

The manifesto of the
'MRCM and Right to Recall PM, CMs, judges, RBI-Gov'
Party

(India's first and only political party wherein external donations are prohibited, only members' non-monetary contribution are welcome)

MRCM means Mineral Royalties for Citizens and Military

Recall means procedures by which we commons can replace PM, CMs, Supreme Court judges, High Court judges, RBI Chief, District Police Chief, Education officers and 80-100 such officers.

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If you think that laws we have proposed will benefit the commons of India, then please join our Orkut Community 'Mine Royalties for Citizens' at - <http://www.orkut.co.in/Community.aspx?cmm=21780619>

Please take a look at our website <http://www.rahulmehta.com> for details of our proposals

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Terms and definition

- **EN** : Executive Notification is an order issued by the PM (or CM), and Ministers, later approved by President (or Governor) and is binding on all officers, citizens and valid in courts unless some High Court judges or some Supreme Court judges cancels it.
- **GO** : Govt Order or Govt Ordinance - as may be applicable. Govt Order is an order issued by the PM and is binding on all officers, citizens and valid in courts unless and until canceled by a High Court judge or a Supreme Court judge. Govt Ordinance is same as a law passed by Assembly, unless Parliament or Assembly cancels it in coming 6 months.
- **Nbjprie** : Neta, babu, judges, policemen, regulators, intellectuals and elitemen.
- **Democracyism** : A religious belief which says that's The Citizenry of the Nation is The God, or of all physically existing entities, it is the closest to The God, and hence The Citizenry's voice is the wish of The God or it is closest to the wish of The God . The religion is inherently political, and emphasizes the politics MUST be based on the religion of Democracy; politics must not be secular and must not be based on any other religion such as judocracy, Hinduism, Islam etc.
- **Democracyist** , **Democracist** : Someone like myself, who follows the religion of Democracy.
- **Oligarchist** : A person who believes that some oligarchy, be militarist or judocratic, is The God and insists that their words be taken as words of God. I also refer this as "cult of oligarchy". E.g. many intellectuals in India are Murti-pujak i.e. Nyaya-Murti-Pujak i.e. profess that Supreme Court judges of India are Avatars of The God and worship them like some cult members. The extreme case of oligarchy is dictatorship, where many citizens start considering one person i.e. the dictator as avatar of God, and start worshipping him.
- **non-80G-activist** : A person who is willing to spend time for citizens' improvement without any expectation of grants and tax benefit.
- **80G-activist** : A person who gets tax benefits for serving society under 80G and other clauses

1 Recall - the only reason why the US Police Chiefs are less corrupt than in India

I would start this manifesto to highlight on our party's second most important point – **the replacement procedures aka RECALL**. As an example, I will post the news from a US newspaper namely Palo Alto Daily of 4-May-2007. The reader may want to check the link : <http://www.paloaltodailynews.com/article/2007-5-4-05-04-07-smc-sheriff-recall> for the entire article

Recall effort against Sheriff Munks begins

A **San Carlos** resident is organizing an effort to **recall** San Mateo County's top law enforcement officer. Michael Stogner said Thursday he plans to file a notice of intent by Monday to recall Sheriff Greg Munks, who was caught ... [in an alleged wrongful act] .. in Las Vegas on April 19. Munks said in a statement April 24 he thought he was visiting a legitimate business and didn't break any laws, but he has declined to answer any questions ... Though Stogner believes there is wide public support for ousting the sheriff, recalling any San Mateo County official is a tall order. Elections office spokesman David Tom said 10 percent of registered voters in the county must sign a petition to get a recall effort on the ballot. That works out to about 35,000 people.

Sheriff means District Police Chief in US. Not all, but some 70% to 80% of the district police chiefs in US are elected directly by the commons and rest are appointed. Be appointed or elected, the commons in US have formal or informal procedures to recall these police chiefs. The commons in many districts also have procedures to recall Mayors, Governors, Govt Lawyers etc. This has been there since 1800 AD, when literacy was low. So the argument that “recall is not good for India as most Indians are illiterate” does not apply. In the above example of San Carlos Police Chief , the news was about citizens using recall procedure to expel the police chief because he was accused of a wrongful action. The details of his action act are important for us. *What is important for us is to know that when police chiefs do wrongful actions --- the citizens in US have an option to use the procedure to expel officers.* In past 5 years in all over US out of 1000s of police chiefs, Mayors, public prosecutors etc, only some 10-20 were recalled or expelled. Some of the examples of recall are a Mayor in Idaho in 1916, recall of a Governor in North Dakota in 1921, recall of a California State Assemblyman in 1995, recall of the California State Assembly Speaker in 1995, recall of Governor in California 2003 and recall of a Mayor in Washington State in 2005. The commons of US have been having powers to recall police chiefs, Mayors, Public Prosecutors and even Governors since early 1800s. Many states also have informal procedures to recall the judges as well.

And this threat of recall is the ONLY reason, I repeat --- one and ONLY reason – why district police chiefs, judges and other officials in US are far less corrupt that the ones in India. And the recall threat is so effective that citizens have to use it hardly once in 10-15 years on 1 out of 20-50 positions with recallable officers. The procedure of recall has ensured that officers seldom go even 1% as corrupt as officers in India and work with expected efficiency. And so the procedure of recall has been used to sparingly.

The citizens of US have been having this procedure since 1800s. But our eminent intellectuals insist that citizens of India **MUST** not have these recall procedures even in 2008 as *we Indians are inferior to Americans and Indian have inferior political cultural, moral values etc !!* Well, our response to these eminent intellectuals is – “hell with your 4-digit IQ and hell with all your *gyaan*”. We believe that recall is must and it is the **ONLY** way to reduce corruption and nepotism in Indian judocracy, polity,

administration. And so we want citizens of India to have procedures to replace PM, Supreme Court judges, CMs, High Court judges, Ministers, District Police chiefs, RBI Governor and about 60 such positions. Every single existing MP of every party and every eminent intellectual has opposed our recall related demands. And that has only encouraged us further.

In addition to recall procedures over 60 positions, we want to create laws (Executive Notifications) that would give about 80-120 enumerated powers to the citizens of India, and some of them are more important than recall. Now the question is – **how can we citizens enact recall and other laws?** And how will recall solve the two most important problems – poverty and weakening of Indian Military-Industrial complex? This manifesto answers these questions and many more.

2 Introduction

2.1 Name of the Party

At the time of writing this manifesto, our political party is yet unregistered. For registration, we will keep the name as “*Right to Recall PM, CMs, judges, RBI Governor Party*”. Its official acronym shall be RR-PCJR-P. In common conversation, we shall refer it with two short names *Right to Recall judges Party* and *MRCM-Recall Party*. The 3 abbreviations used in common conversation will be *RRP*, *MRCM-Recall* and *MRCM-RRjP*, with a lowercase “j”. MRCM stands for “Mineral Royalties for Commons and Military”, and is the key economic motive to form the Party and the Right To Recall PM, CM, judges, RBI Governor etc is our key political motive.

The full long name of the party will be “*Mineral Royalties and Land Rent over GoI plots (such as IIMA, JNU, airport plots) to Citizens and Military AND Right to recall PM, CMs, judges, RBI Governor etc*” Party. We will sparingly use this long name, but use this name at least once in every major document. We have 2 slogans. Our first slogans are “Aham Rashtrim Vasunam Sangamani” of Atharvaved, which means, “I, the nation, own the Natural Resources”. And second slogan is “Right to Recall and Weapons to all us Commons”.

We want people to know our Party not by the names but the DRAFTS of the laws we propose. The very presence of these drafts will be our best distinguishing point since all eminent intellectuals and existing MPs have refused to show the drafts of the laws they intend to enact. Maybe, because they do not have drafts to begin with. Our MRCM-Recall Party will be also known for the fact that it is the only party that demands that mineral royalties should directly go to commons, and the commons should have procedures to replace PM, CMs and Supreme Court judges. Every party, every MP and every eminent intellectual in India has opposed the demand to share mineral royalties and opposed recall procedures for judges, PM etc. And we have demanded and promised some 120 administrative laws. And every MP, every MLA, every eminent intellectual has opposed each and every one of these 120 laws we have demanded. For good or for bad, as of now, our Party is unique in too many ways.

2.2 About our MRCM-Recall agenda

Our MRCM-Recall Party agenda is a *sequence* of proposed administrative laws, nothing more and nothing less. The first two proposed laws are of paramount importance. The whole agenda is for those pro-common and pro-democracy activists, who are looking for a pro-common agenda to spend some time on. And the compensation the Party will give will be --- zero. There are a few lakh individuals in the top 5 cr population in India who would support this agenda. And there are crores in bottom 110 cr of Indian population who would support this agenda. The persons in the bottom may not join in the formative phase as they do not have means of communications by which we can reach them. So initially, we have to hope and believe that some individuals in the top 5 cr of Indian population would join us. Even if about 20000 of these few lakhs of those top 5 cr people agree to spend 3 hours a week in

popularizing this MRCM-Recall agenda, the agenda would reach the crores of people in bottom 95% of India within few months. That would be sufficient to raise a mass movement to force PM, CMs to sign the first Executive Notification we demand. Once PM is forced to sign the first EN we demand, all the 100-120 laws we demand will pass within 3-6 months.

2.3 Purpose of this book

This book is the Manifesto of our MRCM-Recall political party. This Manifesto contains the text or internet links to the *drafts of Govt Orders (GOs)* which MRCM-Recall Party demands and promises to bring some 100-120 small changes in administration. The drafts of very important GOs are in this Manifesto and the drafts of other important GOs we promise are on the website http://www.rahulmehta.com/all_drafts.htm . If and when these GOs are signed by CMs/PM, they will create small changes in administration that shall *solve all the problems of India that West has solved*.

2.4 Other books from Right to Recall Party

All Party publications are or will be available for free at rahulmehta.com/publications.htm

1. The Manifesto (this book itself)
2. **Constitution of MRCM Recall Party** : This book when published will be available freely from http://rahulmehta.com/mrcm_constitution.pdf
3. **Culture is not the reason** : This book has an analysis of causes of the problems in India that no longer exist in West. And book has proofs that culture, religion etc are not the reason. This book when published will be available freely from http://rahulmehta.com/culture_is_not_the_reason.pdf .
4. **Question Paper on Indian Administration and MRCM-Recall Laws** : A list of 1000-2000 multiple choice questions on existing Indian administration and about 1000-2000 multiple choice questions on MRCM-RRP agenda. If a person can answer these questions, he can assume that he knows MRCM agenda. Once Party has over 1000 members, passing a test from these questions will be membership condition. This book will be available at rahulmehta.com/guide_to_indian_administration_and_mrcm_recall.pdf .
5. **Three hours a week : What can pro-MRCM persons do?** This book shows how a pro-MRCM and pro-Recall person can reduce the miseries of crores of commons of India by 3 hours a week time and NOT donating a penny. Please note that the suggested program may cause them some expenditure, but there will be no handing over of money as in giving donations to Party or myself or anyone. And within 10 years after 20000 Indian activists in top 2% of Indian population agree to spend three hours a week as demanded, India will be at par with the West. This book will be available at http://rahulmehta.com/three_hours_a_week.pdf .
6. **Explanations behind Executive Notifications ‘Right To Recall PM, judges’ Party demands** : A more detailed discussion on how the promised ENs will reduce problems of India. This book will become available for free at http://rahulmehta.com/explanations_behind_proposed_ens.pdf
7. http://www.rahulmehta.com/all_drafts.htm : contains all the drafts of all the laws we propose

2.5 Contracts, Internet communities etc

Following are the important URLs

1. rahulmehta.com : the main website for MRCM-Recall Party
2. <http://www.orkut.co.in/Community.aspx?cmm=21780619> : the orkut community
3. forum.rahulmehta.com : the discussion site for MRCM-Recall Party
4. MehtaRahulC@yahoo.com : is out email address
5. Mobile : +91-98251-27780

The readers are also requested to join internet discussion communities such as bharat-rakshak.com , india-forum.com and “Indian Politics” community on orkut.

3 How is 'Right to Recall Party' different from other parties and eminent intellectuals?

We radically differ from most parties and most intellectuals. Following are main differences :

MRCM-Recall aka Right to Recall Party	Other parties' MPs and the eminent intellectuals of India
1. Ownership of mineral mines and the Govt plots	
MRCM Party insists that we Indians (we citizens) and not the State of India own the mines and Govt plots. And so we insist that we citizens and our Military should get <u>all</u> the rents and royalties. To be specific, MRCM-Recall Party firmly believes citizens <u>must</u> get rents from GoI plots such as IIMA plot, JNU plot, airport plots etc	The leaders of Congress, BJP, CPM and all eminent intellectuals of India have firmly said that the mineral mines and Govt plots are the property of "State" of India and common Indians shall have no ownership, control over them. And they have categorically refused to give rents to Indians (citizens) over IIMA, JNU and airport plots.
2. We are Democracyists , MPs of other parties and eminent intellectuals of India are fascists	
We at MRCM party are the only ones in political arena who insist that we commons MUST have legislative powers and commons MUST have powers to expel and replace officers/judges. IOW, we are Democracyists	All other parties and all eminent intellectuals of India consider us commons and voters as fools, and insist that we commons should have no say in law-making and appointments/replacements of officers, policemen, judges. And we commons should have no say in taking judgments in the courts. India's most intellectuals have fascists mentality and so they firmly insist that all discretion in administration should be with Ministers, IAS, IPS, judges and intellectuals only. Forget discretionary powers, so fascists are Indian intellectuals that they even oppose registration of citizens' YES/NO on laws passed !! The MPs and eminent intellectuals have also opposed letting citizens' put their complaints on the PMs' website !! We abhor their fascism, and they abhor over Democracyism.

3. Citizens' interpretation of Constitution shall be final ; SCjs' interpretation shall not be the final	
<p>We are the only party in India who believe that <i>India's Constitution as interpreted by us Citizens of India shall be the final voice</i>, and the Constitution's interpretation by the two dozen Supreme Court judges may be important but not final. We agree that Supreme Court judges' interpretation is above the interpretation of Ministers, and is indeed important for Citizens to take note of. But it is not final. Our Constitution itself in the Preamble clearly says that India shall be a Democracy and a Republic which clearly supports the "<u>Citizens' Review System</u>" which states that the Constitution as interpreted by Citizens is final and it is above the Judocratic Review. Which is why we insist on <u>Jury Systems</u> from lower courts to the Supreme Court, and demand citizens Review System where in citizens can register YES/NO on Constitutional validity of SCjs' judgments. IOW, we believe in Constitutional Democracy.</p>	<p>All other parties' MPs and all eminent intellectuals of India have always opposed to the Citizens' Review System and also opposed the Jury System. They have always supported the judge system and the judocratic review. While all other parties and all intellectuals insist that Constitution as interpreted by the two dozen Supreme Court judges as final and us common's interpretation is some garbage. All parties and intellectuals insist that us Citizens' interpretation of Constitution should be ignored, and our YES/NO on SCjs' judgments should not be even taken. And all intellectuals insist the interpretation of SCjs should be mercilessly and ruthlessly imposed over the commons using media, education and Police and Military if the need be. IOW, other parties and intellectuals believe in Constitutional judocratic Fascism.</p>
4. Disclosing drafts of ENs (Executive Notifications) and GOs (Govt Orders , Ordinances)	
<p>We are the first and only party in India, who <u>shows the drafts of GOs we demand and promise</u>. We do not ask people to put faith in us. We request people to read our GOs' drafts and decide on their own if these GOs are something they would support. We have some 100-120 GOs drafts that we would sign if we come into power and we have published this drafts to before citizens before election. That way a citizen voter shall have full opportunity to decide whether he should support us or oppose us.</p>	<p>Every party makes policy promises, but each party's MPs and MLAs refuse to publish the drafts of the GOs they would pass. Their answer is "you vote for us first and we will show you the drafts after we become Ministers". Well, Mr. Candidate, what if the drafts turn out be useless and against the well being of us commons? Their answer is "Have faith in me". We dont give us such obscure and vague answers.</p>
5. On the myth of the 'Political Culture'	
<p>The problems of India are due to bad laws intellectuals and other Party's MPs have enacted. Nothing is wrong with the culture of us commons.</p>	<p>The eminent intellectuals have created a <u>myth of political culture</u> and claim that problems of India are due to this culture of us common Indians and not due to flawed laws they support.</p>

6. Other parties' are to win elections, collect bribes ; we are ONLY to enact laws we demand	
Our primary goal is to get some Govt Orders enacted and NOT winning the elections. We are contesting only to give publicity to Govt Orders and laws we demand and promise. We do not insist that voters vote for us - we insist that citizens force their CMs, PM, MLAs and MPs to enact laws we are proposing. And we ask voters to vote for us only if they are convinced that the leaders of other party shall not sign these Govt Orders.	Every other party, their main goal is to win elections and they are not committed to any change in administration.
7. Reducing corruption, nepotism in courts	
We are the only party who speaks against nepotism in courts.	All other party leaders and intellectuals have been supporting nepotism in courts by supporting the laws (such as interview system and judge system) that promote nepotism in courts. And they have opposed laws like Jury System and abolition of interviews which are must to put an end to nepotism in the courts.
8. Respect for commons	
We have utmost respect for commons, and insist that his YES/NO on legal administrative issues should be registered and given weight	The other Parties' leaders and all intellectuals of India have nothing but insults for us commons. They consider us commons as "immature" (read : idiot, moron etc) and so insist that us commons' YES/NO on laws, judgments, appointments etc should not be even registered forget giving any weightage. The intellectuals say that us commons parents and elders have not given us proper "culture" i.e. we commons are uncultured. And the intellectuals maintain that we Indian commons are "inferiors" and so powers that commons of West have <u>must not</u> be given to us.
9. Some 100-120 more differences	
And there are about 120 differences. <i>So many?</i> Yes, so many, and many more. We have proposed about over 120 Govt Orders to bring changes in administration. To see these differences, please see the list of Govt Orders we demand and promise on http://www.rahulmehta.com/all_drafts.htm .	And the other parties and all intellectuals of India oppose each one and every one of them. And thus there are about 120 differences between MRCM party and other parties' MPs and all intellectuals of India.

We surely ask non-80G-activists to join our Party. But we openly insist that we would be happier if non-80G-activists do not join us and *instead they form one more different competing MRCM-Recall party !!* Why? Why would we prefer a non-80G-activist to form a competing MRCM-RRP party? Because instead of one MRCM-Recall party asking for mineral royalties and Recall procedures, we want to see 1000 MRCM-Recall parties all over India each asking for mineral royalties for commons and Recall procedures. If 1000 MRCM-Recall Parties make such demand and unleash a competitive politics, we may lose elections due to division in votes. But if there are 1000 MRCM parties entering into election with such demands, that would create maximal pressure on existing giant parties' leaders to sign Executive Notifications we have demanded. As we say, our goal is not to win elections --- our goal is to get five the ENs we are demanding issued. And so 1000 MRCM-Parties will do better than one MRCM-Party.

Speaking more about us, we are against revolution and violence. If the Ministers, IAS, IPS, judges and elitemen void the democracy by interpreting the word Democracy in a highly undemocratic way to suit their interests, then we will re-evaluate our stand. But till then we oppose violence and every form of violence. We oppose violent revolution. We strictly believe in evolution i.e. one small change at a time, which is why each and each of 120-200 Executive Notifications we have demanded is a small change at a time. We are devout believer in the Religion of Democracy. We have full and firm faith in *the Constitution as interpreted by the People of India*. We see no major compelling need to change the Constitution anymore. But we are not against any demand to amend the Constitution as the need may arise. We believe that Indian State has been overthrown and usurped by not following the Constitution as interpreted by Citizens and instead imposing the Constitution as interpreted by the judges. And our aim is restoration of the Indian State by *making Constitution as interpreted by us Commons as the Supreme force in India*.

We dont need modification in Constitution, we need and ask only that citizens should interpret Constitution as it was interpreted by the citizens on Jan-25-1951. As on Jan-25-1951, there was no Supreme Court as in Indian Constitution, and so the only authority to give meanings to the words in the Constitution was the citizenry. Now the citizenry has added the word "Democracy" in preamble, which on Jan-25-1951 meant – a regime where majority enacts laws and the majority's interpretation is final. This has been the definition of Democracy in West since 1200 AD, wherein Jurors interpretation of law was final. This ideal was re-stated in Maryland Constitution Art-23

*"In the trial of all criminal cases, the **Jury shall be the Judges of Law, as well as of fact**, except that the Court may pass upon the sufficiency of the evidence to sustain a conviction. The right of trial by Jury of all issues of fact in civil proceedings in the several Courts of Law in this State, where the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of \$10,000, shall be inviolably preserved" .*

This was the meaning of the word "Democracy" in India and in Indian Constitution as on Jan-25-1951. The meaning was – **citizens shall interpret the laws** We want restoration of the Constitution with the same meaning.

Review questions

(Every chapter in this book has review questions to so that by answering these questions, the reader can convince himself that he has read the chapter)

1. Whose interpretation of Constitution is final in our MRCM Party's views? Whose interpretation of Constitution is final in the intellectuals' views?
2. Do intellectuals consider minerals as the property of us commons? Do intellectuals consider GoI plots such as Delhi airport or IIMA plot as the property of us commons?
3. Does MRCM Party believe in "Political Culture" theory?

Exercises

(Every chapter in this book has some exercises for reader so that he becomes familiar with Indian Administration)

1. Please obtain draft of law Shourie or other BJP MPs or any other MP proposed in Parliament to enact National ID system.
 2. Please obtain draft of law that the MPs of CPM, BJP, Congress etc proposed in the Parliament to reduce the nepotism in Supreme, High and Lower courts
 3. Please obtain draft of law Congress, BJP and CPM MPs proposed in Parliament to recall MPs, MLAs, CMs, PM etc.
 4. Please obtain draft of law that Jayprakash Nayaran proposed to recall MPs, MLAs, CMs, PM etc.
-

4 MRCM-Recall Party's demands and promises in short

Importance of draft of the ENs and GOs

EN means Executive Notification i.e. an order issued by Ministers. And GO is Govt Order or Govt Ordinance which is order issued by Ministers and later ratified by MPs or MLAs (or to be ratified by MPs and MLAs). ENs and GOs are binding on officers and citizens unless and until canceled by some judges.

We at MRCM-Recall Party believe that every honest candidate must declare all ENs and GOs he intends to enact to solve the existing problems of India. We also believe that every citizen must ask for the drafts of the laws that the candidate intends to pass. **The policy statements, without the drafts of ENs, are beautiful but useless.** The citizens after election cannot take manifesto statements to the collector's office or courts and demand the benefits the policies cite. Inside the govt offices and courts, what counts is the draft of ENs that Ministers have signed matter. Which is why we have given full importance to drafts of the ENs we plan to sign and we give zero value to policy statements. This chapter describes the First Executive Notification we demand and promise.

Following are some of the 120 ENs and GOs we are proposing, demanding and promising:

The first five Executive Notifications we demand

1. The first EN we want has following parts
 - The collector would put citizen's letter, if citizen wants, on website of PM/CM for a fee
 - Talati would allow citizens to register YES/NO on any of these letters by paying Rs 3/- fee.
 - Talati would also allow citizens to register YES/NO on laws passed by MLAs/MPs for fee
 - Talati would allow citizens to change YES/NO
 - The YES/NO count will not be binding on the Ministers, officers, judges etc
2. The CM, PM may sign any proposed EN that over 50% of all citizens have approved
3. Enact procedures so that the royalties from mines and rents from Govt plots go as --- 1/3rd to Indian Military and 2/3rd amongst citizens of India
4. Enact procedures by which citizens can expel/replace CM, PM without waiting for 5 years
5. Enact procedure by which **we commons can expel/replace the Supreme Court Chief judge** if the need be, with the approval of existing SC-Cj.

Blanket Commitment to Democracy

We will raise a mass movement asking the commons of India to force the CMs/PM to sign the first two ENs we cited above. After the first two ENs are signed, we MRCM-Recall activists, *shall enact all the*

other 100-120 ENs we have proposed only by collecting YESes of over 50% of all citizen-voters of India at Talati's offices. We do not insist that citizens make us MPs to get the laws passed. And we shall never ever lobby before MPs or PM after the PM signs the first two ENs we demand. We will not stop MPs and MLAs of any party from enacting any of the laws we have proposed. But we will only ask citizens to enact these laws.

Executive Notifications we demand to reduce poverty and support elders

1. Enact procedures so that we citizens get 2/3rd of the mineral royalties
2. Enact procedures so that we citizens get 2/3rd of land rent from all GoI plots like IIMA plot, JNU plot, all airport plots etc
3. Enact procedures by which we commons of India can replace the RBI chief
4. Abolish regressive taxes such as excise, VAT, sales tax, service tax, octroi etc and enact a wealth tax which is 2% of market value of non-agricultural land above 50 sq meters per person
5. Economic incentives for having few children ; fines for having over 2 kids.
6. Higher rents and royalties for elders to create support for elders
7. Enacting law that Govt shall give land only by auction and not by discretion of the Ministers

Executive Notifications and steps we demand to improve the Military

1. Enact procedures so that the Military gets 1/3rd of the mine royalties
2. Enact procedures so that the Military gets 1/3rd of land rent from all GoI plots like IIMA plot, JNU plot, Ahmedabad airport, Mumbai airport plot etc
3. Enact a wealth tax of 1% of market value of non-agricultural land above 25 sq meters per person, and use that fund on military only.
4. Increase the number of soldiers from 10 lakhs to 40 lakhs
5. Increase the salaries of soldiers by 200%
6. Increase weapon manufacturing ; recruit lakhs of engineers and labor in weapon making industries.
7. Introduce compulsory weapon use education for all teenagers and adults.
8. As Gandhiji, Sardar Patel, Nehru etc demanded in 1931 Congress Karachi Adhiveshan, make right to bear weapons a **Fundamental Right**. And make weapon bearing compulsory for all citizens of India
9. Conduct ten 3000 kiloton atmospheric nuclear tests and forty nuclear tests to be at par with China.
10. Increase the nuclear arsenal of India to establish parity with China

ENs we demand to improve the Police

1. **Enact procedures by which we commons can replace the District Police Chief**
2. Enact National-ID system, so that it becomes easy for policemen to track accused etc. Computerize all police stations and police records, give PC to every policeman
3. Enact Jury System over Policemen, so that citizens can expel any unfit policeman using Jury System
4. Enact a wealth tax of 0.5% of market value of non-agricultural land above 100 sq meters per person, and use that fund on Police, Courts only.
5. Increase salaries of policemen by 100% , in steps as corruption decreases
6. Increase number of policemen from 15 lakhs to 45 lakhs in India
7. Recruit policemen strictly via written exams and physical tests (no interviews)
8. Transfers of policemen should be using random allotment (no discretion)
9. The Collector would send one magazine every six months to citizens which has names, photos, other details of PI, PSI in that district, constables in that area and general information about local, state and central police. This is to decrease gap between policemen and commons by increasing information about policemen in us commons.

ENs we demand to improve the courts

1. RRP party promises following ENs to end the corruption and cross-nepotism nexus in judges
 - a. **Enact procedures by which we commons can replace Chief judges in Supreme, High and District courts**, and all senior judges in Supreme, High and District Courts.
 - b. Enact Jury based procedures using which citizens can expel junior judges at local courts
 - c. **Abolish judge system and enact Jury System in Supreme, High and Lower Courts** so that cross-nepotism (judges favoring other judges' relatives) and judge-lawyer-criminal nexuses end.
2. MRCM-Recall party promises following changes to end the cross nepotism in appointment of judges
 - a. The Chief Judges and 4 senior judges of Supreme, High and District Courts would be elected
 - b. All other judges would be recruited via written exams only **and there shall be no interviews**.
3. Enact National-ID system, to properly record summons, warrants, cases and case histories
4. Enact a wealth tax of 0.5% of market value of non-agricultural land above 100 sq meters per person, and use that fund on Police, Courts only.
5. Increase number of courts from 16000 to 100000, so that the pending 3 crore cases can be resolved within 3-6 years.
6. All transfers of judges would be via random allotment only, no discretion.
7. A citizen will be allowed to register YES/NO on a PIL at Talati's office after showing voter-ID and paying Rs 3 fee. The YES/NO counts will not be binding on the judge.
8. Introduce law education from class VIII (or whenever parents say) , and also teach law to adults
9. All the courts records will be placed on the Govt website
10. The parties will be informed about their case status by emails, SMS in all languages, along with usual postal mails and notices.
11. Every time there is a trial, 20 citizens chosen at random will be required to attend the trial (to increase awareness about courts in citizenry)
12. The Collector would send one magazine every month to citizens which has names of local court judges, High Court judges, Supreme Court judges etc and general information about local, High and Supreme courts. This is to decrease gap between courts and commons by increasing information about courts in commons.

ENs we demand to improve the administration in general

1. **Trial by Citizens** : Any individual can register himself as “Agree to Trial by Citizens” at District, State or National, and the law will apply only on these individuals at that level. On such person, if over 50% of citizen-voters in that District, State or India demand imprisonment of N years to life, and fine of Rs X, then PM shall implement those punishment on him. The law will not apply on those who do not register themselves as “Agree to Trial by Citizens”.
2. Enact National-ID system to record individuals’ information
3. Enact procedures by which citizens can replace District Education Officer (DEO) , RBI Governor, CMs, PM, about 10 positions at National Level, about 20 positions at State/District levels.
4. Recruitments strictly via written exams
5. All transfers would be via random selection only
6. Enact Jury based procedures using which citizens can expel unfit junior officers (please Google on Coroner’s Inquest for details).
7. Create an accurate land record database and make all registration of all sales, PoA compulsory.
8. *Put the wealth and income statements of each MP, MLA, Minister, CM, PM, IAS, IPS, judge and their close relatives on the Govt website*

9. Disclose the wealth and income of each trust and company in which MP, MLA, Minister, CM, PM, IAS, IPS, judge and his close relative is a partner or a trustee on the Govt website

Govt Orders we demand to improve taxation

1. Enact National-ID system to record wealth, land holding, incomes and transactions
2. Abolish regressive taxes such as excise, VAT, sales tax, service tax, octroi etc and enact a wealth tax which is 2% of market value of non-agricultural land for above 100 sq meters per person
3. Abolish section 80G of income tax act and also abolish section 35AC
4. Religious trust would get exemption of Rs 200 per member; all trusts would pay tax at corporate rate.
5. Citizens' Review over any Income Tax collection as well as exemption clause.
6. Abolition of all tax benefits given to SEZs

Govt Orders we demand reduce infiltration of Bangladeshies

1. Enact National Person-ID system in one year and later enact Citizen-ID system
2. Enact law that employer must report employees' Person-ID, punish employers who dont report IDs.
3. Enact Jury based tribunals to expel illegal Bangladeshies from India or at least North East
4. Expel Bangladeshies by using "family trees" built from the National Person-ID system, DNA data and using Jury based Tribunals

Govt Ordinances , Constitutional Amendments we demand to save JK

1. Using National Level referendum type procedures, merge JK with Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal to control strife in Kashmir valley.
2. Abolish Art-370
3. Encourage people from other parts to start industries in JK

Govt Ordinances we demand to improve civil laws

1. Prompt divorce, alimony and child custody for abused women
2. Prompt rental housing for divorced or separated women from Govt
3. Abolition of 498A, DVA
4. Enact system to imprison usurers.
5. Enact system to resolve loan defaults
6. When tenant is earning over Rs 300,000 a year, make rent increase and tenant eviction possible

Govt Ordinances to reduce MNC takeover and re-enslaving of India

1. Enacting a concept in Company Act of "Company wholly owned by Indian Citizens" (CWIC). If a company is chartered as CWIC when founded, then only non-NRI citizens of India, who are not citizens , resident of other countries can own share in this company.
2. Only CWIC will be allowed to enter into cable, telecom, defense, mining and many other business.
3. Only CWIC companies and Indian citizens will be allowed to own land or lease land and buildings for a period longer than 5 years.
4. Abolish dual-citizenship
5. Put information on citizenship, residency status of each Govt employee and his relatives on internet.
6. Expel all IAS, IPS, MPs, judges etc who have applied for Green Cards in foreign countries

Other material demands

1. Govt will not run any temples, places of religion. If temples are currently under Govt, the Govt would hand them over to community trusts within 1 year.

2. We promise to enforce of IPC Section 295A to stop all types of insults against all religions.
3. We promise to abolish course in Astrology in Govt colleges ; the private colleges may continue
4. Repeal dual citizenship. Those who have kicked away Indian Citizenship will have 10 years to re-claim Indian citizenship (if they kick away other citizenships they have acquired) after which the window of opportunity will be closed for good.
5. Allow only process patents in medicine

Symbolic demands

Most of our 100-120 demands are material and in addition we have following symbol related demands :

1. We promise to ban “jana gana mana” which was sung to welcome the British King, and refers to the British King as “bharat bhagya vidhata” i.e. some God. This song is sign of slavery and so we shall ban it in all Govt offices and functions. The private parties will be free to sing this song.
2. We promise to make ‘Vande Mataram’ as the National Anthem
3. We promise to remove the picture of Mohanbhai from all Govt documents etc including currency notes and replace it with pictures of Shri Subhash Chandra Boseji and Shri Bhagat Singhji.
4. We promise to abolish the title of Rashtra Pita. Oct-2 shall not be holiday.
5. We promise to make Shri Bhagat Singhji’s and Shri Subhashji’s birthdays as the only two National Holidays.
6. The Navy Revolt day 18-Feb will be celebrated as Independence Day.
7. We will support renaming of following cities : Ahmedabad to Karnavati, Aurangabad to Sambhajinagar etc. In general, any city named after a cruel king such as Ahmed Shah, Aurangzeb etc should be renamed.
8. We demand new cities to be named after revolutionaries such as Bhagatji, Azad, Bismillah Khan etc.

Review questions

1. What is section 80G of income tax act? Does MRCM Party support or oppose this 80G section?
2. What % of land rent from IIMA plot we MRCM Party want Indian Military to get?
3. What should be the strength of Police and Military as stipulated by MRCM Party?
4. Does MRCM Party support interviews in recruiting judges?
5. Why does MRCM Party support tax benefits given to SEZs?
6. Does MRCM Party oppose, support 498A, DVA?
7. Can Indian born American citizen buy share a “CWIC company” as proposed by MRCM Party?

Exercises

8. Please translate this chapter into your native language
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5 The First MRCM demand, promise– Let citizens post complaints on Gol website

5.1 First MRCM-Recall demand, promise at the National level

We want citizens to force the PM to issue following orders to Collector, Talati using an Executive Notification.

The First MRCM demand , promise

1. If a citizen-voter comes to the Collector's office and submits a letter to PM, the Collector would put the letter on the PM's website without any question, dispute and haggling. The Collector will charge a fee as decided by PM, and also note the voter-number and the citizen's name and address.
2. If a citizen-voter goes to the Talati's office, shows his voter ID, pays Rs. 3 fee, specifies a letter number and YES/NO on that letter or any law passed by MLAs/MPs - then the Talati will enter citizen's name, citizen's voter-id, law name or letter number and citizen's YES/NO in Talati's computer and provide the printed receipt to the citizen. The citizen may change his YES/NO anyday.
3. The Talati will publish every citizen's YES-NOs on the PM's website with voter-id (note : Hence there is no confidentiality).
4. Every Tuesday, the PM's secretary will disclose the YES/NO count over various letters Tahsil-wise and provide total YES-NO counts for the Nation.
5. The YES/NO count will not be binding on PM, MP, any officer, any judge etc. A court may ask collector remove the letter, in which case he shall remove the letter from the PM's website.

Later, our second proposal changes 5th clause gives more political value to YES/NO counts and we have elaborated that proposal in a later chapter. Later on, following features will get added to this proposal. These features are to reduce "bogus voting" and also to counter the argument that "there will be bogus voting and so this procedure must never ever exist."

6. The citizen's finger print will be in computer so that computer can verify the voter using finger-print identification.
7. A camera will be connected to the Talati's computer so that it will scan the picture of the citizen and his finger print and store it as well as put it on the receipt of his YES/NO. This way a person is registering too many YES/NO, it would become possible to track and arrest him.
8. The citizen will be given a passbook that will have list of all YES/NO he has registered. So if anyone has registered YES/NO by impersonating him, he will come to know about it
9. Every citizen will get a statement month showing list of YES/NO he registered in past e months. So if anyone has registered YES/NO by impersonating him, he will come to know about it
10. If the citizen wishes, he can register his mobile phone number and he will get SMS when he registers YES/NO. So if anyone has registered YES/NO by impersonating him, he will come to know about it

This will make YES-NO registration more secure than banking. With these safe-guards, bogus voter will be caught by 5th or 6th try and this will reduce the number of bogus filers. Now ".5% of YES-NO may be bogus and so all 65 cr voters must not be allowed to register YES/NO" is a frivolous argument.

5.2 In a nutshell

In a nutshell, our first demand is :

1. The Govt shall maintain a register called as “Citizens’ Views”
2. A citizen can write a letter that register (freedom of speech) for a fee
3. A citizen can write YES/NO on existing laws or letters in that register (freedom of speech)
4. The Govt shall put the register on the Govt website (right to *provide* information)

The Executive Notification we are demanding is NOTHING more than combination of free speech and right to provide information.

5.3 Will citizens be filing YES/NO 100s of times?

The above EN does not require or even expect citizens to register YES/NO on every law. Nor does it mean that MPs , MLAs cannot make any more laws --- they may as they do now. The above GO only means that **if a citizen wants to register YES/NO on some of the laws on Govt website , Govt shall not block him and Govt shall register his YES/NO on Govt website.** Now out of 1000s of laws we have, not all will register YES/NO on all laws. But x% may register YES/NO on some 100-200 laws, and x% may be very high for laws such as DVA, 498A etc. This x% YESes or NOs can create a powerful movement for/against that law.

This EN simply creates an additional option. The citizens may depend on MLAs, MPs for most laws and demand to cancel the laws. But there are times when MLAs refuse to listen. eg Majority of citizens want 498A and DVA to be canceled, but MPs, MLAs insist on this law as this law fetches huge bribes to policemen (and MLAs, MPs get part of these bribes via the IPS). Likewise, almost all commons I met agree that interviews during recruitments of judges, professors, policemen, students (in IIMs etc) should be banned but all MPs, MLAs and intellectuals insist on laws that promote interviews. They support interviews because it enables them to collect bribes, put their relatives and filter out meritorious but “ideologically inconvenient” people. These are the times when if citizens have procedure to register YES/NO on laws, they may be able to use it.

5.4 Draft of the first MRCM demand at national level

Following is the draft of the Executive Notification that the citizens have to force the PM to issue so that we citizens can register YES/NO on laws passed by MLAs and MPs

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	DC (District Collectors)	All DCs are ordered that if a citizen comes to DC office with a letter to PM, DC shall accept letter for a fee of Rs 200 per page, issue a serial number with place/date and scan the letter and put the letter on PM's website within 24 hours.
2	Talaties (or their Clerks)	All Talaties are ordered that, if a citizen comes to Talati's office to register his YES/NO on any law passed by MLAs and MPs or any letter submitted to any Collector, then the Talati (or his clerk) would charge a fee of Rs 3 and will enter citizen's voter-id, law name, clause number or letter number and the citizen's YES/NO in his PC. The Talati will also allow citizen to change his YES/NO for Rs 3/- fee. The fee for BPL card holder will be Re 1.
3	DC	The Collectors are ordered to ensure that YES/NOs the citizens come on Talati's website at link decided by Cabinet Secretary (Center). The website should show citizen's voter-ID number, name, his latest YES/NO and date when he filed YES/NO.
4	CS (Cabinet Secretary)	The CS or the officer designated by him will publish the YES/NO count for each law as on Friday closing on every Wednesday on the link decided by CS.
5	----	For the purpose of informing citizens, it is hereby stated that the citizens' YES/NO counts will not be binding on any Minister, officer or a court. If a Court instructs the Collector to remove the letter, he shall remove it. Also, the citizens are hereby notified that they will be responsible for the defamatory and illegal contents of the letter, if the letter has any such content.

