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1. Draft Of The Proposed Dhan Vapsi Passbook Law

This draft has two parts:

- (I) Part – I: General Instructions for Citizens,
- (II) Part – II: Instructions for Citizens and Officers.

<i>Comments are not the parts of this law. Citizens and offices can use the comments for guidance.</i>	
Part – I: General Instructions for All Citizens	
01	Every voter will receive a DhanVapsi Passbook within 30 days of the publication of this statute in the gazette.
02	After this law is published in the gazette, 65% of the amount received from the mineral royalties, spectrum royalties and rents of land acquired by the central government will be distributed equally among the citizens of India, and every month this money will be deposited directly into your bank account. The remaining 35% will be used only to improve the military. When you receive the amount, its entry will be made in the DhanVapsi Passbook.
03	This law does not make any promise that you will get Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000 or any fixed amount per month. If the market value of minerals/spectrum or land increases, then income and rent can increase. But if the rate of minerals and rent decrease, then the amount received by the citizens every month will also be reduced.
04	The National Mineral Royalty Officer (NMRO) will have the necessary staff and authority to fix, collect mineral royalties and rent of government lands to deposit it into the bank accounts of all citizens. The Prime Minister will appoint the NMRO, but if you are not getting this money on time or for any other reason you want to change the existing NMRO by someone else, then you will be able to register your opinion by going to Patwari office with the DhanVapsi Passbook. You will also be able to give your opinion through SMS, ATM or mobile app.
05	You can cancel your opinion on any day by going to the Patwari office, and you can give your opinion for any other candidate for the post of NMRO on any day. When you register yes to a candidate or cancel your previous yes, Patwari will make its entry in your DhanVapsi Passbook.
06	After the passing of this law, if the NMRO or his staff commits any misappropriation, corruption or there comes a complaint against him or his staff in any other matter and if your name is in the voter list, then you can be called for jury duty. In jury duty, you will have to listen to the argument, see the evidence presented by the accused, the victim, the witnesses and the lawyers of both the sides and give the verdict/penalty or release.
07	The NMRO will conduct open auction of all mines, spectrum, government land all over India. He will prepare the outline of the lands owned by the central government and will also decide the length

	of the lease on all these lands. But the NMRO will not have any rights over the water resources.
08	The NMRO will collect royalties and rent every month from every person or company that will have mines, spectrum, government land, etc. on lease and deposit the collected amount in the bank accounts of all adult citizens of India every month. All citizens will get almost equal amount, but this amount may be less or more depending on the age of the person, his number of son or daughter, disability, etc. The distribution ratio is given in the following clauses.
09	In some cases, citizens residing in a state may get an additional amount from the amount received from the mineral and land of their state, but this amount will not be more than twice the amount that all citizens of the country are receiving. And in areas that are bordered by enemy countries or citizens residing in remote areas can also get extra money from the amount to be distributed. But other than the above exceptions, all other citizens will get an equal share.
10	This law will only apply to mines, spectrum and lands under the Central Government. But water resources under the Central Government will remain outside the purview of this law. This law will also not apply to the mines and lands under the authority of the state, municipalities, districts, tehsils, gram panchayats. The Chief Minister, the Mayor and the Sarpanch can implement the same law to distribute the minerals royalties and rent of lands owned by the government buildings of state/city/district/tehsil/village to the citizens of their state/city/district/tehsil/village, or they need not do that. This law will not be applicable to money made from water or distribution of water.
Part – II: Instructions for Officers and Citizens	
11	Declaration of ownership of citizens on national assets: Citizens of India declare all the mines of the country, spectrum, all the IIM's land including IIM Ahmedabad, JNU's land, all UGC-funded universities and colleges not owned by private companies or the trusts are jointly and equally owned by Indian citizens. Henceforth this land is not the property of the State Government of India or the Central Government of India or any other government party or private party. All the officials of India, Prime Minister, High Court and Supreme Court Judges are requested not to accept any petition against the above decision of the citizens of India.
12	NMRO's jurisdiction over various pieces of land
	(1) All the land blocks of the following ministries and departments will come under the jurisdiction of the National Mineral Officer: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 01. All universities and colleges funded by UGC, IIMs, JNU, etc. except the educational institutes of science, medicine, mathematics, and engineering. 02. All the building under the ownership of Airport, Air India, and Indian Airlines. 03. Ministry of Culture and Tourism 04. Ministry of Consumer Affairs Food and Public Distribution 05. Ministry of Information Technology 06. Ministry of Small Scale, Agro, and Rural Industries 07. Ministry of Textiles

- 08. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
- 09. NITI Aayog
- 10. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
- 11. Ministry of Human Resource Development
- 12. Ministry of Rural Development
- 13. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- 14. Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation
- 15. National Human Rights Commission

(2) This law prohibits the sale of all mines and government land in the country.

(3) The National Mineral Royalty Officer shall have no authority over the pieces of land owned by private individuals, companies, trusts, state governments and city/district governments. The plots used by the army, courts, jails, railways, bus stations, government schools up to class 12 and tax collection offices will also be outside the jurisdiction of the Mineral Officer.

(4) All medical colleges, IITs, NITs, engineering colleges, IISc, science and mathematics colleges will be made part of the Ministry of Health or Ministry of Defense or Ministry of Science as per what the Prime Minister decides. The concerned minister will appoint the chairman for day to day operations in these colleges. All the colleges in which the teaching work of medical, science, mathematics and engineering are being done will not come under the jurisdiction of the Mineral Officer.

13

Collection of rent from Government of India owned plots

(1) For unused land – The mineral royalty officer shall, at his discretion, divide a piece of land into land-blocks of proper measure, and conduct an auction for each plot. The following conditions will be applied for auction:

1. The lease will be for 5, 10, 15, 20 or 25 years. The mineral royalty officer will decide any of these periods. But the lease will not be more than 25 years.
2. Bidders will make bids for the monthly rent and lease term which may be less than the maximum lease term. The format of the bid will be according to the monthly rent and lease month. One person can bid more than one. The minimum duration of the lease will be 12 months.
3. The weight of lease will be decided by the formula = monthly rent ÷ log (monthly lease). That is, the higher the monthly rent, the higher the weight and the longer the lease, the lower the weight.
4. Tenders will be fully transparent and public, and all tenders will be visible to all.
5. The NMRO will give the plot according to the weight of the tenders as found by the formula given in (13.1.3).
6. The mineral royalty officer will charge 6 months rent or similar amount as deposit.
7. Any tenant shall be free to vacate the land on any day and to close the rent being paid in accordance with clause (13.1.2).

(2) 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) After the end of the lease period, the mineral royalty officer will conduct a new auction, in which the existing lease holder will get the following additional benefits:

1. His tender weight will be multiplied from 1.1 to 1.5, depending on how many years he has paid the rent.
2. After the auction is over, he can raise his bid within 3 months.
3. The existing lease holder will get 20% to 50% of the 6 months' advance rent new lease holder is paying depending on number of months he had held the land.
4. But if the current lease holder misses the auction, then he can remove or sell his property from that land. But he must vacate this land.

(4) If the plot is held by an existing entity, the entity will get 25% plus $(25\% * \text{lease in months} / 300)$, maximum of 50%, bonus in the bid i.e. its bid will be multiplied with 1.25 to 1.50, but no more.

(5) 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 $(\text{market_price} * \text{prime_interest_rate} / 3)$ as yearly rent for next 10 years. The rents will be revised every 3 years. After 10 years, rules stated from 13.1 onwards of this section will apply.

(6) NLRO will give 35% of rent collected to Defense Minister for the purpose of strengthening Military and providing weapons and weapon-use education to all citizens.

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Distribution of rent from the land and mineral royalties amongst the citizens

(1) The NLRO will dispatch 35% 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. The NLRO will dispatch rest of rent collected every month to citizens of India.

(2) One year after this law-draft is passed, the rent a person obtains will change as follows:

1. if has (0 sons), (0 son, 1 daughter), (0 sons, 2 daughters), it will be 33% more and will be 66% more after he is 60 years.
2. if he has (1 son, 0 daughter), (1 son, 1 daughter), (1 sons, 2 daughters), it will be 15% more and will be 33% more after he is 60 years.
3. if he has (2 sons, 0 daughter), (2 sons, 1 daughter), it will be same – no increase and no decrease.
4. if he has (2 sons, 2 daughters) or (3 sons, 1 daughter), the rent will be 33% less.
5. if he has more children than mentioned case (14.2.4), then he will get 66% less rent.
6. Here, twins will count as one child, and adopted children will not count.
7. 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.

(3) No rent shall be paid to child below 7 years; the rent to citizens between 7 to 14 will be 1/3rd the normal and between 14 and 18 will be 2/3rd of the normal rent paid. The rent for children below 14 years will be given to the mother, unless a Jury has instructed NLRO to give it to father or

	<p>other relative if mother has passed away.</p> <p>(4) Further, if a Jury has found that husband with one or more child is uncaring, then Jury can instruct NLRO to give half the rent to be obtained by the father to the mother. In such case, NLRO will give half the rent to father and other half to the wife.</p>
15	Collection of Mineral Royalties
	<p>(1) The NMRO will re-evaluate the lease price of all the working leased mining mines leased before and after 1947 at market rate to decide whether the royalty amount of such working mine should be increased or not. NMRO will also get income from all other mines of the country, crude oil wells etc. Mineral royalty and land rent received by the NMRO shall be distributed among the army, in the states and among the citizens of India in the same proportion as described in the sections relating to land rent distribution.</p>
16	Disposal of complaints by the Mineral Royalty Officer and his Staff by a Jury
	<p>(1) The NMRO shall appoint a district jury administrator for each district, a state jury administrator for each state and a national jury administrator for India.</p> <p>[Comment: District, state and national jury administrators will be under the DhanVapsi passbook and using the "Vote Vapsi" section given in this passbook, the citizen can give his opinion to replace any of the above officers with another person. Its procedure is given in section 19 of this law.]</p> <p>(2) The District Jury Administrator will appoint a 30-member Grand Jury board from the district's voter list. Out of these, 10 members will retire every 10th day and 10 new members will be selected from the voter list by lottery. This Grand Jury board will continue to work. The Grand Jury member will get Rs. 500 per appearance and travel expenses.</p> <p>(3) If any matter related to the NMRO or his staff comes, the plaintiff can write a complaint about his case to the members of the Grand Jury. If Grand Jury finds the case baseless, it can dismiss the complaint, or order the formation of a new jury board of citizens aged between 30 and 55 years to hear the case. The following rules will be followed in the formation of the Jury Board:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The complaint will be lodged in the district where the property is located or the citizen resides. If citizens or lease holders or officers want to transfer the case to another district located in the same state, they can obtain an order from the State Jury Administrator or the State High Court. If the parties want to transfer the case out of state, they can obtain an order from the National Jury Administrator or the Supreme Court. 2. For each dispute in the district, the District Jury Administrator will select (randomly) 3 to 10 graduates in mathematics, science or engineering from the lottery, from a prepared list of graduates to assist in the case. The selected engineers should be between 30 years to 55 years of age and have 5 years of work experience. 3. The District Jury Administrator shall elect the voters aged between 30 and 55 years who have neither appeared in a jury in the last 5 years and have not previously been convicted of any crime, by lottery from the voter list of the district. 4. The number of jurors will start from a minimum of 12 to 50, 200, 500 and a maximum of

	<p>1500. The size of the jury will depend on the position and status of the accused employee.</p> <p>5. If the amount of the dispute is less than Rs. 10 lakhs, the jury size will be 12, and one jury member will be increased for every Rs. 10 lakhs.</p> <p>6. If the complaint includes a complaint against an officer with an amount, the size of the jury will be determined according to point (4) or (5) above, whichever is higher.</p> <p>7. Jury members shall be selected from the districts where the district courts are connected to the district court hearing through videoconferencing. If such district is not connected to any other district through video conferencing, all the jury members will be from the district where the case has been registered. Jury members will listen to both parties for 1–1 hours. The hearing will end after more than 65% of the jury members say they have heard enough.</p> <p>8. If 75% or more of the jurors decide to expel the accused employee or fine, the NMRO may expel the employee or collect rent from him, or the royalty officer may not do so. If the complainant feels that the royalty officer has not complied with the decision of the jurors properly, then he can demand from the voters of India to agree to expel him by using the Vote Vapsi procedure given in section 20.</p>
17	Eligibility criteria for the post of NMRO and Jury Administrator
	<p>(1) For NMRO and National Jury Administrator: Any citizen of India who is more than 35 years of age can apply for the post of National Mineral Royalty Officer or National Jury Administrator.</p> <p>(2) For Jury Administrator: Any citizen of India who is more than 30 years of age can apply for the post of District and State Jury Administrator.</p>
18	<p>If any citizen of the eligibility criteria given in Section 17 submits an affidavit to the District Collector Office either himself or through a lawyer, then the District Collector will submit the affidavit and will scan it to put it on PM's website for a fee equal to the amount to be deposited in the election of the MP.</p>
19	Voter registering YES to support candidates
	<p>(1) Any citizen can go to Patwari office with his DhanVapsi Passbook on any day and register YES in support of the candidate for the post of NMRO, District Jury Administrator, State, and National Jury Administrator. Patwari will enter the voter's YES in his computer and DhanVapsi passbook. Patwari will put the voters' YES along with the names of the candidates and the voter's ID number on the district's website. A voter can give opinion for a maximum of 5 persons of his choice from among candidates for a post.</p> <p>(2) The voter will pay Rs. 3 fee for registering acceptance (YES). The fee for BPL card holder will be Re. 1.</p> <p>(3) If a voter comes to cancel his opinion, Patwari will cancel one or more names without any fee.</p> <p>(4) On the 5th of each month, the Collector will publish a count of the YES received by each of the candidates received in the previous month. Patwari will perform this demonstration of the opinion (YES) of his area every Monday. The opinion for the NMRO and National Jury Administrator will also</p>

be demonstrated by the Cabinet Secretary on the 5th of each month.

[**Comment:** Collectors can create such a system that voters can register their opinion through SMS, ATM and mobile app.

Range Voting — The Prime Minister or the Chief Minister can create such a system that voters can score between -100 to 100 points to a candidate. If the voter only registers YES, it will be considered equal to 100. If the voter does not register his opinion, it will be considered as zero. But if the voter gives points then only the marks given by him will be valid. This range voting process is superior to giving only YES/NO system, and provides immunity from Arrow's Useless Impossibility Theorem.]

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Appointment and removal of NMRO and Jury Administrator

(1) **For NMRO and National Jury Administrator:** If a candidate receives more than 35% of the YES of all the voters (all voters, not only those who have given opinion) in the voter list of the country. And if these YES are also 1% more than the incumbent officer, then the Prime Minister can remove the incumbent officer and appoint the candidate with the highest approval to the relevant post, or PM may resign from his/her post. The final decision on the appointment will be made by the Prime Minister.

(2) **For the State Jury Administrator:** If more than 35% of all the voters in the state's voter list register YES in favor of a candidate and if this number of approvals is also 1% more than the incumbent, then the NMRO may appoint that person to the post of State Jury Administrator.

(3) **For District Jury Administrator:** If more than 35% of all the voters in the voter list of the district register YES in favor of a candidate and if this number is also 1% more than the incumbent, then the NMRO may appoint that person to the post of District Jury Administrator.

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Citizen's Voice

(1) If any voter wants any change in this law then he will be able to submit an affidavit for this in the Collector's office. The district collector will scan and put the affidavit to the Chief Minister's website along with the voter ID number of the voter at a fee of Rs. 20 per page.

(2) If any voter wants to register his approval on an affidavit submitted under Section 21.1, he may register his Yes/No by paying a fee of Rs. 3 in the Patwari office. Patwari will register it and put Yes/No along with voter's voter ID on the Chief Minister's website.

[**Comment:** 4 years after the enactment of this law, if there is a positive and decisive change in the system, then any citizen can submit an affidavit under section 21 of this law, in which those activists will be given a reasonable reward as a consolation who have made efforts to implement this law. If an activist is not alive then the reward will be given to his / her nominee. This consideration may be in the form of a memento / citation etc. or some other form. If 51% of the citizens of the state register YES on this affidavit, then the Prime Minister / Chief Minister can, or may not, issue orders to implement it.]

2. Empty Land Tax: Proposal To Abolish GST & Levy Tax On Empty Land

Instructions for citizens and officers	
01	<p>With the publication of this law in the Gazette, the GST will be abolished, and the additional land held by the citizens will be taxable. All types of <u>pieces of land</u> and <u>buildings</u> will come under the purview of this law. The term <u>pieces of land</u> includes all types of land and plots, etc. <u>Buildings</u> include all types of houses, bungalows, offices, warehouses, apartments, industrial sheds, farmhouses and all other types of construction. The term <u>property</u> in this law includes all types of land and buildings.</p>
02	<p>Each citizen will have an exemption of 500 square feet of non-agricultural land, 1000 square feet of construction and 2 acres of agricultural land, and land exceeding this limit shall be treated as <i>additional land</i> of the person. If a person owns land and construction beyond this limit, then after subtracting the deductions given in clause (03), this additional land/construction will be taxed at the rate of 1% per annum. The plot area would be 250 sq ft if the cities where the plots are located are in the given 10 cities in clause (04) of the draft.</p>
03	<p>The amount that will come after subtracting the sum of deductions from the gross payable tax will be the actual payable tax. If this amount is negative then the taxpayer will be able to use this tax credit next year as well. This credit can be used for next 4 years.</p> <p>(3.1) Common deductions that will be deducted from gross payable tax:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Income tax paid on non-salaried income,2. 50% of income tax paid on salaried income,3. The employer will receive a deduction of 50% of the income tax paid by the employees of the employer on the salary paid or 5% of the total salary paid by the employer,4. 15% of the provident fund paid by the employer to the staff,5. Electricity tax paid,6. Stamp duty paid during last 10 years before the ELT came in force (read clause 3.2), and7. Charity Service Points Received. <p>(3.2) Stamp Duty: The tax payer will <i>not</i> get tax credit on the stamp duty paid after the publication of this statute in the Gazette. The tax credit will be given only on the amount paid by the taxpayer in the 10 years before the enactment of this law. State governments can implement ELT at the state level by cancelling stamp duty. If the state government continues the stamp duty, the taxpayer will not get a deduction on the stamp duty paid after the publication of this statute in the Gazette.</p> <p>(3.3) Charity Service Points (CSP): Points received by an individual, company, trust or entity in lieu of service to an individual. Each citizen will get 5 donation service points per year and the person can donate these donation service points to the desired trust or entity. The cost of 1 donation service point will be Rs. 100, and thus if a person transfers 2 points out of his 5 donation service points to a trust, then such trust will be able to get a deduction of Rs. 100 x 2 = Rs. 200 in its ELT return. A person can give all 5 points to any one person or a trust or an entity. Using a notification, Prime Minister can increase or decrease the value of CSP per donation.</p> <p><i>Explanation:</i> Suppose a trust has 10 lakh followers and assume that the trust receives 1 point from 7 lakh followers, 2 points from 2 lakh followers, and 5 points from 1 lakh followers. Then the total marks earned will be = 7 lakhs x 1 + 2 lakhs x 2 + 1 lakhs x 5 = 16 lakhs. Hence the tax credit will be Rs. 16 lakhs x 100 per point = Rs. 16 crores</p>

Clarification: Some Examples demonstrating the Computation of ELT

Example 1:

Suppose a 5-member family has a house of 1000 square feet, then according to 5 members they will get $5 \times 250 = 1250$ sq ft exemption, so the owner of the building will not have to pay any tax on it. But if there were only 3 members in this family, then their exemption limit would have been $250 \times 3 = 750$ sq ft. Thus the additional land here was $1000 - 750 = 250$ sq ft. Suppose if the value of this house is Rs. 10,00,000, then the tax payable will be as follows;

Taxable Excess Land: 250 sq ft

Market price rate per sq ft: Rs. 10,00,000/1000 = Rs. 1000 per sq ft

Market value of additional land: Rs. 250 x 1000 = Rs. 2,50,000

Tax payable due: 1% of Rs. 2,50,000 = Rs. 2,500, hence the ELT payable will be Rs. 2,500.

Now suppose that the landowner is a salaried employee and has paid Rs. 4,000 income tax in the previous year, then 50% of Rs. 4,000 = Rs. 2,000 will be deducted from the payable ELT. Hence, the net tax payable would be Rs. (2,500 - 2000) = Rs. 500. But if the landlord is not a salaried employee then he will get full exemption of income tax paid. In this case, the calculation would be as follows: $2,500 - 4,000 = (-1500)$, the actual tax payable here is negative, hence the landlord will not pay any tax, and it will become Rs. 1500 tax credit for the next year.

Example 2:

Suppose a person has the following members in his family: himself, wife, 2 children and 2 senior citizens are parents. The family owns 1500 square feet of land and 3000 square feet of construction. This much construction or land can be scattered in one house or more than one house, shops or offices. For 6 members, they will be allowed to own $250 \times 6 = 1500$ square feet of uncultivated land and 3000 square feet of construction, so no tax this family will have to pay.

(i) Now suppose that this family has an office above this exemption limit, which is worth Rs. 1 crore. It has a staff of 5 employees who have been paid Rs. 12 lakh as salary, and Rs. 1 lakh has been paid for provident fund for the staff. The tax paid on the electricity bill in that year was Rs. 1 lakh and assume that he has paid income tax of Rs. 3 lakh on his own income. So the calculation of ELT will be like this:

Gross Empty Land Tax payable = 1% of Rs. 1 Crore = Rs. 1,00,000

Income Tax paid: Rs. 3,00,000

15% of paid provident fund: Rs. 15,000 (15% of 1,00,000)

5% of salary paid: Rs. 60,000 (5% of 12,00,000)

Electricity tax: Rs. 1,00,000

Sum of deductions = Rs. 4,75,000 (Rs. 3,00,000 + Rs. 15,000 + Rs. 60,000 + Rs. 1,00,000)

Now the tax credit will be deducted from the gross tax payable to remove the actual payable tax. $1,00,000 - 4,75,000 = (-3,75,000)$ Since it is negative, the tax to be paid will be zero and the credit for the next year will be Rs. 3,75,000.

Example 3:

Suppose a trust owns 4,000 acres of land in Mumbai, with a market value of 2,00,000 per sq. ft. Therefore, the cost of this land will be Rs. 3,40,000 crores, and before reducing the tax credit, the gross tax payable will be 1% of this amount i.e. Rs. 3,400 crores.

(i) Now if the pay of employees of such a trust is negligible, and if the trust does not undertake any notable activities, and also pays negligible income tax, then its tax credits can be almost zero. In this case the net tax payable will be Rs. 3,400 crore or its equivalent.

(ii) Assuming that this trust conducts enough activities for philanthropy and thousands of citizens are benefiting from these services, then citizens can give CSP to this trust. And then the tax will be deducted in proportion to the CSP received to this trust.

Example 4:

Suppose a person has 2000 square feet of land on which he has built 4 flats. Each flat is 1000 square feet, and each flat costs Rs. 50 lakh. In this way, the total construction of the flat here was 4000 square feet. If there are 4 members in his family, then he will get exemption to build 250 square feet of land per member and 500 square feet. And thus the total exemption would be 1000 square feet of land and 2000 square feet of construction. In this situation this family will not have to face ELT for 2 flats. But the tax on the remaining 2 flats will have to be paid, and each flat will have to face tax of Rs. 50,000.

(i) Now suppose he has rented 3 flats, and the rent of each flat is Rs. 60,000 per year. Hence, the total rental income = Rs. 1,80,000 per year. Assuming that the landlord has other income that brings him under the 20% income tax slab, the income tax on such rent income will be around Rs. 36,000 per year. Suppose each tenant consumes electricity of Rs. 40,000 per year, and is paying electricity tax of Rs. 10,000 per year on it.

Hence the actual tax payable by the land owner will be: $1,00,000 - 36,000 - (10,000 \times 3) = \text{Rs. } 34,000$, which is about 19% of his total rent income.

(ii) But if suppose all of his flats are vacant, then he will have to pay ELT of Rs. 50,000 per flat i.e. a total of Rs. 1,00,000 for his two flats. But if such a flat owner also has income from other sources, and if he is also paying its income tax nearly equal to the gross payable tax, then that income tax will also be deducted from this tax and thus the final ELT will be reduced to zero.

Example 5:

Suppose a person has 10,000 square feet of land, on which his 20 flats are each 1000 square feet, the total sum = 20,000 square feet. Suppose the price of each flat is Rs. 50 lakhs. Suppose there are 4 members in his family, then the total exemption will be 1000 square feet of land and 2000 square feet of construction. Hence, 2 flats will not have to face ELT, and the remaining 18 flats will have to face tax of Rs. 50,000 for each flat.

(i) Suppose he has given all these flats on rent, and the rent of each flat is Rs. 1,50,000 per year. Income tax on such rental income will be around Rs. 30,000 per year, which is assumed to be 20% of the income tax slab. Suppose each tenant is consuming electricity of Rs. 40,000 per year, and electricity tax is Rs. 10,000 per year. Then the deductions for a flat will be Rs. 30,000 (Income Tax) + 10,000 (Electricity Tax) = Rs. 40,000. The actual tax paid by the owner will be Rs. 10,000 ($50,000 - 40,000$) per flat, which is about 7% of the rental income from the flats.

(ii) But if he has kept all his flats vacant by not paying them for rent, then he will have to pay ELT at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per flat.

Conclusion: From the above examples, it is possible to conclude that people who are using land and construction for rent and for commercial or industrial work, their tax credits will be high and they do

not have to pay much tax. But individuals who have a large number of buildings and land inoperable and unusable, may have to pay a large amount of ELT. In this way, this system will motivate the landowners to start using their non-functional and vacant land for commercial, residential, production, service, etc.

04

General Exemptions from ELT

(4.1) The ELT on a person will be reduced to zero when the sum of the land and construction owned by him and his family is less than the prescribed exemption limit. The general exemptions are given below per person, and the person can transfer the unused exemptions to one or more members of his family.

1. 250 square feet per person non-agricultural plots in 10 cities of Category A and 500 square feet plots in other cities. However, this exemption will not be available separately in the two categories of cities.
2. 500 square feet per person construction in Category A cities and 1000 square feet per person in other cities. However, this exemption will not be available separately in the two categories of cities.
3. Agricultural land up to 2 acres per person.
4. The exemption for persons above 60 years of age shall be twice the normal exemption. And for those above 80 years, this exemption will be 4 times the normal exemption.
5. Widows will also have double the normal exemption. However, for widows above 60 years, it will be doubled, not four times. For widows above 80 years, it will be four times, not eight times.
6. The general exemption for all non-individual entities such as any type of firm, company, religious and all other trusts, all associations or committees, undivided Hindu families, etc. will be nil. The general exemption will also be zero for foreign nationals and foreign entities. The general exemption will apply only to the living Indian citizens.

(4.2) List of Category A cities:

01. Mumbai	02. Delhi	03. Kolkata	04. Chennai
05. Bengaluru	06. Hyderabad	07. Ahmedabad	08. Pune
09. Surat	10. Jaipur		

The National Empty Land Tax Officer (NELTO) may classify the exemptions according to land prices and population density in Category A cities to further justify categorization based on the inflation index or population of cities.

05

Transfer of ELT Credits (ELTC)

(5.1) ELT Credits (ELTC) can be transferred only once. Once transferred, they can neither be re-transferred, nor can be further transferred to any person / entity etc. The ELTC transferred can be used only in the financial year in which they were received by transfer.

(5.2) The ELTC of individuals will be non-transferable, and cannot be transferred to any person or to family members or any trust, public company, etc.

(5.3) If a person has been a founding member of a partnership firm or company, or has held more than 10% of the shares of a partnership firm or company for more than 2 years, then the person shall be able to transfer his ELTC to such partnership firm or company. But if such partnership firm or company is acquired / merged / sold, or such firm / company is dissolved, then these ELTC will be void.

(5.4) ELTC of a trust or public limited company cannot be transferred to its share holders or trustees or any other person. But a public limited company can transfer ELTC to its wholly owned subsidiary, and can also receive ELTC from it. Any company can transfer its ELTC to its wholly owned subsidiary or can also receive, provided the parent company had been associated with the subsidiary since inception. If the company was acquired later, only those ELTC that were transferred after the acquisition are valid.

(5.5) In the event of a merger or acquisition, only the ELTC of the company holding the maximum tax credit will be valid, but the ELTC of the two companies will not be added.

(5.6) The tax credits of a partnership firm or private limited company can be transferred to their owners in proportion to their ownership.

(5.7) The tenant may transfer the ELTC of the electricity tax paid to the landlord if the tenant has not shown it as business expenses in his income tax return. The final decision regarding transfer of ELTC will be with the tenant only. The landlord can use this tax credit only for deduction of tax on the specific house in that particular year.

06

Eligibility to become a Family Member and Transfer ELTC

(6.1) For the purpose of exemption in ELT, a person can register himself as a single member, i.e., alone or as part of the family, as he/she wish.

(6.2) A person in the family shall be the head(mukhiya) of the family who may be a man or woman above the age of 18 years. To make a person a member of the family, the head and that person who want to become a member of the family, both must agree. If the person is a minor then his / her mother will decide whether the child should be a member of the family or not.

(6.3) If the value of the land of an adult is above Rs. 25 crores, after deducting any 500 sq. ft. plot and 1000 sq. ft. of construction, then such person can neither take any exemption from someone nor he/she can give exemption to anyone. Then for the purpose of ELT, he would have to file the return as a single person only.

