/witnesses and will also give tons of benefit of doubt and the ganglord and his gang-members will keep getting acquitted.

Now compare the court/prosecution procedures in US. In EACH of such complains, DIFFERENT 12 citizens are chosen from a population of lakhs to form a Jury. So if there are 1000 different complaints, there potentially may be 12000 Jurors to give verdict on that case (sometimes, there can be less, if complaints are grouped). In addition, the government lawyers are supervised by Grand Jurors, who are 25-35 in number as they have short term of few months to 1 year. This makes building nexuses with Grand Jurors difficult. In addition, since the policemen too are likely to face Jurors and Grand Jurors if there are serious complains of forming nexuses with criminals, the policemen in US retrain themselves and keep their nexuses zero or minimal. And even if criminals' gang's leader manages to form nexuses with 10-15 police officers, 25-50 government lawyers, 25-35 Grand Jurors and 5-10 judges, it is simply impossible for the criminals to bribe out 1000s and 1000s of Jurors year after year. It will be simply impossible for ganglord to come up with such huge sums as well as manage the logistics of establishing nexuses with 1000s and 1000s of Jurors every years.

As a result, we see a phenomenon in Indian courts, that we NEVER see in US courts. Say a criminal and his gang-members have committed 50 crimes in India in one area. Since ALL 50 cases are before 1-5 judges, making it trivially easy for ganglord to get acquittal in almost all the cases. The cost of securing acquittal DECREASES as number of cases in that area increases. Whereas, since each case goes before DIFFERENT 12 Jurors, the cost of acquittal is linearly proportional to number of crimes a criminal and his gang-members commit.

Difference between US courts/prosecution and India's courts/prosecution

So due to concentration of prosecution-powers into few government lawyers and concentration of court-powers into few judges, Indian prosecution/courts have become highly nexus-prone and nexused over time. So protection-money collecting career criminals in India have managed to established nexuses with prosecution/judges and thus flourish. Whereas since part of prosecution-powers and part of court-powers in US are highly decentralized into hands of Grand Jurors and Jurors, a career criminal cant survive prosecution/courts and so such open violent collection of protection-money is unheard.

As always, it is nexusness or nexuslessness of administration/courts that matter; the factors like national character, political culture, moral education etc are irrelevant.

14.6 How do nexuses reduce efficiency ?

The nexuses in administration/courts drastically reduces the amount of regular work that an officer/judge/MLA etc will do. Why? When an officer/MLA/judge has cultivated nexuses, he spends a big chunk of his time to execute the requests he gets from the individuals with whom he has cultivated nexuses. (And in return he gets his personal work done as well). And so he has less time/resources to do his public/official work.

The nexuses is the main reason why over 90% of the MLAs etc in India are busy doing deals of contracts, transfers, clearing inquiries against their friends in govt./businesses etc. And so obviously they have less time for tasks like law-making. Whereas in US Assemblymen’s chances of getting imprisoned are higher if he has unholy nexuses with businessmen/contractors etc. So Assemblymen cultivate fewer such nexuses and so they end up spending LESS time on serving nexuses. So Assemblymen in US have more time for their public/official work like law-making.

Same goes for officers. Most officers in India, such as say police officers, are extremely busy executing requests they get from individuals with whom they have nexuses like MLAs, criminals, senior officers etc. The policemen in India keep such nexuses with criminals for monetary benefits or and they keep nexuses with MLAs/other-officers so that they can get away with inquiries/prosecution in case their illegal actions are unearthed. But in US, where prosecution/trials are nexusless due to Grand Jury Systems and Jury Systems, the policemen see not much reason to cultivate nexuses with Assemblymen or local politicians or criminals. So a policeman in US has to spend much less time managing nexuses, and so he has more time for public/official work.

14.7 Effect of nexusless administration/courts on common civilians

Nations where administration/courts are nexusless	Nations where courts/administration are nexusprone
In a nation where nexuses play less important role in administration/courts, common men spend less time in cultivating nexuses, and spend more time in developing real skills.	Whereas in a society where nexuses play important roles in administration/courts, the individuals tend to ignore the real work and prefer to cultivate nexuses.
In nexusless nations, “What you know” is more important than “who you know”.	In nation with nexused courts/administration, “who you have nexuses with” is more important than “what you know”.
In such countries, individuals tend to be very straight forward and direct.	In such countries, individuals prefer to less technical and more “manipulative”. They can be more polite and sweet-sounding, but are less straight forward and seldom direct.

In the end, nexus-proneness of administration/courts have a sound effect on almost every way the individuals in that society act.

14.8 Rampant corruption etc. is due to nexuses, not due to lack moral education etc

A commonly held belief is that the so called “human nature” causes corruption. This is as wrong as saying that “it is natural for a 10 story building to stand erect all by itself due to the nature of cement and steel”. A tall building cannot stand “naturally” by cement and steel, but needs 1000s of proper “inter-connections”. Same way, massive/rampant corruption needs 100s of “inter-connections” (i.e. nexuses) of violent/financial criminals with officers/judges/Ministers at all levels. **The higher level of nexuses are the mother of all administrative/court failures seen in India and not seen in the West.** Factors like human nature, lack of character, lack of morals etc are unimportant reasons for the differences behind US and India, as BOTH countries face this problems. The corruption etc has no connection with human nature, political culture, national character, history, type of economic system used etc

14.9 How nexuses in administration/courts reduce efficiency of honest officers/judges

Inside administration/courts/legislatures, one will find a mixture of people --- a small fraction will be highly honest, some extremely defunct/dishonest and most would be mediocre.

Now dishonest/defunct officers/judges are always keen on establishing nexuses and networking. While the honest officers refrain from forming nexuses. I would elaborate this.

The honest officers/judges spend more time and brains on their official work, but dishonest ones spend plenty of time/energy and brains in building nexuses. And so in the due time, dishonest ones manage to establish as many nexuses as flaws in administrative setup would enable them to do. While honest people neither find time nor have aptitude for building nexuses. They refrain from establishing nexuses with anyone else, be honest or dishonest. So inside administration/courts where procedures and setup are nexus-prone, in long run, one would find that dishonest officers/judges etc have formed strong nexuses/cliques with one-another and criminals, while honest officers/judges are isolated even from other honest officers/judges. And due to these nexuses and wealth the dishonest officers/judges have amassed from these nexuses, the strength of dishonest officers etc increases with time. While due to lack of nexuses and wealth, the strength of honest individuals remains same. But the relative strength decreases.

In short

1. The strength of honest individuals remains same whether administrative procedures are nexusprone or nexusless
2. The strength of dishonest individuals increases with time in a nexusprone administrative setup due to nexuses they have formed and bribes they have amassed.
3. So over the time, the relative strength of honest officers/judges decrease in a nexus-prone administrative setup, and strength of dishonest/nexused officers/judges increase.

Now quite often, honest officers/judges etc will start a fight a imprison/expel dishonest officers/judges. And in such cases, stronger the nexuses dishonest ones have, more difficult it will be for more honest ones to succeed. And if the nexuses are too too thick, honest officers/judges may even drop the very idea of starting a fight against dishonest ones.

This was about officers/judges who with strong bent of mind, be honest or dishonest. What about mediocre ones? The mediocre officers etc inside administration/courts will generally side with the strong ones or the winners, be honest or dishonest, and thus they strengthen the winning side.

So will honest individuals inside administration/courts give a fight against dishonest ones? And will they succeed? Depends on how nexusprone administrative setup is. In a nexusprone administration, the dishonest ones would become stronger and stronger, while strength of honest ones remains same, and so honest ones are less likely to succeed or even initiate a fight.

This phenomenon can be seen in almost all countries. In countries where administration/courts follow less nexusprone procedures, time to time, integrity in administration may worsen but some honest officers, leaders, judges etc will come and expel/imprison the dishonest ones, thereby giving a new life to the system. Where as in administration/courts where setup is nexusprone, the dishonest officers/judges and leaders become so strong that honest ones simply fail to imprison/expel the dishonest ones and clean the system or even start a fight. In such cases, administration/courts continue to degenerate and eventually collapses, and takes the whole nation/society down.

14.10 How nexuses increase : repeated opportunities increase the strength of the nexuses

Power corrupts, and persistent power corrupts with higher probability.

Administrative power gives opportunity to cultivate nexuses, and nexuses increase corruption and atrocious behavior. And those who have held power for a longer duration have had more time and more opportunity to cultivate nexuses with a larger number of individuals, and also strengthen those nexuses. So person who had been persistently holding power, is in general, more corrupt than those who have held power for a shorter duration.

A mathematical explanation

Now lets say p is the probability that a non-corrupt person would form a nexus when he meets a corrupter. And once he has formed a nexus, then the probability he would accept bribes are very very high, say almost 100% or say at least over 75%.

So lets say a person is asked to decide upon one case. Then lawyers, criminals etc. involved in the case would try to form nexus with him and say chances (probability) he will form nexus are p . Now after the case is over, chances that person is still non-corrupt/non-nexused is $(1 - p)$. Now lets say same person is asked to resolve one more case. Once again the lawyers, criminals etc. involved in the second case would try to form a nexus with him. So the chances that the person is non corrupt after second case is $(1 - p)(1 - p) = (1 - p)^2$ and chances that he is non-corrupt are 2 cases is $[1 - (1 - p)^2]$. Likewise, probability that a person is non corrupt after M cases is $(1 - p)^M$ and that he is corrupt after M cases is $[1 - (1 - p)^M]$.