5.5 Draft of the First MRCM demand at State level

(Same as above, change word like PM to CM etc)

5.6 Why do all eminent intellectuals oppose this First EN we demand?

The laws play important role in our lives. eg On the basis of some of the laws, the judges imprison us commons. eg2. On the basis of some of the laws, officers impose fines or collect taxes. eg3 On the basis of some laws, Govt gives grants and tax-breaks of hundreds of crores of rupees. And yet the eminent intellectuals insists that we commons must NOT have any procedures to register our YES/NO on any of these laws !! Why do *eminent* intellectuals oppose use of Govt machinery in propagating us commons' opinions on laws? **And why do *eminent* intellectuals oppose putting commons' letters and YES/NO on PM's website?**

This EN we demand does not require allocation of hundreds of crores of rupees, does not require allocation of 1000s of staff, does not require 1000s of buildings or roads. It is nothing more than some 5000 lines of software program. And as per our Constitution as interpreted by the Citizens, CM does not need approval of MLAs to enact this change. Yet all parties' MPs and all *eminent* intellectuals are hostile

to this proposed Executive Notification. All parties' leaders have hated this proposal and their CMs and PM have sworn not to sign this EN we demand. All *eminent* intellectuals of India have opposed this proposal and have asked CMs and PM not sign this EN. **Why?**

Because if us commons' wish becomes known to true non-80G-activists, then it will be difficult for eminent intellectuals to stop non-80G-activists from agitating for that demand. I would give an analogy. Consider us commons as patients. Then a non-80G-activist is a doctor interested in serving us patients. Sadly, the doctor gets no chance to meet patients and has to depend on eminent intellectuals to know what patients feel/need. And the intellectuals misguide the doctor. So despite the best efforts of the doctor, the patients keep on suffering.

The First MRCM demand creates a way by which patients (i.e. we commons) and the doctor (i.e. non-80G-activists) can communicate directly. We at MRCM party pledge to sign this EN on the day one. And we also pledge to shut down our party in a State the if the CM of that State signs this EN. We pledge to shut down the party in whole of India, if the PM signs on this EN. **We want this Executive Notification --- winning election is not our goal.** We do not want citizens to take pain to vote for us --- we only want citizens to take pain to ask their party's CMs, PM to sign this EN. We would ask citizens to vote for an MRCM-Recall party if and only if they want this proposed change and they are convinced that other party's CMs, PM will not sign this EN.

This procedure is central to our MRCM's political movement to modify the Indian administration. And our MRCM-claim is : within 10 years after non-80G-activists and citizens manage to force about 5 CMs and/or PM to sign the First EN we demand to let us commons register our YES/NO on laws passed by MPs and MLAs, India will be at par with West in terms of technology, economy and military. I would repeat my claim in a box :

The MRCM-Recall party's claim : Within 10 years after the true non-80G-activists and citizens manage to force the PM to sign the First EN to let commons register their YES/NO on the laws passed by MLAs and MPs, India will be at par with West in terms of technology, economy and military.

5.7 Our request to the citizens

We request all citizens as follows

1. Please take time to read every word of the first EN we at MRCM Party are demanding.
2. Please translate every word of this EN in your native language to ensure that you understand this EN
3. If you dislike the first proposed EN, then good bye --- we have nothing for you.
4. **If you like this first EN**, then.
 - if you support BJP, then we request you to ask BJP CMs to sign this EN
 - if you support Congress, then we request you to ask PM and the Congress CMs to sign this EN
 - if you support CPM , then we request you to ask CPM CMs to sign this EN
 - if you support BSP, then we request you to ask BSP CMs to sign this EN
 - if you support party XYZ, then we request you to ask leaders of XYZ to support this EN
5. if they refuse to sign this first EN, then and then only we request you to consider voting for the MRCM-Recall party candidate

5.8 The benefit of the first MRCM demand

When a common man's YES/NO on some laws will come on Govt Website, communication between commons and concerned citizens will become direct and we commons will know what other commons think. *We commons will depend less on mercy of mediemen, who are agents of elitemen, to propagate the concerns of us commons.* Currently, we commons have only one way to know what commons want --- newspaper polls. And they are highly one-sided and controlled by agents of elitemen, and so of no value to us commons. This procedure creates a far better substitute of opinion polls.

Consider today's scenarios. Say an officer in a district-A is transferred and some citizens in that district object to it. Or there is some complaint against some officers. Then activists in a different district-B have no way to know how many citizens support/oppose this transfer and have no reliable way to know if the officer was indeed popular or unpopular. But such YES/NO registration mechanism create a powerful way of communicating REAL public opinion on major issues if not all minor issues.

The change creates a path for the next 4 and next 100 small changes in Indian Administration. Almost all MRCM proposals are modeled on this line --- they start with citizens registration of YES/NO on Govt website and then go all the way to all Govt plots, mines, CMO, PMO and Supreme Court. This EN will also help in letting a person know if he should read more on other ENs. If a person likes or learns to like the first EN, he would like or learn to like all 120 ENs we have proposed. And if he hates this first proposed EN, he is going to hate each and every EN we MRCM demand, promise.

5.9 Registration of Citizens' YES/NO and Reservation in jobs

I have been campaigning this proposal, that allow citizens to write on Govt website, for a few years. One question I get from many upper caste youth is : wont EN result into increase reservation? Wont SC, ST and OBCs demand more reservation using this EN? The answer is : NO. In fact, it will reduce the reservation, as the poor Dalits, the poor STs and the poor OBCs will support the law "Economic Choice" that I have proposed in the chapter "MRCM stand on Reservation issue". The law proposed in that chapter will get support from over 80% of poor Dalits, STs and OBCs and will reduce total caste based reservation. So if one is worried that the first proposed EN will increase the reservation, he is mistaken. This EN will lead to law of "Economic Choice" which reduces reservation.

5.10 MRCM's first demand is "freedom to write"

The citizens situation worsen when ways to promote *spread of speech* are not implemented or they are blocked. *When ways to spread commons' opinions are blocked, the elitemen's opinions will travel and activists will get only one sided view.* The "speech" literally means verbal speech only, but for all practical purposes, it includes written and now electronic ways as well. The first change MRCM Party proposes is one of the cheapest and most time-efficient way by which a common citizens' voice will travel farthest and at fastest possible speed. The most important issues for a citizen wrt Govt are --- the laws MPs and MLAs have passed. And if the voices of citizens on these laws are registered on the Govt website, the voices would travel fast, far and in an expensive way. All in all, my first MRCM demand is a mere improvement of freedom of speech for/against a law passed. The first MRCM-Recall demand is nothing but freedom to write on in a Govt book.

The intellectuals cannot oppose the use of private media for carrying the YES/NO of citizens on laws. So they have no option but to support it. But they openly oppose the use of Govt machinery to register us commons' YES/NO on laws. Why? Because the private machinery can be easily manipulated by their masters elitemen by paying the mediemen and intellectuals. Where as Govt machinery such as Talati, Collector etc and given the codification of the procedure, is very difficult to manipulate. This is important reason why intellectuals have opposed use of Govt machinery to note citizens' YES/NO on laws, but support use of private media for the same cause.

5.11 Why do we at MRCM demand such a tiny change only?

Our eventual goals are giving mine royalties to citizens, giving procedure to replace SCjs to citizens and so forth. But our first demand is tiny --- letting us commons register YES/NO on laws that are binding on us commons and that too the YES/NO counts have no legal weight in first round. So while there are other administrative changes in our agenda, the first change MRCM demands before CMs, PM, intellectuals etc is tiny. Why do we ask for such a tiny change ?

Because if we ask for a large change, we would end up giving years of time to CMs, PM and intellectuals. If the pro-common people and commons ask for large change, like employment or complete eradication of poverty or so forth, then that would automatically give the neta an excuse to ask for months and years of time. In this long years, CMs, intellectuals would do nothing and we would lose that long time. Also, when a leader denies a small change, it is easy for activists to mobilize movement against him. By asking leaders not for a big change, but for small change, and when the leader/intellectuals refuse to implement that small change, it would become possible for commons and pro-commons to convince the selfless activists that leaders, elitemen and intellectuals are corrupt.

Review questions

1. How much is the fee proposed by MRCM Party for registration of YES/NO?
2. In the first MRCM demand, can citizen register YES/NO on a law demanded by an opposition party MP?
3. In the first MRCM demand, can citizen register YES/NO on a law demanded by a citizen?
4. Lets PM signs first EN we demand. Say out of 65cr registered voters, say 40 cr voters register NO on IPC 498A. Will the law automatically get canceled as per first EN?
5. Suppose 35 cr citizens register NO on a law. What is the monetary expense incurred by them?
6. Under EN we demand, will a citizen be able to register YES/NO on PILs filed and register YES/NO on Constitutional validity of SCjs' judgments?
7. Say on an average, a citizen registers YES/NO on 100 laws he likes/dislikes. What is the % of GPD used away? Approximately, how many clerks will be required to meet this load

Exercises

1. Please translate this chapter into your native language
2. Please gather information on level of education in people in Switzerland, US etc when they started using referendum society.
3. How many persons were imprisoned under section 498A in past 5 years? As per your estimate, how much was the time, money they had to spend? As per your estimate, how much money did lawyers and policemen would have made from these cases? How much of the money policemen made would have gone to Ministers, MLAs and MPs?
4. Would you vote for an MLA, MP candidate who expressly says that he will NOT allow citizens to register YES/NO on laws?
5. Please call CMs, PM of Party you support, and obtain explanations on why they are opposing us commons' demands that we commons be allowed to register YES/NO on laws they enact.

6 The second MRCM-Recall demand , promise - CM, PM may obey us commons

6.1 The second MRCM demand at National level

The second EN we demand will enable commons to force PM to sign an EN citizens want. The following is the description of the second proposed change

- [the first 4 clauses are same as first EN. The fifth clause changes as follows.]

- if over 50% of all registered citizen-voters (not just those who registered YES/NO, but **all** citizen-voters) register YES before 91st day, then the PM ***may*** sign the proposed EN or Govt Ordinance within 48 hours or he *may* resign.

Please note : it is 50% of ALL. There are 71 cr voters in India. So say on a proposal, 4cr register YES and 1 cr register NO, then it has no value. The 5th clause has value only if over 50% of 71cr i.e. about 36 cr register YES. Also, The word used is “may” so that I can evade “Constitutional” headaches that may come from eminent intellectuals if I use the word “shall”. But if over 36 cr voters register YES, PM will not dare to refuse to sign the proposed EN.

We will force PM to sign this second EN after first EN is signed, and we will use first EN to get this second EN signed. And once first EN is signed, there might be a small change in the draft of second EN that word ‘may’ might get replaced by ‘shall’.

6.2 The second MRCM demand , promise at State level

- [the first 4 clauses are same as first EN. The fifth clause changes as follows.]
- if over 50% of all registered citizen-voters (not just those who registered YES/NO, but **all** citizen-voters) in the State register YES before 61st day, then the CM ***may*** sign the EN or Govt Ordinance within 48 hours or he may resign. And CM may obtain the Governor’s approval within 14 days or else he may resign.

6.3 Draft of the second proposed EN in Indian administration at National Level

Note: first 4 clauses are same as the first MRCM demand. Only 5th clause is changes.

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	District Collectors	All District Collectors are ordered that if a citizen comes to their office with a letter containing a proposed EN, they must accept the letter for a fee of Rs 200 per page, issue a serial number with place/date , scan the letter and put the letter on PM's website.
2	Talaties (or their Clerks)	All Talaties are ordered that, if a citizen comes to Talati's office to register his YES/NO on any law passed by MLAs and MPs or any letter submitted to any Collector, then the Talati (or his clerk) would charge a fee of Rs 3 and must enter citizen's voter-id, law name, clause number or letter number and the citizen's YES/NO in his PC. The Talati will also allow citizen to change his YES/NO for Rs 3/- fee. The fee for BPL card holder will be Re 1.
3	District Collectors	The Collectors are ordered to ensure that YES/NOs the citizens come on Talati's website at link decided by Cabinet Secretary (Center). The website should show citizen's voter-ID number, name, his latest YES/NO and date when he filed YES/NO.
4	Cabinet Secretary	The Cabinet Secretary or the officer designated by him will publish the YES/NO count for each law as on Friday closing on every Wednesday on the link decided by Cabinet Secretary (Center)
5	PM	On 91st day after GO was proposed, if over 50% of ALL voters (not just those who registered YES/NO but ALL registered voters) register YES on the proposed GO, PM may resign or may sign the proposed EN within 24 hours. And if MPs' approval is needed, PM may obtain it within 90 days or may resign or may ask MPs to resign or may dissolve the Parliament.

6.4 Draft of the second proposed change at the State level

Same as above, except following changes :

1. In clause-1, Cabinet Secretary (State) changes to Cabinet Secretary (Center)
2. The 5th clause changes is as follows

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1-4		[Same as draft at second MRCM demand at National Level]
5	CM	On 91st day, if less than 50% of ALL citizens register YES on the proposal, the CM may discard it. But if over 50% of ALL citizens (not just those who registered YES/NO but ALL registered citizens) register YES on the proposed EN, the CM may resign or may sign the proposed EN within 24 hours.

6.5 Is signing the proposed EN binding on CM/PM?

The language used in the 5th clause of the proposed law is “CM/PM **may** sign the proposed Govt Order”. This is to ensure that people who hate this second proposed EN cant use the argument that the “proposed EN is unconstitutional”. But does this use of word “may” reduce efficiency and potency of the GO? No, there is zero loss of efficiency. If over 51% citizens have registered YES on a proposal, then only a CM/PM with strong suicidal tendencies would dare not sign that GO. If at all it happens, it would be first and also the last time --- just as no king after Charles-I refused to obey the people after Charles-I was beheaded in 1650 for not obeying the people. Even the elitemen who control CM/PM would force the CM/PM to sign the GO demanded by 51% commons, as no eliteman wants a large scale mass disturbance that may burn away his wealth. So chances that PM/CM would use the word “may” in 5th clause and refuse to sign are zero.

6.6 The second EN and MRCM Party’s strategy

How do we propose to enact 120 ENs we are demanding? We shall contest elections to give publicity to our first two ENs we demand and ask citizens to force all existing CMs, PM to sign the first two ENs. If we win MLA, MP elections, we shall use positions in Parliament and Assembly only to push for first two demands and no other cause. **Once these two demands are met, we shall resign** and use the Second EN to bring all the changes we want.

6.7 Wont the rich people be able to buy out voters?

One question I often face is : wont the rich be able to buy out the voters?

Consider an example. Say I propose a Govt Ordinance – *Abolish SEZ Act 2005*.

Say there are 75 cr voters in India. So for the proposed GO to succeed, it would need YES from about 33 cr citizen-voters. Obviously, pro-SEZ elitemen might decide to spend 100s of crores of rupees to ensure that the proposal does not get 38 cr YESes. Will their money help?

1. Now if proposal fails to reach the ears of 38 cr citizens, it failed but NOT because of money of pro-SEZ elitemen.
2. If the proposal reached 10s of crores of voters and the refused to register YES, then the failure was not due to money of pro-SEZ elitemen.
3. Say some proposal did reach ears of 50 cr to 60 cr voters. Say some 45 cr voters decided to register YES i.e. cancel SEZ Act 2005. Now will it be possible for pro-SEZ elitemen to pay say Rs 50 or Rs 1000 or anything to say some 4 cr voters and ensure that they dont register YES?

Lets say that pro-SEZ elitemen see that some 40 cr citizens are likely to register YES on “abolish SEZ” proposal. Say elitemen decide to bribe out say 5 crore voters and ask them not to register YES. Say they offer Rs 100 per voter. If the do, every citizen would demand Rs 100 and so elitemen will end up spending Rs 6500 cr. But will that be end of the story? No. Say elitemen pay Rs 6500 cr and manage to stop commons from registering YES on the proposal. Then all I need to do is to ask one of my friends to submit same “abolish SEZ” proposal with a few words different,. Now that is a different proposal. So voters once tasted blood would now ask pro-SEZ elitemen to cough up money or they would threaten to register YES. After all, it is a different proposal – the money paid for proposal in past doesnt count. So elitemen will have to cough up another Rs 6500 cr. If that happens, I can again ask my another friend to submit same proposal with few words different. Now either citizens will register YES on that third proposal or demand another Rs 100 from pro-SEZ elitemen. Within months, elitemen would run out their all their generations of savings and assets. All wealth of elitemen in India add to no more than Rs 100,00,000 crores. If they decide to stall a pro-common anti-elitemen proposal using Rs 100 per voter, the cost would be Rs 6500 cr per such proposal. And by filing 2000 such proposals within 6 months, which would cost me and my friend only Rs 20000/- all the money of elitemen would evaporate within 6-12 months. And the elitemen are smart --- they would not waste their money like this. They will put with law that abolishes SEZs or many anti-elitemen pro-common law that comes.

I would give another example. Consider usual elections. In one election in Ahmedabad, a candidate was offering Rs 500 to Muslim voters to submit their election cards to his office for 2 days so that they cannot vote. He managed to get about 5000 cards by spending Rs 25,00,000/-. Now this strategy would fail if elections are every 15 days. No candidate can afford to spend crores of rupees every month.

So making claims that the procedure proposed in Second EN is something that elitemen can buy away only shows that person is hopelessly unaware of real life calculation. This procedure is immune to money power as it gives option to citizens to act on every day.

Review questions

1. Say a proposed EN is approved by say 51% of citizens. Is it legally must that PM has to sign this GO?
2. Suppose a citizen submits a proposed EN of 15 pages. What will be the registration charge?
3. Support 40 cr approve a EN. What would be cost incurred?

Exercises

1. Why do we at MRCM propose to make YES/NO counts non-binding on PM?
2. Why do both the Secular and Hinduvaadi intellectuals oppose the second EN MRCM Party is demanding?
3. If you support the MRCM’s first two ENs, then we request you to write names of 10 eminent intellectuals who know, and meet/call and find out why they oppose these two proposed ENs.
4. Please call or contact CMs, PM of Party you support, and obtain explanation why they are ALL hostile to Second MRCM Party demand.

7 Letter to CMs , PM

7.1 Request to citizens

We ask citizens to send a letter to CMs, PM by visiting him in person or visiting his officer and take inward number on the copy of the letter. Or send him the letter by mail or by post card. Following is the text of the letter to be written to CMs

7.2 Letter to PM, CMs

Letter to PM

Dear Prime Minister of India,

I am a citizen-voter of India. I wish that my and my fellow 65 cr Indian-voters be allowed to write their YES/NO on laws MPs, MLAs on the Govt books. And that Govt book should be posted on GoI website. To do so, I request you to sign the following Executive Notification within next 7 days.

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	DC (District Collectors)	All DCs are ordered that if a citizen comes to DC's office with a letter to CM, they must accept letter for a fee of Rs 200 per page, issue a serial number with place/date , scan the letter and put the letter on PM's website.
2	Talaties (or their Clerks)	All Talaties are ordered that, if a citizen comes to Talati's office to register his YES/NO on any law passed by MLAs or any letter submitted to any Collector, then the Talati (or his clerk) would charge a fee of Rs 3 and must enter citizen's voter-id, law name, clause number or letter number and the citizen's YES/NO in his PC. The Talati will also allow citizen to change his YES/NO for Rs 3/- fee. The fee for BPL card holder will be Re 1.
3	District Collectors	The Collectors are ordered to ensure that YES/NOs the citizens come on Talati's website at link decided by Cabinet Secretary (State). The website should show citizen's voter-ID number, name, his latest YES/NO and date when he filed YES/NO.
4	Cabinet Secretary	The Cabinet Secretary or the officer designated by him will publish the YES/NO count for each law as on Friday closing on every Wednesday on the link decided by Cabinet Secretary (State)
5	---	For the purpose of informing citizens, it is hereby stated that the citizens' YES/NO counts will not be binding on any Minister, officer or a court.

At earliest, I request you to let us commons know if you intend to sign this Govt Order.

Yours Truly,

Yours Truly,

Name : _____

Address : _____

Voter Card No : _____

(Please also attach xerox copy of the voter card)

Second Letter to PM

Dear Prime Minister of India,

I am a citizen-voter of India. I wish that my and my fellow 65 cr Indian-voters be allowed to write their YES/NO on laws MPs, MLAs on the Govt books. And that Govt book should be posted on GoI website. To do so, I request you to sign the following Executive Notification within next 7 days.

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	District Collectors	All District Collectors are ordered that if a citizens comes to their office with a proposed EN, they must accept letter for a fee of Rs 200 per page, issue a serial number with place/date , scan the letter and put the letter on PM's website.
2	Talaties (or their Clerks)	All Talaties are ordered that, if a citizen comes to Talati's office to register his YES/NO on any law passed by MLAs and MPs or any letter submitted to any Collector, then the Talati (or his clerk) would charge a fee of Rs 3 and must enter citizen's voter-id, law name, clause number or letter number and the citizen's YES/NO in his PC. The Talati will also allow citizen to change his YES/NO for Rs 3/- fee. The fee for BPL card holder will be Re 1.
3	District Collectors	The Collectors are ordered to ensure that YES/NOs the citizens come on Talati's website at link decided by Cabinet Secretary (Center). The website should show citizen's voter-ID number, name, his latest YES/NO and date when he filed YES/NO.
4	Cabinet Secretary	The Cabinet Secretary or the officer designated by him will publish the YES/NO count for each law as on Friday closing on every Wednesday on the link decided by Cabinet Secretary (Center)
5	PM	On 91st day after EN/GO was proposed, if over 50% of ALL voters (not just those who registered YES/NO but ALL registered voters) register YES on the proposed GO, PM may resign or may sign the proposed GO within 24 hours. And if MPs' approval is needed, PM may obtain it within 90 days or he may resign.

At earliest, I request you to let us commons know if you intend to sign this Govt Order.

Yours Truly,

Name : _____

Address : _____

Voter Card No : _____

(Please also attach xerox copy of the voter card)

Second Letter to CM

Dear Chief Minister of _____,

I am an ordinary citizen of India residing in our state _____. I wish that my and my fellow Indian voters be allowed to write their YES/NO on laws MPs, MLAs on the Govt books. And that Govt book should be posted on GoI website. To do so, I request you to sign the following Executive Notification within next 7 days.

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	District Collectors	All District Collectors are ordered that if a citizens comes to their office with a letter to CM, they must accept letter for a fee of Rs 200 per page, issue a serial number with place/date, scan the letter and put the letter on CM's website.
2	Talaties (or their Clerks)	All Talaties are ordered that, if a citizen comes to Talati's office to register his YES/NO on any law passed by MLAs or any letter submitted to any Collector, then the Talati (or his clerk) would charge a fee of Rs 3 and must enter citizen's voter-id, law name, clause number or letter number and the citizen's YES/NO in his PC. The Talati will also allow citizen to change his YES/NO for Rs 3/- fee. The fee for BPL card holder will be Re 1.
3	District Collectors	The Collectors are ordered to ensure that YES/NOs the citizens come on Talati's website at link decided by Cabinet Secretary (State). The website should show citizen's voter-ID number, name, his latest YES/NO and date when he filed YES/NO.
4	Cabinet Secretary (State)	The Cabinet Secretary or the officer designated by him will publish the YES/NO count for each law as on Friday closing on every Wednesday on the link decided by Cabinet Secretary (State)
5	PM	On 91st day after GO was proposed, if over 50% of ALL voters of the State (not just those who registered YES/NO but ALL registered voters) register YES on the proposed GO, CM may resign or may sign the proposed GO within 24 hours. And if MLAs' approval is needed, CM may obtain the MLAs' approval within 90 days or he may resign.

At earliest, I request you to let us commons know if you intend to sign this Govt Order.

Yours Truly,

Name : _____

Address : _____

Voter Card No : _____

(Please also attach xerox copy of the voter card)

7.3 Inwarding

I request citizens to take 2 copies of this letter, submit one to secretary of PM , CM (or local Collector and ask him to send the letter to PM) and get date, sign and inward number of the letter from the secretary or Collector.

7.4 What if PM , CMs refuse to sign this GOs?

Then we request all citizens, who support this law, to vote for any of the MRCM Parties' candidates.

7.5 Asking intellectuals to sign the letters

I also ask all citizens to ask intellectuals to support this demand as well. And if they oppose, I request citizens to make the names of intellectuals who have opposed this proposals.

Exercises

What is the purpose of this letter writing?

8 The Third MRCM-Recall demand , promise – Mineral Royalties to Citizens , Military

hum mehanat karane wale jab mazdoori ka hissa mangege

ek baag nahi ek khet nahi hum saari duniayaa **le lenge**

Meaning: the day we commons shall demand for our fair share, we wont ask for a garden or a farm , but we would take the whole world.

8.1 Introduction

This book is our Party Manifesto. Our party's name is MRCM-Recall, where in MRCM stands for 'Mineral Royalties (and Land Rent) for Citizens and Military'. And till now, the Manifesto has spoken only about Registration of YES/NO of citizens. Well, to obtain the mineral royalties and land rents, it is necessary to get some ENs issued. **So a procedure by which citizens can issue ENs is necessary**, and hence the first two MRCM demands for effective registration of YES/NO.

The MRCM party is committed to 3rd proposed EN which we shall describe in this chapter. But we want to enact this law using the second proposed EN and using YESes of over 50% of voters of India i.e. YESes over 35 crores voters. IOW, MRCM-Recall Party does not need majority in Parliament to get a favorable EN, and we dont need even one MP in Parliament to enact this law. We only need 2nd proposed EN to get signed and we will have this 3rd proposed EN within 2 weeks. This is important part of our strategy.

8.2 The Third EN we demand , propose

The most important of all changes the MRCM Party demands and promises is –

The **land rent over IIMA plot, JNU plot**, all UGC plots, Ahmedabad airport plot, all airports plots and 10000s of such GoI plots and royalties from all minerals, coals and crude oil of India must go the we the Citizens of India and our Military and no one else. And it must go directly, not via any schemes.

This shall translate into an income of over Rs 8000 per person per year. Per person, not just per family. **And this shall drastically reduce poverty**, increase income and thus increase demands for goods. The increase in demand for goods will increase local industries and thus increase employment. The increase in local industries will improve engineering skills and this will improve weapon manufacturing.

Summary of the proposed third change in administration

Citizens' control over the main officer

1. One of the clauses of the draft of 3rd MRCM EN says : “the PM shall appoint a **NLRO** (National Land Rent Officer), whom the citizens of India may replace using the following procedure ... ” . The procedure is as follows
 - Any citizen can pay deposit equal to MP election and register himself as candidate for NLRO.
 - Any citizen of India can walk to Talati's office, pay Rs 3 of fee and approve at most five persons for the NLRO position. The Talati will issue receipt with his voter-id#, persons he approved etc.
 - The Talati will put citizen's preferences on Govt website with his voter-ID.
 - A citizen can cancel his approvals any day as well..
 - On every 1st of the month, the PM's secretary will publish the approval counts of each candidate
 - If a candidate gets approval of over 50% of **all** registered voters (all registered voters, not just those who have filed their approval) then PM will expel existing NLRO and appoint that candidate as NLRO.
 - If any person has over 50% approvals and has 2% more approvals than existing NLRO, then the PM will appoint the person with highest approvals for that position.
2. The NLRO will allocate the lands which has been declared as property of the Citizens of India by a law or a National Jury verdict that specifically authorizes the NLRO allocate that land.

Collection of rent

3. One of the clauses of the 3rd EN MRCM Party demands says : “The Citizens of India hereby decide and declare that the plot of IIMA, plot of Gujarat Vidyapeeth Ahmedabad, plots of all IIMs and the plot of JNU is the property jointly and equally owned by the Citizens of India. These plots are NOT property of the State or the State of India or the Union of India or any other private/GoI entity, but these plots are property of the Citizens of India. Further, all the plots of all UGC funded universities and colleges not owned by private companies or trusts are declared as the property of the citizens of India. And all plots under Central Govt and Govt entities are also hereby declared as the property of the Citizens of India..
4. Another clause says : all plots under following Ministries/Dept will also come under NLRO :
 - Ministry of Tourism
 - Airports, all buildings owned by Air India and Indian Airlines
 - IIMs, all UGC funded colleges and universities except science and engineering
 - Ministry Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution
 - Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
 - Ministry of Information Technology
 - Ministry of Rural Development
 - Ministry of Small Scale Industries & Agro and Rural Industries
 - Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
 - Ministry of Textiles
 - Ministry of Tourism and Culture
 - Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation
 - Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
 - Planning Commission

5. [About IITs, IISc etc : A separate Govt Order we demand says: --- All the IITs, NITs and IISc shall come under DRDO and the DRDO director shall be the Chief Officer of these colleges and shall appoint Deputy Chiefs in these colleges to run the day today operations. The colleges teaching science and engineering will come under Ministry of Science and will not come under NLRO. However, the excess lands which these colleges have will come under NLRO]
6. For the unused land, NLRO will divide the land in plots of appropriate sizes as he seems most profitable. NLRO will hold auction for each plot. The conditions for auction will be as follows
 - The lease will be for 5, 10, 15 , 20 or 25 years as decided by NLRO. The lease shall never be more than 25 years
 - The bidders will give bids for monthly rent and bidding period which can be less than maximum lease period. So bids will be in (monthly rent , months lease) format. One person can submit multiple bids. Minimum lease period will be 12 months.
 - The weight of the bid will $\text{Monthly_Rent} / \log(\text{Lease_In_Months})$. i.e. more the rent, higher the weight and longer the lease, lesser the weight.
 - The bids will be open
 - The NLRO will give the plot as per weight of the bids.
 - NLRO will charge 3 months rent as deposit.
7. During the lease time, the NLRO will revise the rent every 3 years based on % change in the land prices in the 1sq km area around that plot and % change in interest rate from the day the plot was leased and the day when rent revision occurs.
8. After the lease time is over, NLRO will hold a fresh auction, where in existing lease holder will get benefits
 - his weight will get multiplies by 1.25 to 1.5 depending on number of years he has paid rent.
 - he may increase his bid within 1 month after auction is over.
 - the existing lease holder will get 2 to 6 months new rent when he vacates.
9. But if existing lease holder loses the auction, then he can move or sell the fixtures on that land. But he will need to vacate that land.
10. If the plot is currently being used and occupied (eg IIMA plot), NLRO will take the mean land price in past 3 years of sale in 1 km area round the plot and decide the price of plot and set yearly rent as $(\text{market_price} * \text{prime_interest_rate}/3)$ for next 10 years. The rents will be revised every 3 years. After 10 years, an auction as in clause-6 will be conducted.

Dispatching rents

11. The NLRO will give 34% of the rent collected to Defense Minister for the purpose of strengthening Military and providing weapons and weapon-use education to all citizens.
12. The NLRO will distribute 33% of the rent collected every month to the citizens born in that State or residing in the State for past 15 years, with maximum limit of twice the National per capita rent given last year.
13. The NLRO will distribute the rest 33% the rent collected every month to the citizens of India
14. The share will be zero for those below age of 7 years, $1/4^{\text{th}}$ to those below 14 years, half for those below 18 and same afterwards.
15. One year after this law is passed, the rent a person obtains
 - will increase by 33% if he has no kids
 - will decrease by 33% if he has more than (2 daughters, 1 son) or (1 daughter, 1 son) or 2 sons or 3 daughters and in which youngest kid is born 1 year after the law is passed

- will decrease by 66% if he has more than (3 daughters, 1 son) or (2 daughters, 2 sons) or (1 daughter, 2 sons) or 3 sons or 4 daughters and in which youngest kid is born 1 year after the law is passed
16. The rent paid will be 33% higher for men above 60 and women above 55 ; and will be 66% higher for men above 75 and women above 70.

8.3 Dispatching mine royalties

As of now, the mine plots are auctioned to the one who gives highest royalties. The same procedure will continue but may get modified later to improve the bids. But the one change MRCM Party demands and promises is that mine royalties and crude oil royalties will go to commons and Military directly.

8.4 The third MRCM demand , promised Govt Order at State Level

The proposed Govt Order is same as the one at National Level. Essentially, all plots under State Govt not used by Police, Courts, Military, Prison, Govt Schools, Govt Hospitals , State Transport bus stations and plots specifically exempted by law shall be up for rent collection. The State Land Allocation Officer shall collect the rents and give 34% to Military, 33% to citizens residing in the State (with a cap) and rest 33% or more to citizens of India. Whether the land is under State or Center, the rent is divided in the same fashion.

8.5 How much is land rent?

The Govt of India, Central and States, have 10000s of plots with huge market value. Here is a small example

Plot Name	Area	Price per sq meter	Plot's market value
IIM Ahmedabad	100 acres	Rs 40,000	Rs 1,400 crores
IIM Lukhnow	200 acres	Rs 20,000	Rs 1,600 crores
IIM Lucknow (Noida)	10 acres	Rs 50,000	Rs 200 crores
IIM Kolkata	135 acres	Rs 20,000	Rs 1,000 crores
IIM Indore	190 acres	Rs 15,000	Rs 500 crores
JNU	1000 acres	Rs 40,000	Rs 16,000 crores
Gujarat Vidyapeeth	25 acres	Rs 40,000	Rs 400 crores
Gujarat University	250 acres	Rs 35,000	Rs 3,500 crores
TOTAL			Rs 27,000 crores

So what shall be the rent if these plots are given out to builders? Rent of the nine plots at 3% of market value of plot = Rs 27,000 cr * 3/100 = Rs 810 cr a year = **over Rs 7 per citizen per year**. Now these plots are no where as valuable as many other prime plots such as Mumbai Airport, Ahmedabad Airport, Bangalore Airport etc. Here are more examples

Plot Name	Area	Price per sq meter	Approx market value
Ahmedabad Airport	1850 acres	Rs 40,000	Rs 29,600 crores
Mumbai Airport	1100 acres	Rs 100,000	Rs 44,600 crores
Delhi Airport	5000 acres	Rs 100,000	Rs 200,000 crores
Banglr. Airport (new)	4050 acres	Rs 10,000	Rs 32,400 crores
Banglr. Airport (old)	1000 acres	Rs 100,000	Rs 40,000 crores
Calcutta Airport	1500 acres	Rs 30,000	Rs 18,000 crores
Chennai Airport	4800 acres	Rs 40,000	Rs 76,800 crores
TOTAL			Rs 440,800 crores

So what shall be the rent if these plots are given out to builders? Rent of these airport plots at 3% of market value of plot = Rs 440,800 cr * 3/100 = Rs 13,224 cr year = **Rs 120 per citizen per year !!**

The Govt has about 50000 plots by one estimate. Even if rent from each plot is as small as 20 paise per person per year on an average, the rent exceeds Rs 12000 per person per year. Either we commons will get this rent or land prices will drastically decrease (latter is what will actually happen) which will enable us commons to buy homes at lesser % of our incomes and start businesses.

8.6 How much is mine royalties?

The mine royalties estimation is possible, but varies selling prices fluctuate. Here is an estimation based on Jun-2008 prices. The estimation uses following method, which are borne from laws I am proposing. As per laws I am proposing, the mines and oil wells will be leased using competitive bidding. So the charge miners would charge will be rock bottom low and will depend on prevailing labor wages in India and cost of equipment. Now in the laws I am proposing the Govt would charge international selling price from the buyers. The difference would be royalty of which 67% will go to citizens directly and 33% would go to the Military.

Following is my estimate of crude oil royalty based on Jun-2008 prices

Crude oil

Oil international price = \$140 per barrel

Extraction price in India = below \$25 per barrel including all costs.

(As on Jun-2008 oil companies charge \$55 per barrel and make huge profits which becomes loss due to buying oil at \$150 from international market. \$25 is price Indian oil companies were charging in early 2000s to Indian refineries. To that add the fact that Indian oil companies are hugely over staffed and over pay their employees. eg clerk in ONGC gets about Rs 20000 including all perks and expenses while clerk in private gets Rs 8000 or so).

Production in India = 660,000 barrels per day
= 660,000 * 365 barrels per year
= 24,09,00,000 barrels per year
= 24 crore barrels per year

Population = 110 cr commons

Per capita Production in India = 0.22 barrels per Indian

Profit = 115 dollars per barrel

Total profit in dollars = 0.22 * 115 = \$25 dollars per Indian

Dollar price rate = Rs 45 per dollar

So profits in rupees = \$25 * 45 = Rs 875 per common per year

Iron Ore

production = 123 million tonne = 12.3 cr tonnes = 0.11 ton per Indian

price = 150 dollars per tonne = Rs 7600 per tonne

mining cost = Rs 300 per tonne

Profit per tonne = Rs 7200

Profits per common = 0.11 * Rs 7200 = Rs 730 per year

IOW, if crude oil is given to refineries at International price, and profits are dispatched to every Indian, every Indian will get Rs 875 a year. This was just crude oil. The royalties that come from coal, natural gas, granite, marble, kota stone, copper, alumina, iron ore and waters also form sizeable amounts. Once citizens know that they are getting mines' royalties, they will curb the mine mafias and this will enable honest people to enter the mining business and thus royalties will increase by several folds. *As per our estimates, the mine royalties will exceed Rs 4000 to Rs 6000 per person per year*

So mine royalties and land rents will add to about Rs 18000 per person per year. Of this 33% will go to Military. So the citizens will get about Rs 12000 per person per year. This money is not dole, it is money from the plots and mines we citizens own. The money is not coming from any tax. There is no "tax the rich, feed the poor" proposal. It is simply about mines and plots we citizens own.

This administrative change is THE change for which all other changes are suggested by our MRCM Party. We are proposing other changes only to bring this change and to ensure the change stays after bringing it. As of today, land rent and creation of new M3 are the principal two reasons why we commons are poor. The forth demand shall reduce us commons' poverty.

8.7 Effect of land rent collection

Once the land rent act is enacted, one of the two things will happen ---

1. either we commons will gain say Rs 1000 per person per month OR
2. the price of land will fall, as renting makes hoarding impossible.

The latter is more likely. Now if price of land falls, then housing price will fall, which will improve quality of the lives of us commons --- many of us commons who live in slums will be able to move to say 1BHK flats. And if price of land falls, number of businesses will rise (since as real estate cost drops, it becomes easy for craftsman to expand), and we commons will have far more jobs and better salaries. Higher industrialization would increase the mineral prices, and so the mines' royalties will increase. So in any case, the proposal of land rent from IIMA plot, other IIM plots, JNU plot and 10000s of plots and mines we commons own is bound to benefit us commons by a substantial amount.

So land rent and mine royalties proposal will create incomes, reduce poverty, improve land and houses availability to the poor and middle class. Thus it will increase purchasing powers of the poor and middle class. The increase in purchasing powers will increase demands and thus increase industries and which will increase employment and skills. And it shall also strengthen our Military.

8.8 Effect of not collecting land rent

The effect of not collecting is plain injustice, exploitation of poor via rich and unfair increase in economic equality. eg Consider airport plots. If rents were collected from airports, then the wealth plain ticket buyers would have given out money to the owner of the land namely us commons. Consider Delhi Airport which serves 2 cr passengers a year has rent value of Rs 6000 cr per year or Rs 3000 per passenger. Consider an eliteman who used the Delhi airport 20 times in a year. But by not charging him land rent of Rs 3000 per flight, his richness increased by Rs 600,000. And every common of India lost Rs 60 per year as he did not get any land rent from the Delhi Airport plot he owns. This only increases the wealth/income gap by unfair means of rent denial.

8.9 Procedure to recall NLRO

The rent is to be collected and dispatched by officer titled as National Land Rent Office (NLRO). The rents will be determined by standard calculations based on market prices and interest rates, so NLRO does not have discretionary powers there. But he does have some discretionary powers in deciding the process of making sub-plots. So what would stop NLRO from siphoning all the rent into his pocket? Well, the forth MRCM demand , promise has clauses which shall enable us commons to expel/replace NLRO. These replacement system is the key that shall enable us commons to find an NLRO who believes in dispatching rents to us commons.