(6.4) The following persons can be family members:

1. Children of any age of the head(mukhiya) of the family or his wife and children from pre-marriages can also become members of the family. For the purpose of ELT, at most 4 children can be family members.
2. Parents and in-laws can become family members but in-laws can become family members only when/if the wife is alive and also a family member. Only 2 of the parents and in-laws will be able to become members of the family.
3. Children of son / daughter can become family members, provided the son / daughter is also a member of such family.
4. Children of grandchildren will not be able to become family members.
5. The unmarried or divorced sister of the head (mukhiya) may become a member of the family. A brother of any age can become a member of the family. The children of a brother or sister may be members of the family, provided the brother or sister is also a member of such family.
6. The children of a brother or sister may become members of the family, if the brother or sister is a member of such family or is not alive.
7. Apart from the points given above, no person will be able to become a member of the

	<p>family.</p> <p>8. A family cannot have more than 12 members.</p> <p>(6.5) A person cannot become a member in two families. Even a person registered as a single person will not be able to become a member of a family. Non-person units or foreigners also will not be able to be members of any family for the purpose of ELT.</p> <p>(6.6) If a person wants to form a family for the purpose of ELT, then he/she will have to personally register his/her family members by going to the Patwari office, and the family members should also approve by going to any Patwari office located in India. Mother's permission will be required for minors and the minor does not have to appear in the office.</p>
07	Filing of ELT Return
	<p>(7.1) Every person, all foreign entities, all companies, all trusts and all units which own land, except those Indian citizens who have less land than the normal exemptions mentioned in section (02), will have to be necessarily file ELT return each year. The units having taxable land valuing more than Rs. 100 crore will have to file an interim return every month, and pay the tax monthly. They will also have to file an annual return for the final.</p> <p>(7.2) The annual return should be filed within 210 days of the end of the financial year or within 60 days of filing the income tax return, whichever is earlier. Monthly returns have to be filed within 60 days of the end of the month.</p> <p>(7.3) A taxpayer may use PAN or Aadhaar to file return. If he/she does not have any of them, then within 3 months of the publication of this law in the Gazette, he/she should have to get any one of the above IDs.</p> <p>(7.4) For a Hindu undivided family, the head(mukhiya) must fill an annual return separately. Members of the Hindu undivided family can transfer their normal exemptions on land and construction amongst them.</p>
08	Making all the Land Ownership Data Public
	<p>(8.1) Within 90 days of the publication of advertisement of the necessary instructions in this regard all persons, partners, other companies, public undertakings, government units, trusts, co-operatives, foreign persons, units and all other citizens who have partial or full ownership in some land or construction, will register their ownership information. This registration can be done in the District ELT Officer(DELTO) office. All citizens will also register notice of claims related to the ownership of land, flat, buildings etc., whether or not the claims related to such claims have been filed in the court.</p> <p>(8.2) The NELTO will create such a system that citizens can enter details related to their ownership and claims via internet or by appearing in the Tehsil ELT Officer(TELTO) office. NELTO can apply penalty of 0.03% of the value of the land concerned on weekly basis on delayed registration of any ownership/claim. The status of claims will remain unaffected on the basis of late filing of claims.</p> <p>(8.3) NELTO will public details of all land ownership and claims records with owner's name, parent's name, photograph, pan card number, adhaar card number, and voter identification number transparently on the Internet. In the event of the owner being a woman, a photograph of the woman will not be published, but a photograph of any male member of her family, or other male or her lawyer approved by the woman will be placed on the website. All the records and details of all</p>

types of land, flat, boundary wall used by government offices such as District Office, City Council, etc. will also be made public.

(8.4) All government employees shall declare all their property held including land, buildings, flats, gold, precious metals, shares, debentures, trusts in which they are involved. All the details of salaries and land ownership of all government employees, including judges, administrative officers, etc., will be kept in public in such a way that any citizen can see them in a transparent manner. These details of government employees will be classified on the basis of their departments and ministries and placed on the Internet. Along with the profile of every government employee, information of all his nearest blood relatives and relatives will also be linked.

09

Mechanism to reduce the difference between the market price and the circle rate of the land

(9.1) This clause shall not apply to the sale of land which has been sold through a fair and open auction process. The determination of whether any such auction process is fair and open will be done by a jury constituted in accordance with the jury provisions described in this act. This section will also not apply to government units. Government unit means any entity with 51% or more of its ownership in the possession of the Central, State Government, Public Sector Undertakings, Local Bodies, Municipal Council etc.

(9.2) Whenever a seller sells a property, it will be registered at the TELTO office. This details have to be submitted separately to the buyer and seller at the TELTO office. Both parties will file the number, location, size, size of construction, name of both parties, identity card number and details of the amount paid in the TELTO office or on its website within 7 days of the sale of the property. If such details are submitted late, a penalty @ 0.01% per day of the value of the plot will be payable.

(9.3) Whenever TELTO gets information about the sale of such a plot, it will file all the details related to such plot on the website for public disclosure. If the buyer is a trust or company, TELTO will place the name and identity card number of all the trustees on the website. In such a situation when the buyer is a public limited company, the name of the company, details of the board of directors and key shareholders will be recorded, not all the shareholders. TELTO will register the buyer purchasing the property as a **potential owner** of such property.

(9.4) After being publicly registered, the property will be available for public auction for 30 days. If a third party pays 25% more than the sale price of this property within 30 days, TELTO will pay 120% of the amount to the former buyer and register the third party as the next potential owner of the plot. After accepting this amount from the potential owner, TELTO will again wait for the next bid for the next 30 days. If any other party bids for this plot, the bid should be 25% higher than the amount paid by the potential owner in the previous purchase. If no other party makes a bid for such a plot within the next 30 days, the final purchaser will be declared the owner of the plot.

Example:

Suppose A sells a plot to B and B pays Rs. 1 crore for it. A reports to the local TELTO that he has sold the plot to B for Rs. 1 crore.

(1) Now if within 30 days C proposes to pay Rs. 1.25 crore to buy this plot. In such a situation, TELTO will deposit Rs. 1.20 crore in the bank account and remove the claim of B from the plot. The remaining amount of Rs. 5 lakh will be deposited in the central government account.

(2) If C1, C2, and C3 offer payments of Rs. 1.25 crore, 1.35 crore and 1.50 crore, respectively, within 30 days of A's plot being sold to B, TELTO will accept the offer of C3, the name of B will be removed

from the ownership and B will be paid Rs. 1.20 crore. TELTO will deposit the remaining Rs. 30 lakh in the central government account.

(3) Once C (or C3) claim is accepted on the plot, TELTO will again wait for the next 30 days for new claims. In this stage the bid amount will be more than 25% of the last sale price paid. If C had purchased the plot for 1.25 crores, then the amount for the bid would now be $1.25 \times 125\% = \text{Rs. } 1.56$ crores.

(4) Now if D proposes to buy this plot then the bid will start from Rs. 1.56 crores. If D makes a bid of Rs.1.60 crore, TELTO will deposit Rs. 1.50 crore into C's account, enter D's name as the potential owner of the plot and wait for the next 30 days.

(5) If no other party comes for bidding for the next 30 days, TELTO will transfer the plot to the name of the last buyer, and the last buyer will become the permanent owner.

[**Note:** In this way, the difference between the market price and the circle rate will gradually decrease and the circle rate will continue to be revised.]

10

Calculation of ELT to be Paid

(10.1) **Price of land:** The landowner can deduct the exemptions given to him and his family members from the intended plot of land, as stated in section (02), and it is not necessary that they are physically occupying those pieces of land. After deducting the exemptions, the circle rate of the remaining land blocks will be taken to calculate the taxable price of the land.

(10.2) **Tax Credit:** In the increasing order for the financial years i.e. the oldest tax credit will be deducted first. If the value of the final amount is positive, then that amount will have to be paid. If the value of the final amount is negative then the tax credits will be reduced and the actual tax to be paid will be zero. The remaining amount of the tax credit can be used to settle the ELT in the coming years.

(10.3) If a person owns a flat or office in a complex, the area of his own land of ownership shall be decided according to the share of ownership in the complex. In the event of a dispute, the officer appointed by the NELTO will decide on the basis of the agreement made for the given Society or Complex.

(10.4) **Computation of actual ELT:** Out of the total property in the ownership, the exemptions of self and family members mentioned in section (02) and the tax credit as indicated in section (03) will be deducted. After deducting these items, the land and construction which will be taxable will be taxed at the rate of 1% per annum according to the circle rate.

(10.5) The annual rate of 1% stated above can be changed by the Prime Minister, which (the percent) will depend upon expenses in essential government mechanisms like army, police, courts, roads, mathematics / science / weapon use education and also depend on other necessary expenses for nurturing of government departments and saving property from enemies and criminals.

(10.6) In case of non-payment of ELT, the landlord can request to lock his property, and in such case 12% per annum interest will be applicable. In this case, the price of the property should be at least twice the price of the outstanding tax. If the property price falls below double the tax demanded, the NELTO can order the auction of such property. But if the owner of such property is a woman or a male above the age of 60 years and the sole property that he/she owns is this only, then the

	outstanding tax will continue to be added and disposed off during the sale or inheritance of such property.
11	Calculation of ELT on the Rented Land Plot
	<p>(11.1) If the rental agreement was made after the enactment of this law, then the entire tax will be levied only on the landlord. Landowners and tenants can fix ELT of their part before forming a rent agreement. The tenant will not be allowed the exemption of land or construction to keep the tax low.</p> <p>(11.2) After the enactment of this law, within 6 months the tenant will be free to break the rent agreement without any penalty. In such a case, neither the owner nor the tenant will have to pay any tax on this property for these 6 months. Landlords and tenants will now be able to form a new agreement.</p> <p>(11.3) If the rent agreement was made before the enactment of this law, and after the enactment of this law, the tenant wishes to continue this agreement for more than 6 months, the tenant shall pay all the taxes on the house or office, until he empties the property. The tenant will be able to use his and his family's exemptions to reduce the ELT. The family member whose exemption has been used will not necessarily be residing there. The tax return of the property given on such rental will be filed separately by the tenant and the owner will enter nil tax for this house, but he will have to show the name of the tenant, information related to the tenant and address of the property etc. in his return.</p>
12	Appointment of National Empty Land Tax Officer (NELTO) and its Staff
	<p>(12.1) The Prime Minister will appoint an officer named NELTO = National Empty Land Tax Officer to collect empty land tax.</p> <p>(12.2) NELTO shall recruit officers working in the Central Government or the State Government with the consent of their designated heads. NELTO will appoint a State Empty Land Tax Officer (SELTO) in each state, a District Empty Land Tax Officer (DELTO) in each district and a Tehsil Empty Land Tax Officer (TELTO) in each tehsil. All these officers will come under the Central Government and work under the direction of NELTO.</p> <p>(12.3) For NELTO and National Jury Administrator: Any citizen of India who is more than 35 years of age can apply for the post of NELTO or National Jury Administrator.</p> <p>(12.4) For Jury Administrator: Any citizen of India whose age is more than 30 years can apply for the post of District and State Jury Administrator.</p> <p>(12.5) If any citizen possessing the qualifications given in Sections (12.3) and (12.4) presents an affidavit in the District Collector Office either himself or through a lawyer, then the district collector will have to accept the application for the post by taking an amount equal to the amount to be deposited in the election of the MP, and will scan the affidavit and put it on the PM's website.</p>
13	Voter registering YES to support candidates
	<p>(13.1) Any citizen can go to the Patwari office with his VoteVapsi passbook on any day and register YES in support of the candidates of NELTO, District Jury Administrator, State and National Jury Administrator. Patwari will record the voter's YES in his computer and VoteVapsi passbook. Patwari</p>

	<p>will put voters' YES along with the candidates' name and voter ID number on the district's website. A voter can show opinion for a maximum of 5 persons of his choice from among candidates for a post.</p> <p>(13.2) The voter will pay Rs. 3 fee for registering his opinion (YES). The fee for the BPL card holder will be Re. 1.</p> <p>(13.3) If a voter comes to cancel his opinion, the patwari will cancel one or more names without any fee.</p> <p>(13.4) On the 5th of each month, the Collector will publish a count of the YES received by each of the candidates received in the previous month. Patwari will perform this demonstration of the opinion (YES) of his area every Monday. The opinion for the NELTO and National Jury Administrator will also be demonstrated by the Cabinet Secretary on the 5th of each month.</p> <p>[Comment: Collectors can create such a system that voters can register their acceptance through SMS, ATM and mobile app.</p> <p>Range Voting — The Prime Minister or the Chief Minister can create such a system that voters can score between -100 to 100 points to a candidate. If the voter only registers yes, it will be considered equal to 100. If the voter does not register his acceptance, it will be considered as zero. But if the voter gives points then only the marks given by him will be valid. This range voting process is superior to the acceptance system, and provides immunity from Arrow's Useless Impossibility Theorem.]</p>
13	Appointment and removal of NELTO and Jury Administrator
	<p>(14.1) For NELTO and National Jury Administrator: If a candidate receives more than 35% of the YES of all the voters (all voters, not only those who have given opinion) in the voter list of the country. And if these YES are also 1% more than the incumbent officer, then the Prime Minister can remove the incumbent officer and appoint the candidate with the highest approval to the relevant post, or PM may resign from his/her post. The final decision on the appointment will be made by the Prime Minister.</p> <p>(14.2) For the State and District Jury Administrator: If more than 35% of all the voters in the state's/ district's voter list register YES in favor of a candidate and if this number of 'opinions' is also 1% more than the incumbent, then the NELTO may appoint that person to the post of State/District Jury Administrator.</p>
15	Disposal of complaints regarding tax disputes by a jury
	<p>(15.1) The District Jury Administrator will appoint a 30-member Grand Jury board from the district's voter list. Out of these, 10 members will retire every 10th day and 10 new members will be selected from the voter list by lottery. The Grand Jury board will continuously be working. The Grand Jury member will get Rs. 500 per appearance and travel expenses.</p> <p>(15.2) Regarding any matter related to officers and taxpayers, the plaintiff can write a complaint about his case to the members of the Grand Jury. If Grand Jury finds the case baseless, they can dismiss the complaint, or order the formation of a new jury board of citizens aged between 30 and 55 years to hear the case. The jury shall have voters aged between 30 and 55 years who have neither appeared in a jury in the last 10 years and have not previously been convicted of any crime.</p> <p>(15.3) The order of priority of the district in which the dispute would be heard between the taxpayer and the tax officer shall be as follows: The taxpayer is a voter or resident in the district or has a</p>

registered office or in the district the given land is situated. If the taxpayer or tax officer wishes to change the venue of the hearing to another district of the same state, they can obtain an order from the State Jury Administrator or the State High Court, and if either one of the parties wants the location of the hearing outside the state then they can get orders from the National Jury Administrator or the Supreme Court.

(15.4) For each tax dispute filed in the district, the Jury Administrator shall randomly select 3 to 10 Chartered Accountants from the list of Chartered Accountants who have agreed to assist in the cases. Selected Chartered Accountants should be between 30 years to 55 years of age and have 5 years of work experience as Chartered Accountants.

(15.5) The number of jurors shall be a minimum of 12 and a maximum of 1500. If the tax evasion claim is less than Rs. 10 lakh, then the number of jurors will be 12, and for every additional Rs. 10 lakh tax evasion claim will increase 1 additional juror. But the maximum size of the jury shall not exceed 1500 jury members.

(15.6) If 75% or more of the jurors decide to sack the accused employee or to pay a fine, NELTO may expel such employee or charge him rent, or NELTO is not required to do so. If the complainant feels that the NELTO has not adhered to the decision of the jurors properly, then he can demand from the voters of India that they agree to expel NELTO by using the VoteVapsi procedure given in Section (13).

(15.7) The decision of the jurors of the district court may be appealed before the higher jurors or High Court judges and later before the Supreme Jurors or the judges of the Supreme Court.

16

Citizen's Voice

(16.1) When the Prime Minister or Parliament or NELTO issues a notification or notice to make changes in this law, it will be sent to all the DELTO working all over India and DELTO will call 12 jurors randomly from the voter list. DELTO will put the details of this notice before the jurors and the jurors may ask a chartered accountant or other person to express their views on this notice. If most of the jury boards across India oppose this newsletter, then the Prime Minister or NELTO may resign their office or they do not need to do so, or they can cancel such newsletter or they do not need to do so. The Prime Minister's decision in this regard will be considered as final.

(16.2) If a voter wants any change in this law, he can submit an affidavit to the Collector Office. The District Collector will upload the affidavit by scanning on the Prime Minister's website along with voter ID number of the voter at the rate of Rs. 20 per page.

(16.3) If a voter wishes to register his opinion on an affidavit submitted under section 16.2, he can register his YES / NO at Patwari office by paying a fee of Rs. 3. Patwari will register it and will put YES / NO of the voter with his voter id number on the Prime Minister's website.

[Comment: 4 years after the enactment of this law, if there is a positive and decisive change in the system, then any citizen can submit an affidavit under section 15 of this law, in which those activists will be given a reasonable reward as a consolation who have made efforts to implement this law. If an activist is not alive then the reward will be given to his / her nominee. This consideration may be in the form of a memento / citation etc. or some other form. If 51% of the citizens of the state register YES on this affidavit, then the Prime Minister / Chief Minister can, or may not, issue orders to implement it.]

3. REDO – Proposed Notification Draft

About this law: This law has been written to improve the functioning of courts, police, government hospitals, and government schools and to stop the adulteration in food. This law does not need to be passed by the Assembly. The Chief Minister can print it directly in the gazette. [#P20180436105](#)

Note: Comments do not form part of this law. Citizens and officials can use the comments for guidelines.	
Part-1: Instructions to Citizens	
01	<p>Every voter in the district will get a Vote Vapsi Passbook within 30 days of publication of this law in the gazette. The following officers will come under the purview of this Vote Vapsi Passbook:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">01. District Police Chief02. District Education Officer03. District Medical Officer04. District Adulteration Prevention Officer05. District Judge06. District Jury Administrator <p>Then if you are not satisfied with the work of any officer given above, and want to expel him from the job and bring any other person at the post, then you can go to the Patwari office and register your Yes as approval. You can also register your Yes through SMS, ATM or Mobile App. You can give your approval, or revoke your approval, at any day. The entry of your approval will come in the Vote Vapsi Passbook. This approval is not your vote. Rather <u>it is a suggestion</u>.</p>
02	<p>If your name is in the voter list of the district, then after passing this law, you can be called for jury duty. Complaints against all the six officers given above and their staff will be heard by the jury. The jury will be selected from the voter list by lottery. If your name comes up in the lottery, you can be called to hear the case where you will have to see the evidence, listen to the witnesses, victim, and accused to give a judgement regarding punishment and fine.</p>
03	<p>If your name is in the voter list of the district and you want any partial or complete change in any section of this law, then you can give an affidavit under section (16.1) of this law in the collector's office. Collector will keep this affidavit scanned on the Chief Minister's website by charging a fee of Rs. 20 per page.</p>
Part-2: Instructions to Officers and Citizens	
04	<p>In this law, the word "Parent" will mean the father or mother of children aged 0 to 18 years, who are also the voter of that district. Unless the list of parents is formed, every voter who is between 23 and 45 years will be considered as a parent in this gazette notification. Parents will be able to register Yes for retaining or expelling District Education Officer.</p>
05	Application and Qualifications for District Level Officers
	<p>(5.1) Police Chief: If any Indian citizen, whose age is more than 30 years and has not been a police chief in any district for more than 2400 days in the last 3,000 days, and who has served in the army for more than 5 years, or worked in the police department for a single day, or worked as a government employee for 10 years, or has passed any written exam of state or union public service commission, or has won the election for the Member of Legislative Assembly of any state</p>

	<p>or the Member of Parliament or Councillor or any election of District Panchayat, he/she will be able to apply for the post of District Police Chief.</p> <p>(5.2) Medical Officer: Any Indian citizen of more than 32 years of age who have completed 5 years after getting any degree such as MBBS, BAMS to be a government certified doctor in any medical science stream such as Allopathy, Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Yunani will be able to apply for the District Medical Officer.</p> <p>(5.3) District Judge: Any citizen of India whose age is more than 35 years and have completed five years after getting an LLB degree will be able to apply for the post of District Judge.</p> <p>(5.4) Education Officer, Food Adulteration Prevention Officer and Jury Administrator: Any citizen of India whose age is more than 32 years, he will be able to apply for the post of District Education Officer, Food Adulteration Prevention Officer, and District Jury Administrator.</p>
06	<p>If any citizen holding qualification given in section (05) presents affidavit to the district collector himself or through an attorney, then the district collector will accept his application after collecting the amount equivalent to the deposit amount collected for the election of MP and issue a specific serial number to him.</p>
07	<p>Voter registering YES to support candidates</p>
	<p>(7.1) Any citizen will be able to register Yes in approval of the candidates of the police chief, education officer, medical officer, district judge, and so on any day at Patwari office by showing his <i>Vote Vapsi Passbook</i> or voter's ID. Patwari will issue a receipt by registering Yes of the voter and will enter it in his computer and <i>Vote Vapsi Passbook</i>. Patwari will also put the approval along with the candidate's name and voter's voter identification number on a website. Voters can approve up to 5 candidates of their choice from any candidates for any post.</p> <p>(7.2) The voter will have to pay Rs. 3 to register his approval. For BPL cardholder, the fee will be Re. 1.</p> <p>(7.3) If a voter comes to cancel his approval, then Patwari will cancel one or more names without any fees.</p> <p>(7.4) On the 5th of every month, the collector will publish the count of approvals received by each candidate, which was received until the last day of last month. Patwari will publish these counts for his area on every Monday.</p> <p>[Comment: <i>Collectors can create such a system that voters can register their acceptance through SMS, ATM and mobile app.</i></p> <p>Range Voting — <i>The Prime Minister or the Chief Minister can create such a system that voters can score between -100 to 100 points to a candidate. If the voter only registers yes, it will be considered equal to 100. If the voter does not register his acceptance, it will be considered as zero. But if the voter gives points then only the marks given by him will be valid. This range voting process is superior to the acceptance system, and provides immunity from Arrow's Useless Impossibility Theorem.]</i></p>

08	Appointment and Expulsion of Officers
	<p>(8.1) Police Chief and Education Officer: If more than 50% of the voters (all voters, not only those who have registered consent) registered in the electoral roll of the district, register Yes in favour of a candidate, then the Chief Minister may appoint the person who gets the highest approval as the new District Police Chief or Education Officer for the next 4 years in the district or the Chief Minister may resign. The Chief Minister will take the final decision regarding the appointment.</p> <p>(8.2) Education Officer: If more than 35% of all the parents registered in the voter list of the district register Yes in favour of a candidate and if these approvals are also 1% more than those for the incumbent education officer, then the Chief Minister may give to such a candidate the job of District Education Officer.</p> <p>(8.3) Medical Officer, Adulteration Prevention Officer, and Jury Administrator: If more than 35% of all the voters registered in the electoral roll of the district register Yes in favour of any candidate, and if these approvals are also 1% more than those for the incumbent officer, then the Chief Minister can give the job of given post to such a candidate.</p> <p>(8.4) District Judge: If more than 35% of all the voters registered in the electoral roll of the district register yes in favour of a candidate and if these approvals are also 1% more than the incumbent District Judge, then the Chief Minister may write an application to Chief Judge of the High Court. The Chief Justice of the High Court will take the final decision on the appointment of the District Judge.</p>
09	Additional Procedure for Secret Approval for District Police Chief
	<p>(9.1) The Chief Minister and all the voters of the district request the State Election Commissioner that, whenever there is any general election in the district, district panchayat election, village panchayat election, local body election, MP's election, MLA's election or any other election, the State Election Commissioner will arrange a separate ballot box in the polling booth for the election of Police Chief so that voter may decide if they want to continue the job of incumbent Police Chief or want someone else at the position of Police Chief.</p> <p>(9.2) If a candidate secures more than 50% of the secret approvals of all the voters (all, not just those who have voted for secret approvals) in the electoral roll of the district, the Chief Minister may resign, or Chief Minister can appoint the person who gets more than 50% secret approvals as District Police Chief for the next 4 years in that district.</p>
10	If a person has been the Police Chief for more than 2400 days in the last 3000 days, the Chief Minister will not allow him to continue as the District Police Chief for the next 600 days. But if the Chief of Police gets more than 50% of the approvals of the district in the process of secret approval, then the Chief Minister can retain him in the post.
11	With the explicit approval of more than 50% of all the voters of the state to the Chief Minister, the Chief Minister can appoint a new District Police Chief of his choice by suspending the process of approval by citizens for the police chief and jury trial over staff of police chief in a district for 4 years. But the process of approvals by the voters can still be continued by the Chief Minister for Education Officer, District Judge, Jury Administrator and Medical Officer.
12	The education officer appointed with the approval of the voters or parents can become the education officer of more than one district. He can become the education officer of maximum 5

	<p>districts in a state and 20 district within nation. A person cannot be the Education Officer of a district for more than 8 years during his lifetime. If he is the education officer of more than one district, then he will get the salary, allowance, bonus etc. of the post of education officer of all those districts.</p>
13	<p>Both parents and common citizens will be able to give their approvals to the District Education Officer. With the consent of 35% of the parents, the Chief Minister can appoint the District Education Officer, and if the common citizen gives more than 50% approval to any candidate of the Education Officer, then the intention of the citizens will be considered high.</p>
14	<p>Disposal of Public Complaints By Jury</p>
	<p>(14.1) The Jury Administrator will appoint the 30-member Grand Jury from the voter list of the district. Out of these, 10 members will be retired after every 10 days and 10 new members will be selected by random selection from the district's voter list. This grand jury will continue to work. The Grand Jury members will get Rs. 500 per day presence and travel expenses.</p> <p>(14.2) If there is any case related to the officers mentioned in section (01) or their staff, then the plaintiff can write to the members of the Grand Jury. If the Grand Jury finds the case baseless, then they may dismiss the complaint otherwise order the formation of a new jury for hearing the case.</p> <p>(14.3) According to the complexity of the case and the status of the accused, the Grand Jury will decide that between 15-1500 how many members of the jury should be called. Then the Jury Administrator will form the Jury by random selection from the voter list and hand over the case to them.</p> <p>(14.4) The jury will listen to the witnesses of both sides, will see pieces of evidence and give judgement. Each jury member will write his/her decision and will put in an envelope. The envelope must be closed by the jury member before handing to the trial administrator or the judge. The decision approved by two-thirds of the members will be considered as a jury's decision. But the death penalty will require 75% approval. The judge or trial administrator will declare the decision of the jury. If the judge wants to dismiss the judgment given by the jury, then he can do it. There will be a different jury for the hearing of each case, and after each verdict, the jury will be dissolved. The parties can appeal to a higher jury as per the laws.</p>
15	<p>District Education Officer (DEO) : Instructions for Satya System</p>
	<p>[Comment: <i>Satya system creates an environment where we can attract such people who have talent and teaching material/capabilities of science-mathematics education. And it promotes a large number of students to gain excellence in science-mathematics education.</i>]</p> <p>(15.1) Any person can enrol himself as a science-mathematics education teacher by depositing Rs. 200 in DEO office. DEO will register him/her and will issue a registration number to him/her. When the person will enrol, he/she will have to submit an affidavit. Along with this affidavit, he/she will have to attach his/her relevant documents containing educational qualifications, certificates, degrees, and experiences, etc. This affidavit will be public so that parents can see it.</p> <p>(15.2) Any person can go to DEO office to register himself/herself as a student.</p>

(15.3) Enrolled teacher will attract students and will teach them on their own. The place of teaching classes, black board, furniture, etc. will all be the responsibility of the teacher.

If a teacher gets more than 20 students, then DEO can allow him to teach in a class room of a nearby government school at a given time. The teacher can teach his/her students at the allotted time in that classroom. If a private school allows, then DEO can allow the teacher to use the classroom of the private school as well.

(15.4) DEO will not give any salary to any teacher. If the parents want then they can give fees to the teacher depending upon the quality of teaching and the results of the students.

(15.5) If a student is not satisfied with his/her teacher's work, then he/she can change his/her teacher any day. When the student will unregister from his current teacher only then he/she can register with a new teacher.

(15.6) DEO will publish in advance a list of questions related to the syllabus. The list of questions will not have less than 10,000 questions and may have up to 25,000 questions.

(15.7) DEO will arrange mandatory examinations on a monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly basis. All the questions asked in these exams will mandatorily be multiple choice type questions.

(15.8) DEO will do grading on the basis of the examination result and will reward the teachers on the basis of their performance. Performing students will also be rewarded with the same price as will be their teachers.

For example, consider a teacher teaches 30 students. Among them, three students get first, second, and third rank and one student gets 100th rank in the district. Let the DEO gives Rs. 25000 to each of first three students and Rs. 5000 to the 100th ranker, then the teacher will get Rs. $(25,000 \times 3 + 5000) = \text{Rs. } 80,000$.

(15.9) Apart from the science-mathematics subject, there will be no role of other subjects like history, social science geography, literature, etc. in deciding the grades of the examination. Students will only have to pass these subjects. Even if a student gets 100 out of 100 marks in these subjects, only 'passed' in his/her mark sheet will be given.

16

Citizen's Voice

(16.1) If a voter wants any change in this law, he can submit an affidavit to the Collector Office. The District Collector will upload the affidavit by scanning on the Chief Minister's website along with voter ID number of the voter at the rate of Rs. 20 per page.

(16.2) If a voter wishes to register his approval on an affidavit submitted under section 34.1, he can register his YES / NO at Patwari office by paying a fee of Rs. 3. Patwari will register it and will put YES / NO of the voter with his voter id number on the Chief Minister's website.

