Haryana Government's Right To Recall Law Vs

<u>Right To Party's</u>

<u>Vote Vapsi Sarpanch Law</u>

Haryana Government's Proposed Right to Recall Sarpanch Law is More Dangerous than Demonetization / GST / Lockdown

SOLUTION: Right To Recall

Party's Vote Vapsi Sarpanch Law

The Haryana's RSS government is introducing a law called the Right to Recall Sarpanch. Unfortunately, as of October 2, 2020, the Haryana government has not yet made the draft of this law public. From the details that have emerged from the media, it appears that this is a meeting or signature-based negative Right to Recall law. Due to the process being purely one of rejection, when a recall happens, the Sarpanch's seat will become

vacant, and it will remain vacant until the next election is held. In our opinion, since voters only have the option to reject, the law proposed by the Haryana government will increase instability, worsening the administration.

In this chapter, a **positive** draft law for the recall of Sarpanch proposed by the Right to Recall Party (RRP) is presented. Our proposed law is based on the Vote Vapsi Passbook,

and under this law, the Sarpanch will not be dismissed until a majority of voters elect another person as Sarpanch. Thus, the law proposed by RRP will not bring instability to the administration but will instead bring improvements. The Vote Vapsi Sarpanch law is proposed by RRP, while the Right to Recall Sarpanch law is being introduced by the RSSsupported Haryana government. Below is a comparative analysis of both laws.

Sarpanch Sarpanch Law Law The right to Any voter **Process** initiate the can appear of process of at the initiating recalling the Patwari the (Talati) Sarpanch removal has been office on of the jointly given any day to Sarpanch to the 'Gram register or

Raja must be Praja-adheen(ruled by citizens). Else he will rob the citizens, & the nation will be destroyed. – Satyarth Prakash & AtharVed

BJP's Right

to Recall

RRP's

VoteVapsi

	to individual	approval for
	voters. If	removing
	33% of the	the current
	total voters	Sarpanch
	in the Gram	or for
	Sabha of	appointing
	any	another
	Panchayat	candidate
	gather and	as
	pass a no-	Sarpanch.
	confidence	Voters can
Dela mare La Desia de	agg(woled by citizans) Floa he will	

Sabha,' not cancel their

motion	also
against the	register
Sarpanch	their
through their	approval
signatures, a	via SMS or
recall	a mobile
election will	арр. А
be held in	recall
that	election will
particular	only be
Gram	held if a
Panchayat.	candidate
İ	l

for the Sarpanch position receives more approvals than both the votes received by the current Sarpanch and the

	approvals
	the current
	Sarpanch
	has
	obtained;
	otherwise,
	recall
	elections
	won't
	happen.

	motion, 33%	and
	of the village	approve the
Comparis-	voters need	appointmen
on	to gather.	t of another
	During such	individual
	a pre-	as the
	arranged	Sarpanch,
	assembly,	voters do
	situations	not need to
Raja must be Praja-adheen(ruled by citizens). Else he will rob the citizens, & the nation will be destroyed. – Satyarth Prakash & AtharVed		

a) To pass a |a) To

no- remove the confidence Sarpanch

can escalate	attend any
from debates	gathering or
to violent	meeting.
clashes. This	Voters can
can lead to	provide
the	their
disruption of	consent by
harmony in	visiting the
the village	Patwari
and incidents	(Talati)
of caste-	office at
based	any time or

		an SMS
		from their
		verified
		mobile
		phone to
		record or
		cancel their
		approval.
	b)In villages,	b)The entry
	most people	of the
	do not know	approved
		1
Raja must be Praja-adh	een(ruled by citizens). Else he will	rob the citizens, & the nation

animosity.