8.10 The draft of the third proposed EN

#	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
	Section-1 : Registering citizens Approvals for NLRO candidates	
1	-	The word citizen would mean a registered voter of India
2	PM	PM would appoint an IAS officer as NLRO (National Land Rent Officer) .

3	CS (Cabinet Secretary)	If any citizen wishes to be NLRO, he may appear in person or place affidavit before CS. The CS is hereby ordered to accept his candidacy for NLRO after taking fee same as deposit amount for MP election. CS will issue him a serial number.
4	CS	The CS may assign above task to any class-1 officer.
5	Talati	A citizen can come in person to Talati's office, pay Rs 3 fee and approves at most five persons for NLRO position. The Talati will enter his approvals in the computer and issue him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved.
4	Talati	The Talati will put the preferences of the citizen on Govt website as decided by the CS or Collector with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.
5	Talati	If a citizen comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.
6	CS	On every Monday, CS publish approval counts for each candidate.
Setion-2 : Replacement of NLRO		
1	PM	The word citizen would mean a registered voter of India
2	PM	If a candidate gets approval of over 50% of ALL registered citizen-voters (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval) in a district, then PM may expel the existing NLRO and appoint the person with highest approval count as NLRO.
3	PM	If the person on the seat has come by approvals, and the person with highest approval must have 2% more approvals than existing one, then and then only the PM will appoint the person with highest approvals for that position.
4	PM	If the person's approval is below 33%, then PM may replace him with his appointee. But as long as approval is above 33% , PM will not replace him with his appointee.
Setion-3 : Ownership of plots under GoI		
1	Supreme Court judges , High Court judges, PM, all citizens	The Citizens of India hereby decide and declare the plot of IIMA, plots of all IIMs and the plot of JNU as the property jointly and equally owned by the Citizens of India. These plots are NOT property of the State or the State of India or the Union of India or any other private/GoI party, but these plots are property of the Citizens of India. Further, all the plots of all UGC funded universities and colleges not owned by private companies or trusts are declared as the property of the citizens of India. All the officers and judges of India, including the PM, all the High Court judges and all the Supreme Court judges, are hereby requested NOT to admit any plea that opposes this decision and verdict of the Citizens of India.

2	SCjs, HCjs, PM, All citizens	<p>All plots under following Ministries/Dept will come under NLRO :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ministry of Tourism ○ Airports, all buildings owned by Air India and Indian Airlines ○ IIMs, all UGC funded colleges and universities except those teaching science and engineering ○ Ministry Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution ○ Ministry of Human Resource Development ○ Ministry of Information and Broadcasting ○ Ministry of Information Technology ○ Ministry of Rural Development ○ Ministry of Small Scale Industries & Agro and Rural Industries ○ Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment ○ Ministry of Textiles ○ Ministry of Tourism and Culture ○ Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation ○ Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports ○ National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) ○ Planning Commission <p>NLRO will have NO jurisdiction over land plots owned by private persons or companies or trusts or land plots owned by State Govt or Cities or Districts. He will have no jurisdiction on plots used Military , Courts, Prisons, Railways, Bus Stations, Govt Schools till class XII and tax collection offices</p>
3	PM, All officers	<p>All IITs, NITs and IISc shall be made part of DRDO, and the DRDO director shall be the Chief Officer of these colleges or shall appoint Deputy Chief Officers in these colleges to run the day today operations. The colleges teaching science and engineering will come under Ministry of Science and will not come under NLRO.</p>
Setion-4 : Collection of rents from GoI owned plots		
1	NLRO	<p>For the unused land, NLRO will divide the land in plots of appropriate sizes as he seems most profitable. NLRO will hold auction for each plot. The conditions for auction will be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The lease will be for 5, 10, 15 , 20 or 25 years as decided by NLRO. The lease cannot be more than 25 years. ○ The bidders will give bids for monthly rent and bidding period which can be less than maximum lease period. So bids will be in (monthly rent , months lease) format. One person can submit multiple bids. Minimum lease period will be 12 months. ○ The weight of the bid will $\text{Monthly_Rent} / \log(\text{Lease_In_Months})$. i.e. more the rent, higher the weight and longer the lease, lesser the weight. ○ The bids will be open ○ The NLRO will give the plot as per weight of the bids. ○ NLRO will charge 6 months rent or collateral as deposit. ○ the tenant will be free to evacuate land any day and stop paying any rent

2	NLRO	During the lease time, NLRO will revise the rent every 3 years based on % change in the land prices in the 1sq km area around that plot and % change in prime lending interest rate from the day the plot was leased and the day when rent revision occurs.
3	NLRO	After the lease time is over, NLRO will hold a fresh auction, where in existing lease holder will get benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o his weight will get multiplied by 1.1 to 1.5 depending on number of years he has paid rent. o he may increase his bid within 3 months after auction is over. o the existing lease holder will get 20% to 50% the 6 months' advance rent new lease holder is paying depending on number of months he had held the land.
4	NLRO	But if existing lease holder loses the auction, then he can move or sell the fixtures on that land. But he will need to vacate that land.
5	NLRO	If the plot is held by an existing entity, the entity will get 25% plus (25% * lease in months /300), maximum of 50% , bonus in the bid i.e. its bid will be multiplied with 1.25 to 1.50 , but no more.
6	NLRO	If the plot is currently being used and occupied , NLRO will take the mean land price in past 3 years of sale in 1 km area round the plot and decide the price of plot and set (market_price * prime_interest_rate/3) as yearly rent for next 10 years. The rents will be revised every 3 years. After 10 years, rules stated from clause-1 onwards of this section will apply
7	NLRO	NLRO will give 34% of rent collected to Defense Minister for the purpose of strengthening Military and providing weapons and weapon-use education to all citizens.
8	NLRO	NLRO will dispatch 33% of the rent collected every month to the citizens residing in the State for past 10 years with limit of twice the amount received by citizens of India in last year. NLRO will dispatch rest of rent collected every month to the citizens of India.
9	NLRO	One year after this law is passed, the rent a person obtains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o will increase by 33% if he has no kids o will decrease by 33% if he has more than (2 daughters, 1 son) or (1 daughter, 1 son) or 2 sons or 3 daughters and in which youngest kid is born 1 year after the law is passed o will decrease by 66% if he has more than (3 daughters, 1 son) or (2 daughters, 2 sons) or (1 daughter, 2 sons) or 3 sons or 4 daughters and in which youngest kid is born 1 year after the law is passed
7	NLRO	The rent paid will be 33% higher for men above 60 and women above 55 ; and will be 66% higher for men above 75 and women above 70.
8	NLRO	No rent shall be paid to child below 7 years ; the rent to citizens between 7 to 14 will be 1/rd the normal and between 14 and 18 will be 2/3 rd of the normal rent paid. .

Setion-5 : Collection of Mineral Royalties		
1	All Dept Secretaries	All the Department Secretaries who are in-charge of mines or crude oil wells or collecting royalties from mines or crude oil wells are ordered to send the royalties collected to NLRO
2	NLRO	The NLRO shall divide the royalties amongst Military, the citizens residing in the State and citizens of India in the same ratio as Land Rent described in the Ordinance dealing with distribution of Land Rent

8.11 Some remarks on the draft of the law

1. The purpose to bring this change via two ENs and three ENs rather than one single GO with 5 sections is to expose the hostiles and also to save the scheme from the hostiles.
2. The EN2 (dealing with Replacement of NLRO) creates a mass base as well as mass pressure over NLRO. The existing “democracy” did not deliver the land rent to us commons, as the existing democracy enables us commons only to create leaders with mass base but no mass pressure. i.e. we commons don’t have any procedure to threaten the top official of immediate expulsion if he decides to become agent of elitemen.
3. Given the absence of mass pressure, all neta choose to be become agents of elitemen rather than act as agents of us commons, and so we did not get land rent for 60 years. The EN2 creates a mass pressure on NLRO to dispatch rents.

8.12 Cost of dispatching payments to 110 crore citizens

How easy/difficult it is to dispatch land rent and mine royalties to 110 cr commons? This task will done using Universal Banking System (described later) in which every citizen will have exactly one citizen-account in State Bank of India (or a Govt Bank) close to home. The amount dispatched by NLRO will be added to the citizen’s account and withdrawal can be done at most once a week in denominations of Rs 100/- with maximum of Rs 1000/- a week. The account owner will need to bring his passbook with photo and the cheque with signature and thumb print to be put in from of cashier and camera inside the bank. With this very restricted procedure a cashier can give out 30 payments per hour or about 200 persons in his 8 hour shift or about 5000 payments in a month. So to deliver one payment a month to 110 cr citizens, the SBI would need $110cr/5000 =$ about 220,000 cashiers. Further, till a child is of 14 years, the payment will go into parents’ accounts and so the number of clerks required will reduce by about 20% to 180,000 clerks. IOW, using about 180,000 cashiers India wide , some 10000 supervisors and 10000 other staff, it is possible to dispatch 110cr payments every month. And as ATM become more widespread, this number can be decreased and number of cash-outs per month can be increased.

To decrease imposter, the persons in a locality may form a group of at least 10 person and maximum of 20 persons to be referred as “group of reciprocal witnesses”. If the person is member of group of 10, then restriction is that at least 5 persons in that group must accompany him when he goes for withdrawal. In general, all ten will go for withdrawal on the same day and same time. If the person is part of such group, everyone in group will get the amount at together and thumb prints of five mutual witnesses will be taken on the payment receipt.

One argument we often hear against our forth demand is that managing a network of 100,000 to 200,000 clerks will be impossible and so instead the money should be spent in education, health etc. Well, to teach 25 cr kids between age of 5 and 17, we would one teacher per 100 students at least i.e. 25 lakh teachers. The schools needed will be at least about 2 sqm per student i.e. 50 cr sqm of floor space. To serve 100 cr citizens in Hospitals, we would need at least one doctor per 2000 citizens i.e.500,000 doctors and about 10,00,000 nurses. In addition, we would require 1000s of buildings for hospitals. IOW,

providing education to 25 cr students and health to 100 cr citizens requires 20-100 times more staff than staff to dispatch 100 cr rent payments. So while we at MRCM Party certainly do support education, health etc. we see no need to cancel the “rent dispatch” scheme on the grounds of “number of clerks” needed. The number of clerks needed to 100 cr payments every month dispatch payments is no more than 200,000 and is far less than alternative schemes.

8.13 Wont this decrease Govt income? NO

If all mineral royalties go to citizens, wont Government fall short of funding?

First, as per my proposal, the 33% of mineral royalties do go to Government (Military), which can be seen as 33% income tax on every common and his income from mineral royalties and land rent. Now this 33% will INCREASE after 67% goes to citizens. How?

Consider mineral royalties today. Today, for a granite block that is worth Rs 100 in market, whose extraction and transportation cost is below Rs 10, Govt gets royalties of Rs 5 or even less. Why are the bids so low? Because the local mining contractors hire criminals to ensure that more miners cannot come and bid in the Collectors’ offices to submit the bids. But the criminals are able to operate ONLY because they have support of MLAs, MPs, Ministers, CMs, PM, IPS, IAS and relative lawyers of the judges. IOW today, using criminals, MLAs, MPs, Ministers, CMs, PM, IPS, IAS and relative lawyers of the judges ensure that lions’ share of deemed royalties come into their hands via the mine contractors and criminals they bless. Now today, I activists were to tell commons that commons should fight against these Ministers, IPS, IAS and judges’ relative lawyers, then two key questions arise – 1. how can a common fight without recall and 2. why should a common risk his lives or spend time when it is clear that he wont get any money from increase in royalties?

The name “MRCM-Recall” is answer is both these key questions. MRCM answers the second question – why. If mineral royalties are going to citizens then the citizens have reason to ensure that criminals who stop miners are killed and/or imprisoned. And the Recall answers the first question – how. Using Recall or replacement procedures, the citizens can ensure that police chiefs, judges etc who dont take actions on criminals are replaced ASAP by individuals who are pro-common. So “MRCM-Recall” will increase the mineral royalties to several fold, and that will also increase the royalties that Military gets. **Thus, the sum total of govt income from minerals will increase from the third proposed Govt Order, NOT decrease.**

In the same way, consider the issue of Govt plots. Today, PM, CMs give away a large number of GoI plots for a price fraction of market price. The Recall (procedure to replace CMs, PM) provides a means by which citizens can stop this and MRCM i.e. giving land rent to commons and Military gives a reason to citizens to stop this. Every time, a CM, PM rents out the land for rent below market value, the citizens will feel a loss, and when the loss exceeds some tolerance amount, they will spend Rs 3 to replace him. Or better, fear of replacement and subsequent punishments will put a check on CMs, PM while doling away lands for bribes. So the net rents will increase and so the 1/3rd of the rent that goes to the Govt (Military) will also increase.

So MRCM-Recall proposals increase the net Govt incomes from minerals and land rent. It also increases the incomes of the commons. Then who loses? The criminals and mine contractors will be small losers --- the real losers will be IPS, IAS, Ministers, CMs, PM, super elitemen who own huge mine, relative lawyers of judges etc. And those who oppose MRCM-Recall proposals, are only benefiting the criminals, mineral ore contractors, IAS, IPS, relatives of judges, super elitemen who own huge mines etc and no own else. Many intellectuals are on their payrolls and so vigorously oppose MRCM-Recall proposals to serve their interests.

8.14 West has no such law. Why do we need it?

I have been campaigning for the procedures by which we commons can expel PM, CMs and judges. All eminent intellectuals have opposed this demand and tried tooth and nail to show that it is

unconstitutional. Having failed, they say “West does not have this procedures to give Royalties to commons and so why should we have this procedures?”

Well, US has income tax of 40% to 50% with low evasion and few exemptions and also has about 1% wealth tax on lands. And US has 45% of inheritance tax upon death. The taxes are used for welfare schemes and benefits do reach commons, as Jury System has ensured low corruption. Where as in India, the intellectuals and leaders have opposed income tax of 50%, opposed wealth tax of 1% and opposed inheritance tax of 45%. So Govt gets no serious wealth for welfare. Plus, due to judge system and lack of Jury System, corruption and siphoning out of funds is high and so no money reaches commons in various welfare schemes. The Indian intellectuals opposed wealth tax, high income tax and is dead against inheritance tax and so funds allocated to welfare is next to nothing. And Indian intellectuals also killed Jury System in 1956, and so corruption runs amok and funds get siphoned out.

We at MRCM party have proposed 50% income tax, 2% wealth tax and 45% inheritance tax to improve Military, Military Industrial Complex, engineering education and general education needed to manufacture weapons. And we have proposed Jury System to reduce corruption so that delivery improves. But this will take some years. Whereas giving mineral royalties to us commons directly, reducing poverty is possible within months and all the poverty deaths can be reduced.

8.15 Third MRCM demand and human rights

About 1 cr persons die every year in India --- well death is natural. But if they had Rs 100 per month more food and medicine, at least 5-20 lakhs of the 1cr who dies last year could have lived 2-10 years longer. Some 55 out of 1000 children born last year in India died, where as this number was 23 in China and 5 in Cuba. The number 55 per 1000 translates into 11 lakhs in year 2007. So out of these 11 lakh infants who died in 2007 in India, at least 5 lakhs could have been saved if their families had a few hundred rupees a year extra to spend on food and medicine.

IOW, as of now in India, poverty is the biggest killer and biggest violator of human rights. One economists once said that one bullet or bomb death gets more attention than 10000 hunger deaths. That is mainly because newspapers are written by 0.01% of Indians and only top 15% population in India reads them. A bullet or bomb may hurt them but hunger is too remote for them. Which is why intellectuals, NGOs and media insist on focusing in individuals cases of human rights and insist on defocusing poverty and hunger issue.

The Third MRCM demand, is the most landmark demand in human rights, as this reduces the number of deaths that occur due to lack of money to buy food and medicines. Sadly, all intellectuals have opposed this demands and IMO, activists should shun these eminent intellectuals for good.

8.16 The draft of the third proposed Executive Notification at State Level

Similar to draft at the National Level. We posted the draft at http://www.rahulmehta.com/all_drafts.htm .

8.17 Exercises

1. How much was crude oil production India in 2008? Assuming cost of production did not change in 2008 from that in 2006, and if \$135 per barrel was collected from buyer, how much money would citizens of India get, as per your estimate? And if \$50 per barrel was collected from buyer, how much money would citizens of India get, as per your estimate?
2. What is the land area of Mumbai airport? What is the approximate price per square meter? How much would citizens of India get if rent is 3% a year of the market value?
3. What is land area of the largest university in your district? How is approximate price of the plot and rent per citizen of India assuming rent rate of 3% of value a year?
4. Does Indian Budget consider land rent deemed as subsidy?
5. Why do intellectuals of India insist that we commons MUST not get mines' royalties directly and get it only via schemes?

6. Why do intellectuals of India insist that we commons MUST not get land rents directly and get benefits only via schemes?

9 The Forth MRCM-Recall demand , promise – Prompt recall of PM , CMs

9.1 Introduction

Every party makes promises and so do we. But what if the CM, PM of that party refuses to keep promise from day one? The MRCM Party promises to bring a Govt Order on the day one, by which citizens can replace the PM, CMs without waiting for 5 long years. This replacement procedure is our fifth demand and promise

9.2 Garaj sari ke veri

[This section 9.2 is written solely by second author Mr. Rahul Mehta . And the first author Mr. Chimanbhai Mehta does not agree with tone of this section]

I hate poets and poems. I never wanted to write any poem. Nevertheless, I have written only two poems each of 4 lines only so far in my life. Both are on nature of politics. One of them is

Rajkaran no guru mantra, garaj sari ke veri

Rajkaran no ek j mantra , garaj sari ke veri

The poem is in Gujarati and means

Politics has a fundamental principle -- my need for you has passed, and so now I am your enemy

Politics has only one principle -- my need for you has passed, and so now I am your enemy

Consider the mighty slogan of “Jai Jawan Jai Kisan” of late 1960s. Where is that slogan now? This ‘Jai Jawan , Jai Kisan’ is replaced by ‘rising India’, ‘shining India’, ‘feel good factor’, ‘incredible India’, ‘8% growth rate’ ,’10% growth rate’ etc. The soldier makes pittance and farmer starves to suicide. How peacefully have intellectuals of India sidelined this slogan of later 1960s - ‘Jai Jawan , Jai Kisan’ !! That what is politics --- garaj sari ke veri. And consider the freedom fighters. My father was one, and I know 10s of his colleagues who had gone into prison during 1940s. Most of them were appalled to see intellectuals opposing Rs 2000/mo pensions freedom fighters were getting, and regretted participating in freedom movement and ruining their careers. “garaj sari ke veri” is more true than it sounds.

So why should a PM , CM bother us commons for 5 years? Who knows what may happen in next 4.5 years? Which is why I always believed, since I was 6 years old, that procedure to expel/replace is MUST and should not be a negotiable chip.

My other poem is

Pothaa padh jag mooaa , pandit bhayaa no koi,

Dhai akshar drhiNaa kaa, padhe so pandit hoi

The poem in Hindi and means

People died reading books and books, none became knowledgeable

Two and half letter word Hatred, he who understands (pros and cons of Hatred) is knowledgeable

9.3 The Forth MRCM demand and promise at National Level

The forth Govt Order we demand , promise at National level is to create procedure using which we commons can replace PM without waiting for 5 years

1. Any citizen who wishes to become PM can inward his name before Cabinet Secretary.
2. Any citizen of India can walk to Talati's office, pay Rs 3 fee, approve at most five persons for PM position. The Talati will give him receipt with his voter-id, date/time, the persons he approved etc.
3. The Talati will put citizen's preferences on Govt website with his voter-ID.
4. A citizen can change his approvals any day for Rs 3 fee
5. On every 1st of the month, the Secretary will publish the approval counts of each candidate
6. The Approval count of the PM will be counted as higher of the following two

- number of citizens who have approved him
 - sum of votes obtained by the MPs who have supported the PM
7. If any person has 2% more approvals than existing PM, then the existing PM may resign and then person with highest Approvals will become PM.

9.4 Numerical explanations about the proposed procedures to replace PM, CMs

The replacement as per our procedure shall happen if and when say 2% of all voters i.e. 2% of about 75 crores voters i.e. 1.5 crores voters more than existing approval count existing PM has approve a new person. To give an example, the PM of 2004 had support of about 300 MPs whose votes add up to about 18 crores. So as per the proposed procedure, if and when over 19.5 crores citizens approve another person, the next person shall become new PM.

9.5 The Forth MRCM demand , promise at State Level

The fifth Govt Order we demand , promise at State level is to create procedure using which we commons can replace CM without waiting for 5 years

1. Any citizen who wishes to become CM can inward his name before Cabinet Secretary.
2. Any citizen of India can walk to Talati's office, pay Rs 3 fee, approve at most five persons for the CM position. The Talati will give him receipt with his voter-id, date/time, persons he approved etc.
3. The Talati will put citizen's preferences on Govt website with his voter-ID.
4. A citizen can change his approvals any day for Rs 3 fee
5. On every 1st of the month, the Secretary will publish approval counts of candidates
6. The Approval count of the existing CM will be counted as higher of the following two
 - number of citizens who have approved him
 - sum of votes obtained by the MLAs who have supported the CM
7. If any person has 2% more approvals than existing CM, then the existing CM shall resign and person with highest Approvals shall become CM.

9.6 Will PMs, CM get replaced every week? NO

In most companies, employers have power to fire employees and that does not mean that employers fire employees every day. Worse, most employers look for stable employees and resort to expulsion only when they make some terrible deliberate damage. The citizens will use this procedure not to expel a CM they dislike and not even to expel a CM who had made mistakes. They will use it only when they think that CM, PM is outrightly corrupt and anti-citizen. It takes intense hatred to think of expulsion and such hatred will come only from blatant back-stabbing, not some minor errors.

US has procedure of expulsion for Governors in about 20 states. Those states must have seen about $20 \times 100 / 4 =$ about 500 Governors in past 100 years. How many faced recall polls? Only three. And how many Governors actually got expelled? Only one. So the mechanism has not created any instability. But has acted as a latent threat on all Governors of US which is one important reasons why they have been less corrupt than CMs of India.

9.7 Draft of forth MRCM demand at National Level

#	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word citizen would mean a registered voter This EN will become operational only after over 50% of citizens of India register YES on it, and stated that this EN is Constitutional.
2	CS (Cabinet Secretary)	If any citizen of India above 25 years of age wishes to become PM, he can appear before CS who would issue him a serial number after taking filing fee same as deposit amount for MP election.
3	Talati , (or Talati's Clerks)	If a citizen of that district comes in person to Talati's office, pays Rs 3 fee , and approves at most five persons for the PM position, the Talati would enter his approvals in the computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved. The fee shall be Rs 1 for those with BPL card. If a the citizen comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.
4	Talati	The Talati will put the preferences of the citizen on district's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.
5	CS	On every Monday, the CS will publish Approval counts for each candidate.
6	PM	The first PM shall count his approval count as higher of the following two <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ number of citizens who have approved him ○ sum of votes obtained by Loksabha MPs who have supported him
7	PM	If a candidate gets approval 2% above the Approvals existing PM has, then existing CM may resign and may ask MLAs to appoint the approved person as new PM.
8	Loksabha MPs	The MPs may elect the person stated in clause-7 as new PM.
9	PM	For the next PMs who have become PM via clause-7, the Approval count will be only the number of citizens who have approved him.

9.8 Draft of forth MRCM demand at State Level

#	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word citizen would mean a registered voter
2	Cabinet Secretary	If any citizen of India above 25 years of age wishes to become CM, he can appear before Cabinet Secretary and CS would issue him a serial number after taking filing fee same as deposit amount for MLA election.
3	Talati , (or Talati's Clerks)	If a citizen of that district comes in person to Talati's office, pays Rs 5 fee , and approves at most five persons for the CM position, the Talati would enter his approvals in the computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved. If a the citizen comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.
4	Talati	The Talati will put the preferences of the citizen on district's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.
5	Cabinet Secretary	On every Monday, the Cabinet Secretary will publish Approval counts for each candidate.
6	CM	The first CM shall count his approval count as higher of the following two <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of citizens who have approved him • sum of votes obtained by the MLAs who have supported him
7	CM	If a candidate gets approval 2% (of ALL registered voters) above the approval count the existing CM has, then existing CM may resign and may request MLAs to appoint the person approved by the citizens as new CM.
8	MLAs	The MLAs may elect the person stated in clause-7 as new CM.
9	CM	For the next CMs who have become CM via clause-7 and clause-4, the Approval count will be only the number of citizens who have approved him.

9.9 What if PM, MPs do not obey citizens?

One may ask – what if MLAs and MPs do not follow the clause-7 of the above proposed Executive Notifications? Well, if a huge % all voters have approved a person via explicit registration, it would be end of MLAs' and MPs' political (and real) lives if they refuse to appoint the approved person as CM or PM. We would like to confine discussions within politically realistic scenarios, and MPs and MLAs overruling explicit proven written political demand of over such huge % of voters is an unrealistic situation.

9.10 To those who oppose this procedure

We request them to send us draft of the procedures by which citizens can replace PM, CMs if they think their drafts are better than ours. If that is the case, we shall cancel our drafts and accept theirs. But if one is hostile to us commons demands that we commons want procedure to replace PM, and if one

believes that we commons should no procedures to replace PM, we request him not to waste his time and our time in communicating to us.

9.11 The effect of forth EN (and other replacement procedures)

The forth proposed change gives enormous power to citizens over CMs and PM. Till now, we have CMs , PM with mass base but no mass pressure. The procedure to replace CMs, PM creates a mass pressure on the CMs, PM. As of now most CMs, PM know that they cant be expelled for 5 years and take the citizens for ride. But with this procedure, he may or may not get replaced, but the threat of replacement will ensure that behaves better than CMs, PM of today. To enact this procedures, the citizens need not us MRCM party candidates as MPs and MLAs. they can force existing PM and CMs to enact the first two MRCM Demands. Then using the second Govt Order, we intend to enact the Fifth Govt Order.

We at MRCM-Recall party has proposed similar procedure by which citizens will be able to replace following officials

1. RBI Governor
2. Chief District Judge, High Court Chief Judge, Supreme Court Chief Judge
3. Four Senior District Judges, High Court Judges, Supreme Court Judges
4. Chief District Prosecutors, Chief State Prosecutor, Chief National Prosecutor
5. District Education Officer
6. District Supply Officer
7. District Police Chief, where in citizens' preferences remain confidential.

And so forth. The drafts of the GOs are at <http://www.rahulmehta.com/replacement.htm>

All in all, MRCM Party demands, promises replacement procedures for about 20 positions at National level, some 20 positions at State level and some 10 positions at District levels. Will these replacement procedures reduce corruption etc?

9.12 Will these replacement procedures reduce corruption? How?

One question I often face is --- existing officers are corrupt and so shall be the new replacements. How will replacements reduce corruption, nepotism etc? I shall enumerate the process using examples of District Education Officer.

Consider the position of District Education Officer in-charge of schools in District. MRCM has demanded , promised. Why would a replaced one better? First, the threat of prompt replacement alone would force him to reduce corruption. But that does not do much. At the end, we want a DEO who is NOT interested in corruption, not someone who is reducing corruption because of threat of replacement.

Now there are about 700 DEOs in India. All 700 are highly intelligent, capable and efficient. And out of them about 7-14 are not interested in corruption. That asset is what we already have. Now my replacement procedures has a clause --- that if an officer is appointed as DEO by CM, he can be DEO of only one district. But if citizens have made him DEO, he can be DEO of up to 10 districts in State and up to 50 districts in India. In addition, he would get salaries of all those districts. And a later modification makes this feature of "horizontal promotion" or "horizontal expansion" more radical --- the salary will $(N * \text{Log}2N)$ times where N is number of Districts he obtains via Citizens' Approvals. Further, a person will be entitled to hold several positions across departments i.e. he may be District Education Office of 10 districts and also become District Health Officer of 10 districts with some limits. In addition, there is provision for vertical rise i.e. if he serves as District Prosecutors of several Districts, his chances of becoming State Prosecutors of one and more States increases.

So out of 700 DEOs, say 7-14 non-corrupt will see opportunity to do well as well as expand horizontally as well as vertically. The existing Govt procedures have a flaw that salary etc of an honest person does not double if he does twice the work, a phenomenon common in business. This de-motivates honest people from joining Govt. The feature of horizontal promotions, via Citizens' YESes, reduces this

reason to de-motivate. So out of 7-14 honest DEOs, many would be able to expand their roles as well as their salaries. This will encourage more honest people to join administration and would discourage bribe-seekers and youth with “get rich quick” and “hell with citizens” mentality from joining administration. So within few years, citizens using replacement procedures will be able to flush out dishonest people from all these positions in IAS, IPS, judocracy, prosecution etc will get flushed out and replace them with honest as well as better paid ones.

9.13 West has no such law. Why do we need it?

I have been campaigning for the recall procedures by which we commons can expel PM, CMs and judges. All eminent intellectuals have opposed this demand and tried tooth and nail to show that Executive Notifications I have proposed are unconstitutional. Having miserably failed, they say “West does not have this procedures and so why should India we have such procedures?”

Well, citizens in US do have procedures by which citizens can expel District level authorities. And the citizens in US also have procedures to expel Governor in about 20 states. In the remaining 30 states, the Governors know that if they misbehave, then citizens are capable of creating a procedure to expel them and then use that procedure to expel him. So while 20 Governors in US have explicit threat of expulsion by commons, the remaining 30 face the same threat implicitly.

Nevertheless, a question remains : the citizens of US dont have procedure to expel President and Senators at National level. Yet, in 1929 when millions of Americans lost jobs, the Senators, President and American elitemen enacted many laws such as 70% income tax, 70% inheritance tax and used these laws to collect funds necessary to implement welfare and employment schemes. *How could such pro-common actions happened from US Federal Govt even though there is no recall at Federal level?*

Because in 1929, over 70% of Americans has guns.

The welfare state in US and Europe came in 1930s via an “armed peaceful revolution”. This may sound contradictory, but it is not. In Russia only 10% to 15% population had weapons and so Czar could think of suppressing them; he tried and so there was an armed revolution. But in US and UK over 70% of adults had weapons. And the elitemen could see that suppression was not option even if all policemen and soldiers are deployed. And example of Russian Revolution of 1917 was before them and was too fresh in their memories. So the American elitemen in 1932-1936 agreed to give 40% to 70% of their income as income tax and agreed to give 40% to 70% of their wealth as inheritance tax upon death to implement welfare and employment schemes. This was no goodwill, but a way to save remaining 30% or income and 30% of wealth from armed citizenry. IOW, the welfare state was result of an armed peaceful revolution.

The leaders, *eminent* intellectuals and elitemen worry of only two things : recall and guns and nothing else. They dont fear loss of face, loss of reputation, they dont give a damn about inner voice, they dont care about miseries of us dying commons. eg in 1940s, even 40 lakh commons starved to death, the eminent intellectuals and elitemen used to eat and drink lavishly and did not bother. Even today, when per capita pulse consumption decreased by 25% and per capita grain consumption decreased by 10% in 1991-2008, you see leaders, intellectuals and elitemen demanding more IITs, more IIMs, more JNU, more UGC, more flyways, more skyways, more airports, better airports, better ports, more SEZs etc. When you talk about lakhs of infants dying each year for want of medicine/food barely worth Rs 1000 per year, the leaders, intellectuals and elitemen of India talk about Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization, Rising India, Shining India, Feel Good Factor, Incredible India, 8% growth rate group song. If Rome has one Nero, over 98% of leaders, intellectuals and elitemen of India are Nero. The American elitemen did NOT show such *Nerogiri* as 70% commons had guns. The Indian leaders, intellectuals and elitemen act like Nero as not even 2% commons in bottom 95% of commons have guns. So “Let them starve and let us cherish” is the motto of Indian elitemen, Indian leaders and Indian eminent intellectuals.

So Americans had recall at District/State level and not National level. But an armed citizenry acted as surrogate of recall at National level. We in India do not have armed citizenry. There are people like Naxals who believe that weapons are ONLY way to get rid of poverty. I support weaponization of us commons, but insist on “Right to Recall” to solve the poverty problem, and not use of weapons as the primary method. The commons might starve to death as they did in 1940s in Bengal or they might use weapons as in Russia in 1916 or threat of use of weapons may create a welfare state as it did in 1932 in USA. But those are the ways I would not suggest as of now. I want to try the “Right To Recall” way rather than use weapons against leaders, intellectuals and elitemen.

So re-answering the question : How come citizens’ plight in West improved in 1932-39 despite no recall procedures at National level? Answer is : because 70% of Americans had guns. As of now, bottom 98% of Indians do not have guns. I do want an India, where 100% citizens have guns, but that is to protect India from possible invasion of Pakistan, China, USUK etc, not to solve poverty, corruption problem issue. For poverty, corruption problem, I prefer use of “Right To Recall PM, CM, judges etc”

Summarizing : West did not need recall at National level as they had armed citizenry. We do not have armed citizenry as of now, and so we have to have recall procedures at National, State and District levels.

9.14 More lies from Indian intellectuals

West improved because of expulsion procedures (Juries or recall procedures) and because citizenry was armed to teeth. These were the ONLY two sources of improvement of the citizens of West. And Indian intellectuals have opposed both., i.e. they have opposed arming citizenry of India as well as they have opposed recall/Jury. IOW, intellectuals of India have ensured that citizenry of India remain weak, docile and poor and then they throw the blame on a myth called as “Political Culture”.

At this point, I would like the reader to note that series of lies and half truths that Indian intellectuals throw before students.

1. The Indian intellectuals do not give any information wrt the fact that police in Europe improved only after Coroner’s Jury System came wherein citizens had means to expel an atrocious officer. **Only** after this Jury System, atrocities of policemen decreased and this reduced this ability to fleece commons. And it was only after and right after Coroner’s Jury System, that prosperity of Europe started increased.
2. The Indian intellectuals do not give any information to activists, students wrt the fact that most important reason why District and State administration in US is low corrupt is widespread use of Jury and Recall.
3. The Indian intellectuals do not give any information to activists, students wrt the fact that Federal Govt in US in 1930s created a welfare state **only** because citizenry was armed to teeth. In addition, Indian intellectuals have created a myth that welfare system in 1930s came because of “mature citizenry” there by there by throwing the blame of all miseries on the citizens of India.

Essentially, Indian intellectuals insist on retaining Bonsai-ness of the Indian democracy – no recall, no Jury, no elections in executive and judiciary and no weapons to us commons. And when the lack of democraticness creates poverty deaths, corruption and weak Military, they promptly blame the us commons and our Political Culture, Religion etc.

9.15 History of right to recall

There Karl Marx supported right to recall. So did Lenin and Joseph Stalin. Joseph Stalin in 1937 made fun of British, European and American Democracies by citing that there is no recall procedures and he claims that Soviet Democracy was superior as Soviet Democracy has recall procedures at very local Deputy level. I am an admirer of Stalin as he created a Military, weapon manufacturing factories and later nuclear weapons which saved Russia since it was formed and is only reason why USUK still

haven't dared to do an Iraq on Russia. But Stalin's recall procedures in practice were ludicrous --- any citizen who had demanded recall back then was more than likely to imprisoned.

In India, there is no leader who did not demand "right to recall" !! M. N Roy in 1946 in his book "The Draft Constitution of India" proposed recall rights. CPI and CPM have been demanding recall rights since 1950s. There are over registered 35 "communist" parties in India, and each one demands and supports right to recall. Jayprakash Narayan demanded right to recall in since 1950s and intensified his demand in 1970s. Janata Party's manifesto in 1977, on which leaders such as Moraraji Desai, Atal Bihari Vajpai and Lal Krishna Advani etc contested elections, had right to recall as one of the main demands. BJP leaders have supported "right to recall" numerous times. And their inactions are appalling. eg in 1979, after winning Parliamentary elections by landslide, if JP had asked 500,000 youth to surround Parliament and not let MPs walk out till they enact the recall laws, India would have got recall laws in 3 days. But that did not happen. Even in 2004 when CPI/CPM had 60 MPs, they did not demand a vote on their recall drafts.

And each one of the Indian MPs and candidates (except myself) never ever gave the DRAFT of the procedure they support to enact recall. Suffices to say, that each of these leaders are nothing but liars.

I am the first and only candidate who has proposed the DRAFT of the recall law I am proposing, supporting, demanding and promising. I request citizens to demand the DRAFT of recall laws from the leaders who claim that they support recall. Their evading this request will prove that they do not support recall in reality.

Review questions

1. Say there are 7 crore registered voters in a State. Say CM has support of 200 MLAs who had obtained say 2 crore votes. Say CM has direct approval of say 1.5 cr citizens. Then how many Approvals would a person need to displace CM, as per the executive notifications we have proposed to replace CM?
2. Say there are 7cr registered voters in a State. Say CM has support of 200 MLAs who had obtained say 2 cr votes. Say CM has approval of 2.2 cr citizens. Then how many Approvals would a person need to displace CM?
3. How many persons can a citizens Approve, as per the EN MRCM Party demands?
4. Say 3 crore citizens file approvals. Then say 50 lakh cancel their approvals. What is the total fees collected?
5. What is the filing fee to for CM position?

Exercises

1. Please obtain drafts of CM replacement procedures Shourie or other BJP MPs submitted in the Parliament.
2. Please obtain drafts of CM replacement procedures Yechuri or other CPM MPs submitted in the Parliament.
3. Please obtain drafts of CM replacement procedures MMS or other Congress MPs submitted in the Parliament.
4. Do you agree with above drafts?
5. Do you agree with recall draft Jayprakash Narayan had submitted in Parliament to create recall procedure he had promised in the election? who know, and meet/call and find out why they oppose the First MRCM demand.
6. Explain why you think intellectuals of India oppose drafts to recall CMs, PM?

10 The fifth EN MRCM proposes – procedure to replace Supreme Court Chief judge

10.1 Enabling citizens to replace Supreme Court Chief judge

The biggest reason why India ails is that we commons do not have procedure to replace PM and SC-Cj. The forth proposed EN solves one of these 2 major flaws – it creates a procedure by which citizens can replace PM/CM. Following is the procedure we shall enact when we shall come into power. Or better, citizens can force PM to enact 2nd MRCM demand, and enact following procedure using 2nd draft and without electing us :

1. Any citizen of India can pay a deposit same as MP election deposit to the PM's secretary and register himself as a candidate for the position of NRJ (Nationally Recognized Jurist)
2. Any citizen of that district can walk to Talati's office, pay Rs 3 of fee, approve at most five persons for the NRJ position.
3. A citizen can cancel and change his approvals any day as well.
4. The Talati will put the preferences of the citizen on district's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.
5. On every 1st of the month, the PM's secretary will publish the approval counts of each candidate for each of the position
6. If a candidate gets approval of over 51% of ALL registered voters (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval) then PM may send the citizens requests to the existing SCjs.
7. If all SCjs recommend the request then PM may appoint him as CJI.
8. But if even one SCj refuses the appointment then the PM and all Loksabha, Rajyasabha MPs may resign and may call for new election.

The procedure to replace other judges is similar, but different and is described later.