[Comment: 4 years after the enactment of this law, if there is a positive and decisive change in the system, then any citizen can submit an affidavit under section 15 of this law, in which those activists will be given a reasonable reward as a consolation who have made efforts to implement this law. If an activist is not alive then the reward will be given to his / her nominee. This consideration may be

in the form of a memento / citation etc. or some other form. If 51% of the citizens of the state register YES on this affidavit, then the Prime Minister / Chief Minister can, or may not, issue orders to implement it.]

----- **Completion of REDO Law Draft** -----

4. REGO – Proposed Notification For Right To Expel Govt Officers

About this law: This law has been written to improve the functioning of courts, police, government hospitals, government schools, banks, media, IT, etc. This law does not need to be passed by the Parliament. The Prime Minister can print it directly in the gazette. [#P20180436106](#)

Note: Comments do not form part of this law. Citizens and officials can use the comments for guidelines.											
Part-1: Instructions to Citizens											
01	<p>Every voter will get a vote vapsi passbook within 30 days of publication of this law in the gazette. The following officers will come under the purview of this vote vapsi passbook:</p> <table border="0"><tr><td>01. District Police Chief</td><td>06. Doordarshan (DD) Chairman</td></tr><tr><td>02. District Education Officer</td><td>07. RBI Governor</td></tr><tr><td>03. District Medical Officer</td><td>08. CBI Director</td></tr><tr><td>04. District Judge</td><td>09. BSNL Chairman</td></tr><tr><td>05. District Adulteration Prevention Officer</td><td>10. Sensor Board Chairman</td></tr></table> <p>Then if you are not satisfied with the work of any officer given above, and want to expel him from the job and bring any other person to the post, then you can go to the Patwari office and register your Yes as approval. You can also register your Yes through SMS, ATM or Mobile App. You can give your approval, or revoke your approval, on any day. The entry of your approval will come in the vote vapsi passbook. This approval is not your vote. Rather <u>it is a suggestion</u>.</p>	01. District Police Chief	06. Doordarshan (DD) Chairman	02. District Education Officer	07. RBI Governor	03. District Medical Officer	08. CBI Director	04. District Judge	09. BSNL Chairman	05. District Adulteration Prevention Officer	10. Sensor Board Chairman
01. District Police Chief	06. Doordarshan (DD) Chairman										
02. District Education Officer	07. RBI Governor										
03. District Medical Officer	08. CBI Director										
04. District Judge	09. BSNL Chairman										
05. District Adulteration Prevention Officer	10. Sensor Board Chairman										
02	<p>If your name is on the voter list, then after passing this law, you can be called for jury duty. Complaints against all the ten officers given above and their staff will be heard by the jury. The jury will be selected from the voter list by lottery. If your name comes up in the lottery, you can be called to hear the case where you will have to see the evidence, listen to the witnesses, victim, and accused to give a judgement regarding punishment and fine.</p>										
Part-2: Instructions to Officer											
03	<p>In this law, the word "Parent" will mean the father or mother of children aged 0 to 18 years, who are also the voter of that district. Unless the list of parents is formed, every voter who is between 23 and 45 years will be considered as a parent in this gazette notification. Parents will be able to register Yes for retaining or expelling District Education Officer.</p>										
04	Application and Qualifications for District Level Officers										
	<p>1. Police Chief: If any Indian citizen, whose age is more than 30 years and has not been a police chief in any district for more than 2400 days in the last 3,000 days, and who has served in the army for more than 5 years, or worked in the police department for a single day, or worked as a government employee for 10 years, or has passed any written exam of state or union public service commission, or has won the election for the Member of Legislative Assembly of any state or the Member of Parliament or Councillor or any election of District Panchayat, he/she will be able to apply for the post of District Police Chief.</p> <p>2. District Judge: Any citizen of India whose age is more than 35 years and who have completed five years after getting an LLB degree will be able to apply for the post of District Judge.</p>										

	<p>3. Medical Officer: Any Indian citizen of more than 32 years of age who have completed 5 years after getting any degree such as MBBS, BAMS to be a government certified doctor in any medical science stream such as Allopathy, Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Yunani will be able to apply for the District Medical Officer.</p> <p>4. Education Officer, Food Adulteration Prevention Officer and Jury Administrator: Any citizen of India whose age is more than 32 years, will be able to apply for the post of District Education Officer, Food Adulteration Prevention Officer, and District Jury Administrator.</p> <p>5. DD Chairman, RBI Governor, CBI Director, BSNL Chairman, and Sensor Board Chairman: A citizen of above 38 years age can be applied for the post of DD Chairman, RBI Governor, CBI Director, BSNL Chairman, and Sensor Board Chairman.</p>
05	<p>If any citizen holding qualification given in section (04) presents an affidavit to the district collector himself or through an attorney, then the district collector will accept his application after collecting the amount equivalent to the deposit amount collected for the election of MP and issue a specific serial number to him.</p>
06	<p>Voter registering YES to support candidates</p>
	<p>1. Any citizen will be able to register Yes in approval of the candidates of the police chief, education officer, medical officer, district judge, or for any central level officer any day at Patwari office by showing his <i>Vote Vapsi Passbook</i> or voter's ID. Patwari will issue a receipt by registering Yes of the voter and will enter it in his computer and <i>Vote Vapsi Passbook</i>. Patwari will also put the approval along with the candidate's name and voter's voter identification number on a website. Voters can approve up to 5 candidates of their choice from any candidates for any post.</p> <p>2. The voters will have to pay Rs. 3 to register approval. For the BPL cardholders, the fee will be Re. 1.</p> <p>3. If a voter comes to cancel his approval, then Patwari will cancel one or more names without any fees.</p> <p>4. On the 5th of every month, the collector will publish the count of approvals received by each candidate, which was received until the last day of last month. Patwari will publish these counts for his area every Monday. The approvals for officers given in clause (4.5) will also be shown by the cabinet secretary on each 5th of the month.</p> <p>[Comment: <i>Collectors can create such a system that voters can register their acceptance through SMS, ATM and mobile app.</i></p> <p>Range Voting — <i>The Prime Minister or the Chief Minister can create such a system that voters can score between -100 to 100 points to a candidate. If the voter only registers yes, it will be considered equal to 100. If the voter does not register his acceptance, it will be considered as zero. But if the voter gives points then only the marks given by him will be valid. This range voting process is superior to the acceptance system, and provides immunity from Arrow's Useless Impossibility Theorem.]</i></p>

07	Appointment and Expulsion of Officers
	<p>1. Police Chief and Education Officer: If more than 50% of the voters (all voters, not only those who have registered consent) registered in the electoral roll of the district, register Yes in favour of a candidate, then the Chief Minister may appoint the person who gets the highest approval as the new District Police Chief or Education Officer for the next 4 years in the district or the Chief Minister may resign. The Chief Minister will take the final decision regarding the appointment. If a candidate for the police chief of Delhi gets more than 50% approval then the CM of Delhi may write letter to PM, the final decision will be taken by PM.</p> <p>2. Medical Officer, Adulteration Prevention Officer, and Jury Administrator: If more than 35% of all the voters registered in the electoral roll of the district register Yes in favour of any candidate, and if these approvals are also 1% more than those for the incumbent officer, then the Chief Minister can give the job of the given post to such a candidate.</p> <p>3. District Judge: If more than 35% of all the voters registered in the electoral roll of the district register yes in favour of a candidate and if these approvals are also 1% more than the incumbent District Judge, then the Chief Minister may write an application to Chief Justice of the High Court. The Chief Justice of the High Court will make the final decision on the appointment of the District Judge.</p> <p>4. Education Officer: If more than 35% of all the parents registered in the voter list of the district register Yes in favour of a candidate and if these approvals are also 1% more than those for the incumbent education officer, then the Chief Minister may give to such a candidate the job of District Education Officer.</p> <p>5. DD Chairman, RBI Governor, CBI Director, BSNL Chairman, and Sensor Board Chairman : If more than 35% of all the citizens registered in the voter list of the country register Yes in favour of a candidate and if these approvals are also 1% more than those for the incumbent officer, then the Prime Minister may give to such a candidate the job of the related post.</p>
08	Additional Procedure for Secret Approval for District Police Chief
	<p>1. The Chief Minister and all the voters of the district request the State Election Commissioner that, whenever there is any general election in the district, district panchayat election, village panchayat election, local body election, MP's election, MLA's election or any other election, the State Election Commissioner will arrange a separate ballot box in the polling booth for the election of Police Chief so that voter may decide if they want to continue the job of incumbent Police Chief or want someone else at the position of Police Chief.</p> <p>2. If a candidate secures more than 50% of the secret approvals of all the voters (all, not just those who have voted for secret approvals) in the electoral roll of the district, the Chief Minister may resign, or Chief Minister can appoint the person who gets more than 50% secret approvals as District Police Chief for the next 4 years in that district. If a candidate for the police chief of Delhi gets more than 50% approval then the CM of Delhi may write letter to PM, the final decision will be taken by PM.</p>
09	If a person has been the Police Chief for more than 2400 days in the last 3000 days, the Chief Minister will not allow him to continue as the District Police Chief for the next 600 days. But if the Chief of Police gets more than 50% of the approvals of the district in the process of secret approval, then the Chief Minister can retain him in the post.

10	<p>With the explicit approval of more than 50% of all the voters of the state to the Chief Minister, the Chief Minister can appoint a new District Police Chief of his choice by suspending the process of approval by citizens for the police chief and jury trial over staff of police chief in a district for 4 years. But the process of approvals by the voters can still be continued by the Chief Minister for other officers.</p>
11	<p>1. The education officer appointed with the approval of the voters or parents can become the education officer of more than one district. He can become the education officer of maximum 5 districts in a state and 20 district within nation. A person cannot be the Education Officer of a district for more than 8 years during his lifetime. If he is the education officer of more than one district, then he will get the salary, allowance, bonus etc. of the post of education officer of all those districts.</p> <p>2. Both parents and common citizens will be able to give their approvals to the District Education Officer. With the consent of 35% of the parents, the Chief Minister can appoint the District Education Officer, and if the common citizen gives more than 50% approval to any candidate of the Education Officer, then the intention of the citizens will be considered high.</p>
12	<p>Disposal of Public Complaints By Jury</p>
	<p>1. The Jury Administrator will appoint the 30-member Grand Jury from the voter list of the district. Out of these, 10 members will be retired after every 10 days and 10 new members will be selected by random selection from the district's voter list. This grand jury will continue to work. The Grand Jury members will get Rs. 500 per day presence and travel expenses.</p> <p>2. If there is any case related to the officers mentioned in section (01) or their staff, then the plaintiff can write to the members of the Grand Jury. If the Grand Jury finds the case baseless, then they may dismiss the complaint otherwise order the formation of a new jury for hearing the case.</p> <p>3. According to the complexity of the case and the status of the accused, the Grand Jury will decide that between 15-1500 how many members of the jury should be called. Then the Jury Administrator will form the Jury by random selection from the voter list and hand over the case to them.</p> <p>4. The jury will listen to the witnesses of both sides, will see pieces of evidence and give judgement. Each jury member will write his/her decision and will put it in an envelope. The envelope must be closed by the jury member before handing it to the trial administrator or the judge. The decision approved by two-thirds of the members will be considered as a jury's decision. But the death penalty will require 75% approval. The judge or trial administrator will declare the decision of the jury. If the judge wants to dismiss the judgment given by the jury, then he can do it. There will be a different jury for the hearing of each case, and after each verdict, the jury will be dissolved. The parties can appeal to a higher jury as per the laws.</p> <p>5. If the case is against the DD Chairman, RBI Governor, CBI Director, Sensor Board Chairman or their staffs, then the plaintiff can put the complaint before the grand jury of Delhi state. If the case belongs to a particular state then the grand jury board will transfer the case to that state.</p>

13	District Education Officer (DEO) : Instructions for Satya System
	<p>[Comment: <i>Satya system creates an environment where we can attract such people who have talent and teaching material/capabilities of science-mathematics education. And it promotes a large number of students to gain excellence in science-mathematics education.]</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any person can enrol himself as a science-mathematics education teacher by depositing Rs. 200 in DEO office. DEO will register him/her and will issue a registration number to him/her. When the person will enrol, he/she will have to submit an affidavit. Along with this affidavit, he/she will have to attach his/her relevant documents containing educational qualifications, certificates, degrees, and experiences, etc. This affidavit will be public so that parents can see it. 2. Any person can go to DEO office to register himself/herself as a student. 3. Enrolled teacher will attract students and will teach them on their own. The place of teaching classes, black board, furniture, etc. will all be the responsibility of the teacher. <p style="margin-left: 40px;">If a teacher gets more than 20 students, then DEO can allow him to teach in a class room of a nearby government school at a given time. The teacher can teach his/her students at the allotted time in that classroom. If a private school allows, then DEO can allow the teacher to use the classroom of the private school as well.</p> 4. DEO will not give any salary to any teacher. If the parents want then they can give fees to the teacher depending upon the quality of teaching and the results of the students. 5. If a student is not satisfied with his/her teacher's work, then he/she can change his/her teacher any day. When the student will un-register from his current teacher only then he/she can register with a new teacher. 6. DEO will publish in advance a list of questions related to the syllabus. The list of questions will not have less than 10,000 questions and may have up to 25,000 questions. 7. DEO will arrange mandatory examinations on a monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly basis. All the questions asked in these exams will mandatorily be multiple choice type questions. 8. DEO will do grading on the basis of the examination result and will reward the teachers on the basis of their performance. Performing students will also be rewarded with the same price as will be their teachers. <p style="margin-left: 40px;">For example, consider a teacher who teaches 30 students. Among them, three students get first, second, and third rank and one student gets 100th rank in the district. Let the DEO gives Rs. 25000 to each of the first three students and Rs. 5000 to the 100th ranker, then the teacher will get Rs. $(25,000 \times 3 + 5000) = \text{Rs. } 80,000$.</p> 9. Apart from the science-mathematics subject, there will be no role of other subjects like history, social science geography, literature, etc. in deciding the grades of the examination. Students will only have to pass these subjects. Even if a student gets 100 out of 100 marks in these subjects, only 'passed' in his/her mark sheet will be given.
14	Instructions for Doordarshan (DD) Chairman
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Doordarshan will be divided into 5 independent channels at the national level. One channel will be in direct control of the Prime Minister and the rest of the 4 will be independent. The chairman of all these channels will be under the purview of vote vapsi passbook, so that a healthy

competition can be created, and the news is not suppressed. Private channels will also be free for their independent telecast.

2. Each state will have 2 channels of their own. One will be free to air and the other will be telecast via cable. The chairman of state level DD chairman will also be under the purview of vote vapsi passbook.

3. The department of state and national Doordarshan will also publish a daily newspaper and a weekly magazine. The PDF version of them will also be available on the Doordarshan website, and any person or newspaper will be free to republish this content.

4. All the appointments for the staff of the Doordarshan will be taken by a written exam only and the complaint against the staff will be heard by a citizens' jury.

5. If there is found a case that Doordarshan staff or chairman took bribes to telecast a news, then citizens' jury can take a NARCO test of them in public, the jury can expel them from their job or can give order to imprison. Those staff who don't like these terms and conditions may give resignation after this law comes into gazette.

15

Citizen's Voice

1. If a voter wants any change in this law, he can submit an affidavit to the Collector Office. The District Collector will upload the affidavit by scanning on the Prime/Chief Minister's website along with voter ID number of the voter at the rate of Rs. 20 per page.

2. If a voter wishes to register his approval on an affidavit submitted under section 15.1, he can register his YES / NO at Patwari office by paying a fee of Rs. 3. Patwari will register it and will put YES / NO of the voter with his voter id number on the Prime/Chief Minister's website.

[**Comment:** 4 years after the enactment of this law, if there is a positive and decisive change in the system, then any citizen can submit an affidavit under section 15 of this law, in which those activists will be given a reasonable reward as a consolation who have made efforts to implement this law. If an activist is not alive then the reward will be given to his / her nominee. This consideration may be in the form of a memento / citation etc. or some other form. If 51% of the citizens of the state register YES on this affidavit, then the Prime Minister / Chief Minister can, or may not, issue orders to implement it.]

----- Completion of REGO Law Draft -----

5. Vote Vapsi Over PM & Central Ministers

About this law: This law will bring Prime Minister and the central ministers under the purview of vote vapsi passbook. This law does not need to be passed by the Parliament. The Prime Minister can print it directly in the gazette. [#P20180436109](#) [#VoteVapsiPm](#)

Comment: Comments do not form part of this law. Citizens and officials can use the comments for guidelines.	
(1)	This law will not be applicable to Home Minister, Defence Minister, Foreign Minister, Finance Minister, and Nuclear Power Minister.
(2)	The word 'Minister' in this law means all the central ministers of the departments under the central government except the five ministers given in section (01).
(3)	<p>Every voter will get a vote vapsi passbook within 30 days of publication of this law in the gazette. The following representatives will come under the purview of this vote vapsi passbook:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Prime Minister, and2. All the central ministers except those five given in section (01). <p>Then if you are not satisfied with the work of the Prime Minister or any central minister, and want to expel him from the job and bring any other person to the post, then you can go to the Patwari office and register your Yes as approval. You can also register your Yes through SMS, ATM or Mobile App. You can give your approval, or revoke your approval, on any day. The entry of your approval will come in the vote vapsi passbook. This approval is not your vote. Rather <u>it is a suggestion</u>.</p>
(4)	Nomination for Prime Minister and Minister Post: If any Indian citizen above the age of 30 years presents affidavit to the district collector himself or through an attorney, then the district collector will accept his application after collecting the amount equivalent to the deposit amount collected for the election of MP and will put the affidavit on PM's website by scanning.
(5)	Voter registering YES to support candidates
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Any citizen will be able to register Yes in approval of the candidates for the post of Prime Minister or any central minister any day at Patwari office by showing his <i>Vote Vapsi Passbook</i> or voter's ID. Patwari will issue a receipt by registering Yes of the voter and will enter it in his computer and <i>Vote Vapsi Passbook</i>. Patwari will also put the approval along with the candidate's name and voter's voter identification number on a website. Voters can approve up to 5 candidates of their choice from any candidates for any post.2. The voters will have to pay Rs. 3 to register approval. For the BPL cardholders, the fee will be Re. 1.

3. If a voter comes to cancel his approval, then Patwari will cancel one or more names without any fees.

4. On the 5th of every month, the collector will publish the count of approvals received by each candidate, which was received until the last day of last month. Patwari will publish these counts for his area every Monday. The approvals for officer given in clause (4.5) will also be shown by the cabinet secretary on each 5th of the month.

[Comment: Collectors can create such a system that voters can register their acceptance through SMS, ATM and mobile app.

Range Voting — *The Prime Minister or the Chief Minister can create such a system that voters can score between -100 to 100 points to a candidate. If the voter only registers yes, it will be considered equal to 100. If the voter does not register his acceptance, it will be considered as zero. But if the voter gives points then only the marks given by him will be valid. This range voting process is superior to the acceptance system, and provides immunity from Arrow's Useless Impossibility Theorem.*]

(6)

Appointment and Expulsion of Prime Minister

1. Incumbent Prime Minister can choose as per his wish the highest number according to two given situations –

1. Number of approvals given by the citizens, or
2. The sum of all the votes got by the MPs in Parliamentary elections supporting the PM

2. If a candidate gets 1 crore more approvals than the approvals of the incumbent Prime Minister or 1 crore more approvals than the sum of all the votes got by the MPs supporting the incumbent PM then the incumbent Prime Minister may resign from the post or he doesn't need to do that, and can ask the MPs to make the candidate the new PM who got the highest approvals or he doesn't need to do that. That means, MPs can choose the new PM the candidate who got the highest approvals or they need not do that.

[Explanation: Consider X is the incumbent PM and he has got support of 300 MPs. Consider these 300 MPs have got total 33 crore votes, and X has 30 crore approvals from the citizens.

(i) Assume, Y is a candidate and he has got 32 crore approvals, then X would be the PM because he has got the support of MPs whose sum of votes is 33 crore. But if Y gets 34 crore approvals then X may resign or he doesn't need to do that.

(ii) Now assume that Y has got 34 crore approvals but X has been working satisfactorily so that meanwhile X's approvals increase to 35 crores (but the sum of votes of his supporting MPs are still 33 crore), even then X would continue as PM.]

(7)

Appointment and Expulsion of Central Ministers

If a candidate for the post of the minister of a central government department gets 1 crore more

	<p>approvals than the incumbent minister and if these approvals are 30 crore or above than the PM may make the candidate the new minister or PM doesn't need to do that. The final decision regarding the appointment will be made by PM only.</p>
(8)	<p>Citizen's Voice</p>
	<p>(8.1) If a voter wants any change in this law, he can submit an affidavit to the Collector Office. The District Collector will upload the affidavit by scanning on the Prime/Chief Minister's website along with voter ID number of the voter at the rate of Rs. 20 per page.</p> <p>(8.2) If a voter wishes to register his approval on an affidavit submitted under section 8.1, he can register his YES / NO at Patwari office by paying a fee of Rs. 3. Patwari will register it and will put YES / NO of the voter with his voter id number on the Prime/Chief Minister's website.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">[Comment: 4 years after the enactment of this law, if there is a positive and decisive change in the system, then any citizen can submit an affidavit under section 8 of this law, in which those activists will be given a reasonable reward as a consolation who have made efforts to implement this law. If an activist is not alive then the reward will be given to his / her nominee. This consideration may be in the form of a memento / citation etc. or some other form. If 51% of the citizens of the state register YES on this affidavit, then the Prime Minister / Chief Minister can, or may not, issue orders to implement it.]</p>
<p>----- Completion of the Law Draft -----</p>	

6. Vote Vapsi Over CM & State Ministers

About this law: This law will bring Chief Minister and the state level ministers under the purview of vote vapsi passbook. This law does not need to be passed by the state assembly. The Chief Minister can print it directly in the gazette.

Comment: Comments do not form part of this law. Citizens and officials can use the comments for guidelines.	
(1)	This law will not be applicable to Home Minister and Finance Minister of the state.
(2)	The word 'Minister' in this law means all the ministers of the departments under the state government except the ministers given in section (1).
(3)	<p>Every voter of the state will get a vote vapsi passbook within 30 days of publication of this law in the gazette. The following representatives will come under the purview of this vote vapsi passbook:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Chief Minister, and2. All the state ministers except the two given in section (1). <p>Then if you are not satisfied with the work of the Chief Minister or any state minister, and want to expel him from the job and bring any other person to the post, then you can go to the Patwari office and register your Yes as approval. You can also register your Yes through SMS, ATM or Mobile App. You can give your approval, or revoke your approval, on any day. The entry of your approval will come in the vote vapsi passbook. This approval is not your vote. Rather <u>it is a suggestion</u>.</p>
(4)	Nomination for Chief Minister and Minister Post: If any Indian citizen above the age of 30 years presents affidavit to the district collector himself or through an attorney, then the district collector will accept his application after collecting the amount equivalent to the deposit amount collected for the election of MLA and will put the affidavit on CM's website by scanning.
(5)	Voter registering YES to support candidates
	<p>(1) Any citizen will be able to register Yes in approval of the candidates for the post of Chief Minister or any central minister any day at Patwari office by showing his <i>Vote Vapsi Passbook</i> or voter's ID. Patwari will issue a receipt by registering Yes of the voter and will enter it in his computer and <i>Vote Vapsi Passbook</i>. Patwari will also put the approval along with the candidate's name and voter's voter identification number on a website. Voters can approve up to 5 candidates of their choice from any candidates for any post.</p> <p>(2) The voters will have to pay Rs. 3 to register approval. For the BPL cardholders, the fee will be Re. 1.</p>

(3) If a voter comes to cancel his approval, then Patwari will cancel one or more names without any fees.

(4) On the 5th of every month, the collector will publish the count of approvals received by each candidate, which was received until the last day of last month. Patwari will publish these counts for his area every Monday. The approvals for officer given in clause (4.5) will also be shown by the cabinet secretary on each 5th of the month.

[Comment: Collectors can create such a system that voters can register their acceptance through SMS, ATM and mobile app.

Range Voting — *The Prime Minister or the Chief Minister can create such a system that voters can score between -100 to 100 points to a candidate. If the voter only registers yes, it will be considered equal to 100. If the voter does not register his acceptance, it will be considered as zero. But if the voter gives points then only the marks given by him will be valid. This range voting process is superior to the acceptance system, and provides immunity from Arrow's Useless Impossibility Theorem.*]

(6)

Appointment and Expulsion of Chief Minister

(1) Incumbent Chief Minister can choose as per his wish the highest number according to two given situations –

1. Number of approvals given by the citizens, or
2. The sum of all the votes got by the MLAs in elections supporting the CM

(2) If a candidate gets 1 crore more approvals than the approvals of the incumbent Chief Minister or 1 crore more approvals than the sum of all the votes got by the MLAs supporting the incumbent CM then the incumbent Chief Minister may resign from the post or he doesn't need to do that, and can ask the MLAs to make the candidate the new CM who got the highest approvals or he doesn't need to do that. That means, MLAs can choose the new CM the candidate who got the highest approvals or they need not do that.

[Explanation: In a state of 200 vishansabha constituency and 3 crore voters, consider X is the incumbent CM and he has got support of 120 MLAs. Consider these 120 MLAs have got total 1 crore votes, and X has 80 lakh approvals from the citizens.

(i) Assume, Y is a candidate and he has got 90 lakh approvals, then X would be the CM because he has got the support of MLAs whose sum of votes is 1 crore. But if Y gets 1.10 crore approvals then X may resign or he doesn't need to do that.

(ii) Now assume that Y has got 1.10 crore approvals but X has been working satisfactorily so that meanwhile X's approvals increase to 1.15 crores, even then X would continue as CM.]