- $(1 - p)^M$]. As M increases, $[1 - (1 - p)^M]$ **increases** and reaches close to 99%. Even if p is as small as 0.1% (i.e. 1 in 1000), for M = 2000, i.e. probability that a person would have become corrupt after 2000 instances where he has resolved disputes will be $[1 - (1 - p)^{2000}] = [1 - (1 - 0.001)^{2000}] = [1 - 0.999^{2000}] = [1 - 0.14] = 86\%$.

So please note this phenomenon carefully : given that an individual was initially pure enough that chances he would form a nexus is only 1 out of 1000 cases, after say 2000 repeated opportunities, there is 86% chances that he has nexuses.

Quantitatively speaking, say there are 10000 individuals in power with very high integrity. So the corrupters would approach them over and over again. **Then after 1000 rounds corrupters would have corrupted over 8000 of these fixed 10000 individuals.** If the same individuals are presiding over and over and over for years and years and years, after 10-15 years, most of them may become corrupt even if initially there were made up of silver, gold and diamonds.

Saying it without Mathematics

If the SAME few individuals are given power again and again to resolve disputes, as time passes, more and more of those would have formed nexuses with lawyers, criminals etc. Say a judge handles 10 important cases a month and chances he will form a nexus with lawyer are mere 1 in 1000, then within 10 years, over 2/3rd of them would have formed nexuses with lawyers. Expecting that someone, who rules on over 200 cases a year, will not cultivate nexuses with lawyers is as naive as expecting that a collage going students will not have an affair.

14.11 Nexuslessness

These two beliefs,

1. that a less nexus-prone administration will be always fairer/faster than a more nexus-prone administration, and maximal nexusless will create maximal fairness IRRESPECTIVE of other factors AND
2. that a nexusless administration is a necessary and a **sufficient** condition for justice, liberty as well as progress at individual as well as community levels

is what I term as **The Dogma of Nexuslessness**

And The Dogma of Nexuslessness also implies the following

1. Since many individuals try to cultivate and nurture nexuses to improve their chances of success over others, a nexus-prone administrative setup will eventually become full of nexuses.
2. An administration full of nexuses will ALWAYS be unfair/slow compared to a less nexused administration. The justice (justice = fairness) is impossible in a nexused administration.
3. And no economic progress and individual or society level can occur in a nexus-prone administration. At best, the individuals who have nexuses with leaders/officers/judges etc may progress, but other individuals and the society at large will ALWAYS suffer.

In short, Nexuslessism can be summarized as : Nexusless administration/court is the ONLY God and nothing more is needed, nothing less will do. And a nexused or nexus-prone administration is the ONLY devil, there is no other enemy of the nation and a common man.

14.12 Summary

The nexuses corrode administration/courts in many ways.

1. nexuses increase criminals' powers and corruption in officers/leaders/judges,
2. nexuses they also eat way the time of leaders/officers/judges to do their official work.
3. nexuses enable officers, leaders, judges etc to amass huge wealth, and so leader/officers/judges end up spending a big chunk of their time in managing the illegal wealth, and so this further reduces the time they have for official work
4. nexuses do NOT reduce the strength of honest officers/judges inside court/administration, but nexuses do increase strengths of dishonest officers/judges with time, thereby making tasks and life of honest officers/judges more and more difficult.

The administrative/court problems in India, that are NOT found in the West, are due to higher level of nexuses, and NOT due to faults of culture or lack of moral values etc. The reason nexuses are high in India and low in West is because the administrative procedures of India allow too much proximity for a long time, making it easier for Ministers/officers/judges to make nexuses with lawyers, criminals etc. All we need to do, to improve India, is replace existing nexus-prone administrative procedures with new **less nexus-prone** procedures in the various sectors of the Central and State Governments, and nothing else is required. There is no need for revolution, reforms, improvement of moral values, spirituality etc.

14.13 Further readings

1. For a more detailed analysis on nexuses, please read booklet #102 titled as "Explanations behind the proposed nexusless procedures"
2. There is connection between democraticness and nexuslessness i.e. higher the democraticness, lower the nexusproneness. But there are several non-democratic procedures which are also nexusless e.g. recruitment by open competitive written objective exams. For a discussion on connection between democraticness and nexuslessness please see the booklet #102.

[All these booklets are available at www.rahulmehta.com/booklets.htm]

15. The ESNOR Dogma - - - Equality over State owned Natural Resources

15.1 The two fundamental Dogme of mine

All my proposed procedures are based on two Fundamental Dogme, which I consider as necessary and sufficient for solving ALL problems of India not found in the West :

1. The Dogma of Nexuslessness : officers etc in-charge of administration/courts MUST be nexusless.
2. **The ESONR Dogma** : citizens MUST get equal share in royalties obtained from the state owned natural resources

There is NO third demand or condition or Dogma of mine.

ESNOR's full form is **“Equality over State owned Natural Resources”**. The ESNOR Dogma is --- “all citizens of a nation have equitable rights over royalties received from the state-owned natural resources”. The administrative system to enforce this ESONR Dogma to a considerable extent, is what I call as **EAS (Equal Allowance System)**. I will describe EASes later. In this chapter, I will discuss some of theoretical issues of ESONR.

15.2 Religiosity/Morality of The ESONR Dogma

Is The ESONR Dogma (that everyone should have Equal rights over State-owned natural resources) morally/religiously justified? I will ask a question, which is my ORIGINAL creation. Consider a pond which belongs to the Government of India. Does it belong ONLY to the individuals who are alive today or does it also belong to those who will be born in the future? Alternatively, I can ask the question as follows: do the individuals who are alive today “own” the pond for 100 years or 1000 years or forever?

If one agrees that the pond belongs to the individuals of the future as well, than it is immoral and unethical to give the pond to anyone for a period longer than 30 years, as the individuals of present cannot decide for the individuals who will come in the future. If one says that the pond belongs to the existing individuals of the present forever, then it creates a religious-philosophical dilemma - if God wanted the individuals to have pond forever, why didn't He make those individuals immortal? The fact that a person dies PROVES that The God wants a person to own the Natural Resources ONLY for a certain duration.

Further, the answer to this question can only be an Axiom or a Dogma, not a basic fact or even a derived fact. And so the problem is not to find a right Axiom/Dogma, but to establish whose Axiom/Dogma will be accepted as truth.

So is the ESONR Dogma morally/religiously justified? Existing morals and religions are NOT sufficient to make The ESONR Dogma moral or immoral. IOW, there is a vacuum in ALL moral and ALL religious systems (that I studied, such as Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Jainism etc) round the world. We need to CREATE a few extra morals to answer the pond-question. This newly created morals will provide the answer to the pond-question and will also determine if The ESONR Dogma is morally/religiously justified.

15.3 The ESONR Dogma --- Dividing father's wealth amongst sons

Suppose a father, who has 4 sons, has died or went away. Suppose the father did not make any will. So how should the property be divided? Any person, with slightest sense of ethics will agree that the only fair way is to divide the property equally, as equally as possible.

The God has created all the natural resources, and has given any will. Thus all children of God get equal rights over the natural resources. IOW, The ESONR Dogma is nothing but dividing “father’s wealth equally amongst all the sons”.

15.4 Further readings

For more on The ESONR Dogma, I request the reader to see the booklet #301 titled “Ways and Means to Reduce Poverty”. [This booklet is available at www.rahulmehta.com/booklets.htm]

16. Some generic less nexus-prone procedures

My basic goal is to reduce the intensity of 100+ problems, found in India but NOT found in the West. I have given a list of such problems in Chapter-1. And most of my proposals are based on the hypothesis that

1. the ONLY reason why these problems are less severe in West compared to India is because West’s administrative procedures are less nexusprone than procedures in India AND
2. by introducing less nexusprone procedures in various departments of Central/State/District Governments in India, the intensity of those 100+ problems seen in India and not seen in the West can be reduced.

So what are those administrative procedures to be specific?

There are some 80-100 departments in the Central/State/District Governments in India. Each of the proposed administrative procedure deals with only 1-2 departments at a time. And exact draft of that procedure needs to be specific to that department’s functions’ technicalities. As a result, the list of proposed less nexusprone administrative procedures is long --- there are some 50-60-more of them.

In some other chapter, I will provide the entire list. In this chapter, I will discuss 4 generic administrative procedures, which form the basis of these 50-60 proposed less nexusprone procedures. These generic procedures are :

1. RLPP
2. Trial by Jury
3. Recruitment by open competitive written objective exams
4. Randomized transfers

16.1 Basic nexusless procedure #1 : RLPP (Receipt/List printing procedure)

Basically, RLPP is a very simple straight forward clerical procedure, where officers have zero discretionary powers and the citizens have ALL the discretionary powers. In this RLPP that I have proposed, the main executioner is an officer titled Registrar. The Registrar, his clerks and 2-3 software developers can execute the procedure.

Typically, in RLPP, any citizen can pay a registration fee and register an option. A citizen will have option of specifying 1 or upto 5 or upto 10 of the several available pre-registered options. A citizen may or may not specify his options. A citizen will need to visit Registrar's office if and ONLY when his preferences change, not every year or every five years or any fixed period. The Registrar has to print a list showing citizens' preferences. Basically RLPP is similar to printing railway tickets and passenger lists and nothing more. To explain RLPP in detail, I will give one example : how RLPP can be used to replace an officer.