10.2 Draft for the Executive Notification to replace CJI

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word citizen would mean a registered voter. SC-Cj means Supreme Court Chief judge. SCj means Supreme Court judge. This EN will come into effect only after all over 50% of all citizen-voter have registered YES over it and after each and every SCjs have approved this EN.
2	CS (Cabinet Secretary)	If any citizen of India wishes to become NRJ (Nationally Recognized Jurist) , and he appears in person or via a lawyer with affidavit before the CS, the CS would accept his candidacy for NRJ after taking filing fee same as deposit amount for MP election.
3	Talati , (or Talati's Clerks)	If a citizen of that district comes in person to Talati's office, pays Rs 3 fee , and approves at most five persons for the NRJ position, the Talati would enter his approvals in the computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved.
4	Talati	The Talati will put the preferences of the citizen on district's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.
5	Talati	If a the citizen comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.
6	CS	On every 5th of month, the CS will publish Approval counts for each candidate as on last date of the previous month.
7	PM	If a candidate gets approval of over 34% of ALL registered citizen-voters (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval) in a district, then PM will appoint him as NRJ
8	PM	If a candidate gets approval of over 50% of ALL registered voters (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval) and the Approval count is 2% more than all NRJs, then PM <i>may</i> send the name of the most approved NRJ to the Chief Judge of India asking him if he is appropriate for the position of Supreme Court Chief judge.
9	PM , all Loksabha MPs	1. If the CJI and every other SCjs recommend that the most approved NRJ should be new CJI and the existing CJI resigns, within 30 days, then and then only the PM may appoint that NRJ as Chief Justice of India. 2. However, if any one of the Supreme Court judge refuses to accept appointment of NRJ as the Chief judge, or gives no response within 30 days, then PM and all MPs may cancel their recommendation and may resign and declare new election.

The proposed EN will effectively implement replacement of CjI. **And the proposed EN does NOT violate any article in the Constitution.**

10.3 West has no such law. Why do we need it?

I have been campaigning for the procedures by which we commons can expel PM, CMs and judges. All eminent intellectuals have opposed this demand and tried tooth and nail to show that it is unconstitutional. Having failed, they say “West does not have this procedure to remove SCjs and so why should we have this procedures?” Because in US, trials are decided first by Juries over which SCjs have no control. The verdicts of SCjs are NOT binding on Juries. So the SCjs in US do not control courts as much as India’s SCjs do. So while commons of US may be able to live without procedure to expel SCjs,

We have demanded a law to implement Jury System in India. But till that law stabilizes, SCjs will have powers. So we commons of India must have procedure to put a check on the SCjs.

10.4 National judocratic Commission

The eminent intellectuals have demanded National judocratic Commission, wherein some 5-15 people will have powers to appoint and expel HCjs and SCjs. These 10-15 people will sell out of MNCs and Indian elitemen and all the courts will become fiefdom of MNCs and Indian elitemen after NjC comes. We support ”Right To Recall SCjs” and oppose National judocratic Commission proposal. Furthermore, in the NjC proposal as demanded by the eminent intellectuals does not have procedure by which we commons can expel/replace NjC members. And the eminent intellectuals have opposed procedure to replace NjC members in their NjC proposal.

11 Exposing the *eminent* intellectuals

One goal of MRCM-RRP Party is to expose all the pro-rich anti-common *eminent* intellectuals, and prove to every non-80G-activist that these *eminent* intellectuals are agents of elitemen.

The *eminent* intellectuals are and have always been agents of elitemen for past 5000 years. To prove our point, I shall give the example of Prof Dr Dronacharya who was the Vice Chancellor of Hastinapur University. Please consider the event when Draupadi was being abused in Supreme Court of Hastinapur by Justice Duryodhan and Justice Dushashan. Prof Dr. Dronacharya, one of the topmost two dozen intellectuals of Universe was there at time in the Supreme Court of Hastinapur. Prof Dr. Dronacharya had supported Justice Duryodhan and Justice Dushashan ; Prof Dr. Dronacharya did not oppose these two Justices and did not say a word in support of Draupadi. If these were the eminent intellectuals of Dwapar Yug, we must not even expect the eminent intellectuals of Kalyug to support commons against elitemen in our quest of obtaining land rent and mine royalties. We know intellectuals would oppose us, and by their opposition we want to convince the citizens that they are agents of elitemen.

Now consider the First EN we are demanding. It is a tiny change in administration. The change is nothing but allowing a citizen to write on Govt website via Talati’s office for Rs 3 fee. The procedure involves mere registration of YES/NO via Talati’s office. So the procedure is a tiny change and quite fool proof. **So why are all eminent intellectuals so hostile to our MRCM’s first demand?** *The one and ONLY reason why all eminent intellectuals etc oppose this proposal is --- they do NOT want non-80G-activists to know what we commons need.* Because if non-80G-activists realize what the citizens’ needs, then the intellectuals will no longer be able to misguide the non-80G-activist by throwing alternate agendas like feminism, environmentalism, social justice etc. And if elitemen see that intellectuals and neta can no longer misguide concerned citizens, they will stop paying intellectuals. Further, if concerned citizens start adopting the agenda of commons, as available from citizens’ YES/NO in Talati’s offices, then elitemen would lose heavily. I would give an analogy.

The hostility of the eminent intellectuals towards the First Proposed EN exposes their mentality. Many intellectuals have written essays on citizens' participation in Govt. They give tall talks on empowerment of commons, they make loud voice on freedom of speech. And lo and behold, *intellectuals are all opposing the registration of us commons' speech on Govt website !!* Why are the eminent intellectuals scared of free speech? Why are they so scared of registration of free speech on Govt Website? The non-80G-activist should ask them.

Exercises

1. Why do you think Prof Dr Dronacharya did not oppose Justice Duryodhan and Justice Dushashan and supported them, even when they were abusing Draupadi right in the Supreme Court of Hastinapur?
 2. Why do eminent intellectuals of India oppose the first Govt Order MRCM Party is demanding?
 3. If you support the MRCM's first demand, then we request you to write names of 10 eminent intellectuals whom you know, and meet/call and find out why they oppose the First MRCM demand.
 4. Consider a tax laws which says that tax on base price of Rs 25 movie ticket will be Rs 27, where as tax on special theatres with Rs 150 ticket will be Rs 1. What % of Indian population, in your opinion, will support this law? What % of eminent intellectuals would oppose this law?
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12 MRCM Party's demands , promises to reduce poverty

12.1 Introduction

We have given detailed description of our 3rd demand which deals with allocation of plots owned by the citizens. The system is a special case what I call as **EAS** or "**Equal Allowance Systems**", whose basic dogma is that all citizens have "Equal" rights over the Natural Resources, which does not include private lands but certainly all plots that are not private.

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

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

And some 8 more EASs. We have described the 3rd MRCM demand which explains how citizens will obtain the mine royalties and land rent

12.2 How can citizens enact EASs

1. The citizens should force PM, CMs to enact the first change MRCM Party proposes, which will make it easy for citizens to enact the second change we propose.
2. Using second change the Citizens should enact the Govt Orders we have provided to enact the EAS.

Once citizens get a procedure to register YES/NO , all the proposed GOs from which they benefit will get YES within a few days. If we MRCM Party come into power, we promise to enact EAS laws on day one. But citizens need not wait that long. They need not at all wait for us to get in power. They can force existing CMs, PM to enact Second Proposed GOs, and use them to enact all the EAS related GOs. The drafts of the proposed laws are given on our website http://rahulmehta.com/reduce_poverty.htm

12.3 What we must do to reduce poverty?

Most people in top 1% of population insists that even if people in bottom 80% go hungry and die, they must not be given any mine royalties at all. And they further insist that activists who might be pro-poor should be manipulated using concepts like communism, secularism, Hinduvaad, pro-preservation, anti-reservation, human rights, feminism, social justice etc so that focus from mine royalties and land rent can be removed. They also dont hesitate in using violence to suppress those who might force elitemen to pay the rents of the Govt lands they are using.

I request the non-80G-activists to realize the damage poverty causes. The poverty is driving many poor Hindus towards missionaries whose agenda is to re-enslave India. How much ever we blame missionaries, it is pointless to blame them, if we support the upper class Indians and insist that poors must NOT get any royalties of mines. Given such elitemen, if I were a poor Hindu, I would have become Christian myself for whatever few goodies missionaries are offering.

If poverty does go down, a big part of Indian population will never become market for consumer goods, and so industries in India will never increase. This will retard technology growth and this will also retard the weapon manufacturing and weaken Military. If the country is poor, then large chunk of population cannot become citizens capable to defend the nation from invading Armies.

Only the individuals in the top 1-2 crore of India have money and information to mobilize a movement to get ENs needed to reduce poverty. Of these some 99% are selfish and try every move to divert the selfless 1% to follow alternate agenda and not take the issue of land rent and mine royalties, lest they would lose. But if mine royalties and land rent dont reach the poor, the poor will remain poor for decades to come, and nation will once again become slave of the foreigners once again.

12.4 Other party's and intellectuals stand on Mine Royalties and Land Rent

I discussed that earlier, that all other parties and all intellectuals of India insists that common citizens should have no share in mines' royalties and land rent. We request all citizens to ask their favorite party's leaders on this mine royalties and land rent issue, and decide if these leaders are worth voting for. And we request activists to ask intellectuals on this issue, and decide if they are worth listening to anymore.

Review questions

1. How much as the difference between market selling price and cost price of hydro-electricity produced in India on per citizen basis?

Exercises

1. How much as the difference between market selling price and cost price of hydro-electricity produced in India on per citizen basis?
2. Assuming all coal, bauxite, iron ore and copper ore was sold at internal rate to buyers in India, what is per capita revenue per year in year say 2007?
3. What was (approx) retail price of granite stones, marble etc extracted from India and sold in any year say 2007 on per capita basis?

13 MRCM Party's demands , promises to improve Courts

13.1 Why we need to fix the courts

When the citizens wrote the Constitution in 1951, it was clearly stated by the citizens to MPs, SCJs, IAS etc

1. The country will be run as per the Constitution
2. The country will be run as per the Constitution, as interpreted by the citizens of India
3. The SCJs' interpretation of Constitution will be above Ministers' interpretation of the Constitution, but citizens' interpretation of the Constitution will be final and supreme.

It was because of these decisions, the citizens kept the words Democracy, political justice and equality in the Preamble. And this was the reason why MPs, who were supposed to represent the citizens, were given powers to impeach the SCJs, so that if and when SCJs interpret the Constitution differently from the citizens, the MPs can impeach the SCJs. India's Constitution borrows many ideas from US Constitution and US society. The citizens in 1950 when they wrote Constitution of India had taken the meaning of word Democracy that was prevailing in US. What was the meaning of word Democracy in US? To understand that, one should read the Constitutions of US states. eg Maryland Constitution clearly says that "Jurors (i.e. common citizens) shall interpret the laws as well as the facts". The Constitution of 20 more US states speak the same. And so does US Supreme Court. IOW, in 1951 the word *Democracy clearly meant a regime where citizens make the laws and citizens interpret the laws as well as facts in a case.*

The Constitution has now been tore apart in High Courts and Supreme Courts. I will quote following example : [Link as on Apr-2-2008] <http://www.boloji.com/wfs2/wfs238.htm>

Fun Place for Sex Crimes

The [Marty] couple had been arrested in December 2000 after they were caught red-handed while photographing minor girls picked up from the Gateway of India. The horror story of child sexual abuse by the Swiss couple was told in-camera to a sessions court in Mumbai. And in March 2003, Additional Sessions Judge Mridula Bhatkar convicted the couple. They were awarded a sentence of seven years rigorous imprisonment It was on their appeal against this conviction that the Mumbai High Court accepted their contention that if the matter was not expedited, the appeal would not be heard until after seven years, the term of their original sentence. The judge also directed them to pay an enhanced compensation of Rs 100,000 to each of the victims. The gravity of their offence did not figure anywhere in the judgment.

Their passports revealed that the couple had been visiting India every year since 1989. They operated in different countries and their laptop was stocked with photographs of children including those from Sri Lanka and the Philippines. Posing as a lonely, grandfatherly couple, they befriended street children and their parents, promising to give them a good time on the pretext of charity. Marty (who described himself as a general manager in a multinational pharmaceutical company) and his wife were well stocked with lubricants, condoms and penile sprays. Lily Marty, a trained nurse, would tend to the wounds the children suffered as a result of their abuse. ... But none of this, all recorded evidence, figured in the judgment of the Mumbai High Court. **The SC Bench headed by Chief Justice V N Khare granted bail to the two [convicted pedophiles]** in an order passed on April 5, 2004

After obtaining bail from CJI Khare, the two wealthy Swiss pedophiles escaped from India. Such bail orders lower the morale of policemen and lower courts judges. They will think that their efforts to get criminals convicted went in vain and would feel sour about the bribes they had forgone. The acquittal order given by Mumbai High Court judge was against the Constitution. and the *bail order given by Chief judge Khare to the two wealthy Swiss convicted pedophiles was also blatant violation of the Constitution.* Such violations of Constitution happen because we citizens dont have procedures to expel the judges who violate Constitution.

13.2 Effects of such unjust verdicts in society

If we dont fix the courts, the injustice from rich on to the bottom 99% of the citizens will keep on increasing. The cohesiveness of society decreases as members of elite throw more and more atrocities on commons. And the decrease in cohesiveness of society decreases the strength of administration and military. When individuals get rampant injustice in courts, they see no point in defending the nation and the society. Unfair treatment in police, courts etc decreases the sense of nationalism day by day, and

weakens the whole society, nation every organ of nation such as administration, police, military etc. How can citizens stop the unjust behavior of judges? How can we citizens stop subversion of Constitution in Supreme and High Courts? And how can citizens improve speed and fairness of courts?

13.3 MRCM's demands , promises to improve courts

We demand and promise to bring following changes in India's court system using second MRCM Executive Notification as a tool and by obtaining YESes of citizens :

1. Enabling citizens to replace the Supreme Court Chief judge
2. Enabling citizens to replace the High Court Chief judge
3. Enabling citizens to replace the Lower Court Chief judge
4. **Abolish interviews**: Recruitment of all junior Lower Court judges by written exams only
5. Recruitment of all junior High Court judges by written exams only (no interviews)
6. Recruitment of all junior Supreme Court judges by seniority only (no interviews)
7. Jury System in Lower Courts to decide punishments
8. Jury System in High Courts for appeals
9. Jury System to Supreme Courts for appeals
10. Enacting National ID system (to improve records in courts)
11. Enact a wealth tax of 0.5% of market value of non-agricultural land above 100 sq meters per person, and use that fund on Police, Courts only.
12. Create 100,000 more Lower Courts
13. Jury System to expel/fine a state govt employee.
14. Jury System to expel/fine a central govt employee.
15. Enabling citizens to replace Chief National Prosecutors
16. Enabling citizens to replace Chief State Prosecutor
17. Enabling citizens to replace Chief District Prosecutor
18. Recruitment of junior District prosecutors by written exams only (no interviews)
19. Recruitment of junior State prosecutors by written exams only (no interviews)
20. Recruitment of National prosecutors by seniority only (no interviews)
21. Teaching Law from class-VI
22. Teaching law to all adults for free
23. Wealth disclosure of all Govt Employees and their close relatives, their trusts , companies
24. Disclosure of residency and citizen status of all Govt Employees and their close relatives
25. All courts records, as far as possible, will be placed on internet
26. The parties will be informed about their case status by emails, SMS in all languages, along with usual postal mails and notices.
27. Every time there is a trial, 20 citizens chosen at random will be required to attend the trial (to increase awareness about courts in citizenry)

IOW, we have proposed about 30-35 changes in administration to fix our courts, and attain the goal of "rule of law and Constitution, as interpreted by the Citizens".

13.4 Enabling Citizens to Replace Supreme Court Chief judge

We have discussed this procedure earlier.

13.5 Manufacturing 100,000 more courts

We at MRCM demand , promise to create *wealth tax for courts* of about 0.2% of market value of land on those who have residential and commercial land exceeding 25 sqm per person and use that strictly for courts. In addition, money supply was increased in year the time Jun-2007 to Jun-2008 by about Rs 700,000 crores which was 22% of M3 in Jun-2007. We promise , demand to restrict this annual raise to Rs 400,000 crores (10% of what is now) and the newly created money will be used solely for Military, Police and Courts. Using this "wealth tax for courts" and new M3, the Govt shall be able to

create 100,000 more courts within 1 year. Using 100,000 new courts and GOs that change in civil , criminal laws, it would the existing 3 crores cases can be resolved within next 3 to 6 years fairly

13.6 Problems of integrity in Lower Courts, High courts and Supreme Court

The increase in number of courts will increase the speed, but we need structural changes in courts to address the following problems

1. Nepotism --- lawyers and *aasils* who are judges' relatives are winning cases after cases
2. judge-lawyer nexuses
3. judge-criminal nexuses
4. Corruption in judges
5. Nepotism in appointments of judges

13.7 About Jury System

We propose **The Jury System** as the solution to first four of the five evils mentioned above and recruitment by written exams to solve the fifth one. Sadly, most voters and even educated people in India know nothing about very concept of Jury System. That's because intellectuals of India are so hostile to Jury System that they never ever informed students or activists in general about the Jury System. So even though this manifesto is about changes we promise and not explanations, we have decided to allocate pages to explain Jury System to the readers.

What is judge system and Jury System?

We have 110 cr citizens in India. We have at least 20 lakhs to 50 lakhs disputes or criminal cases a year. If these disputes are not resolved by the citizens of India in short time and if criminals are not punished, the criminals will resort to more crimes and many individuals will resolve to private violence in civil cases thereby causing a chaos. Or perpetuating injustice will weaken the emotional attachment a citizen has towards the nation and other citizens. Such chaos will weaken the nation and will result into re-enslavement. So for stability, it becomes necessary for the citizenry to give judgments on these disputes and criminal cases, and use force to enforce that judgment. It is not possible for every citizen to personally take interest in each of the these 20 lakh of disputes. A citizen can at best take interest in 2-5 disputes a year. Therefore, the citizenry has not much option, but to appoint a few individuals, for each dispute and take their decision as final in most cases, and scrutinize (via appeal) them in some cases. So one of the procedure that a nation has to execute, implicitly or explicitly, is to choose individuals to give judgment on a particular dispute. There are two broad systems depending on how individuals are chosen

1. The Jury System : Given any dispute, 10, 12 or 15 citizens are chosen at random from the voter list of all adult citizens in that district, state or nation and these citizens, called as Jurors, hear the arguments, examine the evidences, and give a verdict, eg in India before 1956, many cases were resolved by 12 citizens chosen at random
2. the judge system : the Govt appoints some 200-2000 individuals per crore of population in nation as judges, who will have term for 20-35 years. And these fixed small number of appointed individuals will resolve the disputes. eg in India, cases are resolved by about 13000 judges and some 5000 tribunals.

Other systems use both, randomly selected citizens as well as appointed individuals, are basically simple combinations of Jury System and judge system. There are many other factors, like size of Jury, qualifications, screening rules etc which make one Jury System differ from another. But fundamental difference between Jury System and judge system is :

judge system	Jury System
Small number of Individuals, say 20,000 to 100,000 individuals in India would decide all the cases 20 - 25 lakhs cases a year in India	In the Jury System, EACH case goes to 12-15 different Jurors, randomly chosen from the district, state or nation. The 20-25 lakh cases will be resolved by 3 cr citizens.
Many cases go same individuals. One judge in his career will hear some 500 to 200,000 cases and give some 5000 to 50,000 verdicts	The Jurors change with every case. A citizen cannot become Juror against for at least 5 years.
If a District gets 5000 cases a year, and say 25000 cases in 5 years, in the judge system they will be resolved by some 25-50 judges	In Jury System, they will be resolved by 300,000 to 400,000 different citizens.

On the surface, this issue may look unimportant --- *what difference does it make whether cases are decided by randomly chosen citizens or a fixed judges?* But this trivial looking difference plays a huge role in the strengthening or weakening the nation. eg in Florida State in US, total criminal jury trials in year 2006-2007 were about 6000. And so the judgments were given by about $6000 * 12 = 72000$ different citizens. In case of judge system, mere few hundred judges would have decided. If taken over a period of 25 years, this would mean $6000 * 25 = 150,000$ Jury Trials where in cases would be decided by $150,000 * 12 = 1800,000$ citizens as opposed to few hundred or 1000-1500 judges in judge-system. The sheer increase in number by 1800-2000 times makes Jury System us far more democratic and less probable to nepotism, corruption. And Jury-lawyer-nexus is far less probable than the judge-lawyer nexus.

How nepotism or cross-nepotism becomes rampant in judge system

To end nepotism, in judge system, a judge's relative is banned from practicing in the judge's courts. Now the eminent intellectuals insist that we must accept that this ban ends the nepotism in our courts. Well, this ban does not make any difference at all.

Till date, every eminent intellectual I met is hostile to even discuss the problem of cross nepotism in courts. And till date, Jury System is the only known solution to this problem of cross-nepotism in courts. The cross nepotism has become so intense that criminals and industrialist just retain a few relative lawyers and get all favorable judgments and commons simply get crushed in the courts. Cross nepotism is important reason why Acts like SEZs did not get canceled in High and Supreme Courts.

Even if culture is nepotic, nepotism and cross-nepotism is structurally impossible in Jury System. It is similar to recruitment by written exams, where nepotism cant make much difference.

judge system	Jury System
One judge has term of 3-4 years. This ample time to lawyers and organized criminals to approach the relatives of judges to cut deal	In Jury System, 12 Jurors are chosen from population of 5 lakhs to 100 crores. Since these Jurors have only one case, the case is over 5 to 15 days in 99% cases. So first, it is highly unlikely that a lawyer would exist in world who would have be a relative of these 12 Jurors or even 6 of them or even two of the Jurors. And finding him within 15 days make it further difficult.
India sees 5000 cases per district on an average and they go 50-100 judges in that district. So lawyers can easily manage such small number of judges using personal relations.	If these 5000 cases are resolved by 5000 batches of 12 Jurors each, then less than 10 batches will have a two Jurors with common relative lawyers.
In many court complexes, two or more judges will form a cartel. judge-A will give favorable treatment to relative lawyers of judge-B and judge-B will give favorable treatment to the relative lawyers of judge-A. This is what we call as <u>cross-nepotism</u> .	Only way cross-nepotism will work is when 12 Jurors of Jury-A and 12 different Jurors of Jury-B form nexuses. Jury-A would favor lawyer with relatives in Jury-B and Jury-B will favor lawyer who has relative in Jury-A. Finding such pair of lawyers, pair of Juries and managing deal within 5 to 15 days is a mathematical impossibility.

IOW, while the judge system reeks with nepotism and cross-nepotism, the Jury System is immune to nepotism and cross-nepotism.

How career crime increases in judge system due to cross-nepotism

Consider a specific kind of crime --- street criminals (commonly called as Bhaai or Daadaa) or any career criminals who collect protection money from small shop-keepers etc every month, openly and fearlessly. There are places in US/Europe with high crimes, but nowhere can one see criminals openly extorting money from shop-keepers. One of the factor why career crime is rampant in India, and less seen in West is the that India uses judge system, while the West uses Jury System. The judge system makes India's courts very nexused, while the Jury System has drastically reduced the nexusproneness in Western courts.

Lets see how Jury System reduces the nexusproneness in Western Courts. Consider a mid-level career criminal with a gang of 50-100 criminals. He may be operating in some 5-10 areas. Now to sustain their operations, he and his gang members would need to pay monthly bribes to many MLAs, MPs, police officers, other officers, government lawyers, judges etc and would also need money to hire lawyers, mercenaries etc on time to time basis. All this, means a monthly FIXED COST of lakhs of rupees. Now such career criminal CAN NOT always find 5-10 victims that would cover all the costs and give profits every month. So almost always, a gang of career criminals has to victimize 100s of victims a month. In short, a career criminal and his gang-member has to commit 100s of crime a month. Out of so many crimes, some 20-30 of victims would end up filing complain in the courts. This would generate some 300-400 court cases per year.

Now this is where judge system and Jury System would create difference in combating career crimes.

Career criminal in judge system	Career criminal in Jury System
In the judge system, say 1000 cases that get filed in 4-5 years against that ganglord. All will go to just 5-10 judges.	In the Jury System, EACH case goes to 12-15 DIFFERENT Jurors, randomly chosen from the district, state or nation so these 1000 cases will go to 12000 to 15000 district, state or nation
So in order to delay the case to frustrate the witnesses or get outright acquittals, the gang leader has to cultivate nexuses with ONLY 5-10 judges.	Long delay in Jury Trials are rare as each Jury is given ONLY one case, hearings are from 11am to 4pm on one and only one case, and mostly next date is next day. And the ganglord will have to make nexuses with 12000 Jurors
If the ganglord manages to cultivate nexuses with 5-10 judges, and he can manage an acquittal/delay in 99% cases.	So to get acquittals in 1000 cases in 5 years, the gang leader will need to cultivate nexuses with 12000 Jurors.

So managing acquittals in even 10%-20% cases in Jury System is next to impossible. IOW, since a large number of cases in Indian courts are resolved by a small number of individuals (i.e. judges) the career criminal have cultivated nexuses and are having a field day. While West uses a very large number of individuals to resolve court cases, which makes establishing nexuses in a larger number of cases difficult to the extent of impossible. So career crimes, such as extortion, in West have vanished.

judge-lawyer nexus in judge system

That was about judge-criminal nexus. The courts in India are sprawling with judge-lawyer nexuses. The nexus between judges and relative lawyers is now a law than exception. But even apart from that, the judges have nexuses with many non-relative lawyers as well. How does judge-lawyer nexus come into existence? No one in Western courts has even seen Juror-lawyer nexus. The reasons are structural and not cultural.

judge-lawyer nexus	No Jury-lawyer nexus
Say 5 senior lawyers have 20 junior lawyers working for them. Say they are together taking say 1000 cases a 4 year period year in a district	Ditto
Most of these cases would go to some 20 judges posted in that district.	The cases will go to 12,000 Jurors in a year.
One judge would get many cases from them	No Juror would get repeated
Within 3-6 months these 5 lawyers can cultivate nexuses with these 10-20 judges	There is no time to cultivate nexuses with even 2% of them.

When a lawyer makes a nexus with a judge during the trial of a case, that nexus with that judge will be CERTAINLY useful to that lawyer in ALL his cases which will come up before that judge. Even if a lawyer manages to form nexuses with say 7-8 out of 12 Jurors during the trial of a case, those nexuses with those Jurors will be of NO USE at all in ALL other cases of that lawyer, as Jurors change with each and every trial.

How corruption reduces in Jury System

Much of the corruption in judge system is via organized criminals or large corporate who have 100s of cases in a state. These cases go to some 100-300 judges in lower courts. So the big time criminals and corporates hire some 15-50 lawyers who are close relatives of these judges or are otherwise close to these judges. Now in Jury System, these 100s of cases will go to 1000s of Jurors. eg if there are say 100 cases against a ganglord and his members or there 100 cases against a company in a state, these cases will go 12000 Jurors. A nation wide corporate would be having 1000 cases a year against it all over India and would end up confronting 12,000 Jurors a year all over India. No ganglord or company owner is capable of bribing so many citizens. So they give up.

Further, in judge system, a judge has to keep a commitment after taking bribe or else he won't get repeat business. In the Jury System, the Jurors change with every case and a Juror cannot come back in Jury for next several years. So the bribe-giver has no assurance that Juror will keep the commitment, and very often, due to hatred against criminals, Jurors will still punish a person even if he has taken a bribe. After taking bribe, he has nothing to lose.

How corruption in police, administration reduces in Jury System

Most policemen, officers come into contact with judges due to years of services. Almost every policeman, officer knows which relative lawyer to contact if there is a case against him in a particular judge's court. And they have years of relation and nexuses. The relative lawyers trade favors for the favors they would get from policemen, judges. And so policemen, officers get away in the cases against them easily. However, in Jury System, they confront Jurors who are angry against corrupt policemen, officers. And they have no nexus with 1000s of Jurors. So chances that a corrupt policeman, officer gets punished are far higher in Jury System. This is why Jury System reduces corruption in other depts such as police, revenue, education, health etc.

Global overview of Jury System

There are about 17 countries which use Jury System – Canada, US, UK, France, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Hong Kong, Australia and New Zealand. Two countries are added in this list --- some 25% of Russia's Districts now uses Jury System and Japan will start Jury System from 2009. And some 90 countries use judge system. Each and every country which uses judge system have corrupt courts, corrupt police and corrupt polity (4 exceptions are Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Israel, where corruption is much higher than the 15 countries which have Jury System). Russia and Japan too had to move to Jury System due to problem of corruption and nepotism in courts. And so did South Korea in Apr-2008. IOW, if there is anything that shows 100% correlation, it is that Jury System always reduces corruption and judge system always increases corruption and nepotism.

Historical overview of Jury System

Rome had elected Magistrates and used Jury System for high crimes, which created a far less nepotistic and less corrupt regime than neighbors. This is why Rome became much stronger than the rest. Rome collapsed and main reason was that a large chunk of population (slaves) did not have right to vote.

After that, in every regime, the punishment was given by King or Lords appointed by the King. In 1200 AD, Britain was the FIRST nation which reversed this --- and declared in Magna Carta that the King's agents shall only make allegation and citizens (Jurors) would decide the guilt and punishment. This was a historical change, a change that diametrically changes relation between rulers and subjects. The ruler was no longer in charge of deciding imprisonment or even fines. It was after this Jury System, the craftsmen and traders could protect themselves from the arbitrary rule of Lords and progress started. It was only this reason, why craftsmen became prosperous in Britain and some of them later became industrialists. **The industrial revolution in Britain was only because of this Jury System** – the Jurors protected the craftsmen, traders and industrialists from the arbitrary fines of Lords and the Kings and thus Jurors enabled these craftsmen to become wealthy. The so called Renaissance had no role to play. If Renaissance was responsible for the progress UK made, well, why didn't Italy made such progress, where Renaissance came first? The intellectuals have deliberately suppressed the role of Jury System in explaining why Europe overtook rest of the world as they do not want students to know about Jury System, lest they would demand for it.

Summary

In short, the Jury System solves each of the following 4 problems that existing court system in India suffers

1. Fully solves nepotism problem
2. Fully solves judge-lawyer nexus problem
3. Fully solves judge-criminal nexus problem
4. Drastically reduces corruption problem

[A reader more interested in the 1000 year old Jury vs judge debate way want to read http://www.rahulmehta.com/why_jury.htm]

13.8 The Jury System and the information factor

One objection often cited by anti-Jury pro-judge individuals is that Jurors have less information about the law. This objection is incorrect --- both jurors and judges have same information about basic concepts of fairness, right/wrong etc. The one and only difference is that judges have more information about section numbers and exact length of punishment. eg both judges and Jurors know that violence is crime, a murder done with monetary motive is more heinous than spontaneous violence borne out rage and anger. But Jurors may not be aware of specific details like such action fall in section 302 such and such act carries maximum punishment of say 5 years or 14 years or 6 months and so forth. Such specific details are easy to grasp and apply.

The pro-judge anti-Jury people do not mention the other point --- i.e. judges progressively get more and more nexused with lawyers and rich, and also take bribes via relative lawyers.

13.9 Other Political parties, intellectuals on the Jury System

We want all citizens of India to note that all existing parties' MPs and all intellectuals of India have opposed Jury System, and insist that only judges will give judgment thereby ensuring that nepotism in courts will continue. We want all citizens and non-80G-activists of India to note that we are the ONLY party interested in curbing the nepotism in judges. Other party's leaders dont even bothers to mention this problem of nepotism in courts in their manifesto.

It is not difficult to see why party leaders and intellectuals support judge system and oppose Jury System. Many intellectuals' relatives are judges and so these intellectuals support judge system. That apart, corrupt elitemen want centralized judge system and do not want a decentralized Jury System. Currently India has 13000 judges and they resolve about 13,00,000 cases a year. Now say an elitemen is operating in a District or State. Say he has 20 cases against him a year or 600 cases in a period of 30 years. That law-breaking elitemen now needs to manage only 10-20 judges to deal with this 600 cases. If

the Jury System comes, he will have to manage 7200 Jurors which is almost impossible task. IOW, the law-breaking elitemen's life will become far more cumbersome in Jury System. *The intellectuals are agents of these elitemen, and so support judge system and oppose Jury System.*

13.10 The Nanavati case

The British realized long back that their own Collectors and judges were corrupt to core, and population would get crushed to the point of rebellion if their powers are not curbed. Which is why, in 1870s, British enacted Jury System in India. But in 1956, Jawaharlal Nehru and the then Supreme Court judges abolished the Jury System by citing Nanavati case as reason. This was utter nonsense.

Nanavati had killed a person named Ahuja. The Jurors had accepted that as a fact. Nanavati was a Navy officer and citizens have tremendous respect for military officers. The respect doubles when they see that a young man from wealthy family leaves posh comfortable life and accepts harsh life of Military. And Ahuja was a proven adulterer, and back then when paternity tests did not exist, adultery was considered as heinous as murder. The Jurors were in dilemma – if they convict Nanavati, the judge would hang him (which was exactly what happened in the second trial). If the Jurors had power to decide the punishment, the Jurors would have surely issued some punishment like a few years of imprisonment. But Jurors had only one power --- to call him guilty which may mean his death or call him innocent. The crime of Nanavati was not motivated for economic gains nor Nanavati was a career criminal. And Jurors believed that he did not deserve death for his crime out of anger. So Jurors took right decision in saving his life. Their wrong decision of “zero punishment” because they did not have powers to imprison him for a few years not *an error in wisdom*. Which is why in the system I have proposed, the Jurors decide punishment so that Jury is not forced by their inner conscious to give “not guilty” verdict when person is guilty, but not guilty enough for highest punishment that the judge might throw.

So Nanavati case shows that Jurors took a very reasonable decision, and what was needed was to increase the powers of Jurors and let them decide punishments instead of judges. Despite this, Nehru (due to his feudalistic mindset) and judges canceled Jury System in India without any debate by citing one “Nanavati Trial” as reason.

Nehru used Nanavati case as pretext to abolish Jury System in India, and all MPs of Congress, Communist Party etc back them supported him. Nehru had taken this decision to support the landlords who were using criminals to beat the landless. Due to Jury System, the criminals were getting prison sentences and so landlords were finding it difficult to ask criminals to beat the landless. So Nehru cancelled the Jury System in India so that landlords can beat the landless and block the land reforms.

13.11 Drafts of EN to bring Jury System in Lower Courts in India

The citizens would need to get the following Govt Ordinance signed by PM. The Citizens should first force PM to sign the Govt Order described in second MRCM demand and then use that Govt Order to issue the following Ordinance.

Govt Ordinance: Jury System in Lower Courts of India

#	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
Section-1 : Appointment and replacement of Jury Administrator		
1	CM	Within 2 days after passing this law, the CMs shall appoint one Registrar for entire State and one JA (Jury Administrator) per District.

2	Talati, Talati's clerk	A citizen residing in a District can present his ID and specify the serial numbers of (at most 5) candidates he Approves for the position of Jury Administrator in his District. The clerk will enter the requests in the systems and give the receipt to the citizen. The citizen to change his choices any day. The clerk shall charge a fee of Rs 3/-
3	CM	If any candidate is approved by highest number of citizen-voters and over 50% of ALL citizen-voters, the CM will appoint him as new JA for that District within 2 days. If any candidate is approved by over 25% of ALL citizen-voters and his approval count is 2% more than existing JA, the CM will appoint him as new JA within 2 days.
4	CM	With approval of over 51% of ALL citizen voters in that State, the CM can cancel clause-2 and clause-3 and appoint his own JA for 5 years.
5	PM	With approval of over 51% of ALL citizen voters in India, the PM can cancel cluase-2, clause-3 and above clause-4 for entire state or some of the districts and appoint JA for 5 years.
Section-2 : Formation of Grand Jury		
6	JA	Using the voter list, the JA will, in a public meeting, randomly select 40 citizens from the voter-list of District, State or Nation as the Grand Jurors, from which he can exclude any 10 after interview so that finally there are 30 Grand Jurors. If the Jurors is appointed by CM or PM under clause-4 or clause-5 he may select up to 60 citizens and exclude 30.
7	JA	In the first set of Grand Jurors, JA will retire the first 10 Grand Jurors every 10 days and select 10 more using random selection from voter list of District or State or Nation.

8	JA	<p>The JA cannot use any electronic device to select a number randomly. He will use the procedure detailed by CM. If CM has not specified the procedure, he will select as follow. Suppose JA has to choose a number between 1 and a four digit number - ABCD. Then JA will have 4 rounds of dice-throw for each digit. In a round if the digit he needs to select is between 0-5, then he will use only 1 dice and if the digit he needs to select is between 0-9, he will use 2 dices. The number selected will be 1 less than the number which comes in case of single-dice throw and 2 less in case of double-dice throw. If the throw of the dices exceeds the highest digit he needs, he will throw the dices again.. <u>Example</u> - Suppose JA needs to select a page in a book, which has 3693 pages. Then JA will execute 4 rounds. In the 1st round he will use 1 dice as he needs to select a number between 0-3. If the dice shows 5 or 6, he will throw the dice again. If the dice show 3, the number selected is $3-1=2$, and JA will proceed to second round. In the second round, he needs to select a number between 0-6. So he will throw two dices. If the sum exceeds 8, he will throw the dices again. If the sum is suppose 6, the second digit selected is $6 - 2 = 4$. Like that, suppose the dices in 4 rounds show 3, 5, 10 and 2. Then JA will select digits as (3-1), (5 -2), (10-2), (2-1) i.e. page number 2381. The JA should use different citizens to throw dices. Suppose the voter-list has B books, the largest book has P pages and all pages have N entries. Then using above method or method described by CM, JA will select 3 random numbers between 1-B, 1-P and 1-N. Now suppose selected book has less than that many pages or the selected page has fewer entries. Then he will again select a numbers between 1-B, 1-P and 1-N.</p>
9	JA	<p>The Grand Jurors will meet on every Saturday and Sunday. They may meet on more days if over 15 Grand Jurors approve. The number must be "over 15", even when less than 30 Grand Jurors are present. The meetings, if happen, must start at 11am and last till at least 5pm. The Grand Juror will get Rs. 200 per day he attends. The maximum payment a Grand Juror can get for his 1 month term will be Rs 2000. The JA will issue the checks 2 months after a Grand Juror completes the term. If the Grand Juror is out of district, he shall get Rs 400 per day of stay and if he is out state, he shall get Rs 800 per day of stay. In addition, they will get Rs 5 per kilometer of the distance between their home and court. The CM , PM may change the compensation as per inflation. All rupee amounts written in this clause and this law use WPI given by RBI in Jan-2008 and JA can change the amounts every six months using latest WPI.</p>
10	JA	<p>If a Grand Juror is absent on a meeting, he will not get Rs 100 for that day and may loose up to thrice his amount to be paid. The individuals who are Grand Jurors 30 days later will decide the fine.</p>
11	JA	<p>JA will start the meting at 11am. The JA arrive in the room before 10.30am. If a Grand Juror fails to arrive before 10:30am, JA will not allow him to attend the meeting and mark him absent.</p>
Section 3: Charging a citizen		

13	JA	<p>If any person, be a private person or District Prosecutor, has complaint against any other person, he can write to all or some Grand Jurors. The complainer must specify the remedy he wishes. The remedy can be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtaining possession of a property • obtaining monetary compensation from the accused • imprisoning the accused for certain number of years/months.
14	JA	<p>If over 15 Grand Jurors, in a meeting, issue an invitation, the citizen may appear. The Grand Jurors may or may not invite the accused and complainer.</p>
15	JA	<p>If over 15 Grand Jurors declare that there is some merit in the complaint, the JA will call a Jury consisting of 12 citizens from the district to examine the complaint. The JA will select more than 12 citizens randomly, and send them summons to them, and of those who arrive, the JA will select 12 at random.</p>
16	JA	<p>JA will ask the Chief District Judge to appoint one or more Judges to preside over the case. If the property in dispute is worth above Rs 25 lakhs or compensation claim is above Rs 100,000 and/or the maximum prison sentence is above 12 months, the JA will request Chief Judge to appoint 3 judges or else he will request Chief Judge to appoint 3 Judges for the case. The Chief Judge's decision on appointing number of Judges in the case will be final.</p>
Section-4 : Conducting a trial		
17	Presiding Judge	<p>The trial will go from 11am to 4pm. The trial will start only after all 12 Jurors and the complainer have arrived. If any party has not arrived, the parties who have arrived must wait till 4pm and then only they can go home.</p>
18	Presiding Judge	<p>The Judge will allow the complainer to speak for 1 hour, during which no can interrupt. Then Judge will allow the employee to speak for 1 hour during which no one can interrupt. Like this, the Judge will alternate case. The case will go on like this on every day.</p>
19	Presiding Judge	<p>The case will go for at least 2 days. On the 3rd or later, if over 7 Jurors declare that they have heard enough, the case will go on for 1 more day. If on the next day, over 7 out of 12 Jurors declare that they would like to hear more arguments, the case will go on till over 7 say that case should end.</p>
20	Presiding Judge	<p>On the last day, after both parties have presented the case for 1 hour each, the Jurors will deliberate for at least 2 hours. If after 2 hours, over 7 Jurors say that they need no more deliberation, the Judge will ask each to declare his verdict.</p>
21	Grand Jurors	<p>In case a Juror or a party does not show up or shows up late, the Grand Jurors after 3 months will decide the fine, which can be up to Rs 5000 or 5% of his wealth, whichever is higher.</p>

22	Presiding Judge	In case of fine, each Juror will state the fine he thinks is appropriate, and MUST be less than the legal limit. If it is higher than legal limit, the Judge shall take it as legal limit. The Judge will arrange the fine amounts stated in increasing order, and take the 3rd highest fine, i.e. fine that is approved by over 8 out of 12 Jurors, as the fine collectively imposed by the Jury.
22	Presiding Judge	In case of prison sentence, the Judge will arrange the sentence lengths cited by Jurors which must be below the maximum sentence as stated in the Law accused is charged with breaking, in increasing order. And the Judge will take the 3rd highest sentence i.e. prison sentence approved by over 8 out 12 Jurors, as the prison sentence collectively decided by the Jury.
Section-5 : The judgment, execution and appeal		
23	District Police Chief	The District Police Chief or policemen designated by him will execute the fine and/or imprisonments as given by the Judge and approved by the Jurors.
24	District Police Chief	If 4 or more Jurors do NOT ask for any confiscation or fine or prison sentence, the Judge will declare the accused as innocent and the District Police Chief will take no action against him.
25	Accused, Complainer	Either party will have 30 days to appeal against the verdict in the State's High Court or the Supreme Court of India.
Section-6 : Protection of a Fundamental Rights of the Citizens		
26	All Govt Employees	No Govt employee will impose any fine or prison sentence without consent of over 8 out of 12 Jurors of the Lower Courts, unless approved by the Jurors of High Courts or the Jurors or Supreme Court. No Govt employee will imprison any citizen for more than 24 hours without approval of over 15 out 30 District or State Grand Jurors.
27	To everyone	The Jurors will decide the facts as well as intensions, and shall also interpret the laws as well the Constitution.
28	-----	This EN will come into force only after over 51% of all citizens in India have registered YES and every SCj has approved this EN.