(7)

Appointment and Expulsion of Ministers

If a candidate for the post of a minister of a state government department gets more than 30% approvals than the number of voters registered in the voter list of the state and if these approvals

	<p>are 2% more than the incumbent minister, then the CM may appoint the candidate with such an approval at the post of the minister by expelling the incumbent. The final decision regarding the appointment will be made by PM only.</p>
(8)	<p>Citizen's Voice</p>
	<p>(8.1) If a voter wants any change in this law, he can submit an affidavit to the Collector Office. The District Collector will upload the affidavit by scanning on the Prime/Chief Minister's website along with voter ID number of the voter at the rate of Rs. 20 per page.</p> <p>(8.2) If a voter wishes to register his approval on an affidavit submitted under section 8.1, he can register his YES / NO at Patwari office by paying a fee of Rs. 3. Patwari will register it and will put YES / NO of the voter with his voter id number on the Prime/Chief Minister's website.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">[Comment: 4 years after the enactment of this law, if there is a positive and decisive change in the system, then any citizen can submit an affidavit under section 8 of this law, in which those activists will be given a reasonable reward as a consolation who have made efforts to implement this law. If an activist is not alive then the reward will be given to his / her nominee. This consideration may be in the form of a memento / citation etc. or some other form. If 51% of the citizens of the state register YES on this affidavit, then the Prime Minister / Chief Minister can, or may not, issue orders to implement it.]</p>
<p>----- Completion of the Law Draft -----</p>	

7. State Jury Court – Proposed Notification To Enact Lower Jury Court In India

Part-1: Instructions to Citizens	
Comment: This law will be applicable in the district for which the Chief Minister has issued a gazette notification.	
01	<p>If your name is in the voter list, then after passing this law, you can be called for <u>Jury Duty</u>. In Jury Duty, you would have to hear the arguments after seeing the evidence presented by the accused, the victim, the witnesses, and the lawyers of both the parties and decide the sentence / fine or release. The jury will be selected from the voter list by lottery. If your name comes up in the lottery, you can be called to hear the cases of the following offences:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Cases of murder, attempt to murder, assault, violence, unnatural human death, Dalit atrocities, SC-ST Act.2. Kidnapping, rape, molestation, workplace harassment, dowry, domestic violence, divorce, marital disputes.3. All matters relating to all types of public broadcasts and all related objections.4. Tenant-Landlord disputes, disputes of property of value less than Rs. 2 crores. Complaints and objections related to death feast.5. All public complaints and court cases against the officers in clause (02).
02	<p>Every voter in the state will get a Vote Vapsi Passbook within 30 days of publication of this law in the gazette. The following officers will come under the purview of this Vote Vapsi Passbook:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. District Police Chief2. District Education Officer3. District Medical Officer4. District Adulteration Prevention Officer5. District Judge6. District Jury Administrator7. Assistant Director of Prosecution8. State Information Commissioner <p>Then if you are not satisfied with the work of any officer given above, and want to expel him from the job and bring any other person at the post, then you can go to the Patwari office and register your Yes as approval. You can also register your Yes through SMS, ATM or Mobile APP. You can give your approval or revoke your approval any day. The entry of your approval will come in the Vote Vapsi Passbook. This approval is not your vote. Rather it is a suggestion.</p>
03	<p>If your name is in the voter list of the district and you want any partial or complete change in any section of this law, then you can give an affidavit under section (34.1) of the TCP section of this law in the collector's office. Collector will keep this affidavit scanned on the Chief Minister's website by charging a fee of Rs. 20 per page.</p>
Part-2: Instructions to Officer	
04	<p>In relation to the offences committed in the jurisdiction of the district, this law shall apply to the</p>

	<p>following cases, irrespective of the age of the accused or the victim:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human death resulting from murder, attempt to murder, accident or negligence or any unnatural human death. 2. All such offences involving violence, threat to life, accident and such negligence which is likely to cause injury to the body, or is likely to cause grievous hurt, cases of Dalit Atrocities, SC-ST Act. 3. Kidnapping-rape-molesting-torture, female stalking, dowry, domestic violence, divorce, marital disputes. 4. All kinds of matters and objections related to all types of public broadcasting including all types of visual, audio, electronic, etc., medium including Movies, TV, Newspapers, Books, Facebook, YouTube, etc. 5. Tenant-Landlord disputes, all types of land, wealth, properties, etc. disputes of value less than 2 crores. Complaints and objections related to death feast. 6. All complaints and court cases against any of the officers given in section (02). 7. Such offences or disputes which have been approved by the majority of citizens by section (35) of this law and have been accepted by the Prime Minister / Chief Minister.. <p><i>[Note: In this law, initially only a few offences of simple nature have been included, so that the argument given by a special kind of intellectuals that — the citizens of India are not able to understand the nature of 'such and such' offences, therefore, they should not be given the right to appear in the jury — can be dismissed as a white lie by the citizens.</i></p> <p><i>Later PM / CM or voters can also add other crimes and other types of civil disputes to it. In this way it would be established that the logic of the intellectuals that — the citizens of India do not have the intelligence to understand the crimes of 'such and such types' — has been dismissed as a white lie by the majority of the voters. Then crimes like cow slaughter, corruption, nepotism suit, theft, fraud, check bounce, non-repayment of loan, tenant-landlord dispute, labour-employer disputes, forgery of documents of sale of land, etc. would also be added in this law by the PM / CM / voters.]</i></p>
05	If CM wants then he can also add pages for representatives like Sabhapati, Sarpanch, etc in the issued Vote Vapsi Passbook to bring these representatives under the purview of Vote Vapsi law.
Establishment of Jury Court and Its Temporary Dismissal	
06	CM will appoint a <u>District Jury Administrator</u> in each district. If citizens are not satisfied with his work, then using section (31) citizens can register approval for the change of the Jury Administrator.
07	If more than 50% of all the voters registered in the district have the approval, the Chief Minister can suspend all the above sections, and can appoint a District Jury Administrator of his choice in any district for 5 years. CM can also send a court case of one district to another by choosing the later district through lottery.
Rules Regarding Selection of Citizens in Jury Duty	
08	The following rules will be followed while constituting all types of Jury Groups and Grand Jury Groups:

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The electoral roll of the district will be the list of jury duty, and the jury will be formed from the voter list itself. 2. The age of the jury members shall be between 25 and 50 years. The age of the person will be considered as that which is recorded in the voter list. 3. All categories of Government servants shall be clearly excluded from the purview of jury duty. 4. Citizens who have done jury duty will not be called on jury for the next 10 years. 5. If a recognized medical doctor is called on jury duty, the doctor may give notice for not attending jury duty. The jury member shall not impose any monetary penalty on the doctor for not performing the jury duty. 6. If a private sector employee is called on jury duty, the employer shall grant him unpaid leave for the required number of days. Employer can deduct vacation days salary from employee's salary.
09	Constitution of District Grand Jury
	<p>(1) Formation of the first Grand Jury Board: The District Jury Administrator shall, in a public meeting, elect 50 voters between the age of 25 and 50 years from the electoral roll of the district by lottery. After interviewing these members, the jury administrator can remove any 20 members. In this way 30 grand jury members will be left.</p> <p>(2) Next Grand Jury Board: Out of the first grand jury board, the District Jury Administrator shall retire the first 10 grand jury members every 10 days. After the first month, the term of each member of the jury will be 3 months, so 10 members of the jury will retire every month, and 10 new ones will be elected. To select the new 10 members, the Jury Administrator will select 20 members from the district voter list by lottery and will shortlist any 10 of them by interview.</p>
10	Method of Selecting Voters Randomly (by Lottery)
	<p>(1) The Jury Administrator shall not use any electronic device to randomly select a number. If the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister has not given the details of any procedure, he shall use the following method:</p> <p>(2) Suppose the jury administrator has to choose a number between 1 and 4 digit numbers such as ABCD. Then he will roll 4 rounds of dice for each point. In the first round if he has to choose a digit that lies between 0 and 5, he will use only 1 dice and if he has to choose a digit that lies between 0-9, he will use 2 dice.</p> <p>(3) The number chosen will be 1 less than the number that would result if a single dice was thrown, and less than 2 if two dice were thrown. If the number obtained by rolling the dice is greater than the largest number required, he will throw the dice again.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suppose a jury administrator has to select a page from a book containing 3693 pages. Then the jury administrator will throw 4 rounds of dice. In the first round he will use only one dice, as he has to choose a number between 0-3. If the die shows 5 or 6 then he will throw the die again. If the die shows 3 then the number chosen will be $3 - 1 = 2$. Now the jury administrator will move to the second round. In this round he has to choose a number between 0-6, so he will throw two dices. If their sum exceeds 8, he will throw the dice again. If the value of addition is 6 then the number chosen will be $6 - 2 = 4$. Similarly suppose the dice represents 3, 5, 10 and 2 in four rounds. Then the Jury Administrator will

	<p>choose (3-1), (5-2), (10-2) and (2-1) i.e. page no. 2381.</p> <p>2. The Jury Administrator may prepare a list of all voters and randomly select any two major principal numbers. Suppose there are N voters in the list. Then he can choose two principal numbers between N/2 and 2N, let's say 'n' and 'm'. Elected voters can be : $n \bmod N$, $(n + m) \bmod N$, $(n + 2m) \bmod N$ to $(n + (k - 1)*m) \bmod N$, where k is the number of the persons to be elected.</p>
11	<p>The members of the Grand Jury shall meet on every Saturday and Sunday. If more than 15 members of the jury agree, they can meet on other days also. This number should be above 15 even if less than 30 members of the jury are present. If the meeting takes place, it should start at 11 am and end by 5 pm. An allowance of Rs. 500 per day per attendance to the member of the jury along with travel expenses will be given. The CM can change the allowance amount according to the inflation rate or in situations like travel distance. This amount will be given 30 days after the end of members' tenure.</p>
12	<p>If a member of the Grand Jury is absent from the meeting, he will not get the daily payment. He may also be deprived of an amount up to three times the amount to be paid, and fine up to 0.05% of his property and a fine up to 1% of his annual income may be imposed on him. The jury members will decide the fine amount after 30 days.</p>
13	<p>Acceptance of cases by District Grand Jury Board</p>
	<p>(1) If any person, company or any institution has any allegation against any other person or institution and the allegation, if covered under section (4) or any gazette notification issued on the basis thereof, he/she/they shall inform the members of the Grand Jury Board in writing, or he/she/they can upload their complaint under section (35.1) on the website of the CM. Prosecutors on their part can suggest confiscation of the property of the accused, seeking monetary compensation, imprisonment for a few years or months or the death penalty as a solution within the legal limit.</p> <p>(2) If more than 15 members of the Grand Jury Board summon any witness, complainant, or accused, they may appear before them. They may or may not allow a lawyer or expert to speak.</p> <p>(3) If more than 15 members of the Grand Jury Board consider a case to be adjudicated, the District Jury Administrator shall convene a jury of 15 to 1500 citizens, whose age shall be between 25 and 50 years, to consider the case. If more than 15 members of the Grand Jury Board say that the case is not worth considering, the case will be dismissed.</p> <p>(4) If the majority of the members of the Grand Jury Board believe that the complaint is absolutely baseless and fabricated, they may impose a fine of Rs.5000 per hour for wasting time in hearing the case. Each member of the Grand Jury Board shall propose the amount of the fine and the median amount of the proposed penalty shall be deemed to be the amount of the fine. The members of the Grand Jury Board will also decide that out of the amount of fine what amount will be paid to the accused for the compensation for the false allegation. In case of false allegation, the accused can file a separate case to get maximum compensation for his time, honour, and other losses.</p>
14	<p>Determination of the Number of Jury Members Required for a Case</p>
	<p>Each member of the Grand Jury Board shall propose the number of jury required for consideration of the case and the District Jury Administrator shall determine the mean of the number proposed by all the members as the number of jury required. If the number of members of the Grand Jury</p>

	<p>Board is even, then the District Jury Administrator will determine the upper middle number as the desired jury number. The decision of the Grand Jury Board regarding the number of jury members will be final. Guidelines for the members of the grand jury members:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of jury members can be increased if the accused has a high economic or political status. 2. The number of jury members can be increased if the offence is heinous. For example, if the case is about theft of money of Rs. 100,000 or less, the number of jury members can be 15. But if the amount stolen is more than this, then the number of jury members will be more. If the case is of murder, the number of jury members can be 50 or 100 or even more. 3. If a person has been accused of multiple offences in the past, and the members of the Grand Jury Board consider most of the cases to be triable, they may increase the number of jurors. 4. If the case is of more money then the number of jury members can be more. The minimum number will be 15 and for every Rs. 1 crore amount 1 additional member will be added. But the size of the jury shall not exceed 1500.
15	Selection of Jury Members
	<p>(1) The Jury Administrator shall select twice the number of citizens than the desired jury members from the electoral roll by lottery and send them a call. The relatives, neighbours, colleagues, etc. of any of the parties under trial shall not be included in the jury members. Citizens who have held any government post in the district in the last 10 years will also be out of the jury. The jury administrator will choose the required number of jury members by lottery from among the remaining people without any interview. The decision not to include a person on the jury shall be taken by the jury administrator and may be changed only by a majority vote of the jury.</p> <p>(2) The District Jury Administrator shall inform the jury members about the educational qualifications, profession and assets or income of each jury member. Jurors who have less knowledge or less proficiency in logic or mathematics may seek help from jurors who have more knowledge or are more proficient in logic or mathematics.</p> <p>(3) The District Jury Administrator shall ask the District Chief Justice to give necessary advice to the jury members in hearing the case and appoint one or not more than three judges to conduct the case. The decision of the District Chief Justice regarding the number of judges will be final. The District Jury Administrator will appoint a Trial Administrator and the Trial Administrator will conduct the process of considering the case and the Jury Trial.</p>
Hearing of Cases by jury	
16	The hearing will start from 11 am and will continue till 5 pm. The trial of the case will begin only if 75% of all the selected jurors (of all the selected jurors, not just the jurors present) agree to start the hearing.
17	The Trial Administrator shall allow the complainant to speak for one hour and no one shall stop him during this period. After this the accused will present his side for one to one and a half hours. In this way both sides will speak one after the other. The meal break will start between 1 pm and 2 pm and will last for 1 hour. Similarly the hearing will continue every day. The duration of the speech of either party may be changed by a majority vote of the jurors. In this law the majority or majority of the jury everywhere means a majority of all the jurors elected and not just a majority of the jurors present.

18	The hearing of the case shall last for a minimum period of 2 days. On the third day or later, if a majority of the jury members say that we have heard enough of both sides, the hearing will go on for one more day. If the next day the majority says that they want to hear more, the hearing will continue until a majority of the jury asks for the hearing to end. On the last day, both the sides will present their side for 1-1 hours. After this the jury members will discuss amongst themselves for 2 hours. If after 2 hours the jury members decide that they do not need further discussion, the jury will make its decision public.
19	Determination of fine: Each jury member shall propose the amount of the fine, which shall be within the legal limits in force. If the amount of fine proposed by a member exceeds the legal limit, the maximum legal limit of the fine shall be deemed to be the amount of the proposed fine. The trial administrator will arrange all the proposed fine amounts in descending order. That is, the highest proposed amount will be placed at the top and the lowest fine will be placed at the end. The Trial Administrator shall consider the amount of the fine as sanctioned by two-thirds of the jurors. For example, if the number of jury members is 100, then the amount of the proposed fine at number 67 in descending order will be considered as the amount of the fine. That is, if 34 jurors out of 100 have proposed zero penalty, then the amount of fine will be treated as zero.
20	Jail Punishment: The Trial Administrator shall sentence the term of imprisonment proposed by the jurors in descending order. That is, the highest penalty will be placed first and the lowest will be placed at the end. If the term of imprisonment specified by a member exceeds the legal limit, the trial administrator shall in that case record the maximum term of imprisonment proposed by law as the term of the proposed imprisonment, and the term of imprisonment sanctioned by 2/3rd jurors shall be regarded as the term of imprisonment prescribed. That is, if one third of the jury members proposes the term of imprisonment to be zero, the accused shall be declared innocent. For example, if the number of jurors is 100, then the proposed term of imprisonment with serial number 67 in descending order will be treated as the combined term of imprisonment and if 34 jurors propose zero term of imprisonment, there will be no imprisonment.
21	In case of death penalty and public NARCO test, approval of more than 75% of the jury members will be required. In such cases the case will be reconsidered by another jury. Only the jury that came in the second time will decide whether the death penalty will be done or not. The jury, which came to reconsider the death penalty, will also approve the death penalty by 75% of the members.
22	The final decision given by the jury shall be approved by the presiding judge of the trial. The judge can amend the jury's decision, or overturn the decision altogether, if he so desires. Whenever the judge writes his decision, he will first quote the verdict of the jury. In official documents, bulletins and all other places where the judgment will be recorded/quoted, the Jury's decision will necessarily be mentioned first.
23	If any other resolution is sought, the jury member shall ask both the parties to file a maximum of 5 or less alternative resolutions. Apart from this, with the permission of the jury, any person can put forward his proposal for settlement before the jury. Each jury member will give each alternative proposal a score between 0 and 100. If a jury member has not given any marks to a proposal, the marks assigned by them for that proposal will be treated as zero.
24	Penalty on jurors for absenteeism or late arrival: If any jury member or any of the parties is absent or late in the hearing, then after three months the Grand Jury Board shall decide the amount of

	the fine, which could be equivalent to 0.1% of the property or 1% of the annual income. The decision of the Grand Jury Board will be final in the determination of the fine.
25	If more than 50% of the jury members believe that the complaint is completely baseless and fabricated, each jury member may impose a fine up to a maximum of Rs. 1000 per jury member. Each jury member will propose the amount of the fine and the District Jury Administrator will consider the mid value of the fine as the proposed amounts. But the maximum limit of the fine shall be the amount which is higher of 2% of the property of the complainant or 10% of the annual income. Out of this amount of fine, the amount which will be given to the accused will be calculated as follows – the daily income of the accused will be determined according to the income tax return he filed in the previous year. And compensation will be given to the accused according to the number of days the hearing went on and the number of days the accused suffered. The accused can file a separate case for higher compensation.
26	If any technical or legal expert is willing to give any information in complex matters, any party or trial administrator can take his help. The jury administrators will decide their daily pay amount, which will not exceed their daily income. The jury members will be given the same amount as the members of the district grand jury board in the form of allowances.
27	The District Jury Administrator shall also appoint Tehsil Jury Administrators at the Tehsil level in all the Tehsils of the district. The grand jury board of the Tehsil will hear the cases under the Tehsil. Tehsil Jury Administrator will constitute tehsil grand jury board for the tehsil courts and the proceedings of jury court will be as per the above mentioned sections. <i>[Comment: If the plaintiffs feel that the District Judge has given an unfair decision, they can use Section (31) of the Vote vapsi Clause of this act to request the citizens of the district to give approval to remove the District Judge from service. Or they can also file an affidavit of review before the citizens of the district under section (35.1) of the Voice of Citizens of this law.]</i>
28	Any citizen, without the consent given by a majority of 2/3 of the jury in the cases mentioned in section (04) of this act, shall neither be punished nor fined by a Government official. But the consent of the jury shall not be necessary in the following cases – if such order has been approved by the High Court or the Supreme Court, or such order is passed by the approval of majority voters of the district by using the provisions of section (35) of the <i>Citizens' Voice</i> section of this act. No government officer shall imprison a citizen for more than 48 hours without the consent of the majority of two-thirds of the jury or by a simple majority of the jury or the majority of the citizens of the district specified under the provisions of section (35).
29	Application and Qualifications for District Level Officers
	(1) District Police Chief: If an Indian citizen above the age of 32 years who has not been the Chief of Police in any district for more than 2400 days in the preceding 3000 days, and who has served in the Army for 5 years, or have worked for even a single day in the police department, or as a government servant for 10 years or he has passed the written examination of administrative services conducted by the State / Union Public Service Commission, or he has won the election of MLA / MP / Councilor or District Panchayat member, then such person can apply as a candidate of Police Chief. (2) District Judge, District Jury Administrator and Assistant Director of Prosecution: Any citizen of India who is above 32 years of age and has completed 8 years of LLB education or he is Assistant Public Prosecutor (APP) for 3 years, then he can apply for the post of District Judge, District Jury

	<p>Administrator and Assistant Director of Prosecution (ADP).</p> <p>(3) District Medical Officer: Indian citizen above the age of 32 years having acquired the degree 5 years ago (or more) desired to be a recognized doctor of Allopathy, Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Unani or any other medical science recognized as such by the Government of India, he can apply for District Medical Officer.</p> <p>(4) District Education Officer and District Adulteration Prevention Officer: Any citizen of India who is above 32 years of age can apply for the post of District Education Officer and District Adulteration Prevention Officer.</p>
30	<p>If any citizen possessing the qualifications specified in section (29) submits an affidavit in person or through a lawyer in the District Collector's office, the District Collector will charge a fee equal to the amount to be deposited in the election of the MP, and will accept his application for the qualified post, and will keep the affidavit on the Chief Minister's website by scanning.</p>
31	<p>Voter registering YES to support candidates</p>
	<p>(1) Any citizen can go to the Patwari office with his Vote Vapsi passbook on any day and register YES in support of any candidate. Patwari will record the voter's YES in his computer and Vote Vapsi passbook. Patwari will put voters' YES along with the candidates' name and voter ID number on the district's website. A voter can show opinion for a maximum of 5 persons of his choice from among candidates for a post.</p> <p>(2) The voter will pay Rs. 3 fee for registering his approval (YES). The fee for the BPL card holder will be Re. 1.</p> <p>(3) If a voter comes to cancel his opinion, the patwari will cancel one or more names without any fee.</p> <p>(4) On the 5th of each month, the Collector will publish a count of the approvals for each of the candidates received in the previous month. Patwari will perform this demonstration of the approvals of his area every Monday.</p> <p><i>[Comment: Collectors can create such a system that voters can register their acceptance through SMS, ATM and mobile app.</i></p> <p><i>Range Voting — The Prime Minister or the Chief Minister can create such a system that voters can score between -100 to 100 points to a candidate. If the voter only registers yes, it will be considered equal to 100. If the voter does not register his acceptance, it will be considered as zero. But if the voter gives points then only the marks given by him will be valid. This range voting process is superior to the acceptance system, and provides immunity from Arrow's Useless Impossibility Theorem.]</i></p>
32	<p>Appointment and Expulsion of Officers</p>
	<p>(1) District Police Chief and District Education Officer: If more than 50% of the voters (all voters, not only those who have registered consent) registered in the electoral roll of the district, register yes in favour of a candidate, then the Chief Minister may or may not appoint the person who gets the highest approval as the new District Police Chief or Education Officer for the next 4 years in the district. The Chief Minister will take the final decision regarding the appointment. If a candidate for the police chief of Delhi gets more than 50% approval then the CM of Delhi may write letter to PM, the final decision will be taken by PM.</p>

(2) **District Jury Administrator, Adulteration Prevention Officer, Medical Officer and District Assistant Director of Prosecution:** If more than 35% of all the voters registered in the electoral roll of the district register YES in favour of any candidate, and if these approvals are also 1% more than the incumbent officer, then the Chief Minister can give the job of the given post to such a candidate.

(3) **District Judge:** If more than 35% of all the voters registered in the electoral roll of the district register yes in favour of a candidate and if these approvals are also 1% more than the incumbent District Judge, then the Chief Minister may write an application to Chief Judge of the High Court. The Chief Justice of the High Court will take the final decision on the appointment of the District Judge.

(4) **District Education Officer:** If more than 35% of all the parents registered in the voter list of the district register yes in favour of a candidate and if these approvals are also 1% more than the incumbent education officer, then the Chief Minister may give to such a candidate the job of District Education Officer.

1. Both parents and common citizens will be able to give their approvals to the District Education Officer. With the consent of 35% of the parents, the Chief Minister can appoint the District Education Officer, and if the general citizen gives more than 50% approval to any candidate of the Education Officer, then the intention of the citizens will be considered high.

2. The term guardian in this Act shall mean in the district – the father or mother of a child in the age group of 0 to 18 years, who is also a voter of that district. Until a list of guardians is made, every voter in the district who is between 23 and 45 years old will be considered a guardian for this law.

3. If the Chief Minister implements this law in other districts also, then the education officer appointed with the approval of the voters or parents can become the education officer of more than one district. He can become the education officer of maximum 5 districts. A person cannot be the Education Officer of a district for more than 8 years during his lifetime. If he is the education officer of more than one district, then he will get the salary, allowance, bonus etc. of the post of education officer of all those districts.

33

Additional procedure and tenure for secret approval for District Police Chief

(1) The Chief Minister and all the voters of the district request the State Election Commissioner that, whenever there is any general election in the district, district panchayat election, village panchayat election, local body election, MP's election, MLA's election or any other election, the State Election Commissioner will arrange a separate ballot box in the polling booth for the election of S.P. so that voter may decide if they want to continue the job of incumbent S.P. or want someone else at the position of SP.

(2) If a candidate secures more than 50% of the secret approvals of all the voters (all, not just those who have voted for secret approvals) in the electoral roll of the district, the Chief Minister may resign, or CM can appoint the person who gets more than 50% secret approvals as District Police Chief for the next 4 years in that district.

(3) If a person has been the Chief of Police for more than 2400 days in the last 3000 days, the Chief Minister will not allow him to continue as the District Police Chief for the next 600 days. But if the Chief of Police gets more than 50% of the approvals of the district in the process of secret

approval, then the Chief Minister can retain him in the post.

(4) With the explicit approval of more than 50% of all the voters of the state to the Chief Minister, the Chief Minister can appoint a new District Police Chief of his choice by disobeying the process of approval by citizens for the police chief in the district for 4 years. But the process of approvals by the voters can still be continued by the Chief Minister for Education Officer, District Judge, Jury Administrator and Medical Officer.

34

District Education Officer (DEO) : Instructions for Satya System

[**Comment:** *Satya system creates an environment where we can attract such people who have talent and teaching material/capabilities of science-mathematics education. And it promotes a large number of students to gain excellence in science-mathematics education.]*

1. Any person can enrol himself as a science-mathematics education teacher by depositing Rs. 200 in DEO office. DEO will register him/her and will issue a registration number to him/her. When the person will enrol, he/she will have to submit an affidavit. Along with this affidavit, he/she will have to attach his/her relevant documents containing educational qualifications, certificates, degrees, and experiences, etc. This affidavit will be public so that parents can see it.

2. Any person can go to DEO office to register himself/herself as a student.

3. Enrolled teacher will attract students and will teach them on their own. The place of teaching classes, black board, furniture, etc. will all be the responsibility of the teacher.

If a teacher gets more than 20 students, then DEO can allow him to teach in a class room of a nearby government school at a given time. The teacher can teach his/her students at the allotted time in that classroom. If a private school allows, then DEO can allow the teacher to use the classroom of the private school as well.

4. DEO will not give any salary to any teacher. If the parents want then they can give fees to the teacher depending upon the quality of teaching and the results of the students.

5. If a student is not satisfied with his/her teacher's work, then he/she can change his/her teacher any day. When the student will unregister from his current teacher only then he/she can register with a new teacher.

6. DEO will publish in advance a list of questions related to the syllabus. The list of questions will not have less than 10,000 questions and may have up to 25,000 questions.

7. DEO will arrange mandatory examinations on a monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly basis. All the questions asked in these exams will mandatorily be multiple choice type questions.

8. DEO will do grading on the basis of the examination result and will reward the teachers on the basis of their performance. Performing students will also be rewarded with the same price as will be their teachers.

For example, consider a teacher teaches 30 students. Among them, three students get first, second, and third rank and one student gets 100th rank in the district. Let the DEO gives Rs. 25000 to each of first three students and Rs. 5000 to the 100th ranker, then the teacher will get Rs. $(25,000 \times 3 + 5000) = \text{Rs. } 80,000$.

9. Apart from the science-mathematics subject, there will be no role of other subjects like history,

	social science geography, literature, etc. in deciding the grades of the examination. Students will only have to pass these subjects. Even if a student gets 100 out of 100 marks in these subjects, only 'passed' in his/her mark sheet will be given.
35	Citizen's Voice
	<p>(1) If a voter wants any change in this law, he can submit an affidavit to the Collector Office. The District Collector will upload the affidavit by scanning on the Chief Minister's website along with voter ID number of the voter at the rate of Rs. 20 per page.</p> <p>(2) If a voter wishes to register his approval on an affidavit submitted under section 35.1, he can register his YES / NO at Patwari office by paying a fee of Rs. 3. Patwari will register it and will put YES / NO of the voter with his voter id number on the Chief Minister's website.</p> <p><i>[Comment: 4 years after the enactment of this law, if there is a positive and decisive change in the system, then any citizen can submit an affidavit under section 15 of this law, in which those activists will be given a reasonable reward as a consolation who have made efforts to implement this law. If an activist is not alive then the reward will be given to his / her nominee. This consideration may be in the form of a memento / citation etc. or some other form. If 51% of the citizens of the state register YES on this affidavit, then the Prime Minister / Chief Minister can, or may not, issue orders to implement it.]</i></p>
---- End of the Draft ----	

8. Jury Court – Proposed Notification To Enact Jury Court In India

Part-1: Instructions to Citizens																
Comment: This law will be applicable in the district for which the Chief Minister has issued a gazette notification.																
01	<p>If your name is in the voter list, then after passing this law, you can be called for <u>Jury Duty</u>. In Jury Duty, you would have to hear the arguments after seeing the evidence presented by the accused, the victim, the witnesses, and the lawyers of both the parties and decide the sentence / fine or release. The jury will be selected from the voter list by lottery. If your name comes up in the lottery, you can be called to hear the cases of the following offences:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cases of murder, attempt to murder, assault, violence, unnatural human death, Dalit atrocities, SC-ST Act. 2. Kidnapping, rape, molestation, workplace harassment, dowry, domestic violence, divorce, marital disputes. 3. All matters relating to all types of public broadcasts and all related objections. 4. Tenant-Landlord disputes, disputes of property of value less than Rs. 2 crores. Complaints and objections related to death feast. 5. All public complaints and court cases against the officers in clause (02). 															
02	<p>Every voter in the state will get a Vote Vapsi Passbook within 30 days of publication of this law in the gazette. The following officers will come under the purview of this Vote Vapsi Passbook:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">01. District Police Chief</td> <td style="width: 33%;">06. DD Chairman</td> <td style="width: 33%;">11. District Judge</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02. District Education Officer</td> <td>07. RBI Governor</td> <td>12. Chief Justice of Supreme Court</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03. District Medical Officer</td> <td>08. CBI Director</td> <td>13. Chief Justice of High Court</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04. District Jury Administrator</td> <td>09. BSNL Chairman</td> <td>14. National Jury Administrator</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05. Adulteration Prevention Officer</td> <td>10. Sensor Board Chairman</td> <td>15. National Information Commissioner</td> </tr> </table> <p>Then if you are not satisfied with the work of any officer given above, and want to expel him from the job and bring any other person at the post, then you can go to the Patwari office and register your Yes as approval. You can also register your Yes through SMS, ATM or Mobile APP. You can give your approval or revoke your approval any day. The entry of your approval will come in the Vote Vapsi Passbook. This approval is not your vote. Rather it is a suggestion.</p>	01. District Police Chief	06. DD Chairman	11. District Judge	02. District Education Officer	07. RBI Governor	12. Chief Justice of Supreme Court	03. District Medical Officer	08. CBI Director	13. Chief Justice of High Court	04. District Jury Administrator	09. BSNL Chairman	14. National Jury Administrator	05. Adulteration Prevention Officer	10. Sensor Board Chairman	15. National Information Commissioner
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04. District Jury Administrator	09. BSNL Chairman	14. National Jury Administrator														
05. Adulteration Prevention Officer	10. Sensor Board Chairman	15. National Information Commissioner														
03	<p>If your name is in the voter list of the district and you want any partial or complete change in any section of this law, then you can give an affidavit under section (44.1) of the TCP section of this law in the collector's office. Collector will keep this affidavit scanned on the Chief Minister's website by charging a fee of Rs. 20 per page.</p>															
Part-2: Instructions to Officer																
04	Comment: Comments do not form part of this law. Citizens and officials can use the comments for guidelines. Comments are not binding on any officer, minister, or judge.															