An example of RLPP : Using RLPP to replace an officer (say District Education Officer)

In "RLPP to replace an officer", how the officer is initially picked is NOT part of the procedure. He may be elected directly by commons or may be appointed by some elected/unelected heads --- that has NOTHING to do with RLPP. RLPP ONLY deals with **subsequent expulsion/replacement by commons** AFTER the initial appointment of the officer.

Say a law specifies the citizens to use RLPP to replace an officer such as **District Education Officer (DEO henceforth)**. Initially, say DEO is appointed by the Mayor. But following will be the procedures by which citizens may replace him (the reader may note similarities between RLPP and railway ticket printing system) :

1. A citizen can walk to Registrar's office any day. The citizen will show his ration card (or voter-ID) and on a slip/form (similar to slip in railway reservation), the citizen will write names and registration number of upto 5 candidates for DEO he approves
2. The clerk will charge say Rs 3 from the citizen as approval filing fee.
3. The clerk will enter the ration card number, the name/serial-number of the candidates etc. The system will print 3 receipts similar to railway reservation ticket. The exact lay out of the receipt is show on the next page. The receipt will have a serial number, date, name and code of the clerk.
4. The clerk will stamp and sign the receipt and give it to the citizen. On the remaining two copies, he will obtain the thumb print of the citizen. One receipt will stay with the clerk, while other will remain with the Registrar for records for six months.
5. **A citizen need NOT file Approval each and every month.** A citizen needs to file Approval ONLY when he wants to withdraw an Approval or he wants to Approve one more candidate.
6. To reduce bogus voting and easily arrest the fraudulent, the Registrar may install video cameras in the offices to videotape the persons who are registering/withdrawing their approvals. The Registrar may also use finger print recorder to recorder the finger prints who are filing the approvals
7. The Registrar can create identity cards with with information like date of birth, place of birth, finger print etc. The identity card may also have bar code or magnetic bar for quick processing.

send a statement to each of the candidates for a fee. The statements will have names sorted by ration card numbers and another statement will have names sorted by the form-numbers.

A sample of the list that each bore-owner will get each DEO Candidate will get

<u>Approval Counts for DEO</u>			June 2000
Candidate Name	Singh, J		
Candidate Number	1200		
Citizens who had approved you last month	245,673		
Citizens Approved you this month	10		
Citizens who withdrew their Approval	5		
No. of citizens who have approved you	245,678	out of 546,676	(44.94%)

New Approvals (Sorted by Ration Card Number)			
	<u>Card No</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Message No</u>
1	2158112	Divan, Sudhir	21851
2	2350222	Mehta, Vimal	58783
3	2885461	Jain, Bimal	40203
4	3156068	Patel, Suhas	13720
5	3737486	Khan, Suhel	42995
6	4040625	Sai, Samir	36446
7	4514433	Shankar, P	56375
8	4759652	Khan, Suleman	57412
9	5176682	Seth, Vineet	99653
10	5311764	Singh, Jasvinder	19675
10 New Approvals			

Citizens who took away their Approvals (Sorted by Ration Card Number)			
	<u>Card No</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Message No</u>
1	4020310	Khan, Akbar	14964
2	4210275	Holkar, Babu	19675
3	4633510	Ramesh, P	42995
4	5637330	Divakar, Sudhir	57412
5	5652714	Patel, Navinchandra	74898
5 Withdrawals			

This is the list every candidate will get, in printed or in electronic form. The list is similar to the passenger's list in railway-reservation system.

RLPP and so called "Direct Democracy"

RLPP combines indirect and direct democracies' plus points, cancels the minus points of both, in a very cost effective way. The experts who deal with public administration have lied for past 200 years. They kept claiming that direct democracy is infeasible and so the citizens MUST accept indirect democracy with its evil. That was a white lie. The fact is that while 100% pure direct democracy may be infeasible, but a COMBINATION of direct and indirect democracy is indeed feasible, cost-effective and more beneficial than 100% pure indirect democracy.

Say a district need 50 senior officers. In RLPP, the initial selection of all 50 is done by a committee of elected heads, just like it is done today in an indirect democracy. But if any one of them is misfit, the citizens can replace them using RLPP without waiting for 5 years. The cost? The cost is paid by citizens at the time of filing approvals and so it NOT a burden on the Government (or State). **But the**

damage saved by timely replacement of unworthy officer is far more the cost that citizen pays.

How? If not, the citizen would NOT have filed the approval to begin with. Thus RLPP is indeed cost-effective.

Funding of RLPP

Time clerk to enter the information	= at most 3 minutes
Number of entries a clerk can make in an hour	= more than $60/3 = 20$
Number of hours a clerk will work in a day	= 7 hrs/day
Number of forms a clerk can fill in a day	= $20 * 7 = 140$
Expenses (Stationers etc) for every 140 receipts	= less than Rs 50
Rent of Computer, Printer per day	= less than Rs 50
Maximum (Salary etc) expense of a clerk per day	= Rs 250
Costs of printing 140 Receipt	= less than Rs 350
Cost (Salary + Stationary) per Allocation	= less than Rs 2.50
Citizen's fee per Receipt Printing	= Rs 3

Thus, **the RLPP is 100% self funded.** If work load increases, the Registrar can hire more temporary clerks and the transaction fee of Share Allocation will pay for them..

Faster/cheaper versions of Approval Filing Procedures

[Please see details in the Booklet #205 titled "RLPP"]

Reducing frauds in RLPP

[Please see details in the Booklet #205 titled "RLPP"]

16.2 Basic nexusless procedure #2 : Trial by Jury (instead of trial by judge)

There are about 20 countries which use Jury System to resolve disputes and about 85 countries which use the judge system. I would refer them as Juritarian Nations and judocratic states respectively. It is common experience of ALL judocratic states that their judges have miserably failed to expel corrupt junior officers. While the experience of Juritarian Nations is that Jurors have done a superlative job in expelling corrupt/atrocious officers. A mere glance at those countries' courtrooms prove beyond any doubt that Jurors are better than judges in resolving all disputes and particularly expelling the corrupt/atrocious officers.

Some details of proposed Jury System

The Jury System I propose has following setup : (consider a Jury System for District as an example)

1. The Sarpanch of District Panchayat will appoint an officer titled Jury Administrator (JA).
2. The JA will select 30 citizens randomly from the voter list to form a Grand Jury. Each month, 10 citizens from Grand Jury will retire and the JA will select another 10 citizens randomly from the voter list.
3. If a citizen has evidences of corruption implicating an officer, he may present the evidences before Grand Jurors.
4. If over 15 Grand Jurors agree that there is a prima-facie case against the officer, JA will call a Jury.

5. The JA will randomly summon 10 citizens from the voter-list and these 10 citizens will form the Jury. The citizen and the officer will present the evidences and their arguments before the Jurors. Each party will get alternatively get 1 hour, during which it can present any evidences/witnesses it may wish.
6. When 6 Jurors say that they have seen enough facts and arguments to give the judgment, the case will end in 2 days.
7. If over 7 out of 10 Jurors declare that the officer is not fit to serve the citizen and advice the Sarpanch/Collector to expel the officer, the Sarpanch/Collector will resign, or expel that officer within 24 hours. The Collector must notify within 24 hours to the treasurer not to give any salary to that officer and he must order the gate-keeper of the office where that officer had served that that person should not be allowed to enter the office. But if 3 or over 3 Jurors do not declare him misfit, the case will be dismissed.
8. Same way, if an officer has complaint that he is wrongly suspended or transferred, he can approach Grand Jurors, and ask for a similar Review by Jurors. If over 7 out of 10 Jurors declare that the transfer/suspension is unconstitutional, the Collector/Sarpanch will issue an order canceling the transfer/suspension in 2 days.

This is the proposed Jury System in a nut shell. It is LESS NEXUS-PRONE than judge system as Jurors change with each trial, and are drawn from a huge lot (whole population) by random selection. So no career criminal, which will have 100s of cases against him, can build nexuses with 1000s of Jurors, and so almost all trials will be more or less nexusless. Whereas in judge system, where almost all the 100s of cases will land in mere 4-5 courts, the criminal can easily cultivate nexuses with them or the lawyers with whom these judges have had nexuses and so the trail under judge system will be mostly nexused..

16.3 Basic nexusless procedure #3 : Open Competitive Exam

Say a Mayor of a district of 10,00,000 population needs to recruit 1000 clerks, 1000 constables, 500 doctors, 1000 nurses etc. What is the best way to recruit them? Experience as well as a detailed mathematical analysis will show that least nexus-prone and least corruption-prone way is an open-competitive exam. And the most nexus-prone and corruption-prone way is to let Ministers/officers/judges hold interviews and use their subjective judgments for appointing them. And even if there is zero nexus/corruption, the quality of individuals selected by interview process will not be any better than those selected by a competitive exam. In most cases, quality will be worse.

As far as possible, selections must be via open competitive exams in the subjects associated with the skills needed to perform the jobs.

Complex as it may sound, the Competitive Exams are less nexus-prone than oral interview based recruitment. So as per The Dogma of Nexuslessness, recruitment by Competitive Exam is a superiors procedure than recruitment by jaan-pehchaan or oral interviews.