13.12 How can citizens bring Jury System in India?

We at MRCM Party request citizens to take following steps

1. Force existing PM to sign the first two Govt Orders we MRCM party have demanded
2. Using 2nd MRCM EN, we request citizens to enact 4th EN which enables citizens to replace PM
3. Using 2nd MRCM EN, we request citizens to enact 5th EN which enables citizens to replace CjI
4. Using 2nd MRCM EN, we request citizens to enact EN to bring Jury System in India

13.13 Drafts of ENs to bring Jury System in High Courts and Supreme Court

The drafts of these Govt Ordinances are at http://www.rahulmehta.com/improve_courts.htm

13.14 Reducing nepotism in appointment of judges

We at MRCM Party demand and promise that all the judges in District and High Courts should be recruited by written exams only and no interviews would be taken. The interview is the classical technique through which judges have ensured that their relatives, close friends and close friends' relative get selected. In Supreme Courts, the judges should be recruited strictly via seniority and there should be no interviews. If a wrong person becomes judge, the citizens will/may expel him , but the judges should have no control over who shall become the judge.

In addition, the replacement procedures our MRCM Party proposes are immune to nepotism. No one can be relative of lakhs of citizens who were going to give Approvals.

13.15 Teaching Law to entire population and other changes

We at MRCM party promise , demand to teach law to all students in class-VI onwards or earlier if the parents approve. In addition, all adults will be taught law via evening classes, Doordarshan, All India Radio and other means. Universal weapon education and universal law education are two of our demands, promises.

The drafts of the Govt Ordinances to implement Law Education System and other changes are on our website http://www.rahulmehta.com/improve_courts.htm

13.16 Other party's and intellectuals stand on Improving Courts

The leaders of other parties and all intellectuals are simply hostile to improve courts. Every party's leaders have refused to increase the number of courts. They are openly hostile to Jury System and insist that judgments must be given by judges only as we commons are morons. They also oppose enacting procedures by which we commons can replace judges. Almost all party's leaders have refused to even discuss the issue of nepotism, corruption in courts, forget solving it. We request all citizens to ask their favorite party's leaders on this issue of fewer courts, nepotism in judges, corruption in judges and are worth voting for. And we request activists to ask intellectuals on this issue, and decide if they are worth following.

13.17 Questions

1. Consider a lawyer who practices in one city with 10 courts and files 30 cases a year. Say a judges' term is 4 years. How many judges will he meet in 10 years? How many Jurors will be come across in 10 years?
2. Consider a state with 5 cr citizens. Say 100,000 cases are filed in a year. If one judge can resolve 80 cases a year, how many judges would that state need? And how many cases that judge would resolve in his 30 year career? If Jurors are used, how many Jurors would be used in that period of 30 years?
[Following questions require 12th class knowledge of Probability Theory. Use calculator or Excel as needed]
3. Consider District-A which has recruited 1000 judges to solve 80000 cases a year for next 30 years. Consider the probability of judge becoming corrupt from non-corrupt as 0.001 in each case, but once he becomes corrupt, assume that chances that he will take bribes are now 0.2 . Then what % of cases in first year will show corruption? Calculate the number for each of the next 30 years in District-A
4. Consider District-B which has decided to use Jury System for 8000 cases a year. Say a Juror is corrupt with probability of 0.2. The verdict will be corrupt only if 4 or more Jurors are corrupt. So what \$ of verdict each year will be corrupt in District-B?
5. Consider District-A which has recruited 100 judges to solve 8000 cases a year for next 30 years. Consider the probability of judge being non-corrupt as 0.001 if all lawyers and aasils are not relative and 25% if lawyers are judges' relatives. How many cases a year will contain corruption?
6. Consider a career criminal who commits 20 crimes a year. Say possibility of getting caught and punished is 10%. Then after 5 years, what the chances that he is still not imprisoned?

7. Consider a gang of 50 criminals. Say they commit 200 crimes a year. Say conviction rate is 3%. Then what are chances that not even member is imprisoned in 2 years?
8. Consider a gang of 50 criminals. Say each time a member is imprisoned, two members quit. Say they commit $N \times 4$ crimes a year, N is the number of members in the gang. Say conviction rate is 5%. What will be the expected size of the gang after 5 years?

13.18 Exercises

9. Consider any district in India. Say it has 50 courts. Please provide drafts of the laws by which cross nepotism i.e. judge-A favoring relative of judge-B and vice versa be avoided.
10. Please obtain drafts submitted by Shourie and other BJP MPs in Parliament to reduce cross-nepotism in courts.
11. Please obtain drafts submitted by Yechuri and other CPM MPs in Parliament to reduce cross-nepotism in courts.
12. Please obtain drafts submitted by Congress MPs in Parliament to reduce cross-nepotism in courts.
13. How many lower courts are there in India? What are the number of pending cases? If one court disposes say 80 cases a year, how many years would it take for the lower courts to dispose the cases?
14. Whose discretion is used in deciding new SCjs?
15. Whose discretion is used in deciding new HCjs in a state?
16. What % of existing HCjs in your State have father or immediate uncle as an HCj or SCj?
17. What is Coroner's Jury in West? When did it start? Why didn't/couldn't India create such system?
18. What impact did Coroner's Jury System have in West?
19. Who/when started Jury System in India and who/when ended it?
20. Which, of the first 50 countries by population, in world use Jury System?
21. Please gather information on the Jury System in Hong Kong
22. Why are Indian intellectuals hostile in giving information about Coroner's Jury in West to citizens, students?
23. Why are Indian intellectuals hostile in giving information about Jury System in West to citizens, students?
24. Approximately, what % of States in US have elected judges? Since when?
25. What was the literacy rate in US when these states introduced election of judges?

14 MRCM Party's demands, promises to improve Police

14.1 Summary

Our MRCM party demands and proposes following administrative changes in police, and insists and promises that changes should come only via citizens after enacting the Second MRCM Govt Order.

1. Enact procedure by which we commons can replace District Police Chief
2. Using wealth tax over land, double the number of policemen
3. Increase salaries of policemen by 100%
4. Jury System over Policemen : Empowering citizens to expel/fine a policeman.
5. Computerization all crime records and all police stations
6. Disclosure of Wealth of All Govt Employees and their close relatives
7. National-ID system

14.2 Replacement of District Police Chief

The procedure I have suggested to replace District Education Officer uses open voting and so I don't support that procedure for **DPC (District Police Chief)**, who has several arrest powers. To replace District Police Chief, I suggest following procedure of co-election which is as follows

1. The CM shall appoint District Police Chief for a term of 4 years as he does today

2. Whenever there is an election in the district, be election of MP or MLA or Panchayat members or PM or CM or District Mayor, any person who has served as class-I officer in Govt (not PSUs) or served as a soldier in Military in JCO position or above or any position in police as PI or above for 5 years or any person who was selected in even once UPSC or State PSC written exam in past, wants to become District Police Chief, he can put himself as candidate for deposit same as MP
3. If any candidate gets vote of over 50% of all voters, not just who voted, then that candidate shall become new District Police Chief till he is replaced in any co-election or 4 years, whichever ever earlier
4. With approval of over 50% of all citizen-voters in the State, the CM can suspend the DPC for 4 years and appoint a person of his choice as DPC
5. With approval of over 50% of all citizen-voters in India, the PM can suspend all the DPCs in a state for 4 years and appoint persons of his choice as DPCs in that state.

Comments

The existing DPC need not contest. And those who support him are not bothered as replacement occurs only when majority of ALL (all, not just those who voted) votes in favor of a new person. The clauses (5) and (6) are similar to Art-356 of Constitution. They should be used if and when citizenry of a state starts killing and looting other citizens of India based on religion etc. (e.g. Jammu Kashmir)

14.3 Coroner's Inquest (or Coroner's Court or Coroner's Jury)

Why is police of West much less corrupt and atrocious than that in India? Well, let's ask this question differently. Since when/why did policemen of West were forced to reduced corruption and atrocities?

In around 800 AD, the citizens of UK were able to force King to conduct Inquest (i.e. Inquiry) every time a policeman was involved in death of a common or a major crime. In case of death, the Inquiry was compulsory and in case of other allegations, like beating or bribery, it was optional. The inquiry was conducted by King's officer who almost always had nexuses, relation with local police chief and other policemen, and so inquiries used to be farce. The situation is similar to today. Almost always, when there is a death in police custody, an inquiry is conducted by Magistrate or higher ranking authority such as District judge or sometimes commission of retired HCj. But the in-charge of these inquiries often have nexuses with IPS and so nothing serious happens. The inquest was called Coroner's Inquest, the word Coroner meaning Crown i.e. the King.

The true activists of UK realized that if the inquiry is headed by officer appointed by the King, such inquiry is nothing but farce. So the activists around 950 AD forced the King to make a change --- *6 to 12 citizens chosen at random from the district's adult population will ask questions and will decide.* Each of the Jurors would give one of the three verdicts on the accused policemen's actions --- justifiable, excusable or criminal. If the Jurors vote his action as criminal, he is almost always expelled and subsequent trial decides prison sentence. The sentence is decided by a next formal Jury Trial. In the inquest, the Jurors are allowed to ask questions and any citizen is allowed to speak, even if he is not a direct witness. IOW, the Coroner's Inquest by around 950 AD in UK was no longer an Inquiry by Crown, but it was Inquiry by the Citizens. **This Citizen's Inquiry was the turning point in behavior of policemen,**

Now it was no longer possible for policemen to have nexuses with those in-charge of inquiry or their relatives, and these in-charge were 12 citizens chosen at random from a population of 1000s or lakhs. So policemen before committing any atrocity would think ten times and the citizens in-charge were not likely to show much mercy borne out of nexuses.

What do intellectuals of India say about this procedure of "Inquiry by Citizens"? Well, The intellectuals of India have openly refused to even inform their students about this procedure !! Lest they would demand for this procedure. The intellectuals oppose "Citizens' Inquiry" as this would reduce elitemen's hold over policemen, and so policemen would commit less atrocities on commons if and when

elitemen need. So the intellectuals, who are all agents of elitemen, opposed this Citizens' Inquiry procedure. After all, information about choices can create a demand for choices. And instead they have filled poison in the minds of students that Indian citizen is a crook, irrational, nutcase, foolish, casteist, communalist, uncivilized, cruel etc and so must not have any such powers. So even in case a student learns about this procedure, he will most likely reject it due the anti-citizen poison intellectuals have filled in their brains by the intellectuals.

Sadly, due to the intellectuals disinformation and brain-washing, the non-80G-activists did not demand any procedure like Citizens' Inquiry and so police atrocities are rock high in India. And corruption is proportional to atrocities i.e. more the demand for money, more the atrocities policemen commit, and the main reason they have to beat up people is to extort bribes. The West using Citizens' Inquiry procedure zeroed atrocities and so corruption also reduced. (see <http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-9026387/coroners-jury> , <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coroner>)

We at MRCM demand and support a procedure similar to above, which we shall refer as "Jury Trial over Policemen".

14.4 Description of the proposed Jury System over Policemen

The procedure we propose is similar to Coroner's Jury System as practiced in UK, US for past 100s of years.

1. For each District, the District Police Chief will form a Grand Jury consisting of 25 citizen voters above 25 years. The members will be randomly chosen from voter list and will serve for 2 weeks.
2. If any citizen has complaint against a policeman, he can file the complaint before the Grand Jurors. The Grand Jurors may or may not call him for the explanation, The Grand Jurors may or may not the accused policeman for explanation.
3. If over 13 Grand Jurors say that the policeman is prima facie guilty, then The District Collector will summon 15 citizens from District, who will hear both sides for at least 7 days
4. After 7 days, if over 8 out of 15 citizens decide that the accused policeman should be expelled, the District Police Chief will give the case to Home Minister.
5. The Home Minister will summon 15 citizens from state other than that district. If over 8 citizens agree that the accused policeman should be expelled, the Home Secretary will expel him. Otherwise, Home Minister will transfer him to a randomly chosen District of that state, other then the District he has served before.

14.5 Drafts of the other proposed ENs

The drafts of the suggested ENs are on http://rahulmehta.com/improve_police.htm

14.6 On Supreme Court's recent order to improve Police Dept

The SCjs have categorically refused to let citizens decide the fate of District Police Chief and errant policemen. They have not supported procedures by which we commons can expel District Police Chief, nor have SCjs supported any procedure similar to Coroner's Jury used by West. The SCjs want a police board consisting of intellectuals, retired judges, senior IPS officers etc. The common citizens are specifically excluded from the police board proposed by SCjs. In the Police Board proposed by SCjs, we commons have no procedure to expel/replace board members at all. So it is clear that these board members will work like agents of elitemen and will beat us commons. Is that all what SCjs want? I see no point in asking such simple question.

Due to election, reservation and gradual increase in education, the number of OBC policemen and OBC MLAs/Ministers has been increasing. This increased the dominance of OBC elitemen. The only difference police board will make is that it would restore the dominance of upper caste elitemen. Other than that, the Police Board proposal makes no difference. The proposal of Police Board is far inferior than the two procedures we have proposed - replacement of District Chief and Citizens' Inquiry.

14.7 Other party's and eminent intellectuals stand on improving Police

The leaders of other parties and all intellectuals are simply hostile to improve Police Dept. Every party's leaders have refused to increase the number of policemen. They are openly hostile to procedure by which we commons can replace District Police Chief and insist that Police Chiefs must be imposed from top. They further insist on keep salaries of policemen low so they have to depend on bribery and thus they can be pressurized. The leaders of other parties have also refused to enact Jury System by which citizens can expel policemen. We request all citizens to ask their favorite party's leaders on what they intend to do on issue of corruption in policemen and decide if they are worth voting for. And we also request activists to ask intellectuals on this issue, and decide if they are worth following.

Review Questions

1. Approximately what % of districts in US have elected police chief? And since when are these districts having this system?
 2. How many policemen are there in India?
 3. What is typical workload on a Constable in terms of hours per week?
-

15 MRCM Party's demands, promises to improve RBI , reduce inflation

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

15.1 Result of rottenness in RBI, Finance Ministry

(notes:

1. This chapter often uses term **M3**. **M3** is the legal term used by RBI for rupees.
2. Data is taken from RBI "Weekly Statistical Supplement" of Jan-9-2009, which is available at <http://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/Wss/PDFs/89770.pdf>)

Due to lack of recall/Jury, Indian Executive is full of corrupt and rotten people. And people in RBI and Finance Ministry are the most corrupt and most rotten of all in the Indian Executive. And their corruption and rottenness has caused immense damage to us commons.

Please see <http://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/Wss/PDFs/89770.pdf>

To understand the damage Ministers and elitemen create via RBI and Banks, I will need to give some information about **how M3 (RBI term for rupees) are manufactured** in India :

1. RBI has manufactured Rs 5600 per citizen of rupee notes between 1951-2008 in denominations of Rs 5 to Rs 1000. To give some examples, RBI has manufactured one Rs 1000 note per citizen and about five Rs 500 notes per citizen and twelve Rs 100 notes per citizen between 1951-2008.
2. In addition, GoI has minted coins of about Rs 100 per citizen between 1951 and 2008
3. About Rs 10500 has been manufactured between 1951 and Dec-2008 against dollar deposits made in RBI and other banks. Some of these rupees manufactured by RBI is in form of "credit on RBI books" and not in form of paper notes.
4. If we add (1-3), we get total rupee manufactured by GoI, RBI and rupees-for-dollars is about Rs 16200 per citizen approx.
5. *But the total amount of rupee (M3) manufactured in India between 1951 and Dec-2008 has been Rs 38,800 per citizen as per RBI's own books. So who manufactured remaining Rs 21800 ? Well, that Rs. 21,800 of Indian rupees M3 was manufactured by banks such as SBI, HDFC, ICICI and given out as loans to people they liked !!*

This is where real rottenness is : RBI and Finance Ministries have authorized other banks to manufacture M3 rupees in form of passbook rupees. And it is official --- RBI has never hidden the fact that SBI, HDFC etc have permits to manufacture passbook rupees (not the paper notes).

To give more clear picture, lets take rupee manufacturing numbers between the time Dec-2007 and Dec-2008. We will take population of India as 114 crores. I am taking number straight from RBI weekly statistical supplement dated Jan-9-2009 at <http://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/Wss/PDFs/89770.pdf> and dividing these numbers by 114 cr to get per citizen numbers.

1. In Dec-2007, RBI notes were about Rs 4800 per citizen (about nine Rs 100 notes per citizen, 4 Rs 500 notes per citizen etc). In 12 months between Dec-2007 and Dec-2008, RBI manufactured about Rs 820 per citizen of which consisted of about three Rs 100 notes per citizens and one Rs 500 note per citizen.
2. In Dec-2007, dollars in RBI banks and Indian banks were about Rs 972 per citizen which increased to Rs 10640 per citizen in Dec-2008 ; increase of Rs 920 per citizen. So RBI and banks manufactured passbook money equal to Rs 920 per citizen for these dollars.
3. In these 12 months, GoI manufactured new coins worth about Rs 10 per citizen.
4. So adding (1-3), the rupee manufactured would be (Rs 820 + Rs 920 + Rs 10) = Rs 1750
5. Now total rupees (M3) in India in Dec-2007 was Rs 32,500 per citizen which increased to Rs 38,850 in Dec-2009. IOW, Rs 6350 of Indian rupees (M3) were manufactured in these 12 months. As states in above in point-4, some Rs 1750 was manufactured by GoI, RBI and RBI/banks against dollars. **So who manufactured the remaining (Rs 6350 – Rs 1750) = Rs 4600 of Indian rupees per citizen in year 2008?**

These rupees were in form of passbook rupees and were manufactured by SBI, HDFC, BoB etc. And there is nothing illegal about it or secret about it or conspiracy. The RBI books do not hide this fact and openly state that Rs 4600 of passbook rupees were manufactured by SBI, HDFC, ICICI, BoB, Dena Bank etc in these 12 months between Dec-2007 and Dec-2008. Essentially, RBI has given permits to about 250-300 banks to manufacture M3 rupees – RBI calls them “scheduled bank” to avoid the word permit. Most of them are PSU, and some are private. But PSU banks are also partly private and some PSU may become private anyway, in which case more private banks will get powers to manufacture passbook rupees.

15.2 Understanding rupee manufacturing : Label rupees with bank that manufactures it

Many readers dont believe the fact that SBI, ICICI, other banks do indeed manufacture passbook rupees. That’s because intellectuals have deliberately not explained this fact in textbooks and newspaper columns. I have devised a method to explain “rupee manufacturing” using a concept I have invented called “Labeling the rupee”. We take opening date as say 26-Dec-2007 and closing date as 26-Dec-2008. The concept works as follows

Labeling rupees on opening date of Dec-2007

1. For RBI-notes, put the label of *RbiNotes*
2. For deposits in RBI, put the label of *RbiForex* on any Rs 12,00,000 crores of deposits, which was the Forex with RBI on De-2007, and put the label of *RbiBooks* on the rest
3. Consider deposits in SBI’s current, savings or fixed deposit accounts. Say SBI deposits add to Rs X while cash and SBI has Rs Y in cash and RBI account. Then put the label of *RbiRupee* on any Rs Y of the deposits and put the label of *SbiRupee* on the rest (Rs X – Rs Y) of the deposits.
4. Consider deposits in ICICI’s current, savings or fixed deposit accounts. Say ICICI deposits add to Rs X while cash and say ICICI has Rs Y in cash and in RBI account. Then put the label of *RbiRupee* on any Rs Y of the deposits and put the label of *IciciRupee* on the rest (Rs X – Rs Y) of the deposits. Likewise, there will be about 250 labels, one for each bank.

Labeling rupees manufactured between Dec-2007 and Dec-2008

5. Label the rupees manufactured by RBI against dollars as *RbiForex*.
6. Label the rupees manufactured in form of currency notes as *RbiNotes*
7. Label all other rupees manufactured by RBI as *RbiBooks*.
8. If a transaction done by SBI increases M3 rupee supply, then newly manufactured rupees will be labeled as *SbiRupee*. Ditto for each of the 250-300 banks. eg Say SBI gives a loan of Rs 10000. Then Rs 10000 are manufactured and they will have label of *SbiRupee*.
9. Likewise, if a person repays the loan of Rs 10000 to SBI using his deposits in SBI, then supply of rupees with label *SbiRupee* decreases by Rs 10000.
10. When a person moves money from Bank-A to Bank-B, the label on the rupee will change from Bank-B to Bank-A. The old label will get retained in the label chain. eg When cheque of say Rs 1000 is from SBI is deposited in BoB, Rs 1000 of *SbiRupee* will get label of *BobRupee*.

Using above method one can understand how banks other than RBI are manufacturing passbook rupees.

15.3 How money manufacturing ruins us commons?

This newly manufactured passbook rupees (m3) were given out in form of new loans. Please note – new loans, not issuance of loans from the rupees repaid from previous loans. RBI officers dont give data on which persons got how much of newly manufactured Rupees, but most of these newly manufactured rupees first go to top 0.1% of Indian population, and some half the Rupees go to the top 500000 wealthy individuals of India as loan. IOW, top 0.1% of Indian population got a big chunk of Rs 750,000 crores manufactured in year 2008 merely by “promise to pay”.

In 1951, there were Rs 30 per citizen. Now supply is Rs 38000 per citizen i.e. over 1200 times higher. I repeat and request reader to note carefully --- over 1200 times higher not mere 1200% higher. In past 4.5 years, Jul-2004 to Dec-2009, RBI and banks increased per capita rupee (M3) supply from Rs 16000 per citizen to Rs 38000 per citizen !! This Rs 22,000 per citizen of newly manufactured rupees reduced the value of the rupees of 2004. This was nothing fleecing. *The only reason why prices of everything is rising is so much rupee manufacturing*. One may say that crude prices increased in Jul-2008 due to increase in crude prices of dollars. First, crude prices increased from \$30 in 1990 to \$ 130 in 2008 because US\$ supply had gone over 5 times in 18 years, if one also takes US Govt Bonds into account. So if rupee supply had not increased since 1991, then Indian rupees would have increased from Rs 50 per dollar to Rs 10 per dollar and so the price of crude in Rupees would have remained unchanged, Hence, only reason for increase in petrol prices in India was increase in rupee supply, as there is no other reason. For more on these issues, please see <http://rahulmehta.com/rupees.htm>

Now most eminent intellectuals say the following :

1. The common citizens need not be informed about this money manufacturing process. Which is why even economic textbooks do NOT give any information on per capita money supply in years 1951-2009 to economics students or public. And even economics textbooks give no approx numbers on amount of M3 manufactured by RBI, SBI and other banks in past 1-5 years.
2. The manufacturing of new M3 does not reduce purchasing powers of rupees citizens have.
3. And so the citizens must not have any control over the process of manufacturing new money and deciding who shall have the newly created money first.

We disagree with intellectuals on points 1-3 mentioned above.

We believe that manufacturing of new rupees, be manufactured by RBI or SBI or ICICI reduce the value of existing rupees and thus decrease the well beings of us commons. And we believe that commons should have TOTAL control over rupee manufacturing process.

15.4 Solutions

MRCM party demands and promises the following changes in currency system. And we promise and demand to enact them using Second MRCM Executive Notification only.

Citizens' Rupee System

1. Enact procedure by which citizens can replace Chairman of RBI, SBI
2. Confine all Govt banks to fund transfer and storage. Merge all Govt banks with SBI.
3. Reduce the role of Govt banks in loans. The Govt banks shall give loans ONLY to citizens, and not companies, and less than Rs 200,000 per person at interest of 8% to those who qualify. So if a company wants loan of say Rs 200 cr, it would need 20000 adult guarantors.
4. The Govt banks shall only support savings accounts where persons will get 6% interest on minimum balance held in the year. For senior citizens, it will be 8% interest on minimum balance held in the year below Rs 15,00,000 and 4% on amount above Rs 15,00,000. In addition, the interest will be 3% of minimum balance in the month.
5. There will no interest to deposits of trusts and private companies. The companies/trusts who want interest may go to the private banks.
6. The Govt shall insure only the deposits in Govt banks and not in private bank
7. The Govt shall form the Depositor Groups for each private banks to regulate the private banks, and Depositor Group shall supervise the functioning of the Bank. But Govt shall not regulate private banks.
8. RBIG will issue rupees to cover interests and support deficits in Military, Police, Courts, class-I-XII education, health, senior citizen support, disabled support and for no other reason.
9. *Enacting a law that the RBIG shall not increase M3 without over 51% citizens' registering their YES except for needs of Military and war.*
10. No Govt body will be hence forth allowed to take any debt
11. Universal Banking System : Every citizen will have at least one account with SBI at the branch close to his home. All his transactions with Govt etc will be via that bank. and via that account. The account number will be same as his Tax-ID (cum National-ID when National-ID system comes) and same as his Universal Mobile Number and Universal Email Account on GoI domain. Every transaction in this account will be sent as SMS to his mobile.
12. Disputes with Govt Banks will be resolved by Jurors and not the judges
13. Steps to stop underground banking : Govt of India will force every bank in the world including Swiss banks to disclose the wealth of every person in India in that bank
14. National ID system to keep track of accounts.

Converting existing system into Citizens' Rupee System

15. All FDs owned by individuals will be added to their Savings Account with interests, and those owned by companies etc will be added to their current accounts.
16. Govt shall manufacture rupees to repay all Govt, PSU bonds
17. Interest on all outstanding loans from Govt banks will become 4% and all loans will have to be repaid by 180 monthly installments for housing loans, 48 installments of vehicle loans and 120 monthly installments of all other loans.
18. The late payment penalties will be 8%. The property will be auctioned within 30 to 120 days when unpaid installments exceeds one-fourth the principal amount. The auction will be used to pay off the loan and if there is any surplus, the money will be returned to borrower. If there is any deficit, it will be written-off by manufacturing new rupees if the need be.
19. No new loans will be issued against the money repaid in above loans

15.5 Replacement procedure for RBI Governor

Following is the description of the most importance Govt Order we MRCM propose-demand and promise to fix the Rupee System of Indian

1. Any citizen of India can pay a deposit same as MP election to the PM's secretary and register himself as a candidate for RBIG (Reserve Bank of India's Governor).

2. Any citizen of India can walk to Talati's office, pay Rs 3 fee , approve at most five persons for RBIG position. The Talati will give him a receipt with his voter-id# and the persons he approved.
3. A citizen can cancel his approvals any day as well.
4. The Talati will put the preferences of the citizen on district's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.
5. If a candidate gets approval of over 50% of ALL registered voters (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval) then PM will expel the existing RBIG and appoint the person with highest approval as RBIG.

15.6 Draft of the Govt Order to create replacement procedure for RBIG

The citizens should create this change AFTER the second change has come into effect, and should create this change using the second change. Following is the draft of the law needed to create a procedure using which we commons can replace RBIG

#	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word citizen would mean a registered voter
2	Cabinet Secretary	If any citizen of India wishes to become RBIG (Reserve Bank of India Governor) , and he appears in person or via a lawyer with affidavit before the Cabinet Secretary, the Secretary would accept his candidacy for RBIG after taking filing fee same as deposit amount for MP election.
3	Talati , (or Talati's Clerks)	If a citizen of that district comes in person to Talati's office, pays Rs 3 fee , and approves at most five persons for the RBIG position, the Talati would enter his approvals in the computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved.
4	Talati	The Talati will put the preferences of the citizen on district's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.
5	Talati	If a the citizen comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.
6	Cabinet Secretary	On every 5 th of month, the CS will publish Approval counts for each candidate as on last date of the previous month.
7	PM	If a candidate gets approval of over 51% of ALL registered citizen-voters (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval) in a district, then CM will expel the existing RBIG and appoint the person with highest approval count as RBIG.

15.7 Drafts of the other proposed changes

The drafts of the Govt Orders needed to bring the other proposed changes are on website http://www.rahulmehta.com/improve_currency.htm.

15.8 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. 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. We at MRCM Party has enacted a law that would enable citizens to imprison an officer who takes external or even internal debt and thus put an end to Govt Debt.

15.9 Citizens' Rupee System 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.

15.10 Main differences between existing system and Citizens' Rupee System

Existing Elitemen-Intellectuals' Rupee System	Proposed Citizens' Rupee 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 Rupees. The private bankers also create money from thin air.	RBI-Governors can issue Rupees ONLY after majority of citizens have Approved.
The disputes are resolved by judges. Due to continuous proximity with same layers and relative lawyers, the judges develop nexuses with lawyers and so dispute-resolution favors becomes biased in favor of those who can hire these lawyers. Also Citizens of India have lost faith in judges and Indian judges are too busy and can seldom resolve a case in time.	The disputes are resolved by 12 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 un-interrupted hearings for days and thus resolve the cases faster.

15.11 Controlling inflation

The one and only cause of inflation is increase in currency supply. The proposed law puts restriction that RBI cannot increase M3 without permission of over 50% citizens. The cost of obtaining permission will be about Rs 150 cr to Rs 300 cr. So even if citizens are asked 4 times a year, the cost will still be Rs 1200. Is the cost too much? Well, RBI had raised money supply by Rs 750,000 in 12 months in 2007-2008. So the cost of permission is less than 0.5% and is very much acceptable cost.

15.12 Other party's and intellectuals stand on changing RBI

The leaders of other parties and all intellectuals are simply hostile to increase citizens' control over RBI Chief and the Rupee Supply System. improve Police Dept. Every party's leaders have refused to increase the number of policemen. They are openly hostile to procedure by which we commons can replace District Police Chief and insist that Police Chiefs must be imposed from top. They further insist on keep salaries of policemen low so they have to depend on bribery and thus they can be pressurized. The leaders of other parties have also refused to enact Jury System by which citizens can expel policemen. We request all citizens to ask their favorite party's leaders on what they intend to do on issue of corruption in policemen and decide if they are worth voting for. And we also request activists to ask intellectuals on this issue, and decide if they are worth following.

Exercises

1. What was rupee supply (M3) in Jan-1 or any near by date of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2004, 2008? By what fraction has rupee supply increased in 1951-2008, 1991-2008, 2004-2008?
2. What was US's money supply (M3) in Jan-1 or any near by date of 1951, 1961, 1991, 1992, 2001, 2004, 2008? By what fraction has money supply increased in 1951-2008, 1991-2008, 2004-2008?
3. What was currency note volume manufactured by RBI as on Jan-1 or any near by date of 1951, 1961, 1991, 2001, ..., 2008? By what fraction has currency volume increased in 1951-2008, 1991-2008, 2004-2008?
4. Who got how much of the M3 that was manufactured between Jan-1-2007 and Dec-31-2007?
5. If the money supply doubles, what will be effect on prices of petrol and other things?
6. With whose permission did RBI create new money?

16 MRCM Party's demands, promises to improve Military

16.1 Summary of change MRCM demands, promises

We demand and promise to bring following changes regarding Indian Military using Second MRCM EN as tool and by obtaining YESes of citizens on the ENs and GOs needed to bring following changes.

1. Enact procedures so that the royalties from all the mines and rents from GoI plots gets divided as --- 1/3rd to the Indian Military, 2/3rd to citizens of India
2. Enact a wealth tax for Military which is 1% of market value of non-agricultural land above 100 sq meters per person, and use that fund on military only.
3. Increase the number of soldiers from 10,00,000 to 30,00,000
4. Increase the salaries of soldiers by 200% as of now (Jun-2008), effective Jan-2002
5. Universal Military Training : Introduce compulsory weapon use education for all citizens of India, be school kids of 6th onwards or adults.
6. Recruit 100,000 engineers and 500,000 laborers to increase weapon production from guns to tanks to airplanes or nuclear bombs and missiles.
7. IITs, IISc will come under DRDO. 15 year draft will apply on those who join this colleges
8. **Increase the nuclear arsenal of India to establish parity with China**
9. Conduct ten 3000 kiloton atmospheric nuclear tests and forty tests ranging from 100 kilotons to 4500 kilotons to be at par with China

The drafts of the Govt Orders and Ordinances needed to bring above change sin Military are at http://www.rahulmehta.com/improve_military.htm

16.2 What if we dont improve Military

India will go Iraq way. In 1700s, the strength of UK Military became 10 times that of Indian Military due to superiority of weapons and more cohesiveness in British society which was due to fairer

administration and courts. And so they were able to enslave India. The West weakened due to WW2 and is now strong again. If India doesn't strengthen the Military, India will go Iraq way.

16.3 Other party's and intellectuals stand on improving Military

The leaders of other parties and all intellectuals are simply hostile to improve Military. Every party leader has refused to implement Universal Weapon Education as they are scared that citizens may rebel against their corruption and atrocities. And they also oppose raising salaries of soldiers as they want to keep taxes on elites low. Every party's leaders have refused to bring Nuclear Weapon at parity with even China, forget USA and Russia. The salaries paid to Engineers in Military sector is so low that few engineers join them, and so manufacturing is in shambles. The weapon manufacturing program is so weak that we are even importing Bofors shells, forget manufacturing the howitzer. And we are even importing AK-47 rifles. All projects such as Arjun Tank, LCA and Kaveri Engine etc are in shambles as engineers are not joining these low paying jobs. And the leaders have refused to raise salaries of engineers since 1991.

The salaries of middle level officers is so low that even young men from Military families are now refusing to join Military. The Military officers once used to encourage their sons and nephews to join Military and now due to pathetically low salaries, and the salaries are low ONLY because the political leaders are hostile in raising salaries. The salaries are so low that out of the sanctioned strength of 40000 officers, 12000 are vacant. And in reality, we need 200,000 officers not just 40000

The leaders insist that the salaries of soldiers should be no more than 120% of policemen's salaries !! We all know that no young man would join police force if salaries were their only incomes. The media men have created image soldiers are corrupt and so need no salary raise. This is utter nonsense. Compare 10,00,000 foot soldiers (Jawans, Sepoys) with 15,00,000 constables in police we have or with 15,00,000 clerks we have in Govt. Each constable or clerk has some discretionary powers of citizen, while the soldier has none. So while over 80% of the constables and clerks have opportunities to collect bribes, less than 1% of any of the soldiers have any such opportunities. Compare 40000 officers in Army with 40,000 PSI, PI, DySP, SP or Tahsildar, Collector. Less than 5% of officers have any discretionary powers that would get them any bribes. The purchases are done by IAS in Defense Ministry and only very high level officers (top 200 or so) are involved in decision making. So unlike police or babus, where over 90% to 95% have powers to make bribes, over 98% soldiers have no powers that can fetch them any bribes.

We request all citizens to ask their favorite party's leaders on what they intend to do on issue of strengthening the Military and decide if they are worth voting for. And we also request activists to ask intellectuals on this issue, and decide if they are worth following.

Exercises

1. How many nuclear explosions have China and India each conducted till now and how? What were the yields in the highest explosions?
 2. How many soldiers US has per lakh citizens? What is corresponding number for India, Pakistan, China, Russia?
 3. What is the salary of an Indian young men who joined Military say 10 years after he joined NDA?
 4. What salary of typical Infosys or IT company employee gets 10 years after he passes out from college?
 5. I strongly urge the reader to watch following movie - Omar Mukhtar
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17 MRCM Party's promises to repeal VAT, Service Tax, enact wealth, inheritance tax

17.1 Summary

We demand and promise to bring following changes in tax structure by obtaining YESes of citizens on the Govt Orders and Ordinances needed to bring following changes.

1. Enact Wealth Tax for Military, Wealth tax for Police/Courts, Wealth Tax for Education of subjects needed by Military. The tax will apply on market value of land, construction by size and later on market value of shares and bonds, gold, silver and metal.
2. Enact Inheritance Tax for Military, Inheritance tax for Police/Courts, Inheritance Tax for Education of subjects needed by Military. The tax will apply on entire wealth of the person who has died.
3. Reduction in Income Tax
4. Abolition of most exemptions such SEZ, exports, charities etc. Cancellation of 80G, 35AC etc.
5. The religious trusts will get exemption of Rs 100 per adult member per year and Rs 50 per member below 18 with limit of at most two children. And one citizen can become member of at most one religious trust.
6. Abolition of ALL excises except few items like vehicles (which will be used strictly for funding roads), fuel, electricity etc.
7. **Abolition of VAT**, sales tax on all items including tea, coffee, tobacco, liquor etc

8. Abolition of service tax

9. Abolition of Octroi
10. Reduce stamp duty (transfer tax) to 1%
11. Health tax on tobacco, liquor only to cover medical subsidies given to illnesses due to tobacco, liquor etc. The tax on tobacco, liquor etc will not be used to cover any other expenses.
12. Abolish HUFs. Incomes of HUFs will be bracketed with Karta or taxed at corporate rates
13. No wealth tax exemption for HUF's wealth. Wealth of HUF will be bracketed with Karta or taxed at highest rate as Karta may wish.
14. National ID system to track wealth ownership and incomes
15. Universal banking system to track payments and reduce tax evasion

17.2 Regressive Taxes

What is a regressive tax?