05	<p>In relation to the offences committed in the jurisdiction of the district, this law shall apply to the following cases, irrespective of the age of the accused or the victim:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human death resulting from murder, attempt to murder, accident or negligence or any unnatural human death. 2. All such offences involving violence, threat to life, accident and such negligence which is likely to cause injury to the body, or is likely to cause grievous hurt, cases of Dalit Atrocities, SC-ST Act. 3. Kidnapping-rape-molesting-torture, female stalking, dowry, domestic violence, divorce, marital disputes. 4. All kinds of matters and objections related to all types of public broadcasting including all types of visual, audio, electronic, etc., medium including Movies, TV, Newspapers, Books, Facebook, YouTube, etc. 5. Tenant-Landlord disputes, all types of land, wealth, properties, etc. disputes of value less than 2 crores. Complaints and objections related to death feast. 6. All complaints and court cases against any of the officers given in section (02). 7. Such offences or disputes which have been approved by the majority of citizens by section (35) of this law and have been accepted by the Prime Minister / Chief Minister.. <p><i>[Note: In this law, initially only a few offences of simple nature have been included, so that the argument given by a special kind of intellectuals that — the citizens of India are not able to understand the nature of 'such and such' offences, therefore, they should not be given the right to appear in the jury — can be dismissed as a white lie by the citizens.</i></p> <p><i>Later PM / CM or voters can also add other crimes and other types of civil disputes to it. In this way it would be established that the logic of the intellectuals that — the citizens of India do not have the intelligence to understand the crimes of 'such and such types' — has been dismissed as a white lie by the majority of the voters. Then crimes like cow slaughter, corruption, nepotism suit, theft, fraud, check bounce, non-repayment of loan, tenant-landlord dispute, labour-employer disputes, forgery of documents of sale of land, etc. would also be added in this law by the PM / CM / voters.]</i></p>
06	<p>If any offense is added to this law by the Chief Minister, then it will be applicable only for such a state. If it is added by the Prime Minister then it will be applicable for the whole country or the states specified by the Prime Minister. The Chief Minister / Prime Minister can clarify that the jury members will be elected from which districts / states or from all over India (to hear a case).</p>
07	<p>If CM wants then he can also add pages for representatives like Sabhapati, Sarpanch, etc in the issued Vote Vapsi Passbook to bring these representatives under the purview of Vote Vapsi law.</p>
Establishment of Jury Court and Its Temporary Dismissal	
08	<p>CM will appoint a <u>District Jury Administrator</u> in each district and PM will appoint a <u>National Jury Administrator</u> at national level. If citizens are not satisfied with their work, then using section (39) citizens can register approval for the change of the Jury Administrator.</p> <p><i>[Comment: The District Jury Administrator and the National Jury Administrator shall be the officer who will constitute Jury groups to conduct hearings and ensure that the Jury Courts function smoothly. Both the Jury Administrators have been subjected to Vote Vapsi</i></p>

	<i>Passbook, so that citizens can give their approval to change the Jury Administrator if they find that he is not functioning properly. If the Jury Administrator is not subjected to the Vote Vapsi Passbook, then the chances of the Jury Administrator being useless and biased will increase and the Jury Court will not be able to function smoothly.]</i>
09	<p>(1) If more than 50% of all the voters registered in a state have the approval for CM, the Chief Minister can suspend all the above sections, and can appoint a District Jury Administrator of his choice in one or more district for 5 years. CM can also send a court case of one district to another by choosing the later district through lottery.</p> <p>(2) With the approval of 51% of all voters of India, the Prime Minister can suspend all the sections mentioned above in one or more districts or states, and can appoint jury administrators in such districts at his discretion for 5 years. The Prime Minister can also send a case randomly chosen via lottery to the selected district of the neighboring state.</p>
Rules Regarding Selection of Citizens in Jury Duty	
10	<p>The following rules will be followed while constituting all types of Jury Groups and Grand Jury Groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The electoral roll of the district will be the list of jury duty, and the jury will be formed from the voter list itself. 2. The age of the jury members shall be between 25 and 50 years. The age of the person will be considered as that which is recorded in the voter list. 3. All categories of Government servants shall be clearly excluded from the purview of jury duty. 4. Citizens who have done jury duty will not be called on jury for the next 10 years. 5. If a recognized medical doctor is called on jury duty, the doctor may give notice for not attending jury duty. The jury member shall not impose any monetary penalty on the doctor for not performing the jury duty. 6. If a private sector employee is called on jury duty, the employer shall grant him unpaid leave for the required number of days. Employer can deduct vacation days salary from employee's salary.
11	District Grand Jury = Constitution of District Grand Jury
	<p>(1) Formation of the first Grand Jury Board: The District Jury Administrator shall, in a public meeting, elect 50 voters between the age of 25 and 50 years from the electoral roll of the district by lottery. After interviewing these members, the jury administrator can remove any 20 members. In this way 30 grand jury members will be left.</p> <p>(2) Next Grand Jury Board: Out of the first grand jury board, the District Jury Administrator shall retire the first 10 grand jury members every 10 days. After the first month, the term of each member of the jury will be 3 months, so 10 members of the jury will retire every month, and 10 new ones will be elected. To select the new 10 members, the Jury Administrator will select 20 members from the district voter list by lottery and will shortlist any 10 of them by interview.</p>
12	Method of Selecting Voters Randomly (by Lottery)
	(1) The Jury Administrator shall not use any electronic device to randomly select a number. If the

	<p>Prime Minister or the Chief Minister has not given the details of any procedure, he shall use the following method:</p> <p>(2) Suppose the jury administrator has to choose a number between 1 and 4 digit numbers such as ABCD. Then he will roll 4 rounds of dice for each point. In the first round if he has to choose a digit that lies between 0 and 5, he will use only 1 dice and if he has to choose a digit that lies between 0-9, he will use 2 dice.</p> <p>(3) The number chosen will be 1 less than the number that would result if a single dice was thrown, and less than 2 if two dice were thrown. If the number obtained by rolling the dice is greater than the largest number required, he will throw the dice again.</p> <p>3. Suppose a jury administrator has to select a page from a book containing 3693 pages. Then the jury administrator will throw 4 rounds of dice. In the first round he will use only one dice, as he has to choose a number between 0-3. If the die shows 5 or 6 then he will throw the die again. If the die shows 3 then the number chosen will be $3 - 1 = 2$. Now the jury administrator will move to the second round. In this round he has to choose a number between 0-6, so he will throw two dices. If their sum exceeds 8, he will throw the dice again. If the value of addition is 6 then the number chosen will be $6 - 2 = 4$. Similarly suppose the dice represents 3, 5, 10 and 2 in four rounds. Then the Jury Administrator will choose (3-1), (5-2), (10-2) and (2-1) i.e. page no. 2381.</p> <p>4. The Jury Administrator may prepare a list of all voters and randomly select any two major principal numbers. Suppose there are N voters in the list. Then he can choose two principal numbers between $N/2$ and $2N$, let's say 'n' and 'm'. Elected voters can be : $n \bmod N$, $(n + m) \bmod N$, $(n + 2m) \bmod N$ to $(n + (k - 1)*m) \bmod N$, where k is the number of the persons to be elected.</p>
13	<p>The members of the Grand Jury shall meet on every Saturday and Sunday. If more than 15 members of the jury agree, they can meet on other days also. This number should be above 15 even if less than 30 members of the jury are present. If the meeting takes place, it should start at 11 am and end by 5 pm. An allowance of Rs. 500 per day per attendance to the member of the jury along with travel expenses will be given. The CM can change the allowance amount according to the inflation rate or in situations like travel distance. This amount will be given 30 days after the end of members' tenure.</p>
14	<p>If a member of the Grand Jury is absent from the meeting, he will not get the daily payment. He may also be deprived of an amount up to three times the amount to be paid, and fine up to 0.05% of his property and a fine up to 1% of his annual income may be imposed on him. The jury members will decide the fine amount after 30 days.</p>
15	<p>Acceptance of cases by District Grand Jury Board</p>
	<p>(1) If any person, company or any institution has any allegation against any other person or institution and the allegation, if covered under section (4) or any gazette notification issued on the basis thereof, he/she/they shall inform the members of the Grand Jury Board in writing, or he/she/they can upload their complaint under section (35.1) on the website of the CM. Prosecutors on their part can suggest confiscation of the property of the accused, seeking monetary compensation, imprisonment for a few years or months or the death penalty as a solution within the legal limit.</p> <p>(2) If more than 15 members of the Grand Jury Board summon any witness, complainant, or accused, they may appear before them. They may or may not allow a lawyer or expert to speak.</p>

	<p>(3) If more than 15 members of the Grand Jury Board consider a case to be adjudicated, the District Jury Administrator shall convene a jury of 15 to 1500 citizens, whose age shall be between 25 and 50 years, to consider the case. If more than 15 members of the Grand Jury Board say that the case is not worth considering, the case will be dismissed.</p> <p>(4) If the majority of the members of the Grand Jury Board believe that the complaint is absolutely baseless and fabricated, they may impose a fine of Rs.5000 per hour for wasting time in hearing the case. Each member of the Grand Jury Board shall propose the amount of the fine and the median amount of the proposed penalty shall be deemed to be the amount of the fine. The members of the Grand Jury Board will also decide that out of the amount of fine what amount will be paid to the accused for the compensation for the false allegation. In case of false allegation, the accused can file a separate case to get maximum compensation for his time, honour, and other losses.</p>
16	Determination of the Number of Jury Members Required for a Case
	<p>Each member of the Grand Jury Board shall propose the number of jury required for consideration of the case and the District Jury Administrator shall determine the mean of the number proposed by all the members as the number of jury required. If the number of members of the Grand Jury Board is even, then the District Jury Administrator will determine the upper middle number as the desired jury number. The decision of the Grand Jury Board regarding the number of jury members will be final. Guidelines for the members of the grand jury members:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of jury members can be increased if the accused has a high economic or political status. 2. The number of jury members can be increased if the offence is heinous. For example, if the case is about theft of money of Rs. 100,000 or less, the number of jury members can be 15. But if the amount stolen is more than this, then the number of jury members will be more. If the case is of murder, the number of jury members can be 50 or 100 or even more. 3. If a person has been accused of multiple offences in the past, and the members of the Grand Jury Board consider most of the cases to be triable, they may increase the number of jurors. 4. If the case is of more money then the number of jury members can be more. The minimum number will be 15 and for every Rs. 1 crore amount 1 additional member will be added. But the size of the jury shall not exceed 1500.
17	Selection of Jury Members
	<p>(1) The Jury Administrator shall select twice the number of citizens than the desired jury members from the electoral roll by lottery and send them a call. The relatives, neighbours, colleagues, etc. of any of the parties under trial shall not be included in the jury members. Citizens who have held any government post in the district in the last 10 years will also be out of the jury. The jury administrator will choose the required number of jury members by lottery from among the remaining people without any interview. The decision not to include a person on the jury shall be taken by the jury administrator and may be changed only by a majority vote of the jury.</p> <p>(2) The District Jury Administrator shall inform the jury members about the educational qualifications, profession and assets or income of each jury member. Jurors who have less knowledge or less proficiency in logic or mathematics may seek help from jurors who have more knowledge or are more proficient in logic or mathematics.</p>

	(3) The District Jury Administrator shall ask the District Chief Justice to give necessary advice to the jury members in hearing the case and appoint one or not more than three judges to conduct the case. The decision of the District Chief Justice regarding the number of judges will be final. The District Jury Administrator will appoint a Trial Administrator and the Trial Administrator will conduct the process of considering the case and the Jury Trial.
Hearing of Cases by Jury Groups	
18	The hearing will start from 11 am and will continue till 5 pm. The trial of the case will begin only if 75% of all the selected jurors (of all the selected jurors, not just the jurors present) agree to start the hearing.
19	The Trial Administrator shall allow the complainant to speak for one hour and no one shall stop him during this period. After this the accused will present his side for one to one and a half hours. In this way both sides will speak one after the other. The meal break will start between 1 pm and 2 pm and will last for 1 hour. Similarly the hearing will continue every day. The duration of the speech of either party may be changed by a majority vote of the jurors. In this law the majority or majority of the jury everywhere means a majority of all the jurors elected and not just a majority of the jurors present.
20	The hearing of the case shall last for a minimum period of 2 days. On the third day or later, if a majority of the jury members say that we have heard enough of both sides, the hearing will go on for one more day. If the next day the majority says that they want to hear more, the hearing will continue until a majority of the jury asks for the hearing to end. On the last day, both the sides will present their side for 1-1 hours. After this the jury members will discuss amongst themselves for 2 hours. If after 2 hours the jury members decide that they do not need further discussion, the jury will make its decision public.
21	Determination of fine: Each jury member shall propose the amount of the fine, which shall be within the legal limits in force. If the amount of fine proposed by a member exceeds the legal limit, the maximum legal limit of the fine shall be deemed to be the amount of the proposed fine. The trial administrator will arrange all the proposed fine amounts in descending order. That is, the highest proposed amount will be placed at the top and the lowest fine will be placed at the end. The Trial Administrator shall consider the amount of the fine as sanctioned by two-thirds of the jurors. For example, if the number of jury members is 100, then the amount of the proposed fine at number 67 in descending order will be considered as the amount of the fine. That is, if 34 jurors out of 100 have proposed zero penalty, then the amount of fine will be treated as zero.
22	Jail Punishment: The Trial Administrator shall sentence the term of imprisonment proposed by the jurors in descending order. That is, the highest penalty will be placed first and the lowest will be placed at the end. If the term of imprisonment specified by a member exceeds the legal limit, the trial administrator shall in that case record the maximum term of imprisonment proposed by law as the term of the proposed imprisonment, and the term of imprisonment sanctioned by 2/3rd jurors shall be regarded as the term of imprisonment prescribed. That is, if one third of the jury members proposes the term of imprisonment to be zero, the accused shall be declared innocent. For example, if the number of jurors is 100, then the proposed term of imprisonment with serial number 67 in descending order will be treated as the combined term of imprisonment and if 34 jurors propose zero term of imprisonment, there will be no imprisonment.
23	In case of death penalty and public NARCO test, approval of more than 75% of the jury members will be required. In such cases the case will be reconsidered by another jury. Only the jury that

	came in the second time will decide whether the death penalty will be done or not. The jury, which came to reconsider the death penalty, will also approve the death penalty by 75% of the members.
24	The final decision given by the jury shall be approved by the presiding judge of the trial. The judge can amend the jury's decision, or overturn the decision altogether, if he so desires. Whenever the judge writes his decision, he will first quote the verdict of the jury. In official documents, bulletins and all other places where the judgment will be recorded/quoted, the Jury's decision will necessarily be mentioned first.
25	If any other resolution is sought, the jury member shall ask both the parties to file a maximum of 5 or less alternative resolutions. Apart from this, with the permission of the jury, any person can put forward his proposal for settlement before the jury. Each jury member will give each alternative proposal a score between 0 and 100. If a jury member has not given any marks to a proposal, the marks assigned by them for that proposal will be treated as zero.
26	Penalty on jurors for absenteeism or late arrival: If any jury member or any of the parties is absent or late in the hearing, then after three months the Grand Jury Board shall decide the amount of the fine, which could be equivalent to 0.1% of the property or 1% of the annual income. The decision of the Grand Jury Board will be final in the determination of the fine.
27	If more than 50% of the jury members believe that the complaint is completely baseless and fabricated, each jury member may impose a fine up to a maximum of Rs. 1000 per jury member. Each jury member will propose the amount of the fine and the District Jury Administrator will consider the mid value of the fine as the proposed amounts. But the maximum limit of the fine shall be the amount which is higher of 2% of the property of the complainant or 10% of the annual income. Out of this amount of fine, the amount which will be given to the accused will be calculated as follows – the daily income of the accused will be determined according to the income tax return he filed in the previous year. And compensation will be given to the accused according to the number of days the hearing went on and the number of days the accused suffered. The accused can file a separate case for higher compensation.
28	If any technical or legal expert is willing to give any information in complex matters, any party or trial administrator can take his help. The jury administrators will decide their daily pay amount, which will not exceed their daily income. The jury members will be given the same amount as the members of the district grand jury board in the form of allowances.
29	The District Jury Administrator shall also appoint Tehsil Jury Administrators at the Tehsil level in all the Tehsils of the district. The grand jury board of the Tehsil will hear the cases under the Tehsil. Tehsil Jury Administrator will constitute tehsil grand jury board for the tehsil courts and the proceedings of jury court will be as per the above mentioned sections.
30	Higher Jury Board = Appeal to Higher Jury Court
	(1) Against the decision given by the District Jury Board, any party shall have the right to appeal to the Higher Jury Board of the State within 30 days. If the plaintiffs appeal after 30 days, the Grand Jury Board may, or may not, accept the appeal by charging late fee per day or per month. The plaintiff can file an appeal before the Grand Jury Board of that district in which the jury had given its verdict earlier or any other district of the state. The jury administrator will choose any 5 districts of the state by lottery, but the name of the district will not be included in the lottery, whose district's jury had given its verdict earlier in this case.

	<p>(2) The losing party can file its appeal before the Grand Jury Board of the above 5 districts who came out in the lottery. If the Grand Jury Board of 3 or more districts out of 5 gives permission to hear the matter, then the appeal will be considered accepted. The plaintiff shall file his appeal in any of the 3 High Jury Chambers which have accepted the appeal. The plaintiff shall deposit Rs. 5,000 as Jury Court fee with the Jury Administrator of each district hearing the appeal.</p> <p>(3) The size of the jury shall be decided by the Board of Grand Jury of the district where the appeal is filed. The jury members will be selected from the voter lists of the district. But the size of the appellate jury shall not be less than the jury which had earlier decided the case. The appellate jury can have a minimum of 50 members and a maximum of 1500 members.</p>
31	Hearing in Higher Jury
	<p>(1) The Jury Administrator of the districts in which the appeal is to be heard shall ask the Chief Justice of the High Court to appoint one or not more than three High Court Justices to hear the case. The Chief Justice will appoint different judges for the three districts. The decision of the Chief Justice regarding the number of judges shall be final.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>[Comment: The Chief Justice may appoint a serving Judge of a particular district for hearing, or may also send judges from the High Court, or may appoint himself. The final decision in this regard will be taken by the Chief Justice.]</i></p> <p>(2) Out of the above 3 jury groups, the decision given by 2 jury boards will be considered as the final decision of the appeal. If there is a difference in the amount of fine or imprisonment, etc., awarded by such two Jury groups, then the decision with higher fine or more punishment shall be deemed to have been accepted. Initially, the plaintiffs can file an appeal in any two districts, and if the jury of both the above districts has given the same verdict, then the plaintiffs may or may not appeal to the third jury.</p> <p>(3) The final decision of the Jury in the appeal shall be approved by the Judge(s) of the High Court appointed by the Chief Justice of the State. If the Chief Justice of the High Court of the state wants to change this decision, he can change the decision in accordance with the laws in force. When the judge writes his decision, he will first quote the verdict of the jury. In official documents, statutory-government bulletins and all other places where the judgment will be recorded/quoted, the Jury's Judgment will be mentioned first.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>[Comment: If the plaintiff feel that the Chief Justice of the High Court of the State has given an unfair decision, he can use the provisions of Vote Vapsi under section (39) of this law to request the citizens of the State to register approval to expel the Chief Justice. Or he can file an affidavit of review before the citizens of the state under section (44.1) of the Citizens' Voice of this law.]</i></p>
32	Constitution of the National Grand Jury Board at the Central level
	<p>(1) The National Jury Administrator shall constitute and operate a National Jury Board at Delhi following the procedure laid down in Section (10), (11), and (12). The National Grand Jury Board will consist of 60 members and will be selected from the voter lists of the entire country. The remaining procedures of operation will remain the same as mentioned in the section of District Grand Jury.</p> <p>(2) The members of the National Grand Jury Board will get travelling expenses and allowances etc. on the basis of distance, and its primary rates will be decided by the National Jury Administrator. If the rates are higher or lower, the National Grand Jury Board can change them by majority vote.</p>

After this, these rates can be adjusted according to inflation rate. The conveyance allowance will be at par with the rates of Second Class AC Sleeper.

(3) The members of the National Grand Jury shall have the facility to use the reserved seats of emergency quota in government transport like train etc. for travelling to court and it will be their primary prerogative to use this quota when they come/go on jury duty. If a National Grand Jury member has used the flight then he/she will be paid as per the flight rates.

(4) A member of the National Grand Jury will get double payment for travelling expenses, allowances etc. for carrying an additional companion for travel facility. This double payment will also be available to those jury members of the Supreme Jury Court who have travelled from their district to other districts for jury duty.

33

Supreme Jury Court: Appeal in Supreme Jury Court

(1) Any party against the decision given by the Higher Jury Court can appeal to the National Grand Jury Board within 60 days. If the plaintiffs appeal after 60 days, the National Grand Jury Board may, or may not, accept the appeal by levying late fee per day or per month.

(2) The plaintiffs shall deposit Rs. 25,000 as Jury Court fee for filing their appeal in the National Grand Jury Board. The National Grand Jury Board may accept/dismiss the appeal by the vote of 2/3 of the jury members. If the appeal is dismissed, the amount deposited by the plaintiff will not be refunded.

(3) If the case is accepted by the National Grand Jury Board, the Grand Jury Board will choose any 5 states for hearing. The states will be selected by lottery. All the states of the country have been classified into 3 categories (a), (b), (c) given below. It will be necessary that at least one state from each category should be included in these 5 states. The plaintiffs can file their appeal in the Grand Jury of district's capital of any 3 out of the 5 states who came out in the lottery.

(A)	(B)	(C)
1. Maharashtra-Goa-Dadar Nagar Haveli	1. Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	1. Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh
2. Karnataka	2. Gujarat, Daman Diu	2. Orissa
3. Andhra Pradesh, Telangana	3. Rajasthan	3. Bihar, Jharkhand
4. Tamilnadu	4. Himachal, Jammu-Kashmir, Laddakh	4. West Bengal
5. Kerala, Puduchery	5. Haryana, Delhi, Punjab, Chandigarh	5. North-east States*

(4) **Process of drawing lottery:** In the first round, folded slips, such that what is written inside cannot be seen, with the names of states from category (A) will be put in a box and any one slip will be picked up. Similarly, one state will be selected from categories (B) and (C). After this, leaving these 3 states, 2 slips will be selected by putting slips of the remaining 12 states. If the name of a state group comes up in the lottery that includes more than 1 state, the plaintiff can appeal in the capital of any of these states. For example, if point 3 appears in category (A), an appeal can be made to the capital of any state, i.e. Andhra Pradesh or Telangana. But the jury members will be selected from the combined electoral rolls of both the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Appeals of the cases of Union Territories to the Supreme Jury Court shall be made in the capital of the State Groups in which such Union Territories are included. Cases of Union Territories may be appealed to the Supreme Jury Court in the capital of any of the State Groups in which such Union Territory is included.

*The northeastern states include Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Mizoram. In the first round of lottery, only one slip will be entered in the name of North Eastern State. If this slip comes out, then the lottery will be entered again by writing the

names of these 8 states, and 2 slips will be selected. The plaintiffs can appeal in any one of the 2 states whose name slips are found.

[Comment: *Another approach is to use the combined electoral rolls of the entire country to select between 50-1500 jurors on appeal to the Supreme Jury. In this manner, the members of the jury will hear the case through video conferencing from the capital of their respective state, and give their verdict. At present most of the courts in India are not connected with video conferencing, so the above method has been suggested. But if there is a technical development, hearing can be done in this manner. A much better method is to select the jury members for a case from the voter lists of the whole country. And the same method may also be used for the hearing of appeals to the Higher Jury Board. The final decision of the method to be used in the hearing will be taken by the National Grand Jury Board.]*

34

Procedure for hearing in Supreme Jury Court

(1) The plaintiffs, as per section (33.4), may file an appeal to the Grand Jury Board of the capital of any three of the five States. The Supreme Jury Board may consist of 50 to 1500 members, but the size of the Supreme Jury shall not be less than the largest Higher Jury Board in which the prior appeal was filed. The jury members of the capital's appellate Supreme Jury Court will be selected from the voters' list of the entire state. The National Jury Administrator will ask the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to appoint one or up to three Supreme Court justices to hear the case. The decision of the Chief Justice regarding the number of judges will be final.

(2) The procedure for the hearing shall be the same as laid down in the section of the District Jury Board. The final decision of the Jury in the appeal shall be approved by the Judge(s) of the Supreme Court appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. If the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court wants to change this decision, he can change the decision in accordance with the laws in force. When the Supreme Court Chief judge or judges appointed by him will write his decision, he will first quote the verdict of the jury. In official documents, statutory-government bulletins and all other places where the judgment will be recorded/quoted, the Jury's Judgment will be mentioned first.

(3) Out of the above 3 jury groups, the decision given by 2 jury boards will be considered as the final decision of the appeal. If there is a difference in the amount of fine or imprisonment, etc., awarded by such two Jury groups, then the decision with higher fine or more punishment shall be deemed to have been accepted. Initially, the plaintiffs can file an appeal in any two states, and if the jury of both the above states has given the same verdict, then the plaintiffs may or may not appeal to the third jury.

[Comment: *If the plaintiff feel that the Chief Justice of the High Court of the State has given an unfair decision, he can use the provisions of Vote Vapsi under section (39) of this law to request the citizens of the State to register approval to expel the Chief Justice. Or he can file an affidavit of review before the citizens of the state under section (44.1) of the Citizens' Voice of this law.*

If 51% of the total citizens of the country agree to set aside the decision of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, then the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may or may not resign, or the Prime Minister may expel the Supreme court chief justice by impeachment in Parliament, or the Prime Minister can resign, or he may not.]

35

Any citizen, without the consent given by a majority of 2/3 of the jury in the cases mentioned in section (04) of this act, shall neither be punished nor fined by a Government official. But the consent of the jury shall not be necessary in the following cases – if such order has been approved by the High Court or the Supreme Court, or such order is passed by the approval of majority voters

	of the district by using the provisions of section (35) of the <i>Citizens' Voice</i> section of this act. No government officer shall imprison a citizen for more than 48 hours without the consent of the majority of two-thirds of the jury or by a simple majority of the jury or the majority of the citizens of the district specified under the provisions of section (35).
36	Public Interest Litigations: Public interest litigations can also be filed directly on important and urgent matters in the High and Supreme Court. The decision to accept or reject the petition will be taken by the National Grand Jury Board. If the petition is approved, the National Grand Jury Board can decide to return the amount deposited as fees. The procedure for hearing of Public Interest Litigations shall also be in the same manner as mentioned in the section of the District Jury Board.
37	Application and Qualifications for District Level Officers
	<p>(1) District Police Chief: If an Indian citizen above the age of 32 years who has not been the Chief of Police in any district for more than 2400 days in the preceding 3000 days, and who has served in the Army for 5 years, or have worked for even a single day in the police department, or as a government servant for 10 years or he has passed the written examination of administrative services conducted by the State / Union Public Service Commission, or he has won the election of MLA / MP / Councilor or District Panchayat member, then such person can apply as a candidate of Police Chief.</p> <p>(2) District Judge, District Jury Administrator and Assistant Director of Prosecution: Any citizen of India who is above 32 years of age and has completed 8 years of LLB education or he is Assistant Public Prosecutor (APP) for 3 years, then he can apply for the post of District Judge, District Jury Administrator and Assistant Director of Prosecution (ADP).</p> <p>(3) District Medical Officer: Indian citizen above the age of 32 years having acquired the degree 5 years ago (or more) desired to be a recognized doctor of Allopathy, Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Unani or any other medical science recognized as such by the Government of India, he can apply for District Medical Officer.</p> <p>(4) District Education Officer and District Adulteration Prevention Officer: Any citizen of India who is above 32 years of age can apply for the post of District Education Officer and District Adulteration Prevention Officer.</p> <p>(5) DD Chairman, RBI Governor, CBI Director, Information Commissioner, BSNL and Sensor Board Chairman: Any Indian citizen above 38 years of age can apply for any of the above posts.</p> <p>(6) High Court Chief Judge and National Jury Administrator: Any citizen of India who is more than 38 years of age and has completed 10 years of LLB education or he has served as Session Judge / District Judge for 5 years in any Sessions Court, can apply for the post of Chief Justice of High Court and National Jury Administrator.</p> <p>(7) Supreme Court Chief Judge: Any citizen of India who is more than 42 years of age and has completed 15 years of LLB education or has served as a High Court Judge for 5 years in any High Court, can apply for the post of Chief Justice of Supreme Court.</p>
38	If any citizen possessing the qualifications specified in section (37) submits an affidavit in person or through a lawyer in the District Collector's office, the District Collector will charge a fee equal to the amount to be deposited in the election of the MP, and will accept his application for the qualified post, and will keep the affidavit on the Chief Minister's website by scanning.

39	Voter registering YES to support candidates
	<p>(1) Any citizen can go to the Patwari office with his Vote Vapsi passbook on any day and register YES in support of any candidate. Patwari will record the voter's YES in his computer and Vote Vapsi passbook. Patwari will put voters' YES along with the candidates' name and voter ID number on the district's website. A voter can show opinion for a maximum of 5 persons of his choice from among candidates for a post.</p> <p>(2) The voter will pay Rs. 3 fee for registering his approval (YES). The fee for the BPL card holder will be Re. 1.</p> <p>(3) If a voter comes to cancel his opinion, the patwari will cancel one or more names without any fee.</p> <p>(4) On the 5th of each month, the Collector will publish a count of the approvals for each of the candidates received in the previous month. Patwari will perform this demonstration of the approvals of his area every Monday.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>[Comment: Collectors can create such a system that voters can register their acceptance through SMS, ATM and mobile app.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Range Voting — The Prime Minister or the Chief Minister can create such a system that voters can score between -100 to 100 points to a candidate. If the voter only registers yes, it will be considered equal to 100. If the voter does not register his acceptance, it will be considered as zero. But if the voter gives points then only the marks given by him will be valid. This range voting process is superior to the acceptance system, and provides immunity from Arrow's Useless Impossibility Theorem.]</i></p>
40	Appointment and Expulsion of Officers
	<p>(1) District Police Chief and District Education Officer: If more than 50% of the voters (all voters, not only those who have registered consent) registered in the electoral roll of the district, register yes in favour of a candidate, then the Chief Minister may or may not appoint the person who gets the highest approval as the new District Police Chief or Education Officer for the next 4 years in the district. The Chief Minister will take the final decision regarding the appointment. If a candidate for the police chief of Delhi gets more than 50% approval then the CM of Delhi may write letter to PM, the final decision will be taken by PM.</p> <p>(2) District Jury Administrator and District Assistant Director of Prosecution: If more than 35% of all the voters registered in the electoral roll of the district register yes in favour of any candidate, and if these approvals are also 1% more than the incumbent officer, then the Chief Minister can give the job of Jury Administrator or Assistant Director Prosecution to such a candidate.</p> <p>(3) District Judge: If more than 35% of all the voters registered in the electoral roll of the district register yes in favour of a candidate and if these approvals are also 1% more than the incumbent District Judge, then the Chief Minister may write an application to Chief Judge of the High Court. The Chief Justice of the High Court will take the final decision on the appointment of the District Judge.</p> <p>(4) District Education Officer: If more than 35% of all the parents registered in the voter list of the district register yes in favour of a candidate and if these approvals are also 1% more than the incumbent education officer, then the Chief Minister may give to such a candidate the job of District Education Officer.</p>

(1) Both parents and common citizens will be able to give their approvals to the District Education Officer. With the consent of 35% of the parents, the Chief Minister can appoint the District Education Officer, and if the general citizen gives more than 50% approval to any candidate of the Education Officer, then the intention of the citizens will be considered high.