16.4 Basic nexusless procedure #4 : Randomized Transfers

Consider the problem of transfer in government departments. For a specific example, let's discuss the problem of transfer of Police Inspectors. There are about 600 police stations in Gujarat. Each police station has 2-3 PIs so altogether there are say 1500 Police Inspectors. In addition, there are Inspectors in SRP, traffic etc. Altogether, say for example, there are 2500 Police Inspectors. Typically, an Inspector is transferred every 2-4 years. In case of punitive action, he may be transferred earlier. So every year, roughly 600 to 1000 Police Inspectors are to be transferred or say some 150-250 Police Inspectors in every 3 month period.

How to decide which PI will get which posting? The decision today is left to the discretion of a small number of Ministers, senior IAS officers and senior IPS officers. Evidently, this procedure is inherently nexus/corruption prone. A Randomized Transfer mechanism is free of nexus/corruption. The process can be as follows

1. The Secretary will make a list of positions which are vacant or will be vacant in next 4 months
2. The Secretary will make a list of PIs who are scheduled to be transferred in next 4 months
3. On small pieces of paper, the names of vacant police stations will be written, one name on each small paper.
4. And on small pieces of paper, the names of police inspectors will be written, one name on each small paper.
5. The names of PI will be in one bottle and names of Police Stations will be in another bottle. In a public meeting, the secretary will use two blind men. One will choose a PI and another will choose the Police Station.

Thus the randomized matching will decide the transfers.

It may sound ridiculous that blind men are deciding the transfers. So that decision of transfer is left to the fate. How so ever ridiculous it may sound, there is NO procedure which will be fairer for the society. Why? Any discretion allowed in transfer process will be ALWAYS subject to nexus/corruption and will ruin the Nation. The procedure of Randomized Transfers is less nexus-prone than a procedure where transfer decision is taken by apex leaders or officers or judges or intellectuals. As long as the apex leaders, officers and judges in-charge of transfers are nexusless, they will do better than Randomized Transfers, as a nexusless human decision from learned/experienced men is better than throwing a dice. But within a few months/years, these apex leaders, officers and judges will get nexused and then they will give priority to their interests and interests of those with whom they have nexuses. At this point, decision of dice will do LESS damage to community than their decisions.

16.5 Summary

Using 4 basic generic procedures --- namely RLPP, Review By Jury, Recruitment by Open Competitive Exams and Randomized Transfers ---- I will show how all the 100 problems of Indian can be trivially solved.

16.6 Further readings

1. Booklet #205 titled as “RLPP - Receipt List printing procedure” explains how RLPP can be used to increase nexuslessness and democratize 100s of tasks of taking administrative decision WITHOUT increasing the cost on the government budget even by one penny.
2. Booklet #102 titled as “Explanations behind proposed administrative procedures” give a more detailed analysis of proposed procedures such as RLPP, Jury Trial, Randomized Transfers etc.

[All these booklets are available at www.rahulmehta.com/booklets.htm]

17. Comparing my views with intellectuals’ views

In this chapter, I would like to mention some of the KEY DIFFERENCES between my views and other activists’/intellectuals’ views.

17.1 Difference in the way of analyzing the problems

I mentioned some 100+ problems in Chapter-1. My method to analyze those problems of India differs from methods used by most intellectuals. Consider the problem of corruption in India’s administration, police-force and courts. Given such a problem, the first question many intellectuals would raise is “why does this problem occur in India?”. While I seldom raise that question. But instead, I ask “why DOESN’T this problem occur in the West?” OR “why is this problem LESS severe in the West?” IOW, the question I ask is “what are the fundamental factors present in the West (and absent in India) due to which such problems DO NOT occur in the West? Or if at all the problem occurs, it is less severe?”

And then I compare the events related with the specific problem on a detail-by-detail and case-by-case basis with the West.

This is a fundamental difference in my way of carrying out a “first-analysis” of a problem and the way most intellectuals analyze a problem such as corruption, atrocity etc. I ONLY try to see the DIFFERENCES between India and West, that creates the problem in India and/or reduces the intensity of the problem in the West, and I ignore factors common in West and India.

17.2 Differences in conclusion

And in almost all cases, I found that the reason why many problems DO NOT occur in the West was one and ONLY one : that the West has administration/courts which are much faster/fairer (fairer = more impartial, less nexused) than we have in India. And why are administration/courts of the West faster/fairer? The ONLY reason is : because their administrative procedures, particularly the procedures related to appointment/expulsion and book-keeping, are less nexus-prone, and there is NO other reason **at all**.

So my answer to the fundamental question “why such and such problems e.g. say corruption DO NOT occur in West” is very much different from most intellectuals. First, many intellectuals would outrightly refuse to answer the question by saying “India is DIFFERENT from West, India is unique etc and situation in India and West cannot be compared”. Second, when they answer this question, they factors they cite are --- moral values, national character, political culture etc. Whereas the ONLY factor I cite is nexusproneness or nexuslessness of the administrative/court procedures.

17.3 Differences on proposed remedies

The remedy I propose is merely replacing existing appointment/expulsion and book-keeping related administrative procedures by less nexus-prone administrative procedures on a one-by-one basis. Whereas, the remedies that many intellectuals commonly propose are revolution, reforms, education, infrastructure-improvements, mass awareness, mass agitations, system-change or “vote for X” etc. etc.

Now what would you say about a doctor who prescribes a Rs 10,000/- medicine for a disease that can be cured by a mere Rs 10 medicine? Revolution, reforms, education etc are Rs 10,000/- medicine to solve Indians’ problems. While the administrative procedures I am suggesting are mere Rs 10/- medicine.

Likewise, say you have diabetes. Now if a doctor advises you to jog 20 miles a day, do 1000 sit-ups and 2000 squats to control diabetes, the doctor is a plain liar. Sure, running 20 miles a day will get diabetes under control. But if you merely walk 2-4 miles a day, that is more than sufficient. The doctor should give the “just sufficient” and “minimally necessary” plan, not a plan that is far more laborious and expensive than the minimal.

Given that some ultra-trivial clerical procedures can improve Indians’ lives, I would strongly suggest the reader to examine the motives of these rightist/leftist intellectuals who deliberately keep instructing the citizens to ignore the simple solutions, and focus only on the complicated/abstract/vague although elegant sounding solutions. I would advice the reader to compare those rightist/leftist intellectuals with doctors who keep prescribing Rs 10,000/- medicine for a disease which has a Rs 10/- medicine.

Given a problem, one should look for a minimalist solution, that solves the problem at minimal cost. Not necessarily a super-elegant sounding hi-fi solution.

17.4 Differences on issue of reducing poverty

Most intellectuals/activists I met or read insist on large scale government expenditure schemes to promote education, employment growth etc to reduce poverty. Where will the money come from for these massive schemes? Very few have clear answers. OTOH, my remedy to poverty problem is to equally distribute the royalty obtained from the natural resources using Equal Allowance Systems or some other procedures (such as one described by Thomasbhai Painejee in his legendary essay “Agrarian Justice”). Most activists/intellectuals I met/read either downplay the importance of royalties from the natural resources (including coal, minerals, crude oil and natural gas) or insist that the royalty of natural

resources should DIRECTLY go into private hands or it should be spent by leaders/officers/intellectuals in various projects. In any case, they oppose the idea of DIRECTLY distributing the CASH royalty of natural resources to the commons.

17.5 Against the “NGO approach”

The “non political approach” or “non government approach” is where activists set out into field and help the poor/needy directly

1. WITHOUT insisting on any significant change in existing structure of Government Agencies
2. WITHOUT insisting on any significant change in the interface between the Government Officers and common citizens.

In contrast, the “political approach” to help the poor/needy in general insists on changing the law and the administrative/courtroom procedures. The non-political approach is more romantic, and DOES give tangible results in a short time. But I can show that out of some 100 problems India is facing, the non-political approach can succeed only in 3-4 of them.

What is tragic is that the initial success in 3-4 cases completely misleads the activists and makes them believe that using the non-political approach one can solve many major problems. As a result, many problems which require political changes remain unsolved.

Where can a non-political approach work?

Consider the field of education. Say a trust has obtained funds from philanthropic citizens and hired teachers who would teach poor students. This activity will CERTAINLY produce results. But consider a town where the courts are extremely slow in dispensing justice. Say a trust gathers funds and tries to improve the state of courts. This project is more than likely to fail.

In the same way, non-political projects related with teaching, health, small construction (like check dams) will succeed. But non-political projects with the goal of reduce corruption, police atrocity, improving telephones, improving roads etc will fail.

What problems can NGOs solve, in the best case?

I request the reader to take a glance at the list of the problems, that I mentioned in Chapter-2. There are some problems where NGOs would succeed. They are

Problems where NGOs may succeed

1. Primary education
2. Basic health care
3. Reducing harassment and domestic violence against women
4. Controlling AIDS epidemic
5. Supply of clean drinking water
6. Reducing air pollution
7. Reducing water pollution

What are the problems NGOs can NEVER solve?

For solving the other problems, effective functioning of the nexusless procedures is must, the non-political approach will be a failure. Following are the problems where NGOs are failing and never going to succeed.

Problems that NGOs can never solve : Problems related to poverty

1. Poverty
2. Lack of pensions for Elders
3. Poor quality and high cost of higher school education
4. Poor nutrition
5. Poor housing
6. Population growth

Problems that NGOs can never solve : Related to Law and Order

7. Rising thefts, extortion
8. Large scale cheating
9. Terrorism

Problems that NGOs can never solve : crimes against women etc.