Given a tax, I analyze following aspect of a tax, and classify the taxes in 3 categories --- flat tax, regressive tax and progressive tax

- Say some military, police etc need Rs 5000 cr
- Say there are 5 cr individuals in a nation and together their income is Rs 50000cr.
- Now say the taxes are adjusted in such a way that each person ends up paying 10% of his income. Such a tax is called as FLAT TAX (flat wrt income).
- If the taxes are adjusted in such a way that a person who is earning LESSER income ends up paying more than 10% his income, and person with higher income ends up paying LESS than 10% of his income. Such a tax is called as REGRESSIVE TAX (regressive wrt income).
- If the taxes are adjusted in such a way that a person who is earning MORE income ends up paying more than 10% his income, and person with higher income end up paying LESS than 10% of his income. Such a tax is called as PROGRESSIVE TAX (progressive tax wrt income).

In the same way, say GoI needs say Rs 10000cr as taxes. Say various members of the citizenry own properties whose total worth is Rs 10,00,000 cr. Now again, there are three ways to impose taxes ---

- One way is to impose a uniform tax of 1% of the property value. This would be a FLAT tax (flat wrt wealth owned).

- Another way is to impose a tax in which those with lesser property will end up paying taxes which is higher % of their property value. This would be a REGRESSIVE tax (regressive wrt wealth)
- Another way is to impose a tax in which those with higher property will end up paying taxes which are higher wrt their properties' values. This would be a PROGRESSIVE tax (progressive wrt wealth)

Now lets analyze some taxes in India.

Tax example-1 : Tax on movie tickets

Say a person earning Rs 3000/mo sees say 3 movies a month. Say he buys cheap tickets worth Rs 50. The tax in Ahmedabad on such tickets is Rs 20. So he pays $(3 * Rs 20) = Rs 60$ /month as tax, which is 2% of his income. Now consider a person earning say Rs 30,000/mo. It is unlikely that he would be seeing 10 movies a month. Say he sees 4 movies a month, buy more expensive tax worth Rs 100, in which tax is Rs 40, and thus pays Rs 160/month as tax. The tax % will be $= 160/30000 * 100\% = 16/30 = 0.54\%$. Hence tax on movie tax is a regressive tax, regressive wrt income. What is more regressive is that in some cities of India like Ahmedabad, the tax on ORDINARY cinemas, where base price is Rs 20 and tax 80% of the base price. While for the expensive theatres (called Multiplex) where base price is Rs 100/- or even Rs 150/- or even Rs 400), the tax is barely Re 1/- per tax i.e. nearly ZERO !!! IOW, a person who can barely afford/spend to Rs 40 ends on movie ends up paying a tax of Rs. 15. While those spending Rs 100 to Rs 400 pay ZERO tax !!! This is truly a regressive tax wrt income --- the kind of tax India's elitemen and intellectuals love.

Tax example-2 : Taxes on tea

Consider 100cr citizens of India. Say some 60cr citizens drink tea. For the time being, ignore the remaining 40cr. Now I would divide these 60 cr tea addicts into 3 groups :

1. those who earn below Rs 100/day
2. those who earn Rs 100/day to Rs 1000/day
3. those who earn above Rs 1000/day

Now say a cup of tea uses say 10gm of tea which costs say Rs 2. Say the taxes on tea are 50% of the costs i.e. a cup of tea has tax of Rs 1. Now consider a person making Rs 100/day. Say he drinks 2 cups of tea. Hence he is paying Rs 2 as taxes i.e. 2% of his income. Now consider a person who is earning 10 times i.e. Rs 1000 per day. Obviously, such a person will not be drinking 10 cups of tea per day. Say he is drinking 5 cups of tea per day, in which case he will be paying Rs 5 as taxes i.e. 0.5% of his income as taxes. And likewise, a person who is earning Rs 10000/day will be perhaps spend say 0.05% as tea tax. So tax on tea is REGRESSIVE wrt income of a person.

Tax example-3 : Taxes on tobacco, coffee, gutaka, beer

Consider tax on any such commodity, such as tobacco. Once again, say out 100cr citizens of India, say 40cr chew/smoke tobacco. I would divide the tobacco addicts into 3 groups

1. those who make below Rs 100/day
2. those who make between Rs 100/day and Rs 1000/day, and
3. those who make above Rs 1000/day.

Consider a person who is earning making Rs 100/day. Say he is chewing 10gm of tobacco on which tax is Rs 1. Obviously, those who earn 10 times i.e. Rs 1000/day are NOT likely to consume 10 times more tobacco. Perhaps they would be consuming 2-3 times more. Hence the individuals with lesser

income are paying larger portion of their incomes on tobacco taxes. Hence taxes on all these commodities like coffee, tobacco etc are REGRESSIVE wrt income.

Quite often intellectuals cite taxes on tobacco as "welfare-oriented" i.e. taxes on tobacco reduce consumption of tobacco and thus improve the health of addicts. This is a flat lie and shows the extent to which intellectuals can twist fact to serve their wealthy masters. The reality is as following :

1. say a person earns Rs 100/day
2. say he eats tobacco, tea, coffee, sugar, oil etc, which costs Rs 20 before taxes
3. due ultra high taxes, the price of those goods is Rs 50

Now the increase of Rs 30 does NOT decrease his consumption of tobacco etc. Even with 2 to 3 fold increase in price, he continues to consume same amount. But due to higher expenditure, he ends up with LESSER money to buy good food like milk, ghee etc. And he is left with lesser money for his cloths, and he also has lesser money for his wife and kids, and may be his parents' food, clothes and education. He also ends up with lesser money for their medicine. IOW, the regressive taxes on tobacco, tea etc DOES NOT reduce their consumption of these "bad items" but drastically reduces his consumption of "good items". This not only ruins his and his family members' lives, but deteriorate the whole economy. How? Since the person has lesser disposable income, he ceases to be consumer for a large number of goods. Hence the market for those goods shrink, which forces the manufacturer of those items to reduce production. This reduces the number of labor they can support and thus starts a negative cycle.

Effect of regressiveness in taxation

How this "gyaan" on type of taxes --- flat, progressive and regressive --- useful in understanding problems of India? The overall taxes in US/West are much less regressive than they are in India. As a result, the poverty problem is less severe in West, and the lower class in US/West has higher disposable incomes. So they have more money to buy various goods. This has created a large internal market in US/West for various manufactured goods and services. In addition, the lower class individuals in US/West also manage to save money to buy equipment needed to increase their productivity. While due to regressive taxes, the lower class individuals in India is hardly left with any money to buy that many goods or equipment. So the market in India remains small despite large population. And lower class individuals fail to buy equipment etc to raise their productivity.

17.3 Govt Ordinance for wealth tax for land/houses Military, Police, Courts and Strategic Issues

Overview

- Per person 75 sq meters of non-agricultural land and 200 sq meters of construction space in urban areas and 400 sq meters of construction in rural areas will carry lower rate, and there after rate will be 1%
- Above the above limit, tax equal to 1% on the "market value" will apply

There are many issues – how to decide market value?

DETAILS OF WEALTH TAX LAW WE DEMAND

Senior officials

1. This wealth tax for Military will be implemented by "Tax Officer for Military" appointed by PM, who can be replaced by citizens
2. The PM will also appoint Registrar whom citizens may replace

Registration of properties

3. If an individual owns a flat, then land owned by him will be land owned by apartment complex will multiplied by % shares he owns in that society.

4. 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)
5. If the individual owns land below 75 sq meter and construction area below 200 sq meters, then tax due on him be zero. But he does need to fill the form disclosing purchase price , purchase date and year wise alterations he has made till date. No proofs for alterations will be required.

Registration of families, eligibility for becoming member of family

6. For the purpose of wealth tax, an individual can register himself as solitaire (alone) or part of family. which ever suits him best.
7. Family will consist of Head of the family, who can be male or female.
8. The spouse of Head can become member.
9. The children below 18 can become member of family with approval of both parents
10. If the children are above 18, they as well their spouses can still become member family if they have not registered their own separate families with wealth tax dept.
11. The parents and parents-in-law too can be member of the family unless they have separate families. And grand children of son as well as daughter can become member of family if both parents of the grand-child are members of the family.
12. The great grand children cannot become member of family
13. Unmarried or divorced siblings of Head can be member of family, but married sibling cannot become member of the family. The sons and daughters of sibling cannot become family
14. One person cannot be member of two families.
15. Persons registered as solitaire cannot be part of family.
16. If a person has more than 3 kids, only 2 can be part of family for wealth tax purposes.
17. If a person wants to form family for wealth tax person, he will need to register the family with list of members. The signature of adult members will be required and signature of parents of children will also be required.

Exemption

18. The exemption limit solitaire person will be 75 sq meter of land and 150 sq meter of construction, while that for family will be $[75 + 40 * (\text{number of family members}-1)]$ sq meter of land and $[150 + 80 * (\text{number of family members} -1)]$ sq m of construction area

Classification of property – personal, semi-personal and impersonal

19. For the purpose of wealth tax, the owners can define the property as personal or impersonal or semi-personal depending on which valuation scheme suits him best.
20. If person is Solitaire, then a group of properties will qualify as personal if
 - the property has no co-owner
 - the sum of land area of properties is below 75 sqm
 - the sum construction area of properties is below 150 sqm
21. If person is Head of the family, then a group of properties will qualify as personal if
 - all owners of properties are family members, and none is outside the family (not every family member should be owner)
 - the sum of land area of properties is below $[75 + 40 * (\text{number of family members}-1)]$ sqm
 - the sum of construction areas is below $[150 + 80 * (\text{number of family members} -1)]$ sqm
22. There can at most one semi-personal property per solitaire if it meets following requirement
 - the solitaire person has not labeled any property as personal property
 - he is the sole owner of the property
23. There can at most one semi-personal property for a family if it meets following requirement
24. There can at most one semi-personal property for a family if it meets following requirement

- all owners of properties are family members, and none is outside the family (not every family member should be owner)
 - the family has not labeled any property as personal property
 - the personal fraction in the property is exemption limit/area and impersonal fraction will be (1 – personal fraction)
25. The owner or Head can change the label on property from personal to impersonal to semi-personal any year.

Registration of properties' values

26. For the purpose of the wealth tax, there will be two values of each property --- standard value and circle rate value.
27. The standard value of a property will be (circle rate price at the time of purchase plus alterations made each year). The alterations will be as disclosed by the owner. The owner will not be required to provide any proof of alteration made, but must disclose the value of alteration made in the income tax statements as well.
28. The circle rate value of a property will be value based on unit rates of land and construction set by Valuation Officer for that area.

Tax on the land/house

29. The tax on properties which get qualified as personal properties will be zero.
30. On impersonal properties, the tax rate will be 1% of higher of the two values – standard value and circle rate value
31. On semi-personal properties, the tax rate will be 1% of lower of the two values - standard value and circle rate value multiplied by impartial fraction

On inability to pay taxes

32. If a person does not pay wealth tax, the tax will be due on the property and an 18% per year interest will apply
33. If the property is personal or semi-personal, then upon the death of the owner or sale of the property the taxes will be collected. There will be no confiscation
34. If the property is impersonal, the property will be auction when the due amount crosses 25% of the value of the property
35. The amount paid in wealth tax in one year will be deductible from the income of the next year.

17.4 Advantages of wealth tax

The wealth tax stops hoarding of the land and thus brings down the land prices. This lowers the cost of land for entrepreneurs and thus number of business increase, and so does employment. IOW, wealth tax does not discourage. And if at all it does damage to industries, it is far less than income tax or sales tax or excise.

17.5 Inheritance Tax

We support Inheritance and Gift Tax equal to 15% less than highest marginal income tax rate. The highest marginal income tax rate we propose and demand is 60% at income level of about 100 per-capita GDP. So highest inheritance and gift tax will be about 37% .

In the Inheritance tax, if the heir is widow or person above 60 or handicapped person, then 1 house of upto 100 sq. meter will be tax exempt and 50 per capita GDPs will be tax exempt. If the heir is able bodied, below 60 years and not widow then a sum of about 100 per capita GDPs will be tax exempt. Anything above that will attract inheritance tax of 10% to 37%.

17.6 Other changes in tax laws and drafts

In addition, we at MRCM party have proposed, demanded and promised some 200 changes in tax code. All changes are well defined, and specific. The drafts of the Govt Orders and Ordinances needed to bring these changes are given on http://www.rahulmehta.com/improve_taxation.htm

Review Questions

1. Consider India with 110cr citizens. Say only tax is wealth tax, for which one needs to have records of how much land/flats he possesses etc and how much alterations he did every year. Say list of alterations done take 2 page per dwelling on an average. How much is the paper work generated per years?
 2. Consider India with 110cr citizens. Say only tax is sales tax , for which one needs to keep record of every sale and purchase. On an average, say a person makes 10 purchases a week. How much is the paper work generated per year?
 3. In Sales Tax, tax can be evaded by not disclosing the sale. Can wealth tax be evaded?
 4. Will wealth tax on land result into increase in land/flat or decrease in land/flat value?
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18 MRCM's promises to curb nepotism , improve general administration

18.1 Trial By Commons

We see many cases of open corruption by senior officials like PM, CMs, Ministers, District Police Chiefs , judges etc. They get away as the inside the court, few individuals decide and some of them get managed. So even when proofs of guilt exist, punishments never happen. Following is the law we propose to deal with High Crimes at Senior Places

1. Any citizen of India above 21 years can register himself as “Agree to Trial by Commons” at District, State and National level. This law ill apply only on those citizens who have registered themselves as so. The person cannot step outside India during rest of his life. The option will be irreversible for life – i.e. once he has signed as “Agree to Trial by Commons”, he cannot cancel this condition.
2. If a citizen is “Agree to Trial by Commons” at District, State or National level, then any citizen-voter in that District, State or India can pay Rs 3, state a number and demand imprisonment for of that person for that many years and a fine.
3. If over 50% of citizens approve imprisonment of N years and fine of Rs X, the CM, PM shall impose that sentence on him.
4. The sentence imposed by citizens of Districts can be canceled by Citizens of State and a sentence imposed by Citizens of State can be cancelled by Citizens of India. The fine imposed by Citizens of India can be cancelled by none.
5. The law will apply only on those who have registered themselves as “Agree to Trial by Commons”. The law will NOT apply on those who have not registered as “Agree to Trial by Commons”

Now if a CM, PM, SCj, HCj, DEO, DPC, RBI Governor etc is not registered as “Open to Trial by Commons”, citizens cannot imprison/fine him using the above. But citizens always have power to replace unregistered person with a registered person.

Six months after citizens have enacted this law, IMO, the citizens should expel all unregistered persons in all class-I positions and replace them with registered persons only. This is my opinion and suggestion – not a legal proposal. If a person does not have faith in Citizens, Citizens should not give him senior positions. If a person intends to leave India, citizens must not let such a person ever come into class-I position or above. I prefer a person willing to chain himself with the ship to be the Captain, over a person who wants option of fleeing the ship.

18.2 Reducing nepotism, corruption in recruitment at lower position

There is rampant nepotism in recruitment in judiciary, executive and police, along with usual corruption. Much of the nepotism and corruption is because of discretionary powers and interviews.

One of our MRCM Party's demands and promises to reduce nepotism by canceling interviews and confine to broad based written recruitment exams (and physical tests where needed) at all entry level

positions and Govt colleges (except Military). If the person is in-appropriate, the Jury can expel him, but recruitment wont involve any interviews. Further, we will cancel interviews in all exams inside all colleges, including medical colleges except Military.

Using the Second MRCM Govt Order as tool and by obtaining YESes of crores of citizens, we shall enact Govt Orders that will abolish interviews at all entry level positions and encourage written exams (and or physical tests where applicable).

18.3 Reducing nepotism, favoritism, nexuses, corruption in recruitment at top position

As of today, positions like District Police Chief, District Education Officer, RBI Chief etc are filled by nepotism, corruption, nexuses and favoritism. The officer who has highest nexuses comes to these positions. And after occupying these positions, all they do is serve these nexuses. The procedure of replacement automatically cuts nepotism --- for no person can have millions of citizens as relatives. Further, using Second MRCM Govt Order and by obtaining YESes of crores of citizens, we would support *direct elections* for the following positions

Direct elections at National Level

1. MPs (as today)
2. PM
3. Telecom Minister
4. Electricity Minister
5. Supreme Court Chief judge, 4 senior most Supreme Court judges
6. RBI Chief
7. National Land Rent Officer

Total – about 11 positions

Direct elections at State Level

8. MLAs (as today)
9. CM
10. Electricity Minister
11. State Land Rent Officer
12. State Police Chief, , 4 members of State Police Boards
13. Chief State Public Prosecutor, 4 senior most State prosecutors
14. Chief High Court Judge, 4 senior most High Court judges

Total – about 19 positions

Direct elections at District Level

15. District Panchayat Members (as today)
16. Mayor
17. District Education Officer
18. Chief District Public Prosecutor, 4 senior most District prosecutors
19. Chief District Judge , 4 senior most District prosecutors
20. District Police Chief, 4 members of District Police Boards

Total – about 18 positions

IOW, gradually, with explicit approvals of 50% of citizens, MRCM party would opt for system where in about 8 positions at National level, about 18 positions as State Level and about 18 positions at District Level and about 40-50 positions altogether will be filled by elections. In addition, citizens will have procedure to replace them. The terms will be 4 years exact. Overall, the system would need 2 polls a year, with one poll deciding fate of about 5-6 positions. *We support paper ballot only, and oppose electronic ballot.* The cost of poll as of now, Jul-2008, is Rs 10 per poll per voter, and can be brought down to Rs 5 per poll per voter. Much of the expenses is in policing and that would decrease as power attached with each position decreases and courts improve. That apart, by adding bar code with voter-ID

and other means, cost can be brought down to Rs 3 per voter. Over all, the system of having 45 to 50 elected officials with 4 year term would cost about Rs 150 per person every 4 years or about Rs 40 person per year and reducing favoritism and nepotism to near zero.

The election in constituency larger than 100,000 kills nepotism, favoritism as well as nexuses. No one can have even 1000 relatives or nexuses with 1000 people, and so it is clear that effect of nepotism will be less than 1%. Further, when constituency is above 10,00,000 voters, no caste will have majority and if a caste is even as large as 25%, it breaks down into many sub-castes. And so in constituency larger than 10,00,000 voters, casteism also becomes a minor factor. Hence election is superior than existing procedure of appointments.

18.4 National ID system

The National-ID system is useful to log details of common citizens as well as govt officers good and bad actions. The details of the Govt Order needed to create National-ID system is at http://www.rahulmehta.com/national_id_system.htm .

18.5 Publishing wealth disclosures of Govt Employees

Every Govt officers (including judges) and his spouse, kids would be required to file disclosures of the wealth they have and the wealth of their trusts and companies they own. This will enable citizens to decide whether they should be supported or not. In addition, every Govt officer would be required to give a list of all his close relatives who are serving in Govt. This can be used by citizens to get an idea about the nepotism in the administration.

18.6 Other party's and intellectuals stand on reducing nepotism , filing disclosures

The leaders of other parties and all intellectuals have opposed canceling interviews. They insist that interviews must be taken. And most party's leaders have opposed disclosure of assets owned by Govt officers, judges, Ministers etc. And almost all of them oppose broad based election of 35-50 officials at District, State and National levels. If citizens are directly electing/replacing District Police Chief, this reduces the incomes of CM who appoint/transfer them. We request all citizens to ask their favorite party's leaders on what they intend to do on issue of strengthening the Military and decide if they are worth voting for. And we also request activists to ask intellectuals on this issue, and decide if they are worth following.

Review Questions

1. Please provide the drafts of the laws BJP MPs proposed in Assembly, Parliament to reduce corruption in admin
2. Please provide the drafts of the laws CPM MPs proposed in Assembly, Parliament to reduce corruption in admin
3. Please provide the drafts of laws Congress MPs proposed in Assembly, Parliament to reduce corruption in admin
4. Please provide draft of the law to reduce nepotism in interview process
5. In 2003, intellectuals demanded that election candidates should be required to disclose wealth. Why do intellectuals oppose the demand that judges to should be required to disclose wealth?
6. Many leaders have wealth stashed in their trusts. Then also intellectuals dont insist on getting wealth return of their trusts. Why?

19 MRCM Party's demands, promises to control wasteful expenses

We propose following solution to control the wasteful expenses

1. Every transfer out of ANY Govt account and cashbook will be published on Govt website with details of expenses such as project code, operations amount, date task performed , date payment made etc
2. The expense record will also have explicit mention of the names of the officers who recommended and cleared the expenses
3. The record will also show the full details of the receivers

4. If any citizen has evidences to show that the expenses were wasteful, then he may approach the Grand Jurors, who may approve the trial
 5. If the Jurors are convinced that the expense was wasteful, they may expel, fine the officer.
The threat of Jurors' expelling the officer would be sufficient to reduce the wasteful expenses.
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20 Weaponization of us commons

20.1 History of Right to bear Weapons in modern India

Even PhDs in Indian History do not know that in 1931, Vallabhbhai, Jawaharbhair etc passed the resolution of Congress Karachi Adhiveshan where in they had demanded that right to bear weapons be made a **Fundamental Right** !! And the Karachi Adhiveshan was co-drafted by Mohanbhai himself !! This demand was a demand cum promise i.e. a promise from Mohanbhai and company to people of India that if and when Congress comes into power, they will make right to bear weapons a Fundamental Right. I believe that Mohanbhai, Vallabhbhai and Jawaharbhair did not have any intention to keep this promise when they made it. It was a dishonest promise. They had made this promise only because Shri Bhagat Singhji has put such views. And these views had become so popular in commons and activists that Mohanbhai et al had to add them to their books to retain their market share in the activists. Mohanbhai and Company never wanted an armed citizenry as the elitemen who sponsored them did not want so.

The existing intellectuals insist of keeping us commons weak so that their sponsor elitemen can beat us commons via criminals and policemen, and not worry about retaliation or deterrence. If we commons are armed, it would become impossible to beat us commons left, right and center and fleece money from us. So Indian intellectuals never told students and activists via newspapers or textbooks that Mohanbhai and company in 1931 had demanded right to bear weapons, and also demanded that it should be made a Fundamental Right. In addition, intellectuals tell the non-80G-activists that Indian commons are irrational, fools, temperamental, violent natured, aggressive etc and so only "weapons" a common of India should have is nail-cutter, charkha, truth, non-violence, satyaagrah etc.

One should note the double talk of Indian intellectuals. When asked why Russia or China style revolution did not happen in India, they say Indians are by nature non-violent and too tolerant. And when asked why shouldn't Indian commons have guns? They will do a 180 degree turn and say India's commons are too aggressive and violent and so they must not have guns !! I would have argued with them, if at all I thought they were honest.

20.2 Make right to bear arms a Fundamental Right and Fundamental Duty

We at MRCM Party pledge to make weapon bearing a Fundamental Right as well as a Fundamental Duty i.e. a person will be **required** to keep a non-automatic gun and 240 bullets in his home. The duty will enforced on all able bodied male between the age of 21 and 45 and for females it will encouraged but not compulsory. The duty is similar to Switzerland where in a male resident between 21 and 45 is required to keep gun and 24 bullets at home.

20.3 Weaponization of Commons : the Mother of Democracy

The democracy had perished in most of the world, and re-started in about 950 AD in Britain. In 950 AD in Britain, the King had to enact a procedure that if a policeman is involved in death of a citizen, the King's Officer named as Coroner will call 7-12 citizens at random from the census list. The citizens were allowed to ask questions to the policemen and victim's family members etc were allowed to make statements. As the end of the inquiry, each Juror would say one of the three words about the accused officer's conduct : Justifiable, Excusable or Criminal. Though there is no explicit law, but if majority of the Jurors say "conduct was criminal", then the officer's service is almost terminated.

Now why did the King in 950 AD enact this procedure? Was there any demand by then intellectuals to have "citizen's participation in Govt"? NO. The reason was that so many citizens were

armed in Britain back then, that the King could see that citizens cannot be suppressed by Military and Police anymore. And so the citizens managed to get this power over policemen. (Aside : The King had to let so many citizens bear arms as the Arab armies had conquered Spain in South and Turkey in East, and so fight against Arab armies, the Kings and priests had no option but to arm a big part of the citizenry). Then later, in about 1100-1200 AD, the King was forced to sign Magna Carta , in which he had to accept that citizens will not be imprisoned or fined without permission of Jurors. The citizens and Knights could force the King to sign Magna Carta only because a large number of citizens had weapons. Further, in 1650, the King was executed when he disobeyed the Parliament. Back in 1650, Parliament represented less than 5% of population. But the Nobility was only 0.1% of population. And the bottom 96% was closer to the 5% than 0.1% and so they supported the 5%. In 1650, Parliament created its own army and defeated the Royal Army. The King was captured Parliament decided to form a Special Court to sentence the King. General Cromwell, who was the commander of Parliament's Army, blocked the pro-King MPs from entering the Parliament. The anti-King MPs passed a resolution to create a court consisting of 70 judges !! And the judges were none but the anti-King MPs themselves. And court after "fair and impartial" trial decided to execute the King in 1650. Later, the MPs kept the statue of King is there is Royal Museum with one word below it "REMEMBER". It was a warning to all next Kings. But Parliament could raise army, defeat Royal army and execute the King because citizens were armed to teeth. An unarmed citizenry cannot put such a fight.

IOW, modern democracy has come because of armed citizenry. In fact, I can show that Democracy is a system where in commons are armed or so called Democracy is nothing but a welcome symptom of armed citizenry and nothing else.

20.4 Weaponization of Commons : the Mother of Welfare State

In 1930, many Americans lost jobs, and had no money to buy food and lost their homes as they had no money to pay rents. The American elitemen immediately raised income tax from 25% in 1928 to 70% in 1936 in stages and raised inheritance tax from 20% in 1928 to 70% in 1936. And a wealth tax was imposed of about 1% of land value approximately. The money was used for creating shelter homes, soup kitchens (free food), doles, Military Industrial Complex (to create jobs) and also other industrial activities (like roads etc). Deficit financing was used, but over a period of 1932-2008, altogether, less than 20% of all expenses came from deficits, rest 80% came from this income tax, wealth tax and inheritance tax and other taxes.

Why did American elitemen agree to pay such taxes? Not because of electoral process, because electoral process in US at Federal level has no recall provision and so it is very weak. The compelling reason was the fact that over 70% of citizens had guns. IOW, weaponization of commons is the mother of welfare state. In India, citizens are not armed, and so elitemen lavishly spend Govt money on IIMs, JNU, UGC, highways, flyways, skyways, airports etc rather than benefiting commons. IOW, an armed citizenry is mother of welfare state.

20.5 Weaponization of Commons : the true source of repelling invasions

India is facing hostilities from Pakistan (backed by Saudis) , China and US. Pakistan is more than eager to throw 1000 Kargils on India. China threatens attack on Arunachal Pradesh issue. And US has been consistently helping ISI in sending terrorists into India to kill 100s and 1000s of Indians so that India has to depend on US for "protection from Pakistan". In addition, US and UK have covertly insisting on Independent Kashmir so that US/UK can build bases there. Now if US, China and Saudis provide all the money and weapons to Pakistan, India can be in serious trouble. The Military of mere 11,00,000 and other para-military of 10,00,000 will not be sufficient.

The best way to build a deterrence is to arm each and every citizen. As Joseph Stalin said in 1941, every hands which can lift a gun should have gun, we say "imprison able bodied young men those who refuse to bear guns". Arming the whole citizenry is surest and fastest way to deter Pakistan, US etc.

When commons are weaponized, most powerful armies decide not to attack that country. eg in 1940, the ONLY reason Adolf did not attack Switzerland was because every citizen in Switzerland was armed to teeth. Otherwise, Adolf were very much attracted by the gold in the Swiss banks , which they needed badly to fund the wars. It was the fact that every Swiss had gun which deterred Adolf. The Indian intellectuals lie that Adolf did not attach Swiss as he respected their autonomy. This is utter lie and a myth invented to keep activists and students of India unaware about importance of armed citizenry.

20.6 Weaponization of Commons : the true source of freedom

In 1938, number of British with weapons in India was mere 80,000. And they ruled nation of 35cr !! And today, 100,000 soldiers of US are not able to control Afghanistan of mere 3 cr of population. Why? Because over 99% of commons in India did not have guns, where as in Afghanistan, gun culture is so intense that people would make fun of a man and his whole family if he does not have a gun. IOW, India was slave because commons were unarmed.

Some 40 lakh people in Bengal died in 1940s. Not because there was no grain, but they did not have guns, and so could not stop British and elitemen from stealing away the grains. If citizens have no guns, there is no freedom --- no freedom from external powers and no freedom from local elitemen. Armed citizenry is the only known source of lasting freedom.

20.7 Weaponization of Commons : the mother of revolution

The 950 AD revolution which gave Coroner Jury to British was because of armed citizenry. The 1200 AD revolution in which the King was forced to sign Magna Carta and give “power to punish” to commons (Juries) was due to armed citizenry. The 1650 revolution in Britain which led to effect end of Monarchy and rise of elected MPs was because of armed citizenry. And French Revolution happened only because sizeable number of citizens had arms. The Russian Revolution in 1917 happened because 1700s, Czars had started arming citizenry, in 1800s, Military Service was made almost compulsory and in 1910s as many as 15% to 20% of Russians were armed. The Chinese Revolution too had happened because sizeable population was armed.

The most noteworthy were the “shotless armed non-violent” revolutions which occurred in US, UK and almost whole of Europe in 1930s which led to establishment of Welfare States. Since as much as 60% to 70% population had guns, the revolutionaries did not even need to organize and fire shots or even pull out their guns and point them to the elitemen – the elitemen cowed down and created a welfare state.

And last but not least, India got freedom ONLY because of guns and not because Charkha Brigade run by Mohanbhai and company. Due to WW2, British had to train over 40 lakhs Indians as soldiers and Military engineers. The Indian engineers in 1945 were capable of manufacturing weapons which meant that unlike 1857, Indians soldiers will not run out of bullets. The fear of Indian soldiers revolting was there since 1857. But in 1945, the British saw that Indian soldiers cannot be suppressed if they were to revolt. The Navy Revolt, whom shameless Indian historians refer as Navy Mutiny, was the last nail in the coffin. The fear had become reality. And so British left India. IOW, British left because of guns, not because of charkha.

Suffices to say that weaponization of commons is the key factor that has created ALL violent or non-violent revolutions in history so far.

20.8 False propaganda by Intellectuals against weaponization of commons

The Indian intellectuals claim that crimes will increase if we commons have guns. This is a lie. In countries where citizenry is unarmed, crime is high, because criminals who have nexuses with policemen, Ministers and judge have nexuses anyway. So these criminals run amok. In countries where citizenry is armed to teeth, the criminals are deterred from attacking citizens to a considerable extent.

The Indian intellectuals have unleashed a false propaganda since 1950s that weaponizing us commons will increase deaths. This is nonsense. In Swiss, Canada and many countries, where commons have tons of guns, homicide is bare minimal. US is the only country with armed citizenry and fairly high

homicide rate. But how high is this homicide rate? And it is higher than gun-less citizenries? The number of gun related homicide in US in 2005 was less than 16000 (and number of deaths in vehicle accidents were about 40000). One reason for high gun deaths in US is ban on drugs --- the ban on drugs has increased costs and so addicts resort to crimes. And ban on drugs has increased profits and so gangs fight for territories to sell drugs. But even without such factors, say armed citizenry in India causes 10 times i.e. 160,000 deaths in India every year. Even then, weaponization will reduce deaths. How? **Because weaponization of commons will the “poverty deaths”**. When citizens are armed, as US/European events of 1930s show, rulers take citizens’ miseries more seriously and this alone reduces poverty. IOW, if citizenry of India was armed, it would have been less poor. So the weaponization of commons will reduce the “poverty deaths” in India.

The economists have refused to accept the term “poverty deaths” i.e. deaths coming early due to lack of food, medicine and hygiene. But poverty deaths exists. In India, about 60 out 1000 infants die each year. The number translates into about 10,00,000 deaths a year. If poverty was even slightly lower, at least 500,000 would have been able to live a many years longer. Likewise, some 60000 women in India die during pregnancy each year. Most of them are from poor families. If they had just Rs 1000 a year more, many would have survived. Out of 1 cr people who die in India every year due by natural causes, lakhs of them would have lives a few years longer if they had Rs 2000 a year more. Consider 40 lakh Bengalies who died in 1940s. They did not die because they did not have grains but they died as they did not have guns to stop British and Indian elitemen from robbing away the grains. If these Bengalies in 1940s had guns, they would not have died of hunger. That one “savings” of poverty death alone that weaponization would give outweighs possible deaths that homicides may cause. To that add the 10 lakh Indians who died in partition violence. Much fewer would have died if they all had guns to protect themselves. And to that, add reduction of say 10 lakhs to 20 lakhs of poverty deaths. So even if gun violence in India causes 1 lakh deaths a year, the “savings” in poverty deaths would give more benefits.

20.9 Our promises wrt weaponization of us Commons

The Congress and its leaders such Vallabhbhai, Jawaharbhair, Mohanbhai etc had made a promise to Indian citizens in 1931 that Congress would make right to bear weapons a fundamental weapons. They did not intend to keep that promise when they made it. But we pledge to implement this promise Congress made in 1931 to us people of India. And we demand to make weapon bearing a fundamental duty as well.

21 MRCM’s demands , promises to improve Education

21.1 MRCM proposals, demands and promises to improve education

1. Enacting procedures by which citizens can replace District Education Officer.
2. Creating Saaty System to improve Maths Education
3. Creating Saaty System to improve Education of important subjects
4. Providing law education starting class VI
5. Providing universal weapon use education
6. Giving subsidies directly to students instead of colleges

21.2 Enacting procedure to replace DEO, expel teaching staff

1. The Mayor will appoint a City Education Officer initially, that citizens can replace using registration of Approvals
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 year. Transfers will be via random matching only.

3. 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.

The procedure of replacement of District Education Officer will alone go long way to improve education, and so will procedure to expel the teachers.

21.3 Saatya System for Maths Education

Questions, Exams and Rewards

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 District 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 500-1000-more 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. The exact amount of the reward will depend on the money allocated to DEO that year.

Administration of Exams

6. The testing centers would be operated by District Education Officer.
7. The DEO will arrange for the buildings, desks, computer terminals, servers, printing reports, allocating rewards etc. for the testing centers using the taxes he collects. DEO would appoint clerks, supervisor, assistants etc. to run test center. The citizens may expel an employee using Jury Trial.
8. DEO, 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 will 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 same 30-60 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 DEO will pay the rewards for all the tests of that month before 10th of next month.
12. Testing cost will be below Rs 5 per test, not counting the land cost.

Dispensing Rewards for Maths Exams

13. If over 95% students answered a question or if less than 5% students answered a question, the DEO will not count that question at all.
14. The DEO will decide number of tests to be conducted for each subject for a given class. For example, lets say that DEO decides that every month, there will be 2 Maths test, 1 Physics tests, 1 Chemistry tests, 1 Biology test, 2 Law tests etc.
15. The software will issue the points right after the exam.

Selection of Maths teacher in Saatya System

16. In the system I described, any person can register himself as a Maths teacher.

17. The parent of the child will decide which Maths teacher's class his child will attend. The parents can change the teacher any month.

21.4 Saatya System for other Subjects

The system I described can be used for many subjects such as

- Science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology etc)
- English vocabulary, grammar, sentence construction, translating sentences from English to another language and vice versa. (not English Literature)
- Hindi (vocabulary, grammar, sentence construction, sentence translation, not literature)
- Other languages (vocabulary, grammar, sentence construction, sentence translation, not literature)
- Military History, Technology History, Law History (no culture, arts, music, interpretations etc)
- Geography, map-making and surveying practicals at Local/District levels

21.5 Providing Legal Education

1. A group of 15-20 students will be asked to attend complete session 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 would be asked to take cases in the subordinate as well as higher courts.
6. *The cases would be chosen at random.*
7. The texts will also have information on actual things (corruption, nepotism, atrocities etc) that do happen in administration and courts

21.6 Providing weapon use education

MRCM Party promises to provide Military training to all adults and children above 16.

21.7 Providing English Education

MRCM promises to provide English education to all citizens from age of 5 years to 80 years. All textbooks from class-I to colleges will be made bilingual i.e. odd numbered pages will be English translation of the even numbered pages in the local language. This will apply for all subjects, Maths, Sciences, Law etc. The students will be free to write exams of these subjects in local languages and in addition can also write second optional exam of these subjects in English. The score of second exams will not carry any weight.

21.8 Draft for EN to create Replacement procedure for DEO

Following are the draft of the Executive Notification we demand and promise to enable us commons to expel/replace

#	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word citizen would mean a registered voter
2	DC (District Collector)	If any citizen of India wishes to become DEO (District Education Officer) of a District, and he appears in person or via a lawyer with affidavit before the DC of that District, the DC would accept his candidacy for DEO after taking filing fee same as deposit amount for MLA election.
3	Talati , (or Talati's Clerks)	If a citizen of that district comes in person to Talati's office, pays Rs 5 fee , and approves at most five persons for the DEO position, the Talati would enter his approvals in the computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved.
4	Talati	The Talati will put the preferences of the citizen on district's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.
5	Talati	If a the citizen comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.
6	DC	On every Monday, the DC will publish Approval counts for each candidate.
7	CM	If a candidate gets approval of over 51% of ALL registered citizen-voters (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval) in a district, then CM will expel the existing DEO and appoint the person with highest approval count as DEO.
8	CM	If the person on the seat has come by approvals, and the person with highest approval must have 5% more approvals than existing one, then and then only the CM will appoint the person with highest approvals for that position.
9	CM	If the person's approval is below 33%, then CM may replace him with his appointee. But as long as approval is above 33% , CM will not replace him with his appointee.
10	MLAs, CM	If over 50% of all citizens of the State have requested CM to ignore Approvals of a citizens of a particular district, then CM will ignore the approvals of that district and appoint DEO as per his discretion.

22 Enacting Person-ID System , Citizen-ID system

22.1 Lack of ID-system

So rotten are our officers and Ministers, that are our all existing ID systems, ration card, election card, PAN-ID etc are so defunct that many citizens have lost faith that an "ID system" can be built. To make matter worse, the intellectuals have sworn not to inform citizens about ID systems, and so many people still believe that ID system just means "issuing a card" , which is not the case (the important part in an ID system is an entry into Govt CDs --- not the card which can be easily forged.) . And the

intellectuals keep misleading people by saying lies like : “ US has ID system --- they haven’t been able to stop illegals” . I shall later refute that lie.

What is ID –system? ID-system is NOT card alone – the card is tiny part of it. An ID system is a system where-in records of citizens , other persons, companies etc are obtained accurately. A foolproof ID-system is trivially possible, and is highly inexpensive on per capita basis. And the ID-system trivially solves many problems

1. If Person-ID system combined with a law that “employer must report employee’s ID, finger print, photo” can reduce infiltration of Bangladeshies to less than 1% of what is now
2. can eliminate be-naami land holdings
3. can reduce tax evasions
4. can reduce cost of record keeping every Govt dept
5. eases the task of tracking suspects and thus reduce policing costs
6. the DNA database is extremely useful in tracking rapists and many other criminals

And there are 10s of major benefits. For India, if ID system and law to “report every employee” is not enacted, then population of Bangladeshies will increase in North East to a point that NE will become part of Bangladesh and cores of Indians in NE will be killed the way they were killed in 1947.

The MRCM party promises to create Person-ID system within one year, and a Citizen-ID system in 3 years. The drafts of Govt Orders needed to enact the Person-ID system and Citizen-ID system is given in this Manifesto.

22.2 Expectations from a Citizen-ID system

This book is our Manifesto. We really did not prefer to describe what ID system means. But sadly, intellectuals of India are so intensely against giving information about ID system to us commons, that most of us do not even know what ID system means and what it can do.