(2) The term guardian in this Act shall mean in the district – the father or mother of a child in the age group of 0 to 18 years, who is also a voter of that district. Until a list of guardians is made, every voter in the district who is between 23 and 45 years old will be considered a guardian for this law.

(3) If the Chief Minister implements this law in other districts also, then the education officer appointed with the approval of the voters or parents can become the education officer of more than one district. He can become the education officer of maximum 5 districts. A person cannot be the Education Officer of a district for more than 8 years during his lifetime. If he is the education officer of more than one district, then he will get the salary, allowance, bonus etc. of the post of education officer of all those districts.

(5) **District Medical Officer and District Adulteration Prevention Officer:** If more than 35% of all the voters registered in the electoral roll of the district register YES in favor of any candidate and if these approvals are even 1% more than the incumbent officer, then the Chief Minister can appoint him to the respective post.

(6) **DD Chairman, RBI Governor, CBI Director, National Jury Administrator, Information Commissioner, BSNL and Sensor Board Chairman:** If a candidate receives more than 35% of the approvals of all the voters (all voters, not just those who have registered the acceptance) in the country's electoral roll, and if these approvals are 1% more than the officer incumbent, the Prime Minister may or may not remove the current officer and appoint the candidate who gets the most approval to the respective post. The final decision regarding the appointment will rest with the Prime Minister.

(7) **Chief Justice of Supreme Court:** If more than 35% of all the voters registered in the electoral roll of the country register YES in favor of a candidate and if these approvals are more than the approval of the incumbent Chief Justice, then the Prime Minister may recognize such a person as a Jurist. The incumbent Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may or may not recommend the new jurist to be made the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, incumbent Chief Justice may or may not resign. If the Chief Justice does not step down within 7 days, the Prime Minister can impeach the Chief Justice, or declare an emergency, or resign and declare fresh elections, or he may not. The PM will take the final decision in this regard.

(8) **Chief Justice of High Court:** If more than 35% of all the voters registered in the electoral roll of the state register YES in favor of any candidate and if these approvals are more than the approvals of the Chief Justice of the sitting High Court, then the Prime Minister will write a letter to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and will ask whether the Chief Justice of the incumbent High Court should be expelled and the new candidate should be appointed as the Chief Justice of the High Court.

(1) If the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court recommends within 7 days that only the person with the maximum approvals should be given the job of Chief Justice and the incumbent Chief Justice of the High Court should resign, only then the Prime Minister will give the job of the Chief Justice of the state to such a new candidate.

(2) If the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court does not give any reply within 7 days, then the Prime Minister can cancel his recommendation and the Prime Minister and the Lok Sabha MPs can declare a new Lok Sabha election by resigning. Or declare an emergency. And according to the great constitution of India, during an emergency, can temporarily abrogate the fundamental rights of all citizens, including the judges of the Supreme Court, or they need not do this.

(9) **Sovereignty:** With the consent of 51% of the total electorate of India, the Prime Minister can revoke this process for 5 years in any state and revocation can also be undone with the approval of 51% of the voters. During these five years, the Chief Justice of the High Court shall be appointed by the Prime Minister or by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as per the prevailing rule, and shall not be substituted by the voters of such State.

41

Additional procedure and tenure for secret approval for District Police Chief

(1) The Chief Minister and all the voters of the district request the State Election Commissioner that, whenever there is any general election in the district, district panchayat election, village panchayat election, local body election, MP's election, MLA's election or any other election, the State Election Commissioner will arrange a separate ballot box in the polling booth for the election of S.P. so that voter may decide if they want to continue the job of incumbent S.P. or want someone else at the position of SP.

(2) If a candidate secures more than 50% of the secret approvals of all the voters (all, not just those who have voted for secret approvals) in the electoral roll of the district, the Chief Minister may resign, or CM can appoint the person who gets more than 50% secret approvals as District Police Chief for the next 4 years in that district.

(3) If a person has been the Chief of Police for more than 2400 days in the last 3000 days, the Chief Minister will not allow him to continue as the District Police Chief for the next 600 days. But if the Chief of Police gets more than 50% of the approvals of the district in the process of secret approval, then the Chief Minister can retain him in the post.

(4) With the explicit approval of more than 50% of all the voters of the state to the Chief Minister, the Chief Minister can appoint a new District Police Chief of his choice by disobeying the process of approval by citizens for the police chief in the district for 4 years. But the process of approvals by the voters can still be continued by the Chief Minister for Education Officer, District Judge, Jury Administrator and Medical Officer.

42

District Education Officer (DEO) : Instructions for Satya System

[**Comment:** *Satya system creates an environment where we can attract such people who have talent and teaching material/capabilities of science-mathematics education. And it promotes a large number of students to gain excellence in science-mathematics education.]*

1. Any person can enrol himself as a science-mathematics education teacher by depositing Rs. 200 in DEO office. DEO will register him/her and will issue a registration number to him/her. When the person will enrol, he/she will have to submit an affidavit. Along with this affidavit, he/she will have to attach his/her relevant documents containing educational qualifications, certificates, degrees, and experiences, etc. This affidavit will be public so that parents can see it.

2. Any person can go to DEO office to register himself/herself as a student.

3. Enrolled teacher will attract students and will teach them on their own. The place of teaching classes, black board, furniture, etc. will all be the responsibility of the teacher.

If a teacher gets more than 20 students, then DEO can allow him to teach in a class room of a nearby government school at a given time. The teacher can teach his/her students at the allotted time in that classroom. If a private school allows, then DEO can allow the teacher to use the classroom of the private school as well.

4. DEO will not give any salary to any teacher. If the parents want then they can give fees to the teacher depending upon the quality of teaching and the results of the students.

5. If a student is not satisfied with his/her teacher's work, then he/she can change his/her teacher any day. When the student will unregister from his current teacher only then he/she can register with a new teacher.

6. DEO will publish in advance a list of questions related to the syllabus. The list of questions will not have less than 10,000 questions and may have up to 25,000 questions.

7. DEO will arrange mandatory examinations on a monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly basis. All the questions asked in these exams will mandatorily be multiple choice type questions.

8. DEO will do grading on the basis of the examination result and will reward the teachers on the basis of their performance. Performing students will also be rewarded with the same price as will be their teachers.

For example, consider a teacher teaches 30 students. Among them, three students get first, second, and third rank and one student gets 100th rank in the district. Let the DEO gives Rs. 25000 to each of first three students and Rs. 5000 to the 100th ranker, then the teacher will get Rs. $(25,000 \times 3 + 5000) = \text{Rs. } 80,000$.

9. Apart from the science-mathematics subject, there will be no role of other subjects like history, social science geography, literature, etc. in deciding the grades of the examination. Students will only have to pass these subjects. Even if a student gets 100 out of 100 marks in these subjects, only 'passed' in his/her mark sheet will be given.

43

Instructions for Doordarshan (DD) Chairman

(1) The Doordarshan will be divided into 5 independent channels at the national level. One channel will be in direct control of the Prime Minister and the rest of the 4 will be independent. The chairman of all these channels will be under the purview of vote vapsi passbook, so that a healthy competition can be created, and the news is not suppressed. Private channels will also be free for their independent telecast.

(2) Each state will have 2 channels of their own. One will be free to air and the other will be telecast via cable. The chairman of state level DD chairman will also be under the purview of vote vapsi passbook.

(3) The department of state and national Doordarshan will also publish a daily newspaper and a weekly magazine. The PDF version of them will also be available on the Doordarshan website, and any person or news paper will be free to republish this content.

(4) All the appointments for the staff of the Doordarshan will be taken by a written exam only and the complaint against the staff will be heard by a citizens' jury.

(5) If there is found a case that Doordarshan staff or chairman took bribes to telecast a news, then

	<p>citizens' jury can take a NARCO test of them in public, the jury can expel them from their job or can give order to imprison. Those staff who don't like these terms and conditions may give resignation after this law comes into gazette.</p>
44	<p>Citizen's Voice</p>
	<p>(1) If a voter wants any change in this law, he can submit an affidavit to the Collector Office. The District Collector will upload the affidavit by scanning on the Chief Minister's website along with voter ID number of the voter at the rate of Rs. 20 per page.</p> <p>(2) If a voter wishes to register his approval on an affidavit submitted under section 44.1, he can register his YES / NO at Patwari office by paying a fee of Rs. 3. Patwari will register it and will put YES / NO of the voter with his voter id number on the Chief Minister's website.</p> <p><i>[Comment: 4 years after the enactment of this law, if there is a positive and decisive change in the system, then any citizen can submit an affidavit under section 15 of this law, in which those activists will be given a reasonable reward as a consolation who have made efforts to implement this law. If an activist is not alive then the reward will be given to his / her nominee. This consideration may be in the form of a memento / citation etc. or some other form. If 51% of the citizens of the state register YES on this affidavit, then the Prime Minister / Chief Minister can, or may not, issue orders to implement it.]</i></p>
<p>---- End of the Draft ----</p>	

9. Law Draft of WOIC

Section - A	
Provisions for restrictions on foreign companies in important sectors	
<i>Comment: Comments do not form part of this law. Citizens and officials can use the comments for guidelines. Comments are not binding on any officer, minister, or judge.</i>	
01	Any company can register itself as Woic i.e. Wholly Owned by Indian Citizens Company. Woic company means any company in which 100% of the shares are held by Indian citizens or Government of India or any other Woic company, and no shares of such company are held by foreigners.
02	No individual can buy shares of any WOIC company other than the following individuals: (1) Any Indian citizen who is above 18 years of age, (2) Any temporary resident Indian citizen above the age of 18 years (NRI = Non Resident Indian), (3) Any company registered as Woic, (4) Central State or Local Government of India.
03	If your name is in the voter list of the district and you want any partial or complete change in any section of this law, then you can give an affidavit under section (44.1) of the TCP section of this law in the collector's office. Collector will keep this affidavit scanned on the Chief Minister's website by charging a fee of Rs. 20 per page.
04	If a partner of a Woic company acquires citizenship of another country, he shall have to sell his shares within 3 months; or if the 3 months have passed, the Woic Registrar shall auction those shares, and will give the money received to the person who had ownership of the share by deducting the auction fee. The Woic company shall every month update the Woic registrar with full details of the ownership of the company.
05	Every Minister, MP, MLA, Judge, and Government servant shall declare which Woic or non-Woic companies are owned by him.
06	Jurisdiction of Woic Companies and Restrictions on Non Woic Companies: (1) A non-Woic company shall not buy or take on rent any land and construction in India for a period exceeding 10 years. (2) Non-Woic company will neither be able to buy mines and agricultural land nor take them on rent. (3) A non-Woic company shall not be permitted to open a bank in India or to open any financial company which accepts deposits. (4) Only Woic companies will be able to manufacture food items (which are not medicines). (5) Banks will be able to give loans only to Woic Company. (6) Only Woic company will be allowed to work in the field of mining like crude oil

excavation and energy.

(7) Only Woic companies will be allowed to open educational bodies, education boards, schools and universities.

(8) Only Woic companies will be able to work in the field of communication, media, railways, satellite, defense production and non-Woic companies will not be allowed to do business in these areas. Communication and media includes all visual and audio media such as newspapers, magazines, channels, films, Internet services, social media, telecommunications. Defense production includes the manufacturing of all types of weapons and military equipment.

[**Note:** If this law violates any agreement of the World Trade Organization (WTO), then WTO can expel India from the agreement, or the Prime Minister can publish a notification to withdraw India from WTO.]

Section - B

Provision for promotion of indigenous weapons production

07

The Defense Minister shall publish the definitions of the following weapons:

1. Small guns.
2. Medium sized guns.
3. Big Guns.
4. Howitzers and other types of howitzers.
5. Tanks and other types of tanks.
6. Cartridges, shells and other types of cartridges and shells.
7. Missiles and other types of missiles.
8. Fighter aircraft and other types of fighter aircraft.
9. Nuclear weapons and their types.
10. Chemical weapons and their types.
11. Biological weapons and their types.
12. Other equipment and their types used by the army.

08

The Defense Minister shall determine and publish the following three categories of weapons.

- (1) **Class I:** Weapons for which registration is not required.
- (2) **Class II:** Weapons for which registration is required but not licence.
- (3) **Class III:** Weapons requiring a license.

09

The Defense Minister will place the following weapons under the 'Category II' = 'Registration Required but License Not Required' list:

1. Small Guns
2. Medium Sized Guns
3. Big Guns

The Government of India will make public the designs of INSAS rifles, 303, 202, 0.22 revolvers and all guns used by the Indian Police, which are of "less than INSAS" standards. Any citizen can start a factory for manufacturing guns or gun parts or gun bullets with this design, without any licence, only by registering. Any citizen can also start a factory to manufacture bullet-proof jacket.

10	<p>The Defense Minister will issue a list of weapons that do not require registration or licence. The Defense Minister will place the following weapons under Category III = License Required List:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Permitted Howitzers and their types. 2. Allowed tanks and their types. 3. Permitted missiles and their types. 4. Allowed cartridges, shells and their types. 5. Permitted fighter aircraft and their types. 6. Other types of weapons accepted and used by the army 7. Nuclear weapons and their types. 8. Biological weapons and their types. 9. Chemical weapons and their types.
11	<p>The weapons for which only registration is mandatory, the Defense Minister will issue necessary instructions to the Wholly Owned by Indian citizens Companies (WOICs) for the production of weapons. The Defense Minister will ensure that what information will be made public by these companies and which information will remain secret with the Ministry of Defense. The Defense Minister will also direct what information these companies will have to publish and which information companies can keep secret with themselves.</p>
12	<p>Companies which are not wholly owned by Indian citizens, it will be mandatory for such companies to take registration and license for the production of weapons of all three categories and any other category.</p>
13	<p>If there is a dispute between the companies producing arms or if any citizen or government official feels that the owner of a factory is breaking any law, then in the court, a jury of voters from district will decide the matter not a judge. The jury members will be selected from among the age group of 30 and 55 years from the voter list of the district. The case can be appealed to the State Jury and the National Jury.</p> <p>[Note: The procedure for the constitution and operation of the jury will be the same as given in the proposed Jury Court's law draft]</p>
14	<p>Citizen's Voice</p>
	<p>(14.1) If a voter wants any change in this law, he can submit an affidavit to the Collector Office. The District Collector will upload the affidavit by scanning on the Chief Minister's website along with voter ID number of the voter at the rate of Rs. 20 per page.</p> <p>(14.2) If a voter wishes to register his approval on an affidavit submitted under section 14.1, he can register his YES / NO at Patwari office by paying a fee of Rs. 3. Patwari will register it and will put YES / NO of the voter with his voter id number on the Chief Minister's website.</p> <p>[Comment: 4 years after the enactment of this law, if there is a positive and decisive change in the system, then any citizen can submit an affidavit under section 14 of this law,</p>

in which those activists will be given a reasonable reward as a consolation who have made efforts to implement this law. If an activist is not alive then the reward will be given to his / her nominee. This consideration may be in the form of a memento / citation etc. or some other form. If 51% of the citizens of the state register YES on this affidavit, then the Prime Minister / Chief Minister can, or may not, issue orders to implement it.]

----- Completion of WOIC Law Draft -----

10. Draft Of The Rashtriya Hindu Board: A Proposal For Management Of Hindu Temples & Sects

Comment: Comments do not form part of this law. Citizens and officials can use the comments for guidelines.	
Part-1: Instructions to Citizens	
01	The publication of this law in the gazette will lead to the formation of an institution called the Rashtriya Hindu Board, and each of its members will get a Vote Vapsi Passbook. The members of this organization shall be called Hindu Board Members or Hindu Sangh Members.
02	<p>The following citizens of India can be members of this union:</p> <p>(2.1) Followers of all those communities, sects, sects who call themselves Hindus or Sanatani Hindus.</p> <p>(2.2) If the followers of Sikh, Jain, Buddhist etc. want to join this organization, then they will be able to subscribe to it.</p> <p>(2.3) This law does not impose any obligation or restriction on Islam, Christianity, Zoroastrianism, Judaism and other religions that have originated outside the Indian subcontinent. Followers of these religions will clearly be out of the purview of this law.</p> <p>Comment: <i>This Act does not in any way impose a label of being Hindu on those citizens who do not call themselves Hindus or do not want to be called Hindus. For example, if a follower of a Jain or Sikh sect is enrolled in it, his/her statutory-religious-social identity will continue to be a follower of Jain/Sikh religion as per the laws in force.</i></p>
03	The Chief Executive of the Rashtriya Hindu Board (RHB) will have a total of 5 people including 1 head and 4 trustees. The head of the RHB will be called the <i>Hindu Sangh Pradhan</i> and the remaining 4 members of the executive will be called <i>Nyasi</i> .
04	Hindu Sangh Pradhan will be under the purview of Vote Vapsi Passbook, and if you are not satisfied with its working, then you can go to Patwari Office with Vote Vapsi Passbook and give your approval to remove it and appoint any other person to this post. You can also give your approval through SMS, ATM or mobile app.
05	The Prime Minister will hand over the ownership of Ram Janmabhoomi Devalaya, Ayodhya to the Hindu Board by issuing a notification. Apart from this, the Hindu Board will manage all the temples which have been voluntarily entrusted to it by the owners of a temple. But the Board will not take over / manage those temples which the owner of the temple does not want to be taken care of by RHB. All types of Mosques, Churches, Gurudwaras, Buddhist pilgrimage sites, and Jain pilgrimage sites, etc. will remain outside the purview of the Hindu Board.
06	If and when 45 crore voters out of all the voters of India hand over the plots of the following 3 temples to RHB using the procedure given in section 30, then Hindu Board will look after these temples:

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Krishna Janmabhoomi Devalaya, Mathura 2. Kashi Vishwanath Devalaya, Varanasi 3. Amarnath Temple, Kashmir
07	The Hindu Sangh Pradhan and the Nyasis will look after the Devalayas under their control and spend the donations received in such a way that the Sanatan culture is preserved. But the Hindu Board will not be able to receive any kind of donation from the government.
08	If there is any dispute between the Sangh Pradhan or his staff or between the citizens and the Hindu Board, then the matter will be settled by the jury of the citizens listed in the Hindu Board's member list. If your name is in the board's member list then you can be called for jury duty. Coming to the jury, you will have to hear the case and give a verdict. The jury will be formed by lottery from the board's member list. Depending on the nature of the case, the jury can have from 12 to 1500 citizens.
Part-2: Instructions to Officers and Citizens	
09	The Prime Minister will form a trust named Rashtriya Hindu Board (Rashtriy Hindu Board = RHB) and will initially appoint 1 Sangh chief and 4 trustees of his choice for its operation. All these 5 members must be Hindus.
10	Apart from Ram Janmabhoomi Devalaya, Ayodhya, the Hindu Board will also manage all those temples which have been voluntarily handed over to him by the owners of a trust. If the trust so desires, the assigned temple can be taken back within 5 years. After 5 years, the board will formally ask the trust whether it wants the temple back. If more than 65% of the trustees answer no , then and only then the temple will be taken over by the board. But after this the Hindu Board will never be able to give back the temple to such a trust.
11	Handing over the plots of Mathura, Kashi, and Amarnath temples to the Hindu Board
	<p>(1) Within 30 days of the publication of this Act in the Gazette, in exercise of the provisions given in Section 30 of this Act, the Prime Minister shall conduct 3 separate country wide referendums of all the voters of the country, in which the question will be placed whether the plots of (1) Krishna Janmabhoomi Devalaya, Mathura, (2) Vishwanath Devalaya, Kashi and (3) Amarnath Devalaya, Kashmir should be handed over to the Hindu Board. If 45 crore voters of the country give their approval for this as yes, then the Prime Minister will hand over these 3 plots to the Hindu Board, otherwise not.</p> <p>(2) This law explicitly prohibits using section 30 to determine the ownership of any land — other than the plots of the above mentioned 3 temples — which are claimed to be a temple, mosque, church or if there is a dispute about its ownership. Apart from these 3 plots, no such nationwide opinion poll will be conducted on any other plot.</p>
12	Application and Qualifications for the post of Hindu Sangh Pradhan and Nyasi of Hindu Board

	<p>(1) Any member of the Hindu Board who is more than 30 years of age may apply for the post of Hindu Sangh Pradhan and Nyasi of the Hindu Board. A person can be a candidate as a Nyasi of the Board as well as as the Sangh Pradhan.</p> <p>(2) Any member of Hindu Board who is more than 30 years of age can apply for the post of District, State and National Jury Administrator.</p>
13	Any citizen possessing the qualifications specified in section 12, if he presents an affidavit in the office of the District Collector himself or through an advocate, the District Collector by charging a fee equal to the amount to be deposited in the election of the Member of Parliament will accept his application, and will keep it scanned and placed on the Prime Minister's website.
14	Registering YES for Supporting Candidates by Hindu Board Members
	<p>(1) Any board member can go to the Patwari office with his Vote Vapsi passbook on any day and register 'Yes' in support of the candidates of the Sangh Pradhan, any Nyasi of the board or jury administrator. Patwari will enter the voter's yes in his computer and vote return passbook. Patwari will keep the voter's yes along with the names of the candidates and the voter's ID card number on the district's website. The voter can accept up to 5 persons of his choice from among the candidates for any post.</p> <p>(2) The voter will pay a fee of Rs. 3 for registering the acceptance (yes). Fee for BPL card holder will be Re. 1.</p> <p>(3) If any board member comes to get his approval cancelled, the patwari will cancel the approval without any fee.</p> <p>(4) On the 5th of every month, the Collector shall publish the count of approvals received by each of the candidates received in the previous month. Patwari will do this display of the approvals of his area every Monday. The display of approvals will also be done by the Cabinet Secretary on the 5th.</p> <p>[Comment: Collectors can create such a system that voters can register their acceptance through SMS, ATM and mobile app.</p> <p><i>Range Voting — The Prime Minister or the Chief Minister can create such a system that voters can score between -100 to 100 points to a candidate. If the voter only registers yes, it will be considered equal to 100. If the voter does not register his acceptance, it will be considered as zero. But if the voter gives points then only the marks given by him will be valid. This range voting process is superior to the acceptance system, and provides immunity from Arrow's Useless Impossibility Theorem.]</i></p>
15	Appointment and expulsion of Hindu Sangh Pradhan and Nyasi of Hindu Board
	(1) <u>For Hindu Sangh Pradhan</u> : If a candidate for the post of Hindu Sangh Pradhan gets the approval of more than 25 crore board members and if these approvals are more than 1 crore more than the approval of the incumbent Sangh Pradhan, then the Prime Minister may give him the post of the

	<p>new Sangh Pradhan.</p> <p>(2) <u>For Nyasi of Hindu Board</u>: If a candidate for the Nyasi of Hindu Board gets the approval of more than 20 crore board members and if these approvals are more than the approval of sitting Nyasi by 1 crore, then the Prime Minister can appoint him as a new Nyasi.</p> <p>(3) <u>For District-State-National Jury Administrator</u>: If more than 35% of all Hindu voters recorded in the board member list of any district/state register 'Yes' in favor of a candidate and if this number is more than 1% from the approvals of incumbent Jury Administrator, then the Sangh Pradhan can appoint such a person to the post of District / State Jury Administrator respectively. Administrators of a national jury would require the approval of 35% of the total board members across the country.</p>
16	Voting Rights of Hindu Board Members
	<p>(1) Every person who is a Hindu and is above the age of 18 years on the date of publication of the draft of the RHB in the Official Gazette, shall be an electorate member of the Rashtriya Hindu Board. This Hindu board will not have non-Hindu voters as members. The word Hindu also includes the followers of sects like Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, etc., the sects of which originated in the Indian subcontinent.</p> <p>(2) If a person calls himself a non-Hindu and does not become a member of the Board, his SC/ST/OBC status will not be affected by this law.</p> <p>(3) If a Christian or a Muslim wants to become a Hindu, the jury will confirm his identity and approve. After the approval of the jury, if all the trustees also approve it, then the Sangh Pradhan will add his name to the member list of the board. Names will not be added until approved by a majority jury of at least 100 board members.</p> <p>(4) If a person converts to any religion other than Hinduism, then his voting rights will be suspended. If a person who has been converted does not re-convert to Hindu religion again within one year, his name will be removed from the board's member list. And if he converts to any other religion twice then his name will be removed for the second time without waiting for 1 year. In case of dispute the decision of the jury will be final.</p> <p>(5) If one of the parents of a person is a Hindu and he declares himself to be a Hindu, he shall become a voter of the Hindu Board with effect from the age of 18 years.</p>
17	Management of temples under the control of Hindu Board
	<p>(1) The Sangh Pradhan and the Nyasis shall make necessary rules for the operation and management of the employees of the Hindu Board. All decisions of the Sangh Pradhan will require the approval of at least two Nyasis.</p> <p>(2) RHB may receive donations from any Indian individual or non-individual Indian entity or foreign Hindu, but not from a foreign entity. RHB can also be involved in any business etc. like any industry, corporation, institution, etc.</p>

(3) The Sangh Pradhan shall recruit priests and other employees for a period of 1000 days by written examination. The Sangh Pradhan can award contracts to outside contractors for specific works.

(4) The Sangh Pradhan shall establish a jury system to hear complaints against the employees. The Sangh Pradhan will also appoint National Jury Administrators, State Jury Administrators and District Jury Administrators.

18

Settlement of disputes and cases by jury of Hindu citizens

(1) The Jury Administrator shall appoint a 30-member Grand Jury Board from the Hindu Board member list of the district. Out of these 10 members will retire every 10 days and new 10 members will be selected from the member list by lottery. This Grand Jury Board will continue to work continuously. The Grand Jury member will get Rs. 500 per attendance and travel expenses.

(2) If there is any matter related to the Sangh Pradhan, Nyasi, or staff of the board, then the plaintiff can complain about his case in writing to the members of the Grand Jury Board. If the Grand Jury finds the case to be baseless, the complaint can be dismissed, or a new jury can be ordered to hear the case.

(3) According to the complexity of the case and the status of the accused, the Grand Jury Board will decide how many members between 15-1500 members should be called. The Jury Administrator will then constitute a Jury Board by lottery selecting members between the ages of 30 and 55 from the board's member list and hand over the case to them.

(4) Now this jury board will give its verdict after hearing both the sides, witnesses etc. Each jury member shall write his/her decision in a closed envelope to the trial administrator or judge. The decision adopted by two-thirds of the members shall be deemed to be the decision of the jury. But the approval of 75% of the members will be required to take the decision to take the Narco Test or to be fired from the post. The judge or trial administrator will pronounce the jury's decision in front of everyone. If the judge wants to overturn the jury's decision, he can do so. There will be a separate jury to hear each case, and after the verdict is given, the jury will be dissolved. If the parties want, they can appeal the decision to the Higher Jury Board.

(5) The decision of the District Jury Board can be appealed to the State Jury Board and the decision of the State Jury Board can be appealed before the National Jury. As per the laws in force, the decision can also be appealed in the District / High / Supreme Court.

(6) If 75% or more of the jury members decide to fire the accused employee or impose fine, the Sangh Pradhan may fire such employee or fine him. If the complainant feels that the Sangh Pradhan has not properly followed the decision of the jury members, he may demand from the voters of the Hindu Board to give approval for expulsion of the Hindu Sangh Pradhan by using the Vote Vapsi procedure as provided in section 15.