10. Rising crimes against women such as rape, harassment
11. Rising atrocities on dalits

Problems that NGOs can never solve : civil nuisances

12. Poor quality of goods and service
13. Not repaying the debt

Problems that NGOs can never solve : problems related to Law

14. Slow courts, Fewer courts than what is needed
15. Slow Lawmaking Process

Problems that NGOs can never solve : related to corruption etc.

16. Corruption in MPs, MLAs, Ministers
17. Corruption in judges of lower courts judges, HC/SC judges
18. Corruption in policemen
19. Corruption in RBI
20. Corruption in officers
21. Extortion/blackmailing by journalists/editors/newspaper-owners
22. Atrocity by policemen, atrocity on dalits

Problems that NGOs cannot solve : Problems related to Inefficiency

23. Inefficiency in MPs, MLAs, Ministers
24. Inefficiency of judges in lower courts, HC/SC
25. Inefficiency of policemen
26. Inefficiency of officers
27. Inefficiency RBI Directors/officers

Problems that NGOs cannot solve : Problems in Banking, Finance

28. Creating money without citizens' permission
29. Taking risk without citizens' permission
30. Insider trading in stock market

Problems that NGOs cannot solve : Problems with Infrastructure

31. Poor Tele-communication
32. High charge of TV-cable
33. Electricity : expensive, poor supply
34. Bad Town Planning
35. Poor footpaths ; Poor Trafficking

Problems that NGOs cannot solve : Problems in Taxation

36. Ambiguous tax laws
37. Income tax evasion, Sales tax evasion, Excise evasion
38. Property tax evasion, Octroi evasion
39. Not taxing the farmers

Problems that NGOs cannot solve : Related to Govt Expenditure

40. Rising govt expenses
41. Non profitable PSUs
42. Rising non-performing assets

Problems that NGOs cannot solve : Related to External Trade

43. Falling Rupee
44. Rising external debt
45. Rising gap between imports and exports

Problems that NGOs cannot solve : Problems of Military

46. Poor defense forces
47. Corruption in Military
48. Not enough soldiers, poor salaries of Military personnel
49. Poor status of arms manufacturing industries

Problems that NGOs cannot solve : Ethnic Problems

50. Tensions due to castism
51. Ram Janambhoomi
52. Hindu Muslim tension
53. Secessionist movement in Kashmir
54. Secessionist movements in Asam, Bodoland, Manipur etc.

So as you can see, that even in the best case, the NGO approach will fail to solve most of the major problems. At best, it can solve some 5-10 simple problems of the 100+ problems India is facing.

17.6 Summary

All in all, my point is that a few mere mortal less nexus-prone clerical procedures can reduce Indians' miseries. And poverty problem can be TRIVIALY solved by Equal Allowance Systems. And I see no need for complicated solutions like revolution, reforms, infrastructure-building, changing social ethos, "vote for X" etc. when a simple solution of enacting less nexus-prone procedures exists. Most intellectuals' are misguiding commons by proposing expensive remedies like education, moral education, building better political culture, building national character, revolution, reforms etc.

Suffices to say, that my views and intellectuals' views have NOTHING in common, and intellectuals' proposals are radically different from mine.

SECTION - II

The proposed nexusless administrative procedures

How can India come at par with the West/Japan? By increasing the nexuslessness in the administration/courts.

How can we increase nexuslessness in administration/courts in India? By replacing the nexus-prone administrative procedures with nexusless administrative procedures on a one-by-one basis.

Basically we need to enact nexusless administrative procedures in following areas of the administration/government

- **Law making**
- Police, Courts
- Reserve Bank of India

- Education
- Telecommunication (landline phones, mobile phones, cable)

And many other departments of the Central/State/District Governments.

How can we enact less nexusprone procedures in the above mentioned areas? At first, I propose, that the citizens can install the 4 nexusless law-making procedures, by which other nexusless procedures may be enacted.

In addition, I have described “Equal Allowance Systems” which are administrative procedures which achieve two purposes : nexusless administration over State-owned natural resources as well as reduce poverty.

18. Bootstrapping : Summary

So far, I have described some 50 proposed administrative procedures in short that would improve the functioning of some of the government departments of India. There is nothing deep and magical about these administrative procedures --- they merely reduce the opportunities that officers/judges and private citizens get to form nexuses, and reduces the role their nexuses may play. That’s all Bootstrapping is about --- reducing nexusness in India’s administration, and the movement has no other purpose. Nexusness is the ONLY factor due to which India lags behind the West, and removing nexusness in administration will bring India at par with the West within 1-2 decades.

The first step of the movement deals with 4 administrative procedures namely

1. Procedure #LM.01 : Direct Vote in City Council (or District Panchayat)
2. Procedure #LM.02 : Direct Vote in the State Assembly
3. Procedure #LM.07 : Effective Recall of City Councilor
4. Procedure #LM.08 : Effective Recall of MLAs

These procedures will be sufficient to get laws passed to enact other 45-50 nexusless procedures, which would nexuses in India’s administration.

Appendixes

19. Appendix - 1 : List of proposed nexusless procedures

Notes :

- Laws proposed for City Councils also apply for District Panchayats
- **RLPP** means Receipt/List printing procedure

Bootstrapping: nexusless Procs to start a chain reaction in India

1. **#LM.01 - Direct Vote in City Council:** (City level) A citizen can present a bill to the Mayor. And then any citizen can pay a fee of Rs. 5, vote YES/NO on that bill, thereby by-passing his City-Councilor. The City-Councilor's vote on this bill will count only for those citizens who have not represented themselves on this bill. (RLPP)
2. **LM.02 - Direct Vote in State Assembly:** (State level) A citizen can vote on the floor of Assembly using RLPP

Nexusless procedures to improve Law-making

3. **#LM.01 - Direct Vote in City Council:** [see above]
4. **LM.02 - Direct Vote in State Assembly:** [see above]
5. **LM.03 - Direct Vote in Parliament:** (National level) A citizen can vote on the floor of Parliament using RLPP.
6. **LM.04 - Jury for Law Making in Corporation City:** (City level) After City-Councilors pass a Bill, the Mayor has to present the Bill to a Jury (of 10 randomly chosen citizens) per ward. The Mayor signs the Bill ONLY if majority of Juries approve the Bill.
7. **LM.05 - Jury for Law Making in Assembly:** (State level) [similar to above]
8. **LM.06 - Jury for Law Making in Parliament :** (National level) [seimilar to above]

Procedures to distribute rights over Natural Resources equitably

9. **EAS.01 - Equal Allowance System over Underground Water:** (City level) Gives equal Allowances to all citizens over underground water.
10. **EAS.02 - Allocation Procedures for Rationing System:** (State/City level) Anyone can open fair price shop; citizen can change the fair-price shop anytime

11. **EAS.03 - EAS over Waters of Dams, Lakes, Rivers etc: (City/State level)** [Similar to EAS over underground water]
12. **EAS.04 - EAS over Bandwidth:** (District level) A citizen has Allowance of Bandwidth. The companies bid in terms of Allowances to obtain the bandwidths.
13. **EAS.05 - EAS over Coal:** (District/State level) Each citizen has 1 allowance of coal. The companies who want coal bid in terms of Allowances they have obtained from the citizens
14. **EAS.06 - EAS over Residential Land:** (City/District level) The citizens 1 allowance of Land. The companies who want lease of residential land bid in terms of Allowances they have obtained from the citizens. At the end of lease, the current holder has to bid only half of the new comer
15. **EAS.07 - EAS over Agricultural Land:** (District level) Same as above. In addition there is co-operative of Allowance-givers.
16. **EAS.08 - EAS over Mineral Ores:** (District/State level) Same as EAS for coal
17. **EAS.09- EAS over Crude and Natural Gas:** (District/State level) Same as EAS over coal, with an addition of officer in charge of exploration. Citizens can replace this office using RLPP
18. **EAS.10 - EAS over Clay, Marble, etc.:** (District/State level) Each citizen has monthly Allowance of clay and stones such as marble etc. The companies will need buy these Allowances in order to obtain stones etc.
19. **EAS.11 - EAS over Pollutants:** (District Level) Each citizen of District has a transferable monthly Allowance of emitting certain pollutants. The factories emitting them will need to buy these Allowances from the citizens.
20. **EAS.15 - EAS over Hydro Electricity:** A citizen will allocate his Allowance of Hydro Electricity as his discretion

Juritarian procs to create nexusless inquiries/trials

21. **RN.01 - Review By Jury for/against a staff of Municipality:** (City level) If there is a complaint against an officer, then instead of a committee of senior officers, 10 citizens chosen at random from the district will decide if the accused officer should be expelled.
22. **RN.02 - Review By Jury for/against Junior Policemen:** (State level) If there is a complaint against a policeman, then instead of

senior officer, 10 citizens chosen at random from the district will decide if the accused officer should be expelled.