A Citizen-ID system is a system which enables a community and a govt officer to ensure that a particular person is “one of us”, he is whom he says and he is same as one described in the Govt records. Following are some of the issues related to an ID-system

1. ID number must not change for life
2. ID number should be unique nation wide
3. Every citizen must have ID, and non-citizen should have different type of ID
4. The citizen must get a serial number as soon as he applies. And it is possible to cut the delay to say 15 minutes, rather than days
5. It should be possible to fix the errors in Govt records within minutes.
6. A citizen must be able to get a new ID card if his original one is lost within hours
7. 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.

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 finger print. By scanning finger prints in computer, the identity of a person can be checked. Now say in a population of 10 lakh say some 1000 citizens have fraudulently obtained two different ID cards. Then by comparing the finger prints, the modern computers can detect over 95% of these duplicates within hours. 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 two different ID numbers, his blood group details on the cards will be same, and a computer by detecting duplicates can catch him. And once the system gets funding to obtain DNA profiles, all identity and duplicate related issues will vanish.

22.3 Person-ID system , Citizen-ID system

US has a population of about 30 crores of which about 2 crore are illegal immigrants. India has population of 110 crores and as per various estimates, we have 2 crore to 3 crore illegal Pakistanis and Bangladeshies. But US has a system of records in place to prove or disprove whether the person is illegal immigrant or legal immigrant or a citizen. Whereas India does not have any such system of records. So we demand, promise to build citizen-ID system in following way

1. Build Person-ID system : Issue Person-ID to every person in India and their children within one year
2. One year later, the Person-ID will be issued to only those whose both parents have person-ID. Thus new coming adult Bangladeshies will not be able to get Person-ID
3. Enact a law that employers will need to report Employee's Person-ID to Govt. This will enable Govt to track down fake IDs and catch Bangladeshies with fake IDs. This will disable new coming adult Bangladeshies to get jobs in India , and so their inflow will reduce.
4. After one year, build DNA database and "relative tree" in the system – i.e. each person in system is linked to as many of his blood relatives as possible.
5. The person with Person-ID may approach institutions who have issued him certificates such as school leaving certificates, college degrees etc. The institutions will upload the certificates with Person-ID on registrar's website.
6. A person can verify his records on Registrar's website using his Person-ID
7. After one year, start Jury based tribunal to decide which person is Indian or non-Indian. After his non-Indian-ness is verified, he will be expelled from India. Such trials would go on for about 2 years
8. After 2 years, the Person-ID system will become Citizen-ID system

22.4 Summary of Person-ID system MRCM demands and promises

So an ID-card should have following details

1. ID number : 11 digit ID number issued to all adults and later only at birth
2. Name, address, parents' name, parents' IDs
3. Names , IDs , relation of 200 or less relatives. This feature will be useful in expelling Bangladeshies.
4. Date of issuing ID card, place of issuing ID card
5. Photographs
6. Names on other IDs such as ration card , school certificate if different
7. Date of birth, Approximate year of birth if DoB proof is not available, DoB as on other certificates.
8. Fingerprints : prints of thumbs and all fingers
9. Blood group details from randomly chosen three different labs.
10. DNA-prints : if and when cost becomes affordable. In the beginning, the DNA prints should be made compulsory for all Govt servants, then all citizens who earn above Rs 10 lakhs a year, then citizens who earn Rs 5 lakhs a year, then all citizens who earn Rs 200,000 a year and then all citizens at their cost and time.
11. If a non-citizen has obtained an ID by fraud, the Jurors can issue a prison sentence of up to 10 years. This will be also helpful in expelling Bangladeshies and Pakistani intruders.

22.5 Details of the Govt Order to Person-ID system

Basic Setup

1. The PM will appoint a Registrar over Person-ID system. The citizens may replace him using replacement procedures.
2. The PM will allocate funds necessary to him to create Person-ID system. or the Registrar may submit a proposal which and when get approved by citizens or MPs he shall get the necessary funds.
3. The citizens can expel the staff of Person-ID system using a Jury Trial.
4. The Registrar (or his staff) will issue an 11 digit serial number starting with 2 , 3 or 4 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. The 11th digit will be 'checksum' digit.

5. For first year, any a person who states he is Indian citizen shall get the Person-ID. Later, if a National-level Jury decide that he was not Indian citizen, the Jurors may sentence him for up to 10 years in prison.
6. The Registrar will issue two ID cards - a long and a short. The small card will have only 4 details such as Name, ID number, DoB and photo and finger print. The long card will have several details such as name on ration card, name on school leaving certificate, name on PAN-ID, name of Passport, various dates of birth on passport, school leaving certificate and details blood profile, detailed DNA-profile if available and so forth.
7. The Registrar's staff will take photograph and finger-prints, and scan them in computer. For each citizen, the supervisor will select 3 clerks at random who will take finger prints, photographs and scan them in computer. The Registrar will appoint an officer to investigate the cases where in these 3 finger prints mismatch and clerks who make errors will be expelled
8. To obtain, blood profiles, the Registrar will have about 20-40 technicians in Tahsil office to find the blood details. For each citizen, the Registrar's clerk will randomly select 3 technicians and the who will take the blood. The blood group details will be entered only if all 3 give same results. The Registrar will personally investigate the cases where there is mismatch and disqualify the technician whose over 1% results are inaccurate.
9. Later, Registrar will take DNA details of a all citizens with in decreasing order of age.

22.6 Cost of Person-ID system

DNA fingerprints will be later added into the system. The above Person-ID system without blood group details and (without DNA-prints) will cost Rs 20 to Rs 50 per person and about Rs 5000 crore for whole of India. This system will be sufficient to stop inflow of Bangladeshies. The cost of blood group details will be about Rs 100 to Rs 200 and cost of DNA profile will be about Rs 1000 when done at mass scale. So the cost to build Person-ID system with DNA for whole India will be about Rs 120,000 cr or so. This cost is worth to save Asam from becoming part of Bangladesh.

22.7 Advantages of Person-ID system

1. Once person-ID system is enacted and every person has a person-ID, it will become possible for Govt to issue a GO that employers must report Employee's Person-ID , and Jury may fine an employer who hires many ID-less persons. So illegal immigrants will have two options --- leave India or obtaining fake-ID or use someone else's ID. Obtaining ID will not be possible for anyone except newborns after first year. And if he uses someone else's ID, he will get tracked by the Govt authorities. Thus with Person-ID system, inflow of new Bangladeshies will decrease.
2. Once every person has ID and payer-receivers to report IDs of each other, the under-reporting of income and over-reporting of payments will reduce. This will reduce income tax evasion.
3. Once every person has ID and land records are tied with IDs, the under-reporting of wealth and will reduce. This will reduce wealth tax evasion.
4. With DNA database, the forensic will be improve and tracking suspects will become easier
5. With Person-ID system, tracking escapees and those who evade summons will become easier. And so law-order situation will improve.

22.8 Building Family Trees using DNA data

Lets say as on Jan-1 of year 2010 everyone's DNA data of every person over 3 months old is in the system. Now each person can be asked to give names, IDs of his relatives. After inputting this in the system and using DNA data, the relations can be actually verified to a considerable extent. Parent-child has 50% DNA in common, siblings with same both parents have over 50% DNA in common, with one

parent same have 25% DNA in common, grand child and grand parent have 25% in common, cousins have about 25% DNA in common and so forth. Using this data, a number of blood relations of a person can be verified. *Higher the number of blood relatives he has, lesser are the chances that he is immigrant.* And thus using verified blood relative information, many illegal Bangladeshies who have just zero or few blood relatives can be easily identified out with a good accuracy. The system wont be able to track each of the 2cr illegal Bangladeshi, but will be able to track down sizeable number of them.

22.9 ID system in United States

Intellectuals have mislead citizens by saying that “US has ID system, but US has not been able to stop illegal immigration, so India must not waste time and money into ID system”. Their claims are wrong. US does have ID system and records that make US Govt capable of proving and disproving that person is citizen, legal immigrant or illegal immigrants. So US Govt is capable of expelling all illegal immigrants if and when needed. The USG does not expel the illegal immigrants as they provide cheap labor and are not threat to security and integrity of US. So while ID system has given capability to US to expel illegals, they dont use it for their interests. Where as in India, we have no record keeping system as of now to prove , disprove if a person is citizen or not. So we are not even in position of expelling illegals within months or even years. The records as of now are so incomplete that citizenship of mere 10% population can be fully established. Further, the Bangladeshi immigrants are threat to our security as well as integrity. So not only Indian intellectuals are lying, they are working against Indian interests in opposing ID system. We request all non-80G-activists of India to confront these intellectuals and prove to citizens that these intellectuals are anti-India.

22.10 Other party’s stand on National Person-ID system

All parties, including BJP, is against National-ID system. Which is why BJP leaders such as LKA, Pramod, Shourie, ABV etc refused to implement Person-ID system in their 7 years of regime. The reason is trivial --- a person-ID system makes it difficult to hide black wealth and black money and since they are supporters of these elitemen, they are all opposing National-ID system. We request citizen not to vote for these leaders as they are opposing National-ID system.

22.11 More details

The details of the system we are proposing are on http://www.rahulmehta.com/id_system.htm

Review Questions

1. Which ID is universal and compulsory in India as of now?
2. True/False : US has no system in place to identify legality of illegal immigrants
3. Lets say the as on Jan-1-2009, everyone in India older than six months has Person-ID and employers are required to report Person-ID. Now explain how an adult illegal Bangladeshi can obtain employment in India
4. Say person-ID is tagged with DNA. Now consider a person who has no blood relative in DNA database. What are the chances he is immigrant?

23 MRCM Party’s demands , promises to salvage Hindus in Bangladesh

The MRCM Party demands , promises to enact Govt Orders necessary to bring Hindus in Bangladesh and Pakistan into India. The proposal is viable and does not go against Secularism. The window will be open for 10 years.

In 1947, the Hindus of India, against their wish, accepted that Pakistan (with Bangladesh) will be Muslim State which clearly meant that Hindus in Pakistan and Bangladesh will have no place there. This automatically gave rights to Hindus in Pakistan and Bangladesh over India. The window to enter into India was closed without notice and without informing them. Hence we must open that window for Hindus in Pakistan and Bangladesh , and close say after 10 years after fully informing them.

The secularism in Constitution restricts Govt of India inside India . So if GoI places a notice in Bangladesh that “Hindus will be given residency in India”, then it does not violate Constitution as no person in Bangladesh can file any complaint against GoI in Supreme Court of India, as the persons in Bangladesh have no Constitutional rights over GoI. So our MRCM Party’s demand and promise to let Hindus , and not Muslims, of Bangladesh and Pakistan enter into India and get residency , work permit and later citizenship does not violate Constitution of India.

The details of the system we are proposing are on www.rahulmehta.com/hindus_in_bangladesh.htm

24 MRCM Party’s demands , promises to reduce Bangladeshies’ inflow , expel them

24.1 The problem of Bangladeshi infiltration

The whole North East may get seceded and lakhs of Indians may be killed (like 1947) if Bangladeshies keep coming.

24.2 Stand of other Political Parties on Bangladeshi infiltration

Most parties such as Congress, BJP and CPM have decided to nothing to stop Bangladeshi illegal immigrants. The Congress in its 45+ years of rule and BJP in its 7 years of rule did not even enact ID system to reduce this problem. I request every supporter of Congress, BJP and CPM to realize that if when North East becomes part of Bangladesh and lakhs of Indians get massacred like 1947, their voting for these corrupt neta was one factor.

We demand, promise to enact Person-ID system coupled with “Employee and payment disclosure law” . In one year, these two laws will reduce the new infiltration to 1% of what it is now. And we demand , promise to enact Jury based Tribunals to decide citizenship issue for existing infiltrators. Once illegal immigrants land in prison, they will stop coming.

24.3 The useless of the fence solution

The BJP, Congress and CPM leaders are *misguiding* citizens by showing the fence they are creating. We support the fence and we shall continue it ; but we want citizens to note that fence cannot reduce infiltration even by 1%. Today, Bangladeshies are using land rather than sea coast to come into India as land option is cheaper. But coming from coast line is also easy and not all that expensive. So once the land is fenced, Bangladeshies will use coast line to enter into India !! Now are we going to build fence along whole coast line of India or even West Bengal? We cant. So even after fence is made, illegal immigration will not reduce even by 1%

And consider the countries who have drastically reduced the problem of illegal immigration such as Canada, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Australia, New Zealand etc. The way these Western countries have solved this problem is via punishing the employers who give employment to illegals. US Govt wants illegal immigration to come to keep cost low and so US Govt has not made any law to punish employers who hire illegals. But US can afford illegal immigration as illegal immigrants do not pose any security or secessionist threats and provide economic benefits. But the countries that do not want illegal immigrants like Canada, Germany etc have made laws that require employers to disclose employee’s IDs and punish employers who hide this information. This disables organized employers from hiring illegal employees and reduces illegal immigration.

24.4 MRCM demands , promises to reduce Bangladeshies inflow , expel them

1. Enact National Person-ID , Citizen ID system
2. Enact Govt Order that employers will be required to report Person-ID of all employees
3. Enact Jury System to imprison an employer if he hid the information about illegal employees he had
4. Jury Trials to decide whether a person accused is citizen or illegal immigrant

We have discussed the first (3) proposals before. Next section has details of 4th proposal.

24.5 Building Family Trees using DNA data

Lets say as on Jan-1 of year XXXX everyone's DNA data of every person over 3 months old is in the system. Now each person can be asked to give IDs of his relatives, and using DNA data, the relations can be verified to a considerable extent as parent-child has 50% DNA in common, siblings with same both parents have over 50% DNA in common, with one parent same have 25% DNA in common, grand child and grand parent have 25% in common, cousins have about 25% DNA in common and so forth. Using this, number of blood relatives a person can be established. *Higher the number of blood relatives he has, lesser are the chances the that he is immigrant.* And thus using blood relative information validated or invalidated by DNA data, many illegal Bangladeshies who have just zero or few blood relatives can be easily identified out.

24.6 Jury System to decide citizenship

1. In first year, Govt will create Person-ID system
2. The Register shall make CDs of Person-ID database of every male (and later females) with name, Person-ID, photo, address etc and sell it at cost.
3. Any person can cite names of 10 person whom he thinks are non-citizens after paying Rs 3 fee.
4. From the names received, the Registrar shall order the accused in the order of number of complaints received against him of being non-citizen.
5. The Registrar shall notify all the relatives of the person accused
6. For every complaint he receives, the Registrar shall form a National Jury consisting of 12 citizens chosen India and State Jury consisting of 12 citizens chosen from the State.
7. Any person who is blood relative of accused can cite that the person is wrongly accused after citing his relation.
8. The Jurors will listen to the person using video phones and also the relatives. The accused and his relatives may be asked to appear in the trial. Each Juror can ask him questions for 30 minutes.
9. If over 9 out of 12 Jurors in either of the Juries dismiss the case as frivolous case, the Registrar shall not try the person against at least 10 citizens file complaint against him once again. After two trials the number of persons required to complaint against him will be 100 and after 3 trials, no complaint will be filed against him for 5 years.
10. If the complain is dismissed as frivolous, the complainer's right to file complain will go down by one.
11. If over 9 out 12 Jurors in both Juries declare the accused as non-citizen, the Registrar will call one more National and one more State Jury. If the Juries give same decision, the Registrar will mark him as non-citizen, imprison him and start process to expel him out of India.
12. If less than 10 out 12 Jurors in any Juries, but more 8 out of 12 in any one Jury declare the accused as non-citizen, the Registrar will let the accused stay in India, but not in North East or West Bengal. This clause is essential to reduce concentration of the Bangladeshies in North East

24.7 Stand of other parties' leaders

Other parties such as Congress, CPM, BJP are least interested in even stopping Bangladeshies forget expelling them. We request citizens not to vote for these parties.

24.8 More details

The details of the system we are proposing are on http://www.rahulmehta.com/jury_system_to_expel_illegals.htm

Exercises

1. What is the length of India-Bangladesh border? About what % is hilly?
2. Why did fencing solution work in fencing Italy-Egypt border in 1930s (it successfully prevented Omar Mukhtar from getting weapons from British) , worked in Israel and still not work in Indo-BD border?
3. Do you have friend who has live in Asam for over 1 year? If yes, please get an estimate of % population in Asam that is from Bangladesh

25 Changes in administration to solve JK problem

The administrative change to solve JK problem is as follows: using 3rd suggested change (wherein citizens can register YES/NO in Parliament), we citizens should enact following changes

1. Let JK MLAs pass law, demand to cancel Art-370 and fully apply Indian Constitution and laws on India, at par with other states with over 2/3rd majority
2. Let JK MLAs pass resolution to merge JK with Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh
3. After (1) and (2), repeal Art-370 and merge JK with Uttaranchal and HP

These changes will solve the JK problem for once and for all. The details are given in http://www.rahulmehta.com/jk_solution.htm

26 Ram Janam Bhoomi issue and Removing Govt Control over Temples, Mosques etc.

Within one year, we promise to enact National/State-level Community Temple Trusts along the line of SGPC for all communities, sects and hand them over all the temples currently under Govt. The heads of the trusts will be replaceable by the members, and the membership will be via birth or conversion and acceptance. The heads will not be hereditary or appointed by any foreign power such as Vatican. Each religious group will have 3 organizations : District Level, National Level, Sect Level (Sect Level will be National only). Each citizen of India who follows that religion will be member of that group and the Head Priests will be elected by the citizens in those religious groups. The Head Priests will not be appointed by trustees or any govt agency or any foreign agency.

We at MRCM also promise to give plots of Ram Janam Bhoomi, Kashi Vishwanath and Krishna Janam Bhoomi plots to the National Hindu Temple Community Trusts within one week using second proposed EN. It has been proven again and again that Muslims had no objection against the 3 plots demanded by Hindus. The problem has worsened because Muslims were worried about BJP increasing the number from 3 to 3000 or 30,000. Essentially, it was Muslims' lack in faith in BJP which has created the deadlock, not lack of Muslims' faith in Hindus. The Muslims do not have faith in BJP MPs (neither do Hindus for that matter), but Muslims do have faith in Hindus as a whole. Hence if the law says that transfer of plot would need approval of 51% of citizens, it is ensured that Hindus will confine the demand to the three plots. This will resolve the 17 year old problem for once and for all and restore the communal peace in India.

The details are given in http://www.rahulmehta.com/temples_under_govt.htm

27 MRCM's promises to streamline Reservation , and reduce its demand

27.1 Step to reduce reservation : the system of dole vs. reservation

What makes us different from all parties is that we support an administrative system, called as **economic-preference** to reduce demand for reservation in poor SC, ST and OBCs. Following is the summary of the system of second-choice for Dalits, OBCs

1. Any member of a sub-caste that belongs to ST, SC or OBC can walk to Tahsildar's office, undergo verification and apply for **economic-choice** , where in
 - he shall still retain his SC, ST, OBC status
 - he shall receive inflation adjusted Rs 100 per month, till he cancels economic-choice
 - he will be eligible for reservation moment he cancels his economic-choice

- the number of reserved seats will decrease by those who opt for economic-choice
 - the money shall come from tax on commercial , residential, industrial land and nowhere else
2. **Example** : India has 100 cr of population of which 14 cr are SC. So if a college has 1000 seats of then 140 are reserved . Now suppose out of these 14 cr SCs, say 6 cr insist on economic-choice then each shall get payment of Rs 100 a month and reservation for SC will go down by 6% i.e. will become about 8%.

Most poor Dalits did not get much benefit from Reservation, and as elite in Dalits increases in size, the opportunities for poor dalits further reduces. The economic-choice creates a system by which the poor left out dalits can also get benefit of the reservation as well. Many of them would opt for economic-choice as (opposed to social-choice that reservation offers). This will reduce reservation

To what extent will economic choice reduce reservation? Population of India is 100 cr and that of SC, ST and OBC is 60 cr. Hypothetically, if entire 60cr of SC, ST and OBC population were to go on economic choice, then the quota would reduce from 50% to 0% and cost will be Rs 1200 * 60 = Rs 72,000cr a year. But that is an extreme scenario. Say out of 60 cr SC/ST/OBC say 450 cr prefer economic choice, then reservation will reduce from 50% to $15/60 * 50 = 12.5\%$. Now if say 5% of merit list consists of ST, SC and OBCs, then effective reservation becomes 7.5% only.

27.2 Second modification : giving higher preference to more backward

The communities which have lesser representation in administration will get more seats till their representation is at the same level. For this we need a complete caste census and details are given later.

27.3 Other steps to reduce demand for reservation

1. Reducing casteism in courts : The demand for reservation is high, as there is intense nepotism , casteism in courts. Due to rampant nepotism , casteism, commons of Dalits , OBCs also feel desire to have “their own” men in courts etc. The laws we have proposed to improve courts reduce casteism , nepotism in courts and will thus reduce the demand for reservation in Dalits, OBCs etc. The decrease in corruption in courts will also decrease demand in Dalit, OBC youth to become judges.
2. Reducing corruption, atrocities in police : The demand for reservation is high, as there is intense corruption and atrocities in policemen. Due to rampant corruption and high handedness, members Dalits and OBCs also feel desire to have “their own” men in police etc. The laws we have proposed to improve police reduce corruption in police as well as atrocities. This will reduce the demand for caste based reservation in Dalits, OBCs etc. The decrease in corruption in courts will also decrease demand in Dalit, OBC youth to become policemen and will reduce intensity of demand for caste based reservation in police.
3. Reducing corruption in administration : Due to rampant corruption and high handedness, members Dalits and OBCs also feel desire to have “their own” men in administration etc. The laws we have proposed to improve police reduce corruption and arbitrariness in administration. This will reduce the demand for caste based reservation in Dalits, OBCs etc. This will also decrease desire in educated. The decrease in corruption in courts will also decrease demand in Dalit, OBC youth to become policemen and will reduce intensity of demand for caste based reservation in police.
4. English education : The education in English is lower in Dalit, OBCs due to upper caste intellectuals’ decision to discourage English education in Govt schools as far as possible. Many upper caste who were well off sent their kids to English schools or other local language schools, but at least English was taught properly. As a result, OBC, Dalits get less score in many subjects where preparation material is English. Once universal English education is implemented, the scores of Dalits, OBCs will reduce and this will reduce demand for reservation.

27.4 Stand on issued linked with reservation

MRCM’s forth demand-cum-promise will substantially reduce poverty. And the changes we propose in education will further reduce poverty and economic gap between dalits and upper castes. And

the changes we propose in religious charities will reduce the discrimination they face in temples, and with that social discrimination shall also reduce. We demand and promise to end ALL interviews at the level of initial recruitment in Police, Govt, banks, RBI, SBI, judiciary, Govt lawyer and so forth, and this will also reduce the discrimination Dalits face in recruitment. So the % score gap between closing rank general and reserved categories would reduce day by day.

But as of now, we support Caste based Reservation. We believe in reducing the strife by increasing education in dalits so that % gap in closing rank decreases, and by reducing demand for reservation in dalits using the proposed system of economic-choice.

In addition, we propose following modification in reservation

1. No reservation for Dalits, Tribals and OBCs who are not Hindu, Buddhists or Sikh. To be specific, no reservation for Dalits, Tribals, OBCs in Muslims, Christians etc.
2. The Dalit, Tribal or OBC if applicable for reservation, will have to first apply in their respective quota and only after their quota is filled, can they apply in general quota
3. No reservation on any other basis, including religion, economic or social
4. The person in reservation caste will get seat in reservation quota first, and will be considered in general list only after his reservation quota is full.
5. Create a system of **economic-choice** to **reduce demand** for reservation
6. Ensure that backward amongst backward get benefits using sub-quota or other means

These are our broad proposals. Devil lies in details. The next section gives details.

27.5 Details of administrative changes we promise on reservation issue

Economic-Choice System

1. Any member of a sub-caste that belongs to ST, SC or OBC can walk to Tahsildar's office, undergo verification and apply for **economic-choice**, where in
 - he shall still retain his SC, ST, OBC status
 - he shall receive inflation adjusted Rs 150 per month, till he cancels **economic-choice**
 - till he gets this payment, he cannot apply in reserved quota.
 - he will be eligible for reservation the day he cancels his second-choice
 - the number of reserved seats will decrease depending on number of those who have opted-out
 - the money shall come from tax on commercial, residential, industrial land and nowhere else.
2. **Example** : India has 100 cr of population of which 14% i.e. 14 cr are SC. So if a college has 1000 seats of then 140 are reserved. Now suppose out of these 14 cr SCs, say 6 cr insist on economic-choice then each shall get payment of Rs 100 a month and reservation for SC will go down by $14 \times 0.66 \times 6 / 14 = 5.94\%$ i.e. will become 8.06% IOW, if every SC were to take economic choice, the reservation would become 1/3 of what it is now. The reservation will be across ran and file of administration, from Supreme Court to peons
3. If a person has opted for economic-choice and then changes to social-choice, he will be entitled for CBR benefits on that day. But if he reverts back to economic choice, he shall get Rs 100/mo payment after 6 months
4. If a person is Dalit, OBC has opted for economic-choice, he can still obtain seat on quota, but shall become eligible after he cancels economic-choice
5. If a person has taken any seat on SC/ST or OBC quota, he will not be eligible for economic-choice
6. The Rs 100/mo payment will come for a child below 18 only if both parents opt for economic-choice
7. If both parents have opted for economic-choice, their children shall get Rs 200/mo for at most (2 sons) or (2 sons, 1 daughter).

Caste census

8. **Conduct a full wealth and sub-caste census** : Caste strife is a reality. It cannot vanish by hiding it and it cant be dealt administratively if it is hidden. To properly deal with any issue, administration needs

crystal clear information. So we propose to take sub-caste census where in sub-caste of each person along with position he holds in Govt, PSU and market value of land/assets he owns will be noted. The census will improve with National-ID system and an accurate system with less than 1% inaccuracy can be built in 2-4 years. But an approximate system can be built in 6 months. We shall start with the inaccurate system and increase the accuracy every day.

9. There are about 200 sub-castes in India, but since social situation between a caste in one state and analogous caste in another state may be different, they become different caste in the National list. So the National List has about 5000 castes, while most States' Lists have about 200-400 sub-castes. So the census will note which of the 5000 state-wise sub-caste the person belongs to. Please note – sub-castes will be state-wise only.
10. If a person claims to general, then he need not specify caste or sub-caste and shall not get any benefit of reservation. But if a person or his father has taken benefit of reservation, then he must specify the caste, state and sub-caste he belongs to.
11. Using person-caste-wealth data, PM can obtain per capita wealth of sub-caste.
12. Political Wellness Index : The Political Index of a caste will be calculated as follows

Position	Points
PM, Supreme Court judge, HC-Cj, Regulators in Central Govt , RBI Gov, RBI Deputy Gov, Bank Chairman	50,00,000 points
High Court judges, Principal Session judges, Dept Secretaries in Central Govt, regulators in State Govt, CM	40,00,000 points
Sessions judges, Ministers in Center	10,00,000 points
Other lower court judges, Ministers in State	5,00,000 points
MP, officers above Under Secretaries	1,00,000 points
MLA , District Panchayat Sarpanch	15,000 points
All class-I officers in Central, State Govt, Police etc (not PSUs)	20,000 points
All class-II officers in Central, State Govt, Police , etc	10,000 points
All class-III officers in Central, State Govt, Police etc	5,000 points
All employees in PSUs, Central Govt, State Govt etc (including above)	Annual Basic Salary divided by 100
Person with 10,00,000 times the per capita wealth	100,00,000 points
Person with 1,00,000 times the per capita wealth	10,00,000 points
Person with 10,000 times the per capita wealth	1,00,000 points
Person with 1000 times the per capita wealth	10,000 points
Person with 100 times the per capita wealth	1,000 points

Policies to assist backward amongst backward

13. The castes with lower points would get more seats within their quota.

For the details please see the drafts on <http://www.rahulmehta.com/reservation.htm>

27.6 Against some anti-reservationists, who are hypocrites

We oppose the upper caste anti-reservation activists who oppose reservation on the basis of merit, and then shamelessly support laws that promote nepotism in judge, promote self finance colleges where merit is not even asked for and promote interview system which upper caste have been using to filter out dalits. We strongly and intensely **hate** the intellectuals and activists who have supported pro-nepotism , anti-Dalit laws and then opposed reservation by using excuse of merit. IMO, they are hypocrites not worth talking to. We are open to debate on reservation and explain why we support

reservation, but with only those adversaries who can give in writing that they oppose the following laws
1. judge shall appoint judges. 2. judges shall give judgments and not Jurors 3. interviews in judiciary and administration.

27.7 Against some pro-reservationists, who are also hypocrites

There are those who oppose reservation, and support nepotism in courts and administration. I call them anti-reservation hypocrites. And then there are those elite SC, ST and OBCs who insist on en-cashing on the plight of poor OBCs, SCs, STs etc . We oppose hypocrites of this categories as well.

28 MRCM's proposed changes to improve Civil Matters

28.1 Summary of changes in civil laws we demand , promise

We have demanded, proposed, 10s of detailed changes in civil laws. Some of them are

1. Enacting Land Record System (Torrance System)
2. Enacting administrative system to record all loans and restrict usury
3. Enacting administrative changes to settle loan default cases
4. Speedy divorce, alimony and child custody to abused women
5. **Repealing 498A, DVA**
6. Enacting administrative changes settle inheritance related disputes fairly

28.2 Enacting land/flat ownership record system

We request the reader to gather information on Torrens Title (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Torrens_title) . We demand , promise to enact this system in India to resolve the mess in the land record system.

28.3 Laws to stop usury and solve loan defaults

The procedure to enact system by which citizens can replace police chiefs, and also enact Jury System over junior policemen. This will reduce the strength of nexuses between users and policemen. In addition, we will enforce every lender to disclose the loans he has given and disclose the interest he is charging, and stop the usury by enabling Jurors to imprison the users. The ceiling on interest will be 1.5 times the prime lending rate. (eg as of Jun-2008, PLR is 1.25% a month, and so limit on private lending will be 2.5% a month).

28.4 Laws to fix family disputes

We shall codify marital contracts and make them valid unless one-sided. Fair Minimal Alimony and child custody shall be married woman's right upon separation or divorce. In addition, if the woman is facing abuses, we shall empower the Jurors to give prompt divorce with alimony and child custody.

We promise to repeal one-sided laws like 498A and DVA.

28.5 Other party's stand

No party is interested in repealing 498A and have supported DVA.

28.6 Details

Please see http://www.rahulmehta.com/changes_in_civil_laws.htm

29 MRCM's proposed changes wrt rape and other crimes

29.1 Proposed changes in rape related laws

We propose following changes in the cases related with rape

1. all rape cases will be tried by Jury only and Jury will consists of 12 citizens above 25 years chosen at random from the district.

2. During hearing, if the accused or over 6 Jurors demand Truth Serum test, the investigating officers will conduct truth serum tests, where the investigating officer will ask questions given by Jurors and also approved by over 6 jurors.
3. If complainer or over 9 out of 12 Jurors demand truth serum test then on complainer then the investigating officers will conduct truth serum tests, where the investigating officer will ask questions given by Jurors and also approved by over 6 jurors
4. If over 9 Jurors permit live telecast of the truth serum test, and test will be open to media and live telecast will be allowed.

The truth serum test is must is case of rape trials as either party may be a liar, and evidences are mostly inclusive. They at most establish a relation, but dont establish use of force or threat. The existing laws require permission of judge for truth serum test and since judges may not give permission, the aggressors often walk away. So decision of truth serum test should be left to Jurors. The existing law that female's testimony be taken as final word is flawed and should be replaced with compulsory truth serum test.

29.2 Truth serum test

We also promise to simply the truth serum test related law, and enact a law that as follows

1. If the accused is Govt employee or Minister or MP or MLA or District Panchayat Sarpanch or City Mayor or a judge in any court/tribunal, demand of over 6 out 12 Jurors will suffice to take truth serum test.
2. If accused is not a Govt employee, and accused is accused of rape or murder, then approval of over 6 Jurors will suffice for truth serum test.
3. If accused is not a Govt employee, and allegation is other than rape or murder, then approval of over 9 Jurors will be required and sufficient for truth serum test
4. Approval of over 9 Jurors will be sufficient to give media presence during test and live telecast over TV or internet
5. If accused demands truth serum test he will be given a truth serum test immediately. And if accused demands live telecast of the test, that would be permitted as well. The accused can also suggest a list of questions to be asked to the Jurors.

29.3 Other partys' stand

No party has supported wide spread use of truth test.

29.4 Details

Please see http://www.rahulmehta.com/changes_in_civil_laws.htm

30 MRCM's proposals, demands, promises to improve Law-making

30.1 The problem and solutions in short

There are two basic problems with law-making as of now

1. First problem : MPs do not make laws we citizens want. eg MPs refused to enact laws that we commons want to obtain land rent.
2. Second problem : MPs make laws that citizens dont want. eg 498A , DVA laws etc

Following are our demands , promises to solve these two problems

1. The Second MRCM demand , promise enables citizens to issue Govt Ordinances and thus solves first problem to a considerable extent
2. We are proposing , promising a procedure by which citizen can register effective YES/NO in the Parliament by paying Rs 3 fee at Talati's office. This will further reduce first problem I cited above
3. We demand , promise a Jury System over law made by Parliament to deal with second problem.

4. We propose citizens' review system to reduce second problem.

Above are our proposals at National level. We have similar proposals at State levels as well.

30.2 MRCM Party's demand , promise to register citizens' YES/NO in Parliament

Following is the Govt Ordinance we demand :

1. Any citizen can inward the text of a Bill in the PM's office and obtain an inward number.
2. Any citizen can go to the Talati, show his ID, pay Rs. 3 fee and register his YES/NO on any of the suggested bills. The clerk will give receipt for his YES/NO. The citizen can change his YES/NO any day. The YES/NO will be published on the internet and notice boards. (Please note that there is no confidentiality).
3. An MP can register his YES/NO before the Speaker. If the MP does not register YES/NO, it would be counted as NO.
4. The MP's vote will count for those, all those, but ONLY those who have NOT registered their YES/NO on that bill. Example: Suppose an area 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 Speaker will consider MP's weight as $(100\% - 30\% - 10\%) = 60\%$. Now say that the MP votes YES. Then that area's YES-fraction will be $30\% + 60\% = 90\%$ and NO-fraction will be 10%. If the MP votes NO, then that area's YES fraction be 30% and NO-fraction will be $60\% + 10\% = 70\%$.
5. The Speaker will add the YES and NO fractions of each ward
6. If the sum of YES-fractions is over 50% within 60 days, the Loksabha Speaker will send the bill to the Rajyasabha Speaker. If the proposal does not gather 50% support within 60 days after issue of inward number, the Loksabha Speaker will declare the proposal as failed.
7. The Rajyasabha Speaker will let Rajyasabha MPs register their YES/NO starting the day bill gets inward number. If an MP does not register his vote, it will be taken as a NO.
8. The Speaker of Rajyasabha will calculate the YES-fraction and NO-fraction of the bill as follow :
 - a. say a state has K MPs
 - b. say that state has T voters of which Y voted YES and N voted no, and $(T - Y - N)$ did not register their YES or NO
 - c. then each MPs' of that state's vote will be $(T - Y - N)/K$.
9. If passed, it shall have the same weight as Bill passed by the Parliament

The above mentioned procedure will enable citizens to enact the law they want.

30.3 Draft to implement the above law

Govt Order -1 : Citizens' registering YES/NO

#	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word citizen would mean a registered voter
2	Cabinet Secretary (Center)	The Cabinet Secretary will accept a proposal for enacting a law from any citizen for a fee of Rs 200 plus Rs 200 per page (of size no larger than A4) and issue a serial number to the proposal.
3	Talati , (or Talati's Clerks)	In next 90 days after a proposal for change is registered by Cabinet Secretary, the Talati/clerks will allow the citizens to register their YES/NO on the Bill. The clerk will take following things from the citizen : a)Rs 3/- fee b)citizen's ID c)Bill's serial number d)his YES or NO preference. The clerk will then make the entries in the computer and will give a computer generated receipt to the citizen.

4	Talati	The Talati, for a fee of Rs 3, will allow the citizen to change his YES/NO.
5	Talati	The Talati will post the names, serial numbers etc of the citizens who have registered their YES/NO on the internet.
6	Cabinet Secretary	The Cabinet Secretary will publish Constituency wise YES/NO counts of each Constituency for each of proposals every Monday and on the 90 th day after proposal was submitted.
7	Speakers (Loksabha, Rajyasabha)	The Speakers will allow MPs to register total or partial YES/NO. If an MP does NOT register YES/NO, the Speakers will count his vote as total NO.

Govt Ordinance

#	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	Loksabha Speaker	<p>The Speaker will calculate the YES-fraction and NO-fraction every Loksabha constituency as follows :</p> <p>T = Total No. of voters in that constituency. Y = No. of voters who voted YES, so citizens' YES-fraction = Y/T N = Number of voters who voted NO, so citizens' NO-fraction = N/T M = No. of voters who did not vote on the Bill = T - Y - N</p> <p>Now as per the Constitution, it is necessary that MP's vote represents citizens' YES/NO. In other words, if Y/T citizens have registered YES and N/T citizens have registered NO, then as per the Constitution, it is necessary, that MP's vote's YES-fraction is above Y/T as well as NO-fraction is above N/T. Then for THAT constituency,</p> <p>if MLA votes YES, then YES-fraction will be $(Y+M)/T$ and NO-fraction will be N/T if MLA votes NO, then YES-fraction will be Y/T and NO-fraction will be $(N+M)/T$. if MLA abstains, then YES-fraction will be Y/T and NO-fraction will be N/T.</p>
2	Loksabha Speaker	The Speaker will add YES-fractions and NO-fractions of all the Loksabha constituency to obtain the total YES fraction of the State.
3	Loksabha Speaker	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Speaker will declare bill as "failed if NO-fraction exceeds YES-fraction. 2. if YES-fraction is larger than NO-fraction then the Speaker will send the bill to the Rajyasabha Speaker
4	Rajyasabha Speaker	Within 30 days after a bill has been presented, a member of Rajyasabha can register his YES/NO on the bill before the Speaker. If a member does NOT register his YES/NO, the Speaker will take it as a NO.

5	Rajyasabha Speaker	<p>Speaker will use following formula to calculate the YES fraction and NO fraction</p> <p>Y = Number of voters in India who voted YES N = Number of voters in India who voted NO T = Total number of citizen-voters in India U = Number of citizens who didn't vote = T - Y - N MY = Number of Rajyasabha members who voted YES MN = Number of Rajyasabha members who voted NO (or did not register their vote) MT = Total number of Members</p> <p>In that case, YES fraction = $Y/T + MY/MT*U/T$ NO fraction = $N/T + MN/MT*U/T$</p>
6	Rajyasabha Speaker	<p>If the YES fraction exceeds NO fraction, Speaker will declare the bill as passed, else he will declare the bill as failed.</p>

30.4 MRCM Party's demand , promise to enact Jury System over Laws made by MPs

Due to bribery, and no other reasons, the MPs have been enacting laws like SEZ act, 498A, DVA etc. How can citizens top this mess? The second proposal enables citizens to cancel any unconstitutional law that MPs have made. But that will be after they have passed this law. How can citizens stop wrong laws to begin with? Well, the following law will reduce this possibility :

1. After the law is passed by Parliament, the PM shall send the copy of law in English and State's official languages to each Tahsildar of India
2. Each Tahsildar will summon 30 citizen voters each from the voter list as Jurors.
3. Each of the 30 citizens can suggest one speaker. Ten of these 30 suggested speakers will be chosen at random. The 10 suggested speakers or their representative will give 1 hr speech on the law passed.
4. The MP who drafted and proposed the law can send one or more representatives who shall have the total speech time of 3 hours.
5. Each Juror can ask speak for 30 minutes in which he may make a speech or ask questions to any of the persons who has given the speeches on the law passed.
6. Each day, the proceedings will start at 10.30 AM and will go on till 6.30 PM with 2.00 PM to 2.30 PM as lunch break. So proceedings will last for no more than 6 days.
7. At the end of 3rd day, the Jurors will specify their YES/NO on the laws passed.
8. If over 16 out of 30 Jurors say NO or "no option", the Tahsildar will mark the law as rejected.
9. If majority of the Tahsil Juries in India reject the law, the PM will declare the law as rejected.