19	<p>The Prime Minister will appoint an officer called the National Sanatan Sect Registrar, who will give systematic assistance in preparing and democratically managing those sects and their followers whose origin is the Sanatan culture of the Indian subcontinent, and they form a recognized religious trust as a sect.</p> <p>Such religious sects include all Indian sects like Jain, Buddhist, Shaiv, Vaishnav, Arya Samaj, etc. All those religious trusts which are owned by any deity place or temple, they will have to register their trust with the <i>District Sect Registrar</i>. Such temples which are privately owned by some persons shall not come under the jurisdiction of the Registrar.</p>
20	<p>The Sect Registrar shall be under the purview of the Vote Vapsi Passbook and the procedure for his appointment and removal shall be the same as for the Hindu Board Nyasi in Sections 13, 14, and 15. The sect registrar will appoint district registrars, and the district registrar will be under the purview of the same Vote Vapsi Passbook as the district jury administrator.</p>
21	<p>All those religious trusts which own any deity place or temple will have to register their trust with the district sect registrar. The temples which are privately owned by some persons shall not come under the jurisdiction of the Registrar.</p>
22	<p>Procedure for Registration of Religious Trusts</p>
	<p>(1) The District Registrar will collect Rs. 1000 per annum as fee from each trust. The registrar will also charge an annual fee of Rs. 1000 per trust from each of the trustees of which he is a trustee.</p> <p>(2) The Chairperson and the Trustee shall give a list of the details of the property owned by the Trust to the District Registrar. This list includes land, buildings, cash, shares, bonds, gold, silver, furniture, loans given or taken from anyone, property, any other valuable security, etc., owned by the trust and their market value. Any trustee can give this list to the registrar, or all the trustees can give this list separately. If there is a deviation in the list, it will be settled by the jury.</p> <p>(3) The District Registrar shall keep the name of each trust with serial number, trusts' transaction, names of all the trustees, properties of the trust (at market value) etc., on the district website created for the district trusts. This information will also be placed on the national website of the trust maintained by the National Registrar.</p>
23	<p>Adjudicating disputes relating to the ownership of the trust</p>
	<p>(1) If a person's name has been included in the list of trustees by mistake, he can get his name removed from the list by appearing before the District Registrar. The application given by him for removal of name will be placed on the internet and if he does not withdraw his application within 3 months then his name will be removed from the list.</p> <p>(2) If any person claims that he is a trustee of a trust, but his name has not been mentioned as a trustee, then he may within 90 days of the passage of this Act, present his claim to the District Registrar. The District Registrar will accept the claim by charging a fee of Rs. 5000 per trust for the number of trusts for which such claim is submitted and make it public on the website. After the lapse of 90 days, the fee will increase at the rate of Rs. 1000 for every delay of 1 month. But no</p>

	<p>claim will be accepted after 10 years of passing this law.</p> <p>(3) If within 30 days of receiving the claim, all the trustees come in person to the office of the District Registrar and accept the claim of such trustee, then the name of the claimant shall be registered as trustee. If any trustee does not accept this, then his vote will be taken as 'No'. In such a situation, the District Registrar will ask the Jury Administrator of the district in which the trust is located to constitute the jury for disposal of the case by the Jury Board.</p>
24	<p>Settlement of disputes relating to ownership by jury</p>
	<p>(1) The Grand Jury Board shall constitute a jury to decide the matter as provided in section 18. The size of the jury will depend on the assets of the trust. For trusts having assets of up to Rs. 1 crore, the jury shall consist of at least 12 members and for every increase of Rs. 1 crore, one jury member shall be increased. But the number of jury members shall not exceed 1500.</p> <p>(2) The jury member shall hear the side of the person claiming to be the trustee. At the same time, they will also listen to those trustees who want to speak against that person. The hearing will take place in the presence of at least 67% of the jury members. When 50% of the jury members ask both sides to terminate, the hearing will end in the next 2 days. But after 2 days, if more than 50% of the jury members decide to continue, the hearing will continue.</p> <p>(3) If the value of the property of the trust as calculated by the National Registrar is more than Rs. 200 crores, and more than 50% of the jury members have sought public Narco test of any particular witness or trustee, then the District Registrar will arrange forensic expert and get the Narco test done in public for such person.</p> <p>(4) Every jury member shall, after the hearing, declare whether the person is a trustee or not. If the jury member in majority agrees that the person making the claim is the trustee, the district registrar will announce his name as trustee.</p> <p>(5) The jury may impose fine on the person making a false claim or on those who support / oppose his claim. The fine could be less than Rs. 15000 + any part between 1-5% of the total assets of the person found guilty of lying. A day before the fine is imposed, the jury will give prior notice to them.</p> <p>(6) The losing party can appeal to the District Collector by depositing Rs. 15000. The District Collector will choose any 3 districts of the state by lottery. The losing party can file its appeal before the registrar of those districts. The District Registrar of each district, after receiving a further deposit of Rs. 10,000, shall constitute a jury of the same size as the adjudicating jury in the matter. The decision given by 2 of these 3 jury boards will be considered as the final decision.</p>
25	<p>Preparing and making public the list of voter members of the trusts</p>
	<p>(1) Within 6 months of the passing of this law, the chairman of the trusts owning the temples and each trustee will submit a list of all the voter members of the trust. The trustee will personally come to the district registrar's office and sign this list. For the first 1000 voter members of the list, the District Registrar will charge Rs. 50 per member, and Rs. 20 per member for the number</p>

beyond that. Two or more or all of the trustees may jointly give one or separate lists. The District Registrar will levy a fee on each list submitted. While giving the list, the trustee must also state the value of each voter member's vote or the trustee must state that "all voting members have the same value of votes".

(2) The District Registrar shall place every list submitted by the Trustees on the District website. If only one list is submitted, and this list is approved by all the trustees, then the District Registrar will not prepare any additional list. If there is a difference in the values of the voter members and/or their votes in the lists submitted by different trustees, the District Registrar shall prepare a separate list for each trust as detailed below:

(1) Uniform electoral roll, which shall include all the names which are common to all the lists.

(2) Joint List containing the names of all the members who have different value of votes.

(3) Member of the electorate who is included in the list of more than half of the trustees and whose vote value is not zero.

(3) If a member of the electorate claims that he is not a member of the electorate, he may give it to the District Registrar by signing a 'Not Member' application. His application will be placed on the website, and after 30 days his name will be removed from the voter list of the trust and the value of his vote will be distributed proportionately among all the other members.

(4) If any person claims that he is a voter member of the trust, but his name is not in the list of voter members, or the value of his vote is low in the list, he shall be notified by the District Registrar on the website of the voter member of the trust. The complainant can file his complaint with the District Registrar within 90 days of the list being maintained. The District Registrar will place this complaint on the district website. If the person files the complaint after the lapse of 90 days, an additional fee of Rs. 100 per month will be levied. But no claim of membership will be accepted after the lapse of 10 years.

(5) The District Registrar shall levy the following fee on the Trust. This fee will be applicable to the members and not on per list basis:

(1) Less than 10 voter members — Rs. 500 per voter member per year

(2) 10-99 voter member — Rs. 5000 + Rs. 50 per voter member per year

(3) 100-1000 voter members — Rs. 10,000 + Rs. 20 per voter member per year

26

Settlement of claims of voter members by jury

(1) Every trustee shall place before the jury a list of the names of the members along with the value of their votes. The District Registrar will also give the list on the basis of his opinion and information. Any other person may also submit such list on his behalf.

(2) Each jury member will give each list a score between 0-100. If the jury member does not give any marks to a list, then it will be treated as zero marks. The list which gets the highest marks will be considered as the final list.

(3) After finalization of the list, each jury member shall specify a fee amount ranging from Rs. 0 to

	<p>1% of the total assets of the Trust. The district registrar will take the value between the fee figures given by the jury members and pay 50% of the fee as fee to the person making the list and 50% of the fee will go to the fund for the salary of the jurors.</p> <p>(4) If a person is not satisfied with the list of voter members, then they can request the District Registrar to select 3 districts by lottery and send the application for jury trial to the District Registrars of those districts. Each district registrar shall constitute a jury of the same size as was constituted in the first district within 30 days.</p> <p>(5) Each jury member on the list presented at the first hearing will give 0-100 marks to the previous lists. No fresh list will be presented in this appeal. The list that gets the maximum marks by all the three jury divisions will be considered as the final list.</p> <p>(6) If the jurors feel that the complaint was made in vain, they may impose a fine ranging from 0 to 1% of the complainant's net worth. The district registrar of the district in which the first hearing was held will receive this fine.</p> <p>(7) After the finalization of the list, each jury member shall state a fee amount ranging from Rs. 0 to 2% of the total assets of the trust. The district registrar will take as fee the value between the fee figures given by the jury members.</p>
27	<p align="center">Process of change in trust chairman and trustees after finalization of voter lists</p>
	<p>(1) According to the procedure given in section 14, the voting member of a trust can change the chairman and trustee of his trust by using the vote withdrawal passbook.</p> <p><i>[Comment: There will also be a section of trusts in the Vote Vapsi Passbook of the Rashtriya Hindu Board. If you are a voter member of a trust, you can register your approval on any day to change the trustees and chairman of your trust.]</i></p> <p>(2) If a voter member of a trust wishes to become the chairman or trustee of such trust, a fee of an amount equal to 1% of the total assets of the trust, which should not be less than Rs. 2000 and not exceeding Rs. 20,000, in the office of the District Registrar, can register his name as a candidate.</p> <p>(3) The fee for registering or cancelling the approval shall be as follows: Rs. 50 + 0.0001% of the total assets of the Trust and maximum Rs.1000. The decision of the District Registrar regarding the fee will be final.</p> <p>(4) Appointment of the President: If a candidate for the post of President gets more than 50% of the total approvals and if these approvals are even more than 10% of the sanctions of the incumbent President, the District Registrar shall appoint him as the new Chairman of the Trust. Here the value of votes of the voting members will also be taken into account.</p> <p>(5) Appointment of trustee: If a candidate for the post of trustee gets the approval of more than 50% of the voting members and if these approvals are 5% more than the approval of the trustee having minimum approval, then the registrar will remove the trustee with such minimum approval</p>

	and his place will be given to this candidate as a trustee.
28	Admission and removal of new voter members in the trust
	<p>(1) If a voter member converts to another religion or joins a denomination which is traditionally considered to be a different denomination according to the documents of the Trust, his membership may be terminated. But if there is a contrary provision in the constitution of the trust in this matter, then its membership will continue. No voter member will be able to transfer his franchise to anyone while he is alive.</p> <p>(2) If a member of the electorate dies or changes his religion or sect, his children will become members of the electorate and the value of his vote will be divided equally among the children. In the absence of children, the membership will be transferred to the grandchildren and in the absence of grandchildren, to his brother or brother's children. If they are not there, the membership will pass to the next nearest relative, as decided by the jury.</p> <p>(3) Trust with the approval of all the trustees and with the permission of more than 75% of the voter members, any of the following one or more provisions can be added to the documents of trust, but once these provisions are included in the documents of a trust, they can never be removed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The voter member shall be a voter member for life. (2) The children of the voting member shall be the voting member and the value of his vote will be equally divided among the children. (3) By taking voter membership of any other religious trust, a person will no longer be a voter member in this trust. (4) If women can be made voter members. (5) The value and weight of the votes of all the voting members in the trust will be equal. <p>(4) If the voter member voluntarily renounces the membership, his children will get the voter membership. But in order to become a voter member again, he will have to go through the process fixed for joining again as a new member.</p>
29	For the division or merger of a trust, the consent of all the trustees and 75% of the voting members of the trust shall be necessary.
30	Citizen's Voice
	<p>(1) If a voter wants any change in this law, he can submit an affidavit to the Collector Office. The District Collector will upload the affidavit by scanning on the Chief Minister's website along with voter ID number of the voter at the rate of Rs. 20 per page.</p> <p>(2) If a voter wishes to register his approval on an affidavit submitted under section 30.1, he can register his YES / NO at Patwari office by paying a fee of Rs. 3. Patwari will register it and will put YES / NO of the voter with his voter id number on the Chief Minister's website.</p>
----- Completion of RHB Law Draft -----	

11. Gau Niti: Proposed Notification to Protect Indian Cow

Comment: Comments do not form part of this law. Citizens and officials can use the comments for guidelines.

Part-1: Instructions to Citizens

01 Within 30 days of the publication of this law in the Gazette, every voter in the State shall get a Vote Vapsi Passbook. The following officers will come under the purview of this Vote Vapsi Passbook:

1. Deputy S.P. - Cow Protection Cell Incharge
2. Cow Welfare Minister
3. Jury Administrator

Then if you are not satisfied with the work of any officer given above, and want to expel him from the job and bring any other person at the post, then you can go to the Patwari office and register your **Yes** as **approval**. You can also register your **Yes** through SMS, ATM or Mobile App. You can give your approval, or revoke your approval, at any day. The entry of your approval will come in the vote vapsi passbook. This approval is not your vote. Rather it is a suggestion.

02 If your name is in the voter list then after the passage of this law you can be called for jury duty. The following cases will come under the purview of jury duty:

- (1) All types of civil complaints related to Cow Protection Cell Incharge, Cow Welfare Minister, Jury Administrator and their staff.
- (2) All kinds of cases related to smuggling of cows, cow slaughter and other cases related to indigenous cows.
- (3) Complaints of violation of laws prohibiting adulteration of products of Jersey or other breeds of cows in indigenous cow products.

The jury board will be selected by lottery, considering the seriousness of the trial, the jury board can have 15 to 1500 members. If your name comes up in the lottery then you will have to hear the arguments after seeing the evidence presented by the accused, the victim, the witnesses and the lawyers of both the parties and decide the punishment / fine or release.

03 If your name is in the voter list and you want any partial or complete change in any section of this Act, then submit an affidavit under Section (15.1) of Citizen's Voice Section of this Act in the Collectorate Office of your district. The collector will accept the affidavit by charging a fee of Rs. 20 per page, and will keep the affidavit scanned on the Chief Minister's website.

Part - II: Instructions to Officers and Citizens

[Comment: In this law, the word cow means the indigenous cows and its breed. In this law, Cow Protection Cell Incharge means that police officer of the district who is in charge of Cow Protection Cell. The Minister of Cow Welfare / Chief Minister will issue a notification within 180 days of the passing of this law, to execute the following points, which will be added to this law.]

04	<p>(1) The Chief Minister will appoint a <i>Cow Welfare Minister</i>. Cow Minister will formulate, manage and regulate policy for the protection of indigenous cow or Indian breed of cow in the state and to promote all products of indigenous cow, etc.</p> <p>(2) The Chief Minister will establish a <i>Cow Protection Cell</i> in each district. The head of this cell will be a police officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police or Assistant Superintendent of Police, who will be called <i>Cow Protection Cell Incharge</i>. Depending on the number of cases, a separate officer can be appointed for this in a district, or a deputy superintendent can be given additional charge. But if the cow protection officer has been appointed with the approval of the citizens, then he will only do the work of the cow cell.</p> <p>(3) The Chief Minister shall appoint a District Jury Administrator in each district. The Jury Administrator will work for the formation and operation of Jury Boards for hearing complaints and cases related to the cows.</p>
05	Transport of Cows
	<p>(1) Only open vehicles or vehicles whose body is made of the net will be used to transport cows. '<i>Cow transport vehicle</i>' will be written on these vehicles and only cows can be transported in these vehicles.</p> <p>(2) There will be a ban on taking the cow lineage to any of the following states:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(2.1) If cow slaughter is legal in a certain state</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(2.2) If there is no such law in such a state which bans cow transport in such states where cow slaughter is legal.</p> <p>If any person is found carrying cow lineage in such states, then the Chief Minister can make a law to punish the accused with imprisonment of up to five years.</p>
6	Establishment and operation of Gau Shalas
	<p>(1) The Cow Welfare Minister will formulate a policy for the operation of Gau Shalas at the Tehsil level and ensure that the Gau Shalas are properly operated in each Tehsil. According to the need, gaushalas can be opened in every township of 10,000 to 30,000 population in cities and also at Panchayat level. Whoever donates to these Gaushalas will not get any tax exemption. Gau Shalas will buy old cows at a fixed price.</p> <p>(2) The State Government will stop all the schemes run to fertilize Indian breed cows with Jersey bulls and encourage the insemination of Indian breed cows with improved indigenous breed bulls. If private companies or private individuals use Jersey bulls in the insemination of indigenous cows, then there will be no restriction on this. The government will invest capital to develop sperm-segmentation technology so that the yield of bulls can be reduced.</p> <p>(3) The Chief Minister will issue notifications to take necessary steps to free the temples from the control of the State Government.</p>
07	<p>The sale of cow leather will be banned. The dead cow will be buried or burnt. Manufacturers of shoes/bags etc. will be able to label their products as '<i>Green</i>' <i>Cow Slaughter Free</i>, which would imply that the animal from which the leather came died a natural death and its meat was not used</p>

	for consumption.
08	Promotion and protection of cow products
	<p>(1) Dairy industries and milk vendors have to clearly mark on their milk box or bottle whether the milk in it is of indigenous cow or hybrid species. Milk sellers will be able to take certificate from the department for the purity of their breed of cows and small cattle breeders will be able to issue self-certificate of the purity of their breed of cows. The cow minister will approve these self-declared certificates.</p> <p>(2) If any seller marks his milk as desi cow's milk and more than 5% adulteration is found in it, he will be punished with fine or cancellation of license. In all cases related to indigenous cow products, adulteration etc. will be heard by the jury of citizens. The same rules would be applicable to other products of indigenous cow's milk like paneer, ghee, etc.</p>
09	Application and Qualifications for Officers
	<p>(1) For Cow Protection Cell Incharge: If any Indian citizen above the age of 30 years who has not been the Chief of Police in any district for more than 2400 days in the preceding 3000 days, and who has served in the Army for more than 5 years, or has worked for a single day in a Police Department, or has worked as a Government servant for 10 years or has passed the written examination of administrative services conducted by the State Public Service Commission or the Union Public Service Commission, or he has won the election of MLA or MP or Councilor or member of Zila Panchayat, then such person can apply as a candidate of Cow Protection Cell Incharge.</p> <p>(2) For Cow Welfare Minister: Any Indian citizen above the age of 30 years can apply to become the Cow Welfare Minister of the state.</p> <p>(3) For Jury Administrator: Any citizen of India who is more than 32 years of age and has completed 5 years of LLB education, then he can apply for the post of District Jury Administrator.</p>
10	If any citizen holding qualification given in section (09) presents affidavit to the district collector himself or through an attorney, then the district collector will accept his application after collecting the amount equivalent to the deposit amount collected for the election of MP and will keep the affidavit scanned on the Chief Minister's website.
11	Voter registering YES to support candidates
	<p>(1) Any citizen will be able to register Yes in approval of the candidates of the police chief, education officer, medical officer, district judge, and so on any day at Patwari office by showing his <i>Vote Vapsi Passbook</i> or voter's ID. Patwari will issue a receipt by registering Yes of the voter and will enter it in his computer and <i>Vote Vapsi Passbook</i>. Patwari will also put the approval along with the candidate's name and voter's voter identification number on a website. Voters can approve up to 5 candidates of their choice from any candidates for any post.</p> <p>(2) Voters will have to pay Rs. 3 to register his approval. For BPL cardholders, the fee will be Re. 1.</p>

	<p>(3) If a voter comes to cancel his approval, then Patwari will cancel one or more names without any fees.</p> <p>(4) On the 5th of every month, the collector will publish the count of approvals received by each candidate, which was received until the last day of last month. Patwari will publish these counts for his area on every Monday.</p> <p>[Comment: <i>Collectors can create such a system that voters can register their acceptance through SMS, ATM and mobile app.</i></p> <p><i>Range Voting — The Prime Minister or the Chief Minister can create such a system that voters can score between -100 to 100 points to a candidate. If the voter only registers yes, it will be considered equal to 100. If the voter does not register his acceptance, it will be considered as zero. But if the voter gives points then only the marks given by him will be valid. This range voting process is superior to the acceptance system, and provides immunity from Arrow's Useless Impossibility Theorem.]</i></p>
12	Appointment and removal of Cow Welfare Minister and Cow Protection Cell Incharge
	<p>(1) Cow Protection Cell Incharge: If more than 35% of all the citizens registered in the voter list (<i>all voters, not just who voted</i>) of the district register Yes in favour of a candidate and if these approvals are also 1% more than those for the incumbent officer, then the Chief Minister may give to such a candidate the job of Cow Protection Cell Incharge for 4 years.</p> <p>(2) Cow Welfare Minister: If more than 35% of all the citizens registered in the voter list (<i>all voters, not just who voted</i>) of the state register Yes in favour of a candidate and if these approvals are also 1% more than those for the incumbent minister, then the Chief Minister may give to such a candidate the job of Cow Welfare Minister.</p> <p>(3) Jury Administrator: If more than 35% of all the citizens registered in the voter list (<i>all voters, not just who voted</i>) of the district register Yes in favour of a candidate and if these approvals are also 1% more than those for the incumbent jury administrator, then the Chief Minister may give to such a candidate the job of Jury Administrator.</p>
13	Constitution of District Grand Jury
	<p>(1) Formation of the first Grand Jury Board: The District Jury Administrator shall, in a public meeting, elect 50 voters between the age of 25 and 50 years from the electoral roll of the district by lottery. After interviewing these members, the jury administrator can remove any 20 members. In this way 30 grand jury members will be left.</p> <p>(2) Next Grand Jury Board: Out of the first grand jury board, the District Jury Administrator shall retire the first 10 grand jury members every 10 days. After the first month, the term of each member of the jury will be 3 months, so 10 members of the jury will retire every month, and 10 new ones will be elected. To select the new 10 members, the Jury Administrator will select 20 members from the district voter list by lottery and will shortlist any 10 of them by interview.</p> <p>(3) The Grand Jury Board will work continuously. The Grand Jury members will meet on every</p>

	<p>Saturday and Sunday. The meeting should start before 11 am and will continue till 5 pm. The jury members will get Rs. 500 per attendance and travel expenses.</p>
14	<p style="text-align: center;">Settlement of complaints and cases by Jury</p> <p>[Comment: The Chief Minister will publish in the Gazette the detailed procedures necessary for the formation and operation of the jury board, which will be included in this law. A voter other than the Chief Minister can also give an affidavit using section 15.1 of the same law to add such necessary procedures.]</p> <p>(1) All cases referred to in section 02 shall be heard by a jury. The plaintiffs can complain about their case in writing to the members of the concerned District Grand Jury Board. If the members of the Grand Jury Board find the case to be baseless, the complaint can be dismissed. If the majority of the members of the Grand Jury Board believe that the complaint is absolutely baseless and fabricated, they can also impose a fine of Rs. 5000 per hour for the wastage of time in hearing the case.</p> <p>(2) If the Grand Jury Board accepts the complaint, the Grand Jury Board will hear the matter. The Grand Jury Board can conduct the hearing itself, and if the number of cases is more, it can also constitute a separate Jury Board for the hearing. According to the complexity of the case and the status of the accused, the Grand Jury Board will decide how many members of the jury should be called between 15-1500. The Jury Administrator will then constitute a jury board, selecting the members by lottery from the voter list and handing over the case to them.</p> <p>(3) Now this Jury Board will give its verdict after hearing both the sides, witnesses etc. Each jury member shall write his/her decision in a closed envelope to the trial administrator or judge. The decision adopted by two-thirds of the members shall be deemed to be the decision of the jury. But the approval of 75% of the members will be required to take the decision of dismissal from job and narco test. The judge or trial administrator will pronounce the jury's decision in front of everyone. If the judge wants to overturn the decision given by the jury, he can do so. There will be a separate jury board to hear each case, and the jury will be dissolved once the verdict is given. If the parties wish, they can appeal the decision to the High Jury Board or the High Court in accordance with the laws in force.</p>
15	<p style="text-align: center;">Citizen's Voice</p> <p>(1) If a voter wants any change in this law, he can submit an affidavit to the Collector Office. The District Collector will upload the affidavit by scanning on the Chief Minister's website along with voter ID number of the voter at the rate of Rs. 20 per page.</p> <p>(2) If a voter wishes to register his approval on an affidavit submitted under section 15.1, he can register his YES / NO at Patwari office by paying a fee of Rs. 3. Patwari will register it and will put YES / NO of the voter with his voter id number on the Chief Minister's website.</p>
----- Completion of Gau Niti Law Draft -----	

12. Draft Of Two Child Law

Comment: Comments do not form part of this law. Citizens and officials can use the comments for guidelines.

Part-1: Instructions to Citizens

01	One year after the implementation of this law, the citizens whose number of children is more than 2 and out of this, 1 child has been born after one year of this law, their grants and other financial assistance from the government will be cut by 33%. And if the number of their children is more than 3 and one child is born after one year of this law, then the deduction will be 66%.
02	Those who have more than 4 children and one child is born after one year of the commencement of this law, shall be punished with imprisonment for two years along with a fine. Those who have more than 5 children and the birth of 2 children happened after one year of the implementation of this law, then they will have to face imprisonment for 2 more years and fine.
03	The jury member shall decide the fine and punishment. The selection of this jury will be done randomly from amongst the voters list of the district/state or India. The age group of the jury members will be between 25-55 years and this jury can have up to 12-1500 citizens.
04	If a couple has two daughters, they shall be treated as one child for the purpose of fixing punishment etc. Child mortality among tribals is high. Therefore, the tribals have been given additional freedom to have one child "more". This exemption will be available only to tribals, Scheduled Castes or Other Backward Classes or minorities will not get this privilege. Explanation regarding twins, disabled children and other rare complex cases is given in section 12.
05	The children shall be counted separately for each person, male or female. So in cases where one had children from a previous marriage or had children outside marriage, the number of children could be different for husband and wife. In case of any dispute, the actual biological father or mother shall be deemed to be the father or mother. Jury members can order a DNA test to decide a dispute.

Part - II: Instructions to Officers and Citizens

06	The Prime Minister will appoint a National Population Control Officer (NPCO) which the citizens of India can replace by using the Vote Vapsi procedures given in this law. The NPCO may recruit the incumbent employees from the Central or State Government for staff, utilize the data/services available in the Government Departments or he may also recruit more employees on a temporary basis.
	Any citizen who has completed the age of 35 years may submit an affidavit to become NPCO before the District Collector either in person or through an advocate. The District Collector will accept his application for the eligible post by charging a fee equal to the amount to be deposited in the election of the MP, and will issue a unique serial number to him. The collector will scan this affidavit and place it on the Prime Minister's website.

08	<p>Any citizen can go to Patwari office on any day and register Yes in support of any candidate of NPCO. Patwari will give the receipt by entering the voter's Yes in his computer. Patwari will also place the voter's name on the district website along with the names of the candidates and the voter's ID card number. A voter can approve up to 5 persons of his choice from among the candidates for any post.</p> <p>(1) The voter will pay a fee of Rs. 3 for registering the acceptance (yes). Fee for BPL card holder will be Re. 1.</p> <p>(2) If a voter comes to get his approval cancelled, the patwari will cancel the approval without any fee.</p> <p>(3) On the 5th of every month, the Collector shall publish the count of approvals received by each of the candidates received in the previous month. Patwari will do this display of the approvals of his area every Monday. The display of approvals will also be done by the Cabinet Secretary on the 5th.</p> <p>[Comment: Collectors can create such a system that voters can register their acceptance through SMS, ATM and mobile app.</p> <p>Range Voting — <i>The Prime Minister or the Chief Minister can create such a system that voters can score between -100 to 100 points to a candidate. If the voter only registers yes, it will be considered equal to 100. If the voter does not register his acceptance, it will be considered as zero. But if the voter gives points then only the marks given by him will be valid. This range voting process is superior to the acceptance system, and provides immunity from Arrow's Useless Impossibility Theorem.</i></p>
09	<p>Reduction in payment and subsidy, fine and imprisonment</p>
	<p>(1) If a person, male or female, has more children than the prescribed number of children, then deduction of mineral royalty payment, deduction of financial assistance/grant etc., fine and imprisonment may be applicable. The number of children of tribals can be one child more than the number of children fixed for others. Only tribals will get this exemption. Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes or Minorities will not get this privilege.</p> <p>(2) There shall be no deduction of payment or monetary assistance and no punishment if any child has not been born to a person after one year from the commencement of this law. But the payout may increase.</p> <p>(3) In this clause, D means only one daughter, and S means only one son. DD means two daughters and DS means first child is daughter and second child is son. DDS means first child is daughter, second is daughter and third is son. In other words, this section describes the order in which the children were born, not just the total number. DSD will mean first child is daughter, second son and third daughter. And similarly SDD, DSD denotes different sequence. Following are the rewards and punishments for first 5 years after the publication of this law:</p> <p>(1) Childless — If a person's age is between 18 to 23 years, then the amount received by</p>

him from mineral royalty and rent of government land will increase by 33%. There will be no additional payment for childlessness after the age of 23 years.

(2) S — No penalty and no additional payment of mineral royalties.

(3) D or DD or DDD — No punishment and an additional 33% increase in mineral royalties.

(4) DDDD — No punishment and an additional 66% increase in mineral royalties.

(5) SS, SD, DS, DDS, DDDS, DDDDS, DDDDD — No punishment and no additional payment of mineral royalties.

(6) One child, son or daughter after clause (9.3.5) — 33% deduction in mineral royalty for 10 years, neither imprisonment nor fine.

(7) One child, son or daughter after clause (9.3.6) — 66% deduction in mineral royalty for 10 years, suspension of voting rights for up to 20 years, neither imprisonment nor fine. (The suspension of the voting right and its duration will be decided by the jury.)

(8) One child, son or daughter after clause (9.3.7) — Punishment of clause (9.3.7) along with fine of 10% of income for 10 years (minimum Rs. 1000 per month and maximum Rs. 10,000 per month), no imprisonment.

(9) One child, son or daughter after clause (9.3.8) — Punishment of clause (9.3.8) with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

(10) For each child after clause (9.3.9) — Punishment of clause (9.3.9) together with imprisonment for two more years per child and compulsory sterilization.

(4) The punishments after 5 years of publication of this law:

(1) For number of children in the cases of clauses (9.3.1) to (9.3.5) — No punishment.

(2) For the number of children in clause (9.3.6), shall be punished with the punishment in clause (9.3.7), and for the number of children in clause (9.3.7), the punishment given in clause (9.3.8) will be applicable, and similar pattern will be followed for all sections. In other words, the sentence will be "one level further" for all clauses after clause (9.3.5).

10 Rules for collecting fine: The penalty will be minimum Rs. 1000 per month and maximum Rs. 10,000 per month on each parent. But the penalty collected shall not exceed 10% of the monthly income. So if the income of the person is less than Rs. 10,000 then only 10% of his income will be fined and the balance amount will be kept as "pending penalty". Interest will be payable as per prevailing rate on pending penalty. In case of "pending penalty", the period can be extended beyond 10 years till the entire pending penalty is collected along with interest. If such a person wants, he can pay the pending fine early. And the amounts Rs. 1000 and Rs. 10,000 can be increased as per the rate of inflation each year.

[**Comment:** Provisions from mineral royalty and government lands will be applicable when the Prime Minister declares all the mineral and natural resources of India as the property of Indian citizens by printing the proposed law **Dhan Vapsi Passbook** in the gazette. Until this law does not come in the gazette, there will be a deduction in all those economic grants, subsidies, etc., which are being given to the citizens by the central and state governments.]