23. **RN.03 - Review by Jury for/against State Government officers not related tax-collection** (District level) [same Jury Trial for/against Policemen]
24. **RN.04 - Review By Jury for/against State Government officers related tax-collection:** (State level) [same Jury Trial for/against Policemen, except that citizens are chosen from a DIFFERENT district]
25. **RN.05 - Trial by Jury in courts under Executive (such as court of Executive Magistrate, District Magistrate, SSRD etc):** (City/State level) The 10 citizens chosen at random from the district/state will decide the case. For each case there will be a separate Jury, instead of present day situation where one officer is assigned to resolve 1000s of cases.
26. **RN.06 - Trial by Jury in courts Lower Courts:** (City level) [similar to Jury Trial in Quasi-Judicial Courts]
27. **RN.07 - Trial by Jury in High Court:** (State level) 10 citizens of age 40 to 60 for a Jury in High Court. The Jury in High Court cannot reverse the verdict ; can only ask for a re-trial in a different district.
28. **RN.08 - Jury Trial in Supreme Court:** (National level) [similar to Jury Trial in High Courts]

Juritarian procedures to reduce wasteful expenditure

29. **RWE.1 - Jury System to review an expense of Municipality;** (City/District level) If a citizen has evidences to show that amount scheduled to be paid is more than fair price; or the expense is wasteful, he can present the evidences to Grand Jurors ; if the Grand Jurors agree they can summon Jurors to review the expense in detail; Jurors can reduce the amount scheduled to be paid.
30. **RWE.2 - Jury System to review an expense of State Government:** (State level) [-- similar to RWE.1 ---]
31. **RWE.3 - Jury System to review an expense of Central Government:** (National level) [--- similar to RWE.3 ---]

Nexusless procs to improve Education of Maths and other subjects

32. **EDU.01 - Procs to Empower Parents:** (City level)
 - . RLPP by which parents can replace City Education Officer

- . RLPP by which parents can replace School Principals (of Govt Schools).
 - . Recruitment of teachers for 3 years by open competitive exams only.
 - . Jury (of Parents) can expel a teacher, if the need be.
33. **EDU.02 - Saatya System for Maths Education:** (City level)
- . the students will give 1-4 Maths tests a month on computer terminal
 - . each test consisting of 30-120 multiple choice questions
 - . questions will be selected from a pre-published bank of 1000s of questions.
 - . The students with score above (Average *0.8) in his Maths test will get a reward of Rs 5
 - . those with score above (Avg * 1.2) get a reward of Rs 20. His Maths teachers get the same reward as well.
 - . Maths teacher receive ZERO salary (except reward) from the Government.
 - . **Property Tax** of x% per month to obtain sums for these rewards
 - . A parent can change the Maths teacher of his child below 12 any day. After 12, the student will choose the teacher.
34. **EDU.03 - Saatya System for other Subjects:** (City level) Procedures EDU.02, EDU.03 and EDU.04 for following subjects ---- Sciences, English (Vocab, Grammar, Sentence Translation), Hindi, Other Languages, Geography and Historical Information
35. **EDU.04 - Education of Law and Administrative Procedures:** (City level) Taking students to various departments' offices in the governments and courts for 3-4 hours a day, 2 days a week.
36. **EDU.05 - Providing Information/Knowledge about corruption/nexus of Ministers, officers and judges:** (City level)
- . Analysis of judge R S Pathak's judgement
 - . analysis of the DELIBERATE silence maintained by press, experts, MPs, academicians etc on Pathak's judgement
 - . lectures from retired lawyers, retired CAs, businessmen etc on corruption in Legislature, Executive, RBI and judiciary, etc.
37. **EDU.06 - Education of weapons (use, repairs and manufacture):** (City level) use/repair/manufacture of guns ; use/manufacture of bombs ; use grenades ; use/repair tanks ; 3 month commando course

38. **EDU.07 - Education for Physical Fitness:** (City level)
Weekly/Monthly compulsory races and rewards for running, swimming,
stair climbing and weight lifting

Nexusless procs to improve TV-Cable and Telephony

39. **COMM.01 - Creating a Multi-Company Wire Network using multi-slot poles and multi-slot pipelines:** (City level) RLPP by which citizens can replace City's Pole and Wire Pipeline Installer. These officers will install a network of multi-Slot Poles and multi-slot pipeline. This way, each time a TV-cable company, electricity company wire or phone-wire company is allowed/expelled, there is no digging or re-installation of the poles to setup a wire network.
40. **COMM.02 - RLPP for cable companies:** (City level) There will be 5 cable companies per Ward. A citizen approve upto 10 companies, using RLPP, for running cable distribution center and cable wiring companies in his ward. The company with lowest approvals will be expelled, if there are more than 5 companies per ward.
41. **COMM.03 - RLPP for local phone exchange/wire companies**

Nexusless procedures to improve Electricity Supply

42. **ELE.01 - RLPP over electricity Distribution Company:** (City level)
There will be at most 5 Distribution Companies per ward. A citizen approve upto 10 companies using RLPP. The company with over 25% approvals will be allowed. If there are more than 5 companies with 25% approvals then the company with lowest approval count will be expelled.
43. **ELE.02 - RLPP over City owned Distribution Company:** (City level)
The Mayor will appoint a Chairman and 5 Directors for City-owned Electricity Distribution Company. Citizens can replace them using RLPP. In addition, the citizens can expel the junior employees by Jury Trial, if the need be
44. **ELE.07 - RLPP over City-owned Electricity Generation Company:** (City level)
The Mayor will appoint the Chairman and 5 Directors of city-owned Electricity Generation Company. The citizens can replace them using RLPP. Plus, citizens can expel an employee using a Jury Trial if the need be.

Nexusless procedures to improve currency system (National Level)

45. **CURR.01 - RLPP over RBI Governors/Directors:** Citizens can replace RBI's Governor/Directors using RLPP. Junior staff can be expelled by a Jury Trial if the need be.
46. **CURR.02 - Restriction on issue of RBI-notes (paper, electronic or book form):** RBI can issue new notes ONLY after approval of majority of citizens of India by a referendum.
47. **CURR.03 - Cancellation of Non Rupee Debt:** Government (Center, State or Municipal) and Government owned agencies will refuse to pay any amount in a currency other than rupees.
48. **CURR.04 - Ensuring internal or foreign debt does not reappear:** If a Minister or an officer of Govt-owned company incurs debt in rupee or non-rupee, that debt will be void and the Jurors may imprison him for 10 years.
49. **CURR.06 - Procedures to stop Underground Banking:** The Jurors can black list banks and companies of a country that encourages Swiss Bank type Underground Banking.

Nexusless procedure to reduce speculations in the Stock Market

50. **SM.1 - Value Tax over Shares:** (National level)
 - . The value of a share on a previous day will be defined as the mean price paid for that share on the previous day on the transactions done on the registered stock-exchanges.
 - . The daily-tax will be 0.005% of the mean value of the previous day (1.82% annual per year).
 - . The funds can be used ONLY for following 2 purposes in 50% - 50% ratio 1)military 2)police

Nexusless procedures to improve Civil Transactions

1. Improve the proceedings related to divorces, child custody, alimony, prenuptial agreements etc : At the age of 18 or earlier, the students should be encouraged to read the laws and attend court cases related divorce, child custody, alimony etc. As an exercise, they should be asked to draft pre-nuptial agreements.
2. Improve the resolution of disputes involving rental, leasing etc of houses and land : Improve land record system ; the stamp duty of 12% should be replaced by annual 0.5% to 1% tax ; the land records department should release a CD every week denoting the land-building maps and ownership; the old rentals should be managed arbitrated by Jurors.

3. Improve issuance of loans and improve debt recollection ; ensuring that debt recollection does not result into excessively cruel and inhuman situations : [For details, see the publication on "Improving Civil Matters"]
4. Improve administration of charities, non-religious trusts and religious trusts : Remove tax benefits to ALL charities including religious charities.

20. Appendix - 2 : List of new enumerated powers citizens get by proposed procedures

[Currently, the commons in India have ONLY 3 enumerated powers : power to vote in elections of Panchayat Members, MLAs and MPs. There are NO other enumerated powers. The **proposed administrative procedures give dozens of enumerated powers to commons**, some of which are mentioned below.]

NEW ENUMERATED POWERS OVER LAW MAKING

LM.01 - Direct Vote in City Council, Panchayats

1. Citizen can present a Bill in Panchayats by paying a Rs 500/- fee.
2. Citizen can cast EFFECTIVE votes on Bills in Local Bodies by RLPP

LM.02 - Direct Vote in State Assembly

3. Citizen can present a Bill in State Assembly by paying Rs 5000 fee.
4. Citizen can cast EFFECTIVE votes on Bills in Assembly by RLPP

LM.03 - Direct Vote in Parliament

5. Citizen can present a Bill in Parliament by paying a Rs 50000 fee.
6. Citizen can cast an EFFECTIVE vote on Bills in Parliament by RLPP

LM.04 - Jury over Law Making in City Councils

7. After City-Councilors pass a Bill, the Mayor has to present the Bill to a Jury (10 randomly chosen citizens) per ward. (And the Mayor will sign the Bill ONLY if majority of Juries approve it).