There are 6000 wards and Tahsils in India. So some $6000 * 30 = 180,000$ citizens YES/NO will taken on the law passed. Given that time is just 3 days, this is a fairly large sample which is difficult to bribe out. Hence, this sample will be an effective check on the Parliament. Each Juror will get say Rs 100 and so cost is Rs 1.8 crore plus other costs (such as salary of Tahsildar who will conduct the hearings etc). The total cost will be about Rs 5 crore per law Parliament passes. The Parliament passes some 100 laws a year. So total cost will be Rs 500 cr per year of so. This is tiny compared to damage one wrong law can cause. Using such mechanism, it becomes easier for citizens to ensure that SEZ, 498A, DVA etc like laws do not come up.

30.5 Draft of the above change

The text of the draft of the above proposed law is on my website http://www.rahulmehta.com/improve_law_making.htm .

31 Fate of India if MRCM, Recall, Jury etc Laws do not come in India

What would be the fate of India if Recall, Jury, MRCM etc laws do not come in India?

The India is as of now a Parliamentary Judocratic Oligarchy. We do not have Jury System where in citizens can cancel the laws made by MPs. We also dont have procedures to expel PM, CMs, MPs, MLAs, judges, police chiefs etc. This has created immense rot in judiciary, administration. And citizens do not from mineral royalties and GoI plots' rents. This has increased the poverty.

If the proposed MRCM, Recall, Jury etc laws do not come then the rot will continue to increase. The honest people will reduce joining IAS, IPS, judiciary and will reduce contesting elections. And whatever honest people are there, they will soon quit or retire. The Military will also keep weakening. And so will Police and Courts. The elitemen will resort to more and more confiscations in the name of SEZs and will resort to more and more regressive taxes like service tax, VAT etc. This will increase poverty and so more and poor will turn towards Naxalism and/or Christian missionaries for food, medicine, education etc. In addition, these existing rotten MPs of BJP, Congress, CPM etc will never ever implement National-ID system and so influx of Bangladeshies will also go on.

Most elitekids in India are interested only in defecting to US and/or robbing India. They dont want to waste their precious time in fixing laws and certainly not laws that go against economist interests of Ministers, MPs, MLAs, judges, IAS, IPS and elitemen. The elitemen and their pet eminent intellectuals insist that commons MUST not get any education in law, English and also must not get any rents and royalties from Govt plots and mines. This makes commons poorer and poorer by day. eg compared to 1991, in 2007 per capita pulse consumption was 25% less and grain consumption was 10% less. In addition, we see that more and more Hindus are turning towards Christianity and Naxalism which only shows that poverty is increasing in those segments.

Due to rising poverty, many poor Hindus are driven towards Christian missionaries who give food, medicine, education etc. Eventually, this will lead to militancy, as it did in Nepal and worsen the strife in areas such as Orissa, parts of AP, parts of MP, parts of Chhatisgadh etc.

When a country becomes weak, the foreign nation if and when stronger simply devours the weak one. The law of ocean is – the stronger fish shall devour the weaker ones. No mercy. No exceptions. So if the weakening of Military continues, Indian Military may become so weak that US will do an Iraq on India any day.

IOW, if MRCM, Jury, Recall etc laws do not come into India, India will be in very bad shape in every way. So we request citizens of India to ask their favorite Party's leaders to enact the first five MRCM ENs so that other laws related to Recall, MRCM, Jury etc can come in India.

32 MRCM Party's Structure

32.1 Funding

The MRCM Party shall not take any donations from members or outsiders. Please note clearly, the MRCM party will not take a penny of donation from anyone, not even members. The supporters may and will be expected to contribute financially in form of giving newspaper advertisements or putting hoardings or xeroxing pamphlets but they will NOT give cash to any Party officials. The party officials and supporters will not get any salary or even expense re-imburement.

32.2 Why have a Party Structure

There is one and only one reason to have Party structure --- to decide who shall get Party tickets and party symbol in elections. We shall confine the Party structure to that only.

32.3 Becoming a member

He must meet all of the following requirements and do following duties

1. There is no membership fee or joining fee. There will be no requirement to bring donations in the party. In fact, all members are prohibited to collect donations in cash or kind.
2. He must be citizen of India and cannot have citizenship of any other country.
3. He must be above 18 and a registered voter.
4. Before becoming member, the member will be required to write letters to each of the following 14 leaders : PM, CM, MLA, MP, No. 2 MP candidate in previous election, No. 3 MP candidate, No. 2 MLA candidate, No. 3 MLA candidate, leader of the parties which got first, second and third highest votes in India and their States. The letter would these leaders to publicly declare support for the First and Govt Order MRCM Party stands for. *The letter should also mention that if the leader does not support the First Govt Order, the letter writer will publicly tell every citizen that that leader is anti-common*
5. To renew membership, he must have spent 1% of his last year's income **in advertising the Party's agenda in newspaper** as advertisement given by himself alone or in jointly. The membership will be renews only after he/they gives proofs of issuing advertisement jointly or solely. The members will not be required to state their incomes and give proofs of their incomes. They will have to only say and affirm that they did spend 1% of their income in advertisement. They will be required to provide proof of advertisements and amount paid, not their incomes.
6. If the member is computer literate, he must create an account in orkut.com, facebook.com and LinkedIn.com and join the Party's orkut community 'Mine Royalties for Citizens' at <http://www.orkut.co.in/Community.aspx?cmm=21780619> , facebook community and LinkedIn community.
7. The person must have proper orkut account i.e. the name on the account must be his only. And if the member is male, the photograph must be his and should be a passport sized picture only. The female members need not put their pictures. The profile must clearly state that he is member of MRCM-Recall party. The profile MUST also state his voter card number and have URL to the page in election commission which shows his entry in the voter-list.
8. If the member is NOT computer literate, and then he must find an MRCM-Recall member who is computer literate and someone he trusts. He will operate his account via the computer literate MRCM-Recall member. But orkut account will be compulsory. And one computer literate MRCM-Recall member can become proxy of at most 100 non-computer literate members and no more.

Duties after becoming members

9. He must promise to spend 1% of his yearly income and 3 hours a week in advertising the Party agenda in newspaper, internet communities etc by himself alone or jointly with other members. The members will not be required to state their incomes and give proofs of their incomes. They will have to simply need to state and affirm that they did spend 1% of their income in advertisement.
10. The member must check his messages once every week, and write what activities he did in past 1 week to advertise the party agenda.
11. The member must scan the bills showing the amounts he spent.
12. The member must vote in every internet poll asked by the party President.
13. The members are encouraged but not required to create a separate savings bank account for MRCM-Recall activities.

14. The members will be required to attend the Assembly level meet 4 times a year, Lok Sabha level meet 4 times year, State meet once a year and National meet once every 2 years.
15. The National President may call of Jury of 24 of members and if over 18 members suggest expulsion of a member, he will be expelled after he is redeemed the money he has spent in the party so far.

32.4 Election/Replacement of the President of the Party

1. There will be election after the Party has 500 members. Till then there will be no election in the Party, and I, Rahul Mehta will work as President of the Party.
2. The election will be via orkut community or another internet community only.
3. Any member can file for position of Party President
4. **The members' will have different number of votes.** The number of votes a member will have will be (Rupee amount they have spent on newspaper advertisements and hoardings plus money spend in organizing Assembly, District, State and National meets and Expulsion Fund)/1000 + 1.
5. The members will cast their votes.
6. The person with highest weights will become the Party President.
7. Any day, if a candidate gets over 50% of all members' votes, he shall become the new President.
8. Those who are not computer literate shall vote via friend, relative etc who is computer literate.

32.5 Appointment/Election/Replacement of other officer bearers

1. Every officer bearer must be member who has spent 3% of his income in advertising the draft of the Govt Orders party wants..
2. There will be no more than one office per 100 members whichever is higher.
3. The offices will be – National President, National Council of 10 members, State Presidents, State Councils of 10 members, Parliamentary Constituency Head and Assembly Constituency Head. In addition, when number of members increase 1000 in an area, there will be Accountant whose main task will be to publish the details of MRCM Party members' AD-expenses on internet.
4. The National Council will have 1 members per 100 members, maximum of 10 members in National Council.
5. The State Presidents will be elected when that state has 100 members or 1000 primary members, which ever earlier. Till then, they will be appointed by National President.
6. The State Council will have 1 members after State has 100 members or 5000 primary members, which ever earlier first. Till then, they will be appointed by National President.
7. The rules for District President and District Council will be same.

32.6 Deciding MLA /MP election candidate

1. If the Party has over 100 members in a MLA constituency, they shall decide by simple open election, followed one more election if none has over 50% votes. If the Party has less than 100 members in MLA constituency, then National President will decide AFTER the results of this internal elections.
2. If the Party has over 100 members in a MP constituency, they shall decide by simple open election, followed one more election if none has over 50% votes. If the Party has less than 100 members in MLA constituency, then National President will decide, AFTER the results of this internal election.

32.7 The Party Constitution given to Election Commission

Since Election Commission has not created detailed rules about Party's Constitution, the copy of the Constitution given to election commission will be abridged and not detailed.

33 MRCM Party's Strategy Before PM, CMs sign second Govt Order

We founders of MRCM Party would like to make it more than clear that our goal is to force existing PM, CMs to sign the First Proposed **Govt Order** (GO) and then force CMs, PM to sign Second

Proposed Govt Order, and use citizens' YES to get Third, Forth and Fifth Govt Orders passed. And then getting 120 GOs using citizens' YES and using the procedure of the second GO. Our goal is NOT to win elections.

How do we plan to convince citizens to force CMs, PM to get the first two Govt Orders signed?

1. The members will spend at least 1% of their incomes in giving newspaper advertisements, hoardings, mass mailing etc . We insist on newspaper advertisements and hoardings, as they are effective as well as provable means of support and propaganda.
2. Members will hold group meetings to convince the citizens that they should force CMs, PM to get first two govt laws passed.
3. The members will learn laws in India and other parts of the world and convince the citizens the importance of the two ENs other laws MRCM Party proposes
4. Expose the intellectuals and Ministers, by taking their names in public and in newspapers that they have opposed even the First Govt Order. The most important part is to tell commons that leaders and intellectuals are agents of elitemen, and are agents of videshi elitemen as well.

Using advertising ALONE, the members will propagate their views. The Party will not create public nuisances by holding too many rallies, but instead hold 100s of meetings in public in enclosed halls or grounds. The members publicly expose the leaders for not signing first GO and expose the intellectuals for opposing the GO.

If MRCM Party manages to get MPs and MLAs elected, the MPs and MLAs will not do any work except promote first GO and second GO.

34 MRCM Party's Strategy After PM, CMs sign second Govt Order

Once citizens manage to force the PM, CMs to get the second GO enacted, the Party will campaign in citizens to get the 3rd, 4th and 5th GOs signed. After that, we shall convince citizens to get other 100-200 GOs signed.

These GOs will enable citizens to replace some 40 positions at District level, some 40 positions at State level and some 40 positions at National level. There are 700 districts, 25 States, and thus this creates opportunity for citizens to replace $40 \times 700 + 40 \times 25 + 40 =$ about 30000 people at District/State level. As time goes, we shall make more and more positions replaceable and we will increase the number of districts from 700 to about 1200 (not increase the number of states). Thus number of replaceable officers will increase to 100,000 in India. We shall try to put pro-citizen people everywhere in these positions. We at MRCM Party will put candidates at every level for these posts and thus using democratic process, we shall try to senior bureaucracy, police and courts pro-citizens. In addition, the GOs increase the strength of policemen from 15 lakhs to 45 lakhs, increase the strength of soldiers from 12 lakhs to 45 lakhs and increase the strength of Military engineers from 100,000 to 30,00,000. The MRCM party will NOT rig the recruitment procedures, but will run a large scale coaching program to get its members recruited in police, Military and all sections of Govt so that pro-oligarchy people in Govt reduce and influence of citizens in Govt increases.

35 Who should join MRCM-Recall Party?

Who should or should not join MRCM-Recall Party?

1. If you are interested in teaching "morality" to commons, "awakening" the commons and changing attitudes of commons then MRCM-Recall Party is NOT for you.
2. If you are interested in reducing the poverty of commons and reducing the atrocities they face, MRCM-Recall party is for you.

3. A large chunk of people in top 2 cr Indians believe that commons of India lack morals, lack national character, are irrational, are sentimental (read : temperamental nutcases) and commons have bad attitudes etc. And they also believe that elitemen and intellectuals, who are honest and knights in shining armors, should be in complete charge. They love to insult us commons and take pride by saying that commons in India are cowards, void of courage, lazy etc. If you believe in all this anti-common pro-elite nonsense, then MRCM-Recall party is not for you.
4. One of my observation has been that so called “people persons” seldom liked my MRCM-Recall agenda. The so called “people persons” who are social, networking and those who claim to understand “human nature” and understand culture never ever like MRCM-Recall agenda. Of the very few people with whom I have interacted often, the technical and accounting people are far more likely to like MRCM-Recall agenda.
5. Pro-Military people more likely to like MRCM-Recall agenda than anti-Military people. Also, many people see “hidden plus points” in corruption such as it gets the work done as not likely to support MRCM-Recall agenda.
6. Many see that corruption is due to people of India and so no attempt should be made to cut powers of judges, IAS, IPS, Ministers but only people should be reformed. Such persons too will hate MRCM-Recall agenda.
7. Most of all, there are people who believe that judges in Supreme Court and High Courts never practice nepotism. These people too will hate MRCM-Recall agenda as agenda assumes nepotism as prevalent.
8. And if your goal is to win election, or come become close friend of someone who is MP or MLA, you must never ever join MRCM-Recall Party. The Party’s basic and fundamental goal is to force CMs, PM to sign the first two proposed ENs. The election contesting is only to give propaganda to these proposed ENs.

In general, 9800,000 of the people in top 1 crore of the population will intensely hate MRCM Party and its agenda. Only 2% in top 1% of India will like MRCM agenda. The % of people who would like will increase as wealth/income of the person decreases in general.

A short quiz

I would ask you following questions. Please answer as “fully and strongly agree” or “do not agree strongly” as you would disclose if asked in public . IOW, assume that each and every friend, client, colleague, relative etc were to know your answers on the following questions. Then what would be your answers : “Fully and strongly agree” or “do not fully and strongly agree” ?

1. Citizens’ complaints, suggestions sent to PM should come on PM’s website for a fee
2. Citizens should be allowed to register YES/NO on suggestions people have proposed for a fee
3. Citizens should be allowed to register YES/NO on laws MPs, MLAs have passed for a fee
4. Citizens should get land rent from IIMA , JNU plot
5. Citizens should get land rent from Airport plots
6. Citizens should get land rent from Mines
7. Citizens must have procedures to replace PM
8. Over 90% of the judges would tend to favor relative lawyers
9. Every citizen should be taught law
10. The judges should be selected by written exams or elections; there should be no interviews
11. Citizens must have procedures to replace Supreme Court Chief judge
12. We must increase our Military funding using wealth tax and inheritance tax
13. I support inheritance tax over VAT and excise

14. I oppose taxes on tobacco to fund Military, Police and Courts
15. Soldiers' salaries as of now are very low and should be at least doubled
16. India must attain parity with China in nuclear tests and nuclear weapon built up
17. Citizens' must have procedures to replace RBI Chiefs
18. **Every citizen should be taught weapon use.**
19. **Every citizen should be required to possess guns**
20. Citizens must have procedures to replace District Police Chiefs
21. IAS, IPS, judges etc should be required to disclose their wealth on internet
22. To fund Military/Police I support wealth tax over sales tax
23. Tax exemption given to trusts should end
24. Tax exemptions give to SEZs should end.
25. 498A , DVA should be abolished
26. The intellectuals, judges etc are as unethical as commons
27. The intellectuals, judges etc are as nepotic and corruption-prone as commons

If answer to all of the 27 questions is “fully strongly agree”, then you MUST join MRCM Party as soon as you can. And if you answer above 15 questions as “fully agree”, you should read more on MRCM Party and other parties and it is matter of time that you would agree with all 27 questions. If you answer less than 15 questions as “strongly agree”, MRCM Party is not for you. And if you answer less than 5 questions as “fully agree”, you should learn to hate MRCM-Recall Party.

36 Epilogue - I

[This chapter is written solely by the first author, Mr. Chimanbhai A Mehta, Freedom Fighter and Former Education Minister, Central Govt]

Inspired by many freedom fighters such as Bhagat Singhji, Gandhiji and Nehruji, I had joined the freedom movement in 1939 at the age of 15 years. I had participated in Quit India Movement in 1942, just like many of my other colleagues. I was imprisoned by the British Govt for this. We never knew when India would be free. We had no realistic hope that freedom would come in 1947 or would even come in our life times, for whatever number of years we might have lived. For us, freedom movement itself was goal --- success or failure of movement and nature of the subsequent regime was not in our minds.

Back then, even in our worst dreams we did not imagine that post-freedom India would see such corrupt leaders, corrupt officers, corrupt policemen and corrupt judges. We never realized that one day the “free” India's Govt's would enact laws like SEZ Act where in land will get confiscated the way East India Company did before 1857. In our wildest dream we did not think of leaders who would starve our own Military of funds and pay so little to soldiers that they would quit and even stop joining. Court cases taking 5-10 years was never in our vision. Sometimes, I wonder if I and my colleagues would have taken sufferings and risks of lives to fight against British if we had known that India would see such corrupt Ministers, IAS, IPS, judges and such hopeless defunct corrupt laws. Irrespective of the ideological differences we had, our goal was betterment of common citizens, and creating a regime free of corruption and atrocities. All in all, we never imagined that such elected leaders and our “own” officers and judges would be go so corrupt and inflict so many atrocities on commons to sustain their corruption. Our beliefs did not prove very wrong till 1980s. But 19990s and late 1990s were watershed. And since 2000 AD, it has been a forgone case.

At least partially, we freedom fighters have failed ourselves.

Where did we go wrong?

When we freedom fighters were thinking of administrative changes in 1940s and 1950s, we had assumed that almost all leaders, senior officers and senior policemen, judges will be non-corrupt.

So in all administrative changes we thought, we had no problem in placing discretionary powers (to the extent given in Article-22) in hands of Ministers, officers, judges etc. And we never saw dire need to give procedures to commons to replace Ministers, officers, judges. The time has proved our assumption was flawed and so no wonder the system wherein all discretionary powers are with Ministers, officers and judges is now ruining the common citizens.

It is time we re-write administrative code with real life fact in mind that as of now, most Ministers, senior officers, senior policemen and most judges *are* corrupt, nepotic, self-serving and completely unconcerned about citizens. And we make assumption that Ministers, judges, IAS, IPS etc who will come in future will remain so, unless citizens have control over them. And also we make assumption that unless citizens have power to remove them promptly, the coming officials too will become as corrupt as existing ones. Back in 1940s, in 1950s and even till 1970s, I was comfortable with idea of Ministers, officers, judges etc have all the discretionary powers and citizens having none as I never thought that Ministers, officers and judges can ever become so corrupt. By 2000 AD, I had lost faith in this “egalitarian” and “oligarchic” concept and believe in just the opposite --- I believe that citizens should have maximal discretionary powers and powers to replace Ministers, officials and judges, and this power is MUST. This new democratic belief was hazy till year 2000, as I could never think of any cost-effective administrative system where in citizens can be exercise powers to replace Ministers, officials and judges. But thanks to the Engineering education and training my son Rahul Mehta had obtained, he could show me many procedure codes where in replacement of officials can be cost-effective and citizens can exercise discretionary powers in Govt areas such as Legislation, expulsions, mining, waters, police, courts. After seeing that procedure code, I see no need to have a system where in citizens would be required to put too much faith in Ministers, officers and judges and give them so much powers.

I have formed this party, “Mine Royalties for Citizens and Military” to force existing MPs and MLAs to sign the proposed Govt Order and Laws. These drafts are in this Manifesto. If the MPs and MLAs do sign these laws, we would happily close down our party. Otherwise, we shall contest elections and ask voters to replace these MPs and MLAs with someone who does enact these laws. At the age of 84 years, I am unable to do much of the active work, but will continue to work as far as I can.

-Chimanbhai A Mehta

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37 Epilogue - II

[This chapter is written solely by the second author Rahul Chimanbhai Mehta]

37.1 About myself and what lead to start MRCM Party?

I started taking interest in politics, administration, courts, police and its effects on commons' lives since I was six-seven years old. So usual was having discussions on politics, administration at home, that I dont remember having discussion on any non-political topic with my father and his close friends. My father became MLA when I was young and many activists and common men started visiting our home. I spent hours and hours listening to what they said on economic, administrative etc issues with them. The real tales of corruption and atrocities, and injustice/delay in courts were becoming more and more horrifying each day.

My father wanted me to join politics or IAS, IPS immediately after I finish my B. Tech, but I did not see any point. His days of late early 1940s were different --- no one joined politics in early 1940s to collect bribes. But when I was in early 20s i.e. late 1980s, and the only reason youngsters were joining politics, IAS, IPS etc were to collect bribes or expand their business. If at all I were to join politics or civil services, I did not see any way by which chronic problems like corruption, poverty etc can be reduced. Many said that “corruption is OK, as long as development happens”, but my superstition has been that corruption causes implosion and undoes all the growth. I did not want to take bribes, and so “what would I do in politics and civil services ; how would deal with all these corrupt IAS, IPS and Ministers” was a question I had no answer back then. So in 1990, I decided not to join politics or civil services. And I defected to US for money and better life.

The 10s of problems that existed in India simply did not exist in US. eg Very few policemen were corrupt ; courts were fast and not corrupt and so forth. At first, the US administration was mystery to me. And being an Engineer, I decided to “de-encrypt” and reverse-engineer this mysterious very-low-corruption system. The intellectuals in India have been telling us that West has low corruption because people in West have better moral values, better culture and better political culture. And intellectuals say that we (sic) Indians have low moral values, low National Character and low political culture. I always found this culture based explanation a nonsense. It was my superstition that West is better ONLY because the citizens had developed a better system to deal with corrupt Ministers, officers, policemen, judges and so they have less corrupt regimes. The answer was incomplete --- what were those items better in their system? But my superstition was strong --- the difference between West and India lied in system and not at all in culture. It took me years and years to enumerate differences. But finally I found and enumerated the differences. By 1998, I had all the proofs that behind every problem India was still facing and West had solved, the reason was only flawed administrative code, and not culture. I had also started sketching details of administrative changes.

I could never convince myself to dump Indian Citizenship, and so decided not to apply for Green Card as that may lead me to dump Indian Citizenship. I was also against dual citizenship (and plan to cancel PIO, Dual Citizenship laws using public support). So even when PIO and Dual Citizenship laws came, I did not apply for US Green Card. In 1999, I came back due to parents’ ailing health. Since then, I have been “ex-defectee , now stuckee”.

The corruption in India had grown and was growing, with no end in sight. Due to reduction in real spending in Military, Police and Courts, govt education, govt health, and allocating that money in private sectors and porous NGOs, there was an economic boom in upper class and upper middle class. The boom was also due to massive infusion of new money which was going to cause huge inflation in years to come. The massive inflation would cause strife that weak Military, police and courts would not be able to contain. The results could be anything from splitting of nation, widespread naxal strife, widespread regional violence borne due to inflation and unemployment, growing influence of missionaries due to rising hunger in poor. IOW, in 1999, there were too many wrong trends in sight. Most MLAs , MPs, IAS, intellectuals etc could not care less about ailing Military, ailing police, ailing courts and money supply rising at 17% to 24% a year. I had prepared 10s of draft to bring 10s of small modification in Indian Military, Police, Courts, reduce poverty using Mine Royalties and Land Rent, controlling money supply etc. Most intellectuals I met were openly hostile to each and every (every) proposed change.

My father since early days had strongly insisted that I must join politics. While I liked discussing politics with him, his this demand used to irritate me ---“what would do after joining politics”? That apart. I had some strong questions to him “how do you propose I deal with so many corrupt MLAs, IAS, IPS, judges?” or “can you tell me how to deal with issue 2.5 crore pending cases in courts?” and so forth.

None of us had clear answers. So he would give up his demand, only to bring it back again after few days.

One day, when he re-iterated his wish that I should join politics to improve India, I asked him a better question “Say, I am MP or say you are MP again ; what law would propose on the first day, second day , third day etc. Please just confine to law and drafts only ; after all, any honest person should have one and only one reason to become MP – to modify laws. So if I or you or anyone were to become MP, what would DRAFTS would you propose FIRST and then later”. My question was specific. Only DRAFTS, no vague policy statements. From then onwards, we had several constructive iterations. He would make some drafts, I would type them up, take print outs and show him scenarios of how corrupt Ministers, IAS, IPS, judges can blatantly and openly misuse the draft and leave citizens helpless. Next, I would propose the drafts, and based on his experience, he would point out some of the flaws. Meanwhile, I was also publishing the drafts on websites such as bharat-rakshak.com , Indian Politics community at orkut and so forth, and was also giving drafts to many activists.

By 2007, we had a list 100-120 changes in administration with the an enumerated list of 250-300 drafts. Each proposed change was described to the last level of detail with no ambiguity and vagueness. In 2008, I decide to form a political party to give publicity to these drafts by using election as a tool. This manifesto is result of years of all this labor of years.

And my special thanks to people in internet communities such as bharat-rakshak.com , “Indian Politics” community on orkut etc. Their response has played important role in making the drafts. I should also thank the people who hated these proposals but at least replied. The hostiles’ arguments against my proposals did enable me to improve the text of the proposals as well as create techniques using which now I am able convince a common that he who opposes MRCM demands is an enemy of the commons, and they must not support him.

37.2 Some possible futures of struggle for land rent and mines’ royalties

Predicting future is Astrology is something I hate. But guessing possible scenarios based on historical events is useful. Now one caution about History is I would state is --- due to Historians, History has become useless. Most Historians have been agents of elitemen, and so they have carefully plucked out pages on historical information that would give ideas to activists that elitemen dont like. And they have mixed their person viewpoints and opinion as “facts” or “opinions based on facts”. Still, for whatever the history is worth, here are scenarios I project, on what may happen if 1000s of activists do manage to convince millions of citizens to force CMs, PM to sign first GO.

If the first GO is signed, then within weeks crores of commons’ demands to give land rents and mines’ royalties will become explicit. The elitemen’s wealth and incomes will drastically decrease if that happens. And intellectuals are agents of elitemen, and they too will see a decrease in their incomes. So elitemen and intellectuals will be OPENLY hostile all the GOs, be first one, third one, forth one or fifth one or 100th one. What would happen if non-80G-activists demand land rent or second, third GOs and elitemen refuse? Here are some scenarios.

Scenario-1 : Intellectuals, elitemen will accept defeat without violence

One scenario is that elitemen and their agents intellectuals will accept verdict of majority, let CMs, PM sign third GOs and other GOs approved by 50% of citizens and learn to live like commons. This is only one scenario without bloodshed, and I hope that happens. This has happened before : in 1930s, American and European elite accepted to impose 70% of inheritance tax, 75% of income tax and 1% wealth tax to create a welfare state. This was because over 70% of commons in West were armed, a situation not there in India. So while elitemen of India accepting MRCM-Recall laws without violence is possible, it is not 100% guaranteed.

Scenario-2 : Intellectuals, elitemen ask soldiers, policemen to kill non-80G-activists demanding first EN

I will give some examples from past.

Please read http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tiberius_Gracchus and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaius_Gracchus

Tiberius Gracchus

(From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

Background

Tiberius was born in 168 BC; he was the son of Tiberius Gracchus Major and Cornelia Africana. The Gracchi were one of the most politically connected families of Rome. His maternal grandparents were Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus and Aemilia Paula, Lucius Aemilius Paulus Macedonicus's sister, and his own sister Sempronia was the wife of Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus, another important general. Tiberius's military career started in the Third Punic War, as military tribune appointed to the staff of his brother in law, Scipio Aemilianus. In 147 BC he was appointed quaestor to consul Gaius Hostilius Mancinus and served his term in Numantia (Hispania province). The campaign was not successful, and Mancinus's army suffered a major defeat. It was Tiberius, as quaestor, who saved the army from destruction by signing a peace treaty with the enemy. Back in Rome, Scipio Aemilianus considered Tiberius's action cowardly and persuaded the Senate to nullify the peace. This was the start of the political enmity between Tiberius and the Senate

Land crisis

Rome's internal political situation was not peaceful. In the last hundred years, there had been several wars. Since legionaries were required to serve in a complete campaign, no matter how long it was, soldiers often left their farms in the hands of wives and children. As estates in this situation went steadily into bankruptcy and were bought up by the wealthy upper class, latifundia or large estates, were formed. Furthermore, some lands ended up being taken by the state in war both in provinces in Italy and elsewhere. After the war was over much of the land would then be sold to or rented to various members of the populace. Much of this land was given to only a few farmers who then had large amounts of land that were more profitable than the smaller farms. The farmers with larger farms had their land farmed by slaves and didn't do the work themselves, unlike the farmers with smaller farms. When the soldiers returned from the legions, they had nowhere to go, so they went to Rome to join the mob of thousands of unemployed who roamed the city. Due to this, the number of men with enough assets to qualify for army duty was shrinking as was the military power of Rome. In 133 BC Tiberius was elected tribune of the people. Soon he started to legislate on the matter of the homeless legionaries. *Tiberius noted how much of the land was being concentrated into latifundia, being held by owners of large farms and worked by slaves, rather than small estates owned by small farmers working the land themselves.*

The Lex Sempronia Agraria

In opposition to this, Tiberius proposed the laws called Lex Sempronia Agraria. They recommended that the government should confiscate public land that had previously been taken by the state in earlier wars, and was being held in amounts larger than the 500 iugera, approximately 310 acres (1.3 km²), allowed under previous land laws. Some of this land had been held by large land holders who had bought, settled, or rented the property in much earlier time periods, even several generations back. Sometimes it had been leased, rented, or resold to other holders after the initial sale or rental. In some ways, this was an attempt to implement the Licinian Laws passed in 367 B.C., which had never been repealed and never enforced. This would solve two problems: increase the number of men that could be levied for service and also take care of homeless war veterans.

The Senate and its conservative elements were strongly against the Sempronian agrarian reforms, and were also particularly opposed to Tiberius's highly unorthodox method of passing the reforms. Because **Tiberius clearly knew the Senate wouldn't approve his reforms, he side stepped the Senate altogether by going straight to the Concilium Plebis (the Popular Assembly) who highly supported his measures.** This actually was neither against the law or against tradition (Mos Maiorum), but was somewhat insulting to the senate and ran the risk of alienating senators who otherwise might show support. But the Senate had a trick up their sleeves: a tribune who said "No", or used a veto, always prevailed. So, in an effort to stop Tiberius, the Senate persuaded Octavius, another tribune, to use his veto to prevent the submission of the bills to the Assembly. Gracchus then moved that Octavius, as a tribune who acted contrary to the wishes of his constituents, should be immediately deposed. Octavius remained resolute. The people began to vote to depose Octavius, but the tribune vetoed their actions. Tiberius had him forcefully

removed from the meeting place of the Assembly and proceeded with the vote to depose him. These actions violated Octavius' right of sacrosanctity and worried Tiberius' supporters, and so instead of moving to depose him, Tiberius commenced to use his veto on daily ceremonial rites in which Tribunes were asked if they would allow for key public buildings, for example the Markets and the Temples, to be opened in this way he effectively shut down the entire city of Rome including all businesses, trade, and production, until the senate and the Assembly passed the laws. The Assembly, fearing for Tiberius's safety, escorted him home.

The Senate gave trivial funds to the agrarian commission that had been appointed to execute Tiberius's laws. However, late in 133 BC, king Attalus III of Pergamum died and left his entire fortune (including the whole kingdom of Pergamum) to Rome. Tiberius saw his chance and immediately used his tribunician powers to allocate the fortune to fund the new law. This was a direct attack on senatorial power, since it was traditionally responsible for the management of the treasury and for decisions regarding overseas affairs. The opposition of the senate increased.

Tiberius' death

Tiberius Gracchus' overruling of the tribunician veto was considered illegal, and his opponents were determined to impeach him at the end of his one year term, since he was regarded as having violated the constitution and having used force against a tribune. To protect himself further, Tiberius Gracchus sought re-election to the tribunate in 133 B.C, promising to shorten the term of military service, abolish the exclusive right of senators to act as jurors, and admit allies to Roman citizenship. On election day, Tiberius Gracchus appeared in the Roman senate with armed guards and in a mourning costume, implying that his defeat would mean his impeachment and death. As the voting proceeded, violence broke out on both sides. Tiberius's cousin, Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica, saying that Tiberius wished to make himself king, led the senators down towards Tiberius. In the resulting confrontation, Tiberius was killed. Several hundred of his followers, who were waiting outside the senate, perished with him. Plutarch says "Tiberius' death in the senate was short and quick although he was armed it did not help him against the many senators of the day."

Opposition to Tiberius Gracchus

Tiberius was opposed by three men: Marcus Octavius, Scipio Nasica and Scipio Aemilianus. Octavius opposed Tiberius because Tiberius would not let him veto the Lex Sempronia Agraria. This offended Octavius, who then entered into a conspiracy with Scipio Nasica and Scipio Aemilianus to assassinate Tiberius. Nasica would benefit from this because Tiberius had bought some land from a place that Nasica wanted. Because of this, Nasica lost out on 500 sesterces. Nasica would often bring this up in the senate to mock Tiberius. Aemilianus opposed Tiberius Gracchus because Tiberius convinced him to marry his sister Sempronia. The marriage was a failure and cost Aemilianus much in separation settlements. Aemilianus was also bitter because Tiberius was a better public speaker, which often left Aemilianus embarrassed in the senate.

Aftermath

The Senate then sought to placate the plebeians by consenting to the enforcement of the Gracchan laws. An increase in the register of citizens in the next decade suggests a large number of land allotments. Nonetheless, the agrarian commission found itself faced with many difficulties and obstacles. Tiberius' heir was his younger brother Gaius, who would share Tiberius' fate, a decade later, while trying to apply even more revolutionary legislation.

Gaius Gracchus

(From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

Early life

Gaius was born in 154 BC, the son of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (Tiberius Gracchus Major, who died in the same year) and Cornelia Africana, and brother of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus. The Gracchi were of noble descent and were one of the politically most important families of Rome, very rich and well connected. His mother, Cornelia Africana, was daughter of Scipio Africanus Major and his sister Sempronia was the wife of Scipio Aemilianus, another important general. Gaius was raised by his mother, a Roman matrona of high moral standards and virtue. Gaius' military career started in Numantia, as a military tribune appointed to the staff of his brother in law, Scipio Aemilianus. As a young man, he watched the political turmoil caused by his older brother Tiberius Gracchus, as he tried to pass laws for agrarian reforms. Tiberius was killed in 133 BC near the Capitol, during an

armed confrontation with political enemies, led by Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica, their cousin. With this death, Gaius inherited the estate of the Gracchii family. History would prove that he inherited his brother's ideals too.

Quaestorship and first tribunate

Gaius had been on the Agrarian commission along with his brother and Appius Claudius. Gaius started his political career in 126 BC, as quaestor to consul Lucius Aurelius Orestes in Sardinia. After a few years of political peace in Rome, in 123 BC, Gaius was elected for the tribunate of the plebs, as every man in his family before him. The conservatives soon understood that they might expect trouble from him. Gaius had similar ideals as Tiberius, but he had time to learn from his brother's mistakes. His program included not only agrarian laws, that stated that lands illegally acquired by the rich should be redistributed to the poor, but also laws that regulated the price of grain. He also tried to limit the number of years and campaigns a man was obliged to serve in the army. Other measures included the reformation of the extortion court, which prosecuted illegal appropriations of money by members of the senate and a law concerned with the constitution of juries, which were previously composed only of senators, subject to bribery, who would judge their peers. **His law changed the jury-draft pool to include equites.** He also proposed the extension of Roman citizenship to several Italian allied nations. All of this displeased the senators.

Second tribunate and death

In 122 BC, Gaius ran, unconstitutionally,[citation needed] for another term as tribune of the plebs – and succeeded, with the overwhelming support of Rome's lower classes. During this year, he continued to pursue his reforms and to deal with increasing opposition of the senate. Gaius tried to run for a third time, with Marcus Fulvius Flaccus as his colleague and partner, but they lost and could do nothing but watch the removal of all their laws by the new conservative consuls, Quintus Fabius Maximus and Lucius Opimius. In order to prevent the loss of all his work, Gaius and Fulvius Flaccus resorted to violent measures. The senate responded by tagging them as enemies of the Republic and they eventually had to run. Fulvius Flaccus was murdered with his sons, but Gaius managed to escape with Philocrates, his faithful slave. Upon coming to the Grove of the Furies, he likely ordered Philocrates to kill him. Following his death, about 3,000 men suspected of supporting him were killed and their estates were confiscated. According to Plutarch's Lives of the Noble Greeks and Romans Gaius Gracchus was killed by Philocrates, who then killed himself. One of Gracchus's enemies decapitated the body, and the head was taken by Septimuleius (a client of Opimius) who, it was said, cracked the skull open and filled it with molten lead, which was then taken to Opimius. It weighed in on the scale at over seventeen pounds, so Opimius paid Septimuleius this weight in gold, as he had promised.[1]

IOW, these elitemen, intellectuals do scream about human rights and liberty etc. But they all know that without mines royalties and land rent, their so call “merits” are of no use and they would become common the day they lose favorable access to banks, mines, GoI plots etc. So they might resort to full violence against those who demand first Recall Party EN, as the they can see that the first GO would lead to third GO, which would need to 3rd EN dealing with land rent and so forth. This is exactly what happened in Rome 2000 years ago, and has happened 100s of times in History. **So realistically speaking, there is a possibility that Indian elitemen and intellectuals will ask soldiers and policemen, via legal authorities to kill non-80G-activists who are demanding first Recall Party EN.** If that happens, the non-80G-activists will have no option but to strike back with force. There are 15 lakh policemen and 10 lakh soldiers. To create a force that would make middle management in police and soldiers decide not to kill non-80G-activists and commons demanding first GOs, the commons would need at least 25 lakhs armed, trained commons. Which is why I insist that every MRCM-Recall member must provide rifle training courses to as many commons youth as possible.

Scenario-2A : Soldiers, policemen agree to kill commons demanding third GO

Most IPS are corrupt and would gladly order kills of as many pro-common activists. But out of 35000 officers in Army, over 33,000 are non-corrupt and aware of dire circumstances that result if soldiers are asked to kill ordinary non-secessionists commons for their political demands. But then the soldiers are trained to follow orders and I would not expect or even wish them to disobey the orders from

PM. So if the PM orders the soldiers to kill non-80G-activists demanding first MRCM-Recall Executive Notification , the result will be mayhem.

Scenario-2B : Soldiers top/middle management convinces elitemen not to kill commons

The middle management of Indian Military is largely non-corrupt (unlike IPS) and consists of committed officers interested in ensuring that India does not become slave of foreign power like Nepal has become. So they might be able to convince Ministers not to order killing of commons and non-80G-activists and accept the demand of third signing the first Executive Notification we demand. This is what I hope for. I sincerely hope that Military officers will be able to persuade Ministers, intellectuals and elitemen not to impose a police/Military state in India. However, if Indian elitemen, Ministers override the middle management of Military and impose a Military/police state in India, then India will become another Nepal or worse another Pakistan with many mini-Bangladesh popping out all over. Most of these new states will be loyal to US/UK, and India will reach 1757 situation again.

The ball is in the court of Indian elitemen. Their decision will decide the fate of India.

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