11 Special Provisions for Scheduled Tribes: While applying the provisions of section (10), the exemption of one child (son or daughter) will be given, the selection of children and the calculation of children will be done in such a way that there is maximum deduction in the amount

	of fine. But the Scheduled Tribe persons who have availed the benefit of reservation to get admission in government job or private job or government or private college will be deprived of this privilege.
12	Some complex and special situations
	<p>(1) There shall be no fine or punishment for children born before (or within 1 year) of its passage of this Act.</p> <p>(2) If the children born in the end are twins, then they will be counted as one child. But if a child is born after the twins, the twins will be counted as two separate children.</p> <p>(3) Adopted children will not be counted.</p> <p>(4) Children with disabilities will be counted. Parents will be given 66% more mineral royalty for children with disabilities.</p> <p>(5) If the child born is not a son or daughter, then that child will be counted as a daughter while applying the above rules.</p>
13	Jury Trial for Fixation of Fines and Punishment
	<p>(1) Whenever the NPCO (or his employees) decides to reduce the amount of money received by any citizen by way of mineral royalty and subsidy or wants to impose any kind of punishment or fine, then for the consideration of the case the NPCO will randomly select citizens between the ages of 25 and 55 and constitute a jury. And whenever a citizen wants to lodge a complaint against the employees of any NPCO, then the NPCO shall constitute a Jury Board in the same manner.</p> <p>(2) The National Population Control Officer shall appoint the following officers to conduct the jury:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(1) One District Jury Administrator for each district, (2) One State Jury Administrator for each State, (3) A National Jury Administrator at the national level.</p> <p>[Comment: District, State and National Jury Administrators will be under the purview of the Jury Board. If there is any complaint against these officers and any of their staff, the hearing will be done by jury.]</p>
14	Jury trial of complaints against more children and officers
	<p>(1) A case between the accused citizen having more children and the National Population Control Officer will be registered in the district court of which the accused is a resident. If there is any complaint against the Population Control Officer, then the matter will be registered in the court of the district in which the officer is posted. If any citizen or National Population Control Officer wishes to transfer the case to any other district of the same state, they can do so with the permission of the State Jury Administrator or the State High Court. And if any of these parties want to transfer the case outside the state to any district of any other state, they can do so with the permission of the National Jury Administrator or the Supreme Court.</p> <p>(2) For any case registered in the district, the District Jury Administrator shall select 3 to 10 graduates in the age group of 25 to 55 years from the list of graduates of Science, Engineering,</p>

Mathematics, Medical Sciences of the district who will be willing to help in the matter. The jury members may, if they so desire, take necessary advice from this panel on such matters.

(3) The District Jury Administrator will randomly select citizens of 25 to 55 years of age from the electoral rolls of India. Those citizens will be eligible for jury board who have not been a jury member on any jury board during the last 10 years and no charges have been proved against them. The age of the person will be considered as the one who is in the voter list.

(4) Composition of the jury and determination of the number of jury members:

(1) In case of complaint against an officer, the number of jury members shall be a minimum of 12 and a maximum of 1500. The jury strength for Category-4, Category-3, Category-2 and Category-1 may be 12, 50, 200 or 500 depending on the seniority of the post of the accused officer. If the officers are very senior, then the number of members can be increased from more than 500 to a maximum of 1500.

(2) For the case filed against the citizen due to more children, the higher of annual income or one-fifth of the property, if it is up to 10 lakhs, then the number of jury members will be 12 and for every increase of 5 lakhs in this amount simultaneously 1 member will be increased in the jury board. For computing the annual income, the average of the last 3 years' annual income of the citizen will be considered as annual income.

(3) The maximum number of jury members will be 1500.

(4) There will be a separate jury for each trial and after the verdict is given, the jury will be dissolved.

(5) All categories of government employees will clearly be out of the purview of jury duty.

(6) If a doctor is called on jury duty, he can give notice not to appear on the jury. The jury member shall not impose any monetary penalty on the doctor for not performing jury duty.

(7) If a private sector employee is called on jury duty, the employer shall grant him unpaid leave for the required number of days. The employer can deduct the vacation pay from the employee's salary.

(8) The Jury Administrator will select twice the number of citizens from the electoral roll by lottery than the desired jury number and send them a call. The relatives, neighbors, colleagues etc. of any of the parties shall not be included in the jury members.

(5) Area of selection of jurors: The jurors shall be selected from the districts where the courts are connected by video conferencing with the district court where the trial will take place. If no district court is connected by video conferencing with the court of the district where the trial is going on, then all the jury members will be selected from that district itself. The hearing will be held in the language understood by the jury members.

	<p>(6) The hearing will commence at 11 am and continue till 4 pm, and the hearing will continue till the disposal of the matter. The hearing will end when more than 65% of the jurors say they have heard enough.</p>
15	Fine and Judgment of Innocence
	<p>(1) In case of complaint against an officer: If more than 75% of the jury members declare that the accused officer should be suspended, the National Population Control Officer may or may not suspend him. If more than 75% of the jurors agree on the amount of a fine, the National Population Control Officer may or may not collect the fine from the accused officer. If the complainant feels that the National Population Control Officer has not implemented the decision of the jury members, then he can request the citizens of India to use the clauses of Vote Vapsi to remove the National Population Control Officer from his job.</p> <p>(2) For cases arising out of having more children: the decision taken by 75% of the jury members on deduction of government grants payable to the accused citizen, fine and imprisonment etc. will be considered as the final decision. An appeal can be made against the decision of the District Jury Board before the Judge or Jury Board of the State High Court and thereafter before the Judge or Jury Board of the Supreme Court.</p>
16	Citizen's Voice
	<p>(1) If a voter wants any change in this law, he can submit an affidavit to the Collector Office. The District Collector will upload the affidavit by scanning on the Chief Minister's website along with voter ID number of the voter at the rate of Rs. 20 per page.</p> <p>(2) If a voter wishes to register his approval on an affidavit submitted under section 16.1, he can register his YES / NO at Patwari office by paying a fee of Rs. 3. Patwari will register it and will put YES / NO of the voter with his voter id number on the Chief Minister's website.</p>
----- Completion of Two Child Law Draft -----	

13. Proposed Law Draft Of National Register For Citizens Of India

Comment: Comments do not form part of this law. Citizens and officials can use the comments for guidelines.

Part-1: Instructions to Citizens

01	<p>This law will be applicable in the whole of India as soon as it comes in the Gazette.</p> <p>Explanation: There were many discrepancies and shortcomings in the NRC of Assam, so this register will be made in Assam also. For example, the NRC of Assam neither identifies economic foreigners living illegally, nor provides any mechanism for their deportation.</p>
02	<p>After this law is published in the gazette, you will have to go to the Patwari office and fill an NRCI form. In the form, you will give the following information – Voter ID number, Aadhaar number and year of birth of yourself and your relatives. The National Registrar of Citizenship will also release a mobile app so that you can fill the NRCI form online as well.</p> <p>(1) If you do not have Voter ID and Aadhaar number, then you can also fill the form by writing Ration Card Number, PAN Card Number, Driving License, or MNREGA Card Number.</p> <p>(2) Relatives include your parents, paternal grandparents, maternal grandparents, real siblings, and children. If one of your relatives has died, you will still provide information that is known to you.</p> <p>(3) If you do not know the voter ID of your other relatives, then you can also fill the form by just writing your voter ID number.</p> <p>(4) While submitting the form, you will have to submit a photocopy of either Voter ID or Aadhaar card along with the form.</p> <p>(5) When the name of the minor children will be written in the form, then it will be mandatory to write the Aadhaar card number of the minor child. If minor does not have Aadhaar card, then you can get Aadhaar card made.</p>
03	<p>If there is any dispute regarding any of the information given in the NRCI form, the matter will be heard by a jury of citizens. The jury board will be selected from the voter list by lottery. If your name comes up in the lottery, you may be called for jury duty. Coming to the jury, you will have to hear the arguments after seeing the evidence presented by the accused, the victim, the witnesses and the lawyers of both the parties and decide the sentence / fine or release.</p>
04	<p>If your name is in the voter list, and you want any partial or complete change in any section of this law, then you can submit an affidavit under section (15.1) of this law in the collector's office of your district. The collector will accept the affidavit by charging a fee of Rs. 20 per page, and will scan it and make it public on the Prime Minister's website.</p> <p>Comments-1:</p>

(1a) Filling NRCI form is mandatory.

It will be mandatory for every citizen. If one does not fill the NRCI form, his name may be put in the list of “Not Verified”, and later it may also go in the list of suspects. If his name appears on the list of suspects, he may have to appear before a jury of citizens.

(1b) Option for those who don't have Aadhar and Voter id.

Such people can add their name in the citizenship register by getting a voter card or Aadhar card, or can also fill the NRCI form on the basis of license number, MNREGA card, ration card, PAN card.

(1c) Revealing information like voter id number of relatives in the NRCI form.

One has to give only as much information as he has. If he does not have the information, he can write “Not Known” in the column of the NRCI Form. No case will be made against him for not providing the information, but if he knowingly give false information, then the jury can send him a summon, and can also be punished if found guilty.

(1d) Documents to be shown for getting registered in NRCI.

The process of NRCI is based on Voter ID number and Aadhar card. Therefore, one has to provide a photo copy of any of his Voter ID / Aadhar Card / Ration Card documents along with the NRCI form. But has to give only the names of his relatives etc., voter id number etc., no need to give photo copy of voter id, etc. of relatives.

(1e) Form filling for illiterate people.

There will be NRCI agents for this. The government will give Rs. 30 per form to fill to NRCI agent. Therefore, they themselves will reach you and fill your form and submit it to the Patwari office.

(1f) Importance of NRCI.

About 2 crore illegal economic foreign residents are living in India. Apart from Assam, Bengal, Northeast, they are spread all over India. Most of these illegal foreign residents have come to India during the last 30 years. Due to this the burden on India's resources is increasing, and it is also a threat to our internal security. Many groups of these illegal foreign residents are also involved in violent crimes and smuggling etc. These illegal foreign residents could start a violent civil war in India if Pakistan and China start sending them weapons through the Bangladeshi border. Therefore, marking them and sending them out of India is very important for the security of the country. The CAA and the NRC in Assam have not solved this problem, but have created an impression that this problem has been resolved. Therefore, it is very important to implement the NRCI with immediate effect.

Part - II: Instructions to Officers and Citizens

05

The Prime Minister will appoint a National Registrar of Citizenship, to be called the National Register of Citizens Officer (NCRO). The NCRO will appoint State Citizenship Registrar Officers (SNROs) in all the states. The National Registrar (NCRO) may, with the permission of the Prime Minister, appoint District Collectors as District Registrars, or may also appoint separate District Registrars in the desired districts. The National Registrar may temporarily appoint the desired officers from the Central/State Government on deputation for a maximum period of 2 years, or may take officers from the Central or State Government while recruitment. The National Registrar

	<p>and his staff will be within the purview of the Vote Vapsi and Jury Board. (Please refer to section 14 to see the process of Vote Vapsi)</p>
06	<p>Any voter who has passed class X will be able to apply to become an NRCI agent in the district collector's office.</p> <p>(1) The NRCI agent will be trained in a 3-day camp on how to fill the NRCI form, etc., so that he can help other citizens in filling the form. District Collector can organize its camp in Tehsil Panchayat Samiti.</p> <p>(2) The NRCI agent will be able to fill the form of citizens and submit it to the Patwari office, and for each form submitted to the NRCI agent, the National Registrar will be paid the rate of Rs 30.</p> <p>[Comment-2: To ensure that the work of making NRCI register is done with full efficiency and honesty, the NCRO and his officers have been put under the purview of Vote Vapsi Passbook and Jury Board. If the citizens find that the NCRO is acting in a partisan manner, they will be able to register their approval for giving this post to another person by expelling him using the Vote Vapsi procedures.]</p>
07	<p>Scrutiny and Verification of NRCI Form</p>
	<p>(1) The NCRO shall prepare the Citizenship Register List by enclosing the information given in the NRCI Form, and make it public. In the list that will be made public, only the voter ID number of the citizen will be there, not the Aadhaar number. Aadhaar number of any citizen will not be made public. In the list, the names of the person's relatives and their voter ID numbers etc. will be grouped in such a way that the relatives of the person can be easily identified. This list can be classified into the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Authenticated list: Citizens whose relatives have been matched, and the available information is complete and sufficient, will be marked certified or verified or verified against their names in the list. 2. Non-verified list: Citizens who have given wrong information, or have not given correct information even when demanded by the registrar, or if the registrar prima facie feels that the information is not sufficient, then in the list the NCRO will put words "not verified" or "Unverified". <p>[Comment-3: Suppose, X has entered the voter ID number/Aadhaar number of his parents, brother in his form, then the NCRO will match whether X's brother has also given the same information about X in his form. In this way, the information given about the relatives in the form will be cross-checked with each other to form an authentic category.]</p> <p>(2) Citizens whose relatives are not reconciled, or their names have been left out of the certified list due to incomplete information provided by them, the Registrar will send a notice to them to re-fill the NRCI form and submit it to their Patwari office. The citizen can also give information in this form, which he had not given earlier.</p>

08	<p>If any citizen finds that wrong information about any citizen and his relatives has been kept in the list made public, he can report it or complain to the Registrar. Citizens whose names have been registered as 'Unverified' in the list can again fill the NRCI form in the District Collectorate, Tehsil or Patwari Office, so that they can be verified and put in the authentic list.</p>
09	<p>Identifying the Illegal Economic Immigrants</p>
	<p>(1) The Prime Minister will order the Department of Telecommunications to give a list of all phone calls made to and from Bangladesh in the last two years to the National Registrar. Using this detail the National Registrar will generate a list of suspects.</p> <p>(2) The National Registrar shall appoint agents in Bangladesh. The national registrar will ask its agents to collect information on blood group and DNA samples of blood relatives of suspects residing in India and residing in Bangladesh. The agents will also collect documents that prove the suspects to be of Bangladeshi origin.</p> <p>(3) An Indian citizen may submit a list of illegal economic foreigners residing in India to the National Registrar, either privately or publicly, and he shall present the list in descending order on the basis of suspicion. If the information given by the person is found to be correct, then the National Registrar can reward the person privately or publicly as he wishes.</p> <p>(4) If any Bangladeshi or Pakistani claims that such suspect is his relative, and if he gives his DNA sample to verify the correctness, and if it is proved by DNA matching that foreign resident residing in the state is his relative and is illegal resident in India, then the NCRO will pay Rs. 1 lakh to the person who gave DNA sample.</p> <p>(5) The NCRO will place the names, pictures and other information of the suspects on the official website, and will request all to provide the names and other information of their Bangladeshi relatives.</p> <p>(6) The NCRO shall, by following the above procedure, prepare a list of suspects who he is convinced to be illegal foreign residents.</p>
10	<p>Hearing by Jury: Decision of illegal foreign resident and persecuted refugees</p>
	<p>(1) The NCRO shall elect 100 voters between the ages of 30 to 55 years from 5 different districts for the trial of each suspect. The first district will be the one that is closest to the district from where the suspect has been apprehended and where the Bangladeshi population is less than 10%. The percentage of illegal foreign residents in a district will be decided by the National Registrar on the basis of his knowledge. The other 4 districts will be from the nearest 4 districts of the first district and the population of illegal economic foreign residents in each district should be less than 10%.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The NCRO will select 20 voters at random (by lottery) from each district. Voter lists will be used to select voters. 2. The NCRO can increase the number of districts to 10, and can randomly select 20 voters from each district using the above procedure. The final decision regarding the number of

districts will rest with the National Registrar.

(2) The accused shall tell the jury members whether he was born in India or in which other country. If he was born in India, in which city or village he was born, and where did he do his schooling. He will also give details about his parents, siblings, close relatives, etc. If he was born outside India, then why and when did he come to live in India?

(3) The officers of the NCRO shall also inform the jury members whether such a person was born in India or outside India, and whether he is an illegal economic foreigner or a persecuted refugee.

(4) If more than 50 jury members publicly recommend the accused to undergo a polygraph test, brain-mapping and/or a public narco test, then these tests shall be taken. Each jury member will suggest his own question and each jury member will give marks between 0-100 for each question. The questions scoring the highest marks will be asked first. The NCRO will select the doctor for public narco-test and brain-mapping. But if more than 67 jury members approve any other doctor, then the same doctor will be chosen, which is approved by the jury members. The selected doctor should possess the degrees prescribed by the NCRO.

(5) After hearing all the parties, each Jury member shall state his opinion whether in his opinion the accused is a certified Indian citizen, or an illegal economic foreigner resident or a persecuted refugee. Each jury member shall also state, if the accused is an illegal economic foreigner, the amount of imprisonment for which he should be imprisoned for improperly entering India, and the amount of fine to be imposed on him, and if the accused is a persecuted refugee or an Indian citizen, then what should be the amount of compensation for the inconvenience caused to him. The amount of compensation will be from minimum Rs. 0 to maximum Rs. 1,00,000.

11

Judgment of punishment and imprisonment

(1) If more than 67% of the jury members declare the accused to be illegal economic foreigners, the National Registrar shall choose the arbitral number of months of imprisonment recommended by each jury member and imprison him for such number of months. The maximum term of imprisonment shall be 3 years. Upon release, the National Registrar will send him to his country's deport/detention centre.

(2) If more than 50% but less than 67% of the jury members are of the opinion that he is an illegal economic foreigner, he shall not be imprisoned and shall be allowed to reside in India. But the district of his residence shall be decided by the National Registrar.

(3) If more than 50% of the jury members declare him to be an Indian citizen, then no proceedings shall be taken against him and no sanctions shall apply against him, and the National Registrar shall pay compensation equal to the arbitral amount of the sums suggested by the jury members.

(4) If more than 50% of the jury members declare him as a persecuted refugee or a non-Indian citizen, then the National Registrar shall include him in the NRCI list by classifying him as a refugee and he shall be a resident in India by the National Registrar. He can reside in any of the districts specified by him.

	<p>Comment-4:</p> <p>(4a) Proving the citizenship. The burden of proving that who is and who is not an Indian citizen will be on the NCRO, and the final decision will be taken by the jury. If there is a complaint about ones citizenship, or if someone claims that a person is not a citizen of India, the NCRO will have to prove it before a jury of citizens. His name will remain in the NRCI until the Registrar proves it before the jury.</p> <p>(4b) Final decision regarding removal of name from NRCI. The registrar will put the gathered evidence before the jury, and the accused will also have a chance to present his case. The final decision will be made by the jury, and it can be appealed to the High Court jury and the Supreme Court jury.</p>
12	Petitions
	<p>(1) The NCRO or the offender may appeal the decision of the jury member. In the jury before which this appeal will be made, the jury will be elected from twice the districts of the primary jury board, and from each district the NCRO will choose 20 jury members randomly. A petition can be filed in the High Court or the Supreme Court against the decision of the Secondary Jury.</p> <p>(2) Imprisonment/reduction in punishment: The officer of the NCRO will ask the offender to give the names and addresses of the relatives. If he gives information and evidence about his relatives or other illegal economic migrants, the NCRO can recommend the reduction of his sentence. If the jury allows, the sentence will be commuted.</p>
13	Dividing the burden of refugees across India
	<p>The National Registrar will prepare a list of districts where the refugee population is less. The National Registrar will remove border districts and such districts where economic opportunity is less from the list. Refugees will have to reside only in those districts which have been entered in the list.</p> <p>[Comment-5: Thus the names of districts of Assam, West Bengal, Delhi, North East States, Mumbai, Gurgaon, Noida, etc. will not appear in this list. Because these areas have already given refuge to their share of refugees. Border districts are security-sensitive, and cities with less economic opportunities will not be able to provide adequate livelihood opportunities to refugees.]</p>
14	Vote Vapsi Procedure; Appointment of NCRO
	<p>(1) Any citizen of age above or equal to 35 years, if presents an affidavit in the office of the District Collector himself or through an advocate, the District Collector by charging a fee equal to the amount to be deposited in the election of the Member of Parliament will accept his application, and will keep it scanned and placed on the Prime Minister's website.</p> <p>(2) Any person can go to the Patwari office with his Vote Vapsi passbook on any day and register 'Yes' in support of the candidates for the NCRO. Patwari will enter the voter's yes in his computer and vote return passbook. Patwari will keep the voter's yes along with the names of the</p>

candidates and the voter's ID card number on the district's website. The voter can accept up to 5 persons of his choice from among the candidates for post of NCRO.

(1) The voter will pay a fee of Rs. 3 for registering the acceptance (yes). Fee for BPL card holder will be Re. 1.

(2) If any board member comes to get his approval cancelled, the patwari will cancel the approval without any fee.

(3) On the 5th of every month, the Collector shall publish the count of approvals received by each of the candidates received in the previous month. Patwari will do this display of the approvals of his area every Monday. The display of approvals will also be done by the Cabinet Secretary on the 5th.

[Comment: Collectors can create such a system that voters can register their acceptance through SMS, ATM and mobile app.

Range Voting — The Prime Minister or the Chief Minister can create such a system that voters can score between -100 to 100 points to a candidate. If the voter only registers yes, it will be considered equal to 100. If the voter does not register his acceptance, it will be considered as zero. But if the voter gives points then only the marks given by him will be valid. This range voting process is superior to the acceptance system, and provides immunity from Arrow's Useless Impossibility Theorem.]

15

Citizen's Voice

(1) If a voter wants any change in this law, he can submit an affidavit to the Collector Office. The District Collector will upload the affidavit by scanning on the Chief Minister's website along with voter ID number of the voter at the rate of Rs. 20 per page.

(2) If a voter wishes to register his approval on an affidavit submitted under section 16.1, he can register his YES / NO at Patwari office by paying a fee of Rs. 3. Patwari will register it and will put YES / NO of the voter with his voter id number on the Chief Minister's website.

----- Completion of NRCI Law Draft -----

14. Proposed Law Draft For TCP

Comment: Comments do not form part of this law. Citizens and officials can use the comments for guidelines.

Part-1: Instructions to Citizens

01	<p>This law empowers you (here 'you' mean — the voter of India) to submit any affidavit by being present in your district collector's office.</p> <p>(1) This affidavit may be any complaint, suggestion or RTI application submitted by you or proposed legislation or any other solicitation.</p> <p>(2) You will pay a fee of Rs. 20 per page at the time of submitting the affidavit.</p> <p>(3) The Collectorate's office shall issue a unique serial number to mark the submitted affidavit.</p> <p>(4) The Collector's office will scan the affidavit given by you and upload it on the website of the Prime Minister in such a way that any person can see this affidavit without logging in.</p>
02	<p>Any voter can go to the office of the Patwari (Talati, Rural Officer) on any day and register his yes / no on such an affidavit mentioning the number of the affidavit submitted under section 1.</p> <p>(1) The Collector's office will publicly register the voter's name and voter number on the Prime Minister's website, so that any person can see the yes / no entered by the voter.</p> <p>(2) The voter will have to pay a fee for entering or changing Yes/No on an affidavit. For BPL card holders this fee will be Re. 1 and for other citizens it will be Rs. 3.</p> <p>(3) Voters can change their Yes / No recorded on any affidavit any number of times on any day.</p>
03	<p>Important information for all: This count of Yes / No recorded on any affidavit will not be binding on the Prime Minister or any Minister or any officer or any court. Nevertheless, if more than 45 crore voters of India register yes on any affidavit, then the Prime Minister can issue necessary instructions to comply with the work recorded in the affidavit, or he does not need to do so. Or the Prime Minister can also resign if he wants or he does not need to do so. The decision of the Prime Minister in this regard will be final.</p>
04	<p>For giving an affidavit in section 1, the collector may ask you to bring voter ID, Aadhar card, and may also take your photo and fingerprint. The collector may also ask you to bring from zero to five witnesses who know you personally.</p> <p>(1) Once you have filed the affidavit, you will not be able to delete it. No officer will be allowed to remove your affidavit except by order of the court.</p> <p>(2) You are informed that — You can be sued by any party in the court for improper information or defamatory factor, or defamatory statement in the affidavit, and on conviction, the court may punish you.</p>
05	<p>You are not required to enter Yes/No on all the affidavits filed across India. It is up to you to decide which affidavit you want to consider and which affidavit you want to reject. You can register your</p>

	opinion on any affidavit on which you want to enter yes / no. You will not be punished for entering yes/no on any affidavit, even if such affidavit contains any inappropriate or defamatory statement.
06	You can get your mobile number registered to the clerk maintaining the voter list. Such a phone number must be in your name or in the name of your immediate family member. If you enter your mobile number then whenever you file an affidavit or enter yes / no on any affidavit you will receive an SMS for feedback. This SMS will be similar to that received by the account holder when withdrawing cash from ATM etc. And if any other person is trying to fraudulently file affidavit in your name or get you to enter Yes/No in your name, you will still receive such SMS. In this situation you can complain to the police.
07	You can also be given a magnetic card like voter card (similar to ATM card), and a machine like ATM can also be installed near the Talati office, so that you can enter the number of any affidavit in the machine and put your yes/no on it. You can use this facility when it is available. After the implementation of this system, you will have to pay a fee of Re. 1 for each Yes/No entered or changed.
08	Collectors can create a system by which you can register your yes / no through SMS or mobile app. If you enter yes / no through any affidavit SMS or mobile app, then the fee for this will be determined by the District Collector.
Part - II: Instructions to Officers and Citizens	
09	Orders are issued to the Secretary-in-Charge of the National Informatics Center to create such necessary website etc. so that the Collector, Patwari etc. can implement the process recorded in the above sections.
10	Non-binding instructions for Chief Minister, Mayor, District / Tehsil / Village Sarpanch: You can pass this law by making desired changes (like changing the word Prime Minister to Chief Minister or Mayor etc. and making other necessary changes), to implement at the state / city / district / tehsil / village level.
----- Completion of TCP India Law Draft -----	

15. Proposed Law Draft For State TCP

Comment: Comments do not form part of this law. Citizens and officials can use the comments for guidelines.

Part-1: Instructions to Citizens

01	<p>This law empowers you (here 'you' mean — the voter of State) to submit any affidavit by being present in your district collector's office.</p> <p>(1) This affidavit may be any complaint, suggestion or RTI application submitted by you or proposed legislation or any other solicitation.</p> <p>(2) You will pay a fee of Rs. 20 per page at the time of submitting the affidavit.</p> <p>(3) The Collectorate's office shall issue a unique serial number to mark the submitted affidavit.</p> <p>(4) The Collector's office will scan the affidavit given by you and upload it on the website of the Chief Minister in such a way that any person can see this affidavit without logging in.</p>
02	<p>Any voter can go to the office of the Patwari (Talati, Rural Officer) on any day and register his yes / no on such an affidavit mentioning the number of the affidavit submitted under section 1.</p> <p>(1) The Collector's office will publicly register the voter's name and voter number on the Chief Minister's website, so that any person can see the yes / no entered by the voter.</p> <p>(2) The voter will have to pay a fee for entering or changing Yes/No on an affidavit. For BPL card holders this fee will be Re. 1 and for other citizens it will be Rs. 3.</p> <p>(3) Voters can change their Yes / No recorded on any affidavit any number of times on any day.</p>
03	<p>Important information for all: This count of Yes / No recorded on any affidavit will not be binding on the Chief Minister or any Minister or any officer or any court. Nevertheless, if more than 51% voters of the state register Yes on any affidavit, then the Chief Minister can issue necessary instructions to comply with the work recorded in the affidavit, or he does not need to do so. Or the Chief Minister can also resign if he wants or he does not need to do so. The decision of the Chief Minister in this regard will be final.</p>
04	<p>For giving an affidavit in section 1, the collector may ask you to bring voter ID, Aadhar card, and may also take your photo and fingerprint. The collector may also ask you to bring from zero to five witnesses who know you personally.</p> <p>(1) Once you have filed the affidavit, you will not be able to delete it. No officer will be allowed to remove your affidavit except by order of the court.</p> <p>(2) You are informed that — You can be sued by any party in the court for improper information or defamatory factor, or defamatory statement in the affidavit, and on conviction, the court may punish you.</p>

05	You are not required to enter Yes/No on all the affidavits filed across the state. It is up to you to decide which affidavit you want to consider and which affidavit you want to reject. You can register your opinion on any affidavit on which you want to enter yes / no. You will not be punished for entering yes/no on any affidavit, even if such affidavit contains any inappropriate or defamatory statement.
06	You can get your mobile number registered to the clerk maintaining the voter list. Such a phone number must be in your name or in the name of your immediate family member. If you enter your mobile number then whenever you file an affidavit or enter yes / no on any affidavit you will receive an SMS for feedback. This SMS will be similar to that received by the account holder when withdrawing cash from ATM etc. And if any other person is trying to fraudulently file affidavit in your name or get you to enter Yes/No in your name, you will still receive such SMS. In this situation you can complain to the police.
07	You can also be given a magnetic card like voter card (similar to ATM card), and a machine like ATM can also be installed near the Talati office, so that you can enter the number of any affidavit in the machine and put your yes/no on it. You can use this facility when it is available. After the implementation of this system, you will have to pay a fee of Re. 1 for each Yes/No entered or changed.
08	Collectors can create a system by which you can register your yes / no through SMS or mobile app. If you enter yes / no through any affidavit SMS or mobile app, then the fee for this will be determined by the District Collector.
Part - II: Instructions to Officers and Citizens	
09	Orders are issued to the Secretary-in-Charge of the National Informatics Center to create such necessary website etc. so that the Collector, Patwari etc. can implement the process recorded in the above sections.
10	Non-binding instructions for Mayor, District / Tehsil / Village Sarpanch: You can pass this law by making desired changes (like changing the word Chief Minister to Mayor, etc. and making other necessary changes), to implement at the city / district / tehsil / village level.
----- Completion of TCP India Law Draft -----	