LM.07 - Procedure to recall Corporator

8. A citizen using RLPP can change the person who will represent citizen's interest in the city council.

LM.08 - Procedure to recall MLA

9. [similar to above]

LM.09 - Procedure to recall MP

10. [similar to above]

NEW ENUMERATED POWERS OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

EAS.01 : Equal Allowance System over Underground Water

11. Citizens can change Water Guard for Underground Water by RLPP
12. A citizen can change Bore-owner for his Allowance of Water by RLPP

EAS.02 - Allocation Procedures for Rationing System

13. Citizens can change the District Supply Officer by RLPP
14. A citizen can change the Shop-keeper for his goods by RLPP

EAS.03 - EAS over Waters of Dams, Lakes, Rivers etc

15. Citizens can change Water Guard for Dam/River/Lake Waters by RLPP
16. A citizen can change his water allowance-buyer by RLPP

EAS.04 - EAS over Bandwidth

- 17. Citizens can change the Band Allocation Officer by RLPP
- 18. A citizen can change bandwidth-allowance buywer by RLPP

EAS.05 - EAS over Coal

- 19. Citizens can change Coal Mine Plotting Officer by RLPP
- 20. Citizens can change Coal Guard by RLPP
- 21. Citizen can change coal allowance buyer by RLPP

EAS.06 - EAS over Residential Land

- 22. Citizens can change Land Plotting Officer (for Res. Land) by RLPP
- 23. Citizens can change Anti-Encroachment Guard by RLPP
- 24. A citizen can change his land allowance buyer by RLPP

EAS.07 - EAS over Agricultural Land

- 25. Citizens can change Land Plotting Officer (for Agr. Land) by RLPP
- 26. Citizens can change Anti-Encroachment Guard by RLPP
- 27. Citizen can change person/co-op who gets his Allowance by RLPP
- 28. Members of Agricultural Co-op can change Chairman of Co-op by RLPP

EAS.08 - EAS over Mineral Ores

- 29. Citizens can change Mine Plotting Officer by RLPP
- 30. Citizens can change Ore Guard by RLPP
- 31. A citizen can change his mineral allowance buyer by RLPP

EAS.09- EAS over Crude and Natural Gas:

- 32. Citizens can change Mine Plotting Officer by RLPP
- 33. Citizens can change Ore Guard by RLPP
- 34. A citizen can change his crude allowance buyer by RLPP

EAS.11 - EAS over Pollutants

- 35. Citizens can change District Pollution Control Officer by RLPP
- 36. Citizen can change his pollutant allowance buying factory by RLPP

EAS.15 - EAS over Hydro Electricity

- 37. Citizens can change Dam Manager by RLPP
- 38. Citizen can change Hydro-Electricity Allowance receiver by RLPP

NEW ENUMERATED POWERS OVER EDUCATION

- 39. Parents can change City Education Officer by RLPP
- 40. Parents can replace School Principals (of Govt Schools) by RLPP
- 41. Parent/Student can change his teacher any day by RLPP

NEW ENUMERATED POWERS OVER COMMUNICATION

COMM.01 - Creating a Multi-Company Wire Network

- 42. Citizens get power to change City's Pole Installer by RLPP

43. Citizens get power to change City's Wire Pipeline Installer by RLPP

COMM.02 - RLPP for cable companies:

44. Citizens can change cable companies by RLPP

COMM.03 and COMM.04 - RLPP for phone companies

45. Citizens can change local phone wire company by RLPP

46. Citizens can change local phone exchange company by RLPP

47. Citizens can change exchange-connecting company by RLPP

CITIZEN'S NEW ENUMERATED POWERS OVER ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Proposed procedures ELE.01-07

48. Citizens can change Electricity Distribution Companies by RLPP

49. Citizens can change City-owned Distr. Company's Chairman by RLPP

50. Citizens can change City-owned Distr. Company's Directors by RLPP

51. Citizens can change City-owned Generation Company by RLPP

52. Citizens can change City's Generation Company's Chairman by RLPP

CITIZEN'S NEW ENUMERATED POWERS OVER LEGAL TENDER

53. Citizens can replace RBI's Governor by RLPP

54. Citizens can replace RBI's Directors by RLPP

55. RBI can issue new notes ONLY after approval of majority of citizens of India by a referendum or RLPP.

56. Citizens can replace Security Value Tax Collector by RLPP

The powers of Juries under the new proposed procs reduce

1. If over 7 out 10 Jurors, after hearing the charges and defence, declare the officer is NOT worthy of serving the citizens, the Mayor/CM has to expel him within 2 days. (This will include ALL the officers under Municipal Corporation, District Panchayat and State Government including Police Officers)

2. An officer CANNOT be transferred without Jurors permission.

3. If a judge voids/stays a Jury's order, the Jury Administrator must summon a DIFFERENT Jury and show the judge's order to the Jurors. If over 7 out of 10 Jurors declare that the judge's order is unconstitutional and malafide, the Mayor/CM has to ignore the judge's order. If the Mayor/CM are afraid of "contempt of judge" related judgement, he may resign.

4. The Jurors can cancel any expense request submitted by an officer

- 5. The officers all quasi-judicial courts (such as Collector's court, SSRD, Revenue Tribunal, Charity Commissioner's Officer etc) to be replaced by Jurors.
- 6. The judges in lower courts to be replaced by Jurors.
- 7. The judges in High and Supreme courts to be replaced by Jurors.

21. Appendix - 3 : List of proposed procedures and problems they will solve

Procedures	Problems they REDUCE (not solve)
LM.01-03 - Direct Vote in Panchayats, Assembly, Parliament	REDUCE all problems that administration can possibly reduce
LM.04-09 - Jury over Law-Making; Procedure to Recall MLAs etc.	REDUCE all problems that administration can possibly reduce
EAS.01-15 : Equal Allowance Systems over Natural Resources such as 1)Underground Water, 2)Waters of Dams, Lakes, Rivers 3)Bandwidth 4)Coal/Ores 5)Land 6)Crude Oil etc etc.	Reduce Poverty, provide Lack of pensions for Elders. Reduces all problems which reduce when poverty reduces. Reduces population growth.
RN.01-07 - Jury Trials in Departmental Inquiries, Jury in PASA boards, Jury in Courts	Reduce corruption in Police, thus reduce crimes; Reduce corruption in other departments
CURR.01-02 - Citizens' Legal Tender Law	Will reduce the interest burden on the citizens
CURR.03-06 - About Foreign Exchange	Will reduce the foreign debt on citizens of India
<u>For less Important Problems</u>	
EDU.01-09 - Citizens can replace District Education Officer ; Parents can replace school principal; rigorous test-reward system for Maths and other subjects	Improve Education, reduce cost
COMM.01 - Creating a Multi-Slot Pole and Multi-Slot Pipe Network	Will enable citizens to expel TV-cable and Phone Companies Easily
COMM.02-07 - RLPP for cable companies and phone companies	Improve TV-cable and telephones, make them less expensive
ELE.01-07 - Citizens can replace Electricity Companies and Heads of City/District-owned Electricity Companies	Improve electricity supply, reduce cost

22. Appendix - 4 : List of problems and procedures that would solve them

<u>Prob lem No.</u>	<u>Problem</u>	<u>Nexusless Procedures to reduce the problem</u>	<u>Extent to which Procedures will solve the problems</u>
POVERTY related problems			
1	Poverty	EAS.01-15	100%
2	Lack of pensions for Elders	EAS.01-15	100%
3	Lack of supply of clean drinking water	EAS.01-15, OR.01-02	100%
4	Poor/high-cost primary education	EAS.01-15, EDU.01-09	100%
5	Poor/high-cost higher school education	EAS.01-15, EDU.01-09	100%
6	Health - high cost and poor quality	EAS.01-15, OR.6	50%
7	AIDS Epidemic	EAS.01-15, OR.6	50%
8	Poor nutrition	EAS.01-15	100%
9	Poor housing	EAS.01-15	100%
10	Theft of God's Property	EAS.01-15	
11	Not considering theft of God's Property as theft	EAS.01-15	100%
12	Population growth	EAS.01-15	100%
Law and Order related problems			
13	Rising thefts, extortions, open organized crimes	[EAS.01-15], [PTPS.1, RN.02, RN.06]	50% + 40%
14	Lawlessness in Bihar	[as above]	50% + 40%
15	Lawlessness in UP, Orissa, etc	[as above]	50% + 40%
16	Large scale cheating	[as above]	50% + 40%
17	Terrorism	-----	0%
Crimes against women, dalits etc.			
18	Rising crimes against women such as molestation, rape and harassment	[EAS.01-15], [RN.02, RN.06]	50% + 40%
19	Rising harassment of single women	[as above]	50% + 40%
20	Domestic violence against women, children	[as above]	50% + 40%
21	Rising atrocities on dalits	[EAS.01-15], [RN.02, JN.06], EDU.07	30% + 30% + 40%
Civil nuisances			

22	Poor quality of goods and service	RN.05-06	75%
23	Not repaying the debt	RN.06	50%
Problem related to Legal Infrastructure			
24	Slow courts, Fewer courts than what is needed	RN.01-08	80%
25	Slow Lawmaking Process	LM.01-03	100%
Problems related to Corruption, Nexuses			
26	Corruption in civil supply department	EAS.02, RN.03	100%
27	Police Atrocities	EAS.01-15, RN.02, EDU.07	30% + 30% + 40%
28	Corruption in junior (below SP) police	RN.02	100%
29	Corruption in Revenue (Land) Department	RN.03	100%
30	Corruption in judges of lower courts	RN.06	100%
31	Corruption in senior (above SP) police	[not covered]	
32	Corruption in junior officers	RN.03-04	
33	Corruption in officers/experts of RBI	CURR.01-02	100%
34	Corruption in officers of banks.	CURR.01-02	100%
35	Corruption in PSUs directors/managers	EAS.01-15, RN.02-07, RWE.01-03	100%
36	Blackmailing by editors/paper-owners	not addressed	
37	Corruption in MPs, MLAs etc ;	LM.01-09, RN.06	100%
38	Corruption of I-Tax, Excise etc officers	Property Tax RN.04, RN.06	100%
39	Corruption in High court judges	RN.07	100%
40	Corruption in Supreme court judges	RN.08	100%
41	Other cases of corruption/nexuses	Jury Sys	100%
Problems related to Inefficiency			
42	Inefficiency of policemen	RN.02, PTPS1	100%
43	Inefficiency civil supply officers	EAS.02	100%
44	Inefficiency of judges in lower courts	RN.06	100%
45	Inefficiency of other officers	Jury System	100%
46	Inefficiency in MPs, MLAs, Ministers	#LM.01 to LM.03	100%
47	Inefficiency of judges in High courts	RN.07	100%
48	Inefficiency of judges in Supreme court	RN.08	100%

49	Inefficiency RBI Directors/officers	CURR.01-02	100%
50	Other cases of inefficiencies	Jury System	
Problems in Banking, Finance			
51	Increasing money supply without citizens' permission	CURR.01-02	100%
52	Creating debt on nation without citizens' permission	CURR.01-02	100%
53	Govt gives guarantees without citizens' permission	CURR.01-02	100%
54	Issuing loans to insiders in banks	CURR.01-02, RN.05-07	100%
55	Insider trading in stock market	RN.05-07	100%
Problems related with Infrastructure			
56	Poor Tele-communication	COMM.01-03	100%
57	Poor roads, worse footpaths	TR.01-02	100%
58	Poor Trafficking	TR.01, TR.05, RN.02	100%
59	Poor Railways		
60	High charge of TV-cable	COMM.01-02	100%
61	Electricity : expensive, poor supply	ELE.01-ELE.08	100%
62	Poor Irrigation	not addressed	100%
63	Bad Town Planning	LM.01, RN.01	50%
Environment related Problems			
64	Dirty Streets	not addressed	
65	Polluted air	EAS.11, RN.01, RN.06-RN.07	100%
66	Polluted water	EAS.11, RN.02, RN.06-07	100%
67	Depletion of underground water	EAS.01	100%
68	Depletion of forests and wild-life	EAS.12	100%
69	Pollution in oceans (oil leaks)	RN.06-07	100%
70	Other environmental problems	Jury System	100%
Problems in Taxation			
71	Ambiguous tax laws	LM.01-06	100%
72	Income tax evasion	RN.06, Property Tax, Sales Tax	50%
73	Sales tax evasion		
74	Excise evasion		
75	Property tax evasion	PT.PS.1	100%
76	Octroi evasion	Remove Octroi	----
77	Evasion of other taxes	Jury System	75%

78	Not taxing the farmers	LM.02, LM.03	100%
Problems related to Govt Expenditure			
79	Rising govt expenses	CURR.01-2, RWE.01, Tax based Salaries	100%
80	Non profitable PSUs	CURR.01-02, RWE.01-03	100%
81	Rising non-performing assets	CURR.01-02	100%
Problems related to External Trade			
82	Falling Rupee	CUUR.03-06	100%
83	Rising external debt	CURR.03-06	100%
84	Rising gap between imports and exports	CURR.03-06	100%
Problems related with Military			
85	Poor defense forces	Property Tax	100%
86	Corruption in Military	Jury System	100%
87	Not enough soldiers, low salaries of soldiers	Property Tax	100%
88	Poor status of arms manufacturing	Property Tax	100%
Ethnic Problems			
89	Reducing/Increasing caste-based reservations	Caste based Reservation MUST stay	0%
90	Tension due to castism		0%
91	Atrocities on dalits	EAS.01-15, EDU.06-07, RN.02-07	100%
92	Ram Janambhoomi	No clerical Solution	0%
93	Hindu Muslim tension	PTPS1, RN.01-04	80%
94	Secessionist movement in Kashmir	No clerical Solution	0%
95	Secessionist movement in Asam	EAS.01-15, RN.02-07	50%
96	Secessionist movements in Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya	EAS.01-15, RN.0-07	50%
97	Non-Hindu Infiltrators from Bangladesh	ID.04-05	100%
98	Atrocities on Hindus in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Fiji etc.	Property Tax to support refugees	100%

Civil Problems			
99	Slow and tedious divorce proceedings	RN.06, EDU.06	50%
100	Slow proceedings of cases related to rent, lease etc	EDU.06, RN.06	100%
101	Improve debt recollection WITHOUT creating inhuman situations	RN.06	100%
102	Worsening nature of charities, religious/non-religious trusts	RN.05-06	50%
103	Worsening administration of co-operative societies	RN.05-06, RLPP to replace co-op heads	50%
104	Worsening of Labor Unions, Unions of Government Employees etc	RN.05-06, RLPP to remove Union Heads	50%
105	Worsening of administration Company Affairs	RN5, RN6, RLPP to replace company heads	50%

23. Appendix - 5 : List of differences in intellectuals' proposals and my proposals

Intellectuals' proposals	My proposals
<p>Human Solutions</p> <p>Some (not all) of my competitors focus on Human Solution, and some have complete distrust in System Solutions. Their emphasis is on charity, improving human values etc.</p>	<p>I reject Human Solutions for the following 2 reasons : A)if humans in West are non-corrupt, why are some departments/areas in West also full of irregularities/corruption? B)if humans in India are corrupt, why are many departments/areas (like ticket printing in railways, check clearing) void of corruption?</p>
<p>Emphasis on discretion/judo-regulatory solutions</p> <p>Those who do believe in System Solution believe in solutions which involve giving discretionary powers to officers/judges/regulators.</p>	<p>Emphasis on nexusless solutions</p> <p>My proposals involve mainly nexusless solutions, with citizens or Jury as a supervisor.</p>
<p>Poverty problem</p> <p>Most of the intellectuals no longer consider poverty as KEY problem. The emphasis is on education, growth or some OTHER factor and a diamond hope that education, growth etc will automatically reduce poverty</p>	<p>To me, "Reducing poverty" is a KEY problem and I believe that by reducing poverty, education, growth will automatically occur. IMO, the ONLY way to reduce poverty is by enforcing the Equality over Natural Resources.</p>
<p>Proposals related to reducing corruption</p> <p>Most of the intellectuals believe in Judo-regulatory means in which high powered authorities like Vigilance Commissions and Lokpals, judicial Commissions are appointed to check the corruption from the top. .</p>	<p>On ways and means to reduce corruption, I have faith in Jury, RLPP and Competitive Exams, and no one else.</p>
<p>Corruption/atrocity problem in Police:</p> <p>Quick-fix measures. Nothing worth attention..</p>	<p>My proposals has 3 parts : Property tax to raise salaries ; conducting ALL the routine transfers by random matching ONLY ; Jurors to have powers transfer/expel policemen.</p>

<p>Improving law-making</p> <p>To improve law-making my competitors profess on law barring criminals in the Legislatures. And no other specific solution to improve quality of laws.</p>	<p>IMO, the best, and perhaps only way to improve law-making is to allow citizens to vote DIRECTLY into the City Councils, Panchayats, Assemblies and Parliament, by paying a fee of Rs 2 to Rs 5 to cover the cost.</p>
<p>Improving courts</p> <p>My competitors have NO intentions to work on judge-lawyer nexus problems.</p>	<p>My proposal is to expel ALL the judges and replace them by Honorable Jurors.</p>
<p>Allocation of the natural resources</p> <p>Except agricultural land, my competitors show little interest in ensuring that the incomes from natural resources should be distributed amongst citizens. Very few of competitors consider “natural resource” as important issue.</p>	<p>In my proposals, the citizens have WELL WRITTEN nexusless procedures by which they can DIRECTLY choose/replace the first user of their OWN share over the natural resources. Also, in my proposals, the citizens have nexusless procedures to expel the officers in-charge of policing the resources</p>
<p>Reducing wasteful government expenditures</p> <p>My competitors believe in high powered commission/regulator oriented solutions.</p>	<p>In my proposals, the Jurors have powers to cancel an expenditure request submitted by an officer and thus reduce wasteful expenses.</p>
<p>Reducing deficits</p> <p>Downsizing with no explicit unambiguous guidelines.</p>	<p>Linking salaries/rents DIRECTLY with tax collection. So that there is zero deficit.</p>
<p>Education</p> <p>Many of my competitors very bullish on education. While they go on and on and on emphasizing on the importance of education, few suggest any concrete administrative procedures to improve education. Also, few experts emphasize on education of law, weapons</p>	<p>My proposals include a detailed administrative procedures which allow citizens to replace District Education Officer, school principal. In addition, my proposal include a detailed test/reward system for teachers/students that ensure high level of motivation and low wastage of funds.</p>

<p>Regulation cable/phones</p> <p>My competitors believe in leaving everything is left to the regulators and private companies. No powers to citizens.</p>	<p>As per my proposals, the citizens get procedures to replace Cable Companies and replace Phone Companies.</p>
<p>Regulating electricity supply</p> <p>Here also my competitors believe in leaving everything is left to the regulators and private companies. No powers to citizens.</p>	<p>As per my proposals, the citizens get procedures to replace the electricity distribution company, replace the Chairman of the City-owned Distribution Company and replace the Chairman of City-owned Generation Company.</p>
<p>Regulating currency system</p> <p>My competitors want to leave entire Legal Tender System to the RBI's Governors, Directors and experts, assuming that these individuals are honest and care for the well being of common citizens. As per my competitors, the Directors, Governors and experts should have powers to change the money supply at their will.</p>	<p>As per my proposals, the citizens get procedures to replace the RBI Governors and Directors. They can increase the money supply ONLY after citizens' permission by RLPP or referendum.</p>