by sending

how to sign, vote will be and the recorded in government the Vote also has no Vapsi Passbook, record of signature and the verification. voter will Therefore, receive an SMS the Sarpanch confirmatio can file a petition in n. Due to court stating the verified

the proposal system of is forged, physical which may verification halt the recall by the voter at the process. Patwari(Tal ati) office to give approval, the possibility of fraud in

		is very
		almost
		negligible.
	c)Since the	c) Any
	power to	approvals
	verify the	entered by
	credibility of	voters will
	a no-	be publicly
	confidence	declared by
	proposal lies	the
	with the BDO	Patwari(Tal
Raja must be Praja-adh	een(ruled by citizens). Else he will	rob the citizens, & the nation

this process

	Development	Monday. If
	Officer),	any
	when the	fraudulent
	government	approvals
	decides to	are
	remove any	recorded,
	Sarpanch,	they can be
	they can	promptly
	initiate a	investigated
	forged recall	due to the
	election. If	open public
Raja must ha Praja adh.	gan(vulad by citizans). Elsa ha will	rob the citizens & the nation

(Block

ati) every

the	nature of
government	approvals
wishes to	being
retain the	declared
Sarpanch,	weekly.
they can also	This
delay a	process is
genuine	credible
recall petition	due to the
under the	double
pretext of	verification,
conducting	unlike

		can dismiss
		it.
	In the recall	In the recall
Procedure	election,	election,
of Recall	voting will	the names
Election	only be on	of those 10
	this question:	candidates
	whether the	will also be
n:		
	een(ruled by citizens). Else he will be destroyed – Satyarth Prakash &	

will be destroyed. - Satyarth Prakash & AtharVed

signatures.

no party

investigation. Therefore,

current	on the
sarpanch	ballot /
should be	EVM who
removed or	have
not. The	received
names of	the highest
other	number of
candidates	approvals
for the	from the
sarpanch	voters, so
position will	that voters
not be on the	can vote for

	ballot or	the
	EVM.	candidate
		they want
		to make
		sarpanch.
	If in the recall	
	election,	If in the
Removal	60% of the	recall
of	total	election,
Sarpanch	registered	any
	voters in the	candidate
	panchayat's	receives

to remove	total votes
the	of the
sarpanch,	panchayat,
then the	then the
current	term of the
sarpanch will	current
be ousted.	sarpanch
	will end,
	and the
	candidate
	receiving

voter list vote 51% of the

	51% of the
	votes will
	become the
	new
	sarpanch.
	(Please
	refer to
	Section 6.2
	for details.)

a)In the	a) In the
RSS's draft,	RRP law,
only the	the
process of	sarpanch
rejecting the	will only be
sarpanch is	removed
outlined.	when a
Whenever a	majority of
recall is	the voters
successful,	in the gram
the	panchayat
sarpanch's	vote for

seat will be	another
vacated. The	candidate
seat will	to become
remain	the
vacant until	sarpanch. If
fresh	any
elections are	candidate
held in the	does not
panchayat	receive a
and a new	majority,
sarpanch is	the current
elected.	sarpanch
Paig word he Pagin adheer(woled by citizens) Elec he will	

		will not be
		removed.
		Therefore,
		the
		sarpanch's
		seat will
		never be
		vacant at
		any point of
		time under
		this law.
	b) Fresh	
•	neen(ruled by citizens). Else he	will rob the citizens, & the nation

Raj will be destroyed. - Satyarth Prakash & AtharVed

elections wil	ll b) In the
be	recall
conducted	election,
later to elect	t voters will
a new	elect a new
sarpanch,	sarpanch.
and voters	Therefore,
will need to	voters will
come again	not need to
to cast their	come again
votes.	to cast their
	votes once
I	

the new sarpanch is elected in the recall election.

(1) Flaws & Side effects of BJP's Right to Recall Law –

- 1. <u>Instability</u> will arise in the administration of panchayats, and the commons will see the Right to Recall by voters as a flawed process.
- 2. There will be a reduction in the political influence of the Sarpanch in

the village panchayats, and as a result, the political influence of MLA (legislators), and ministers will increase in these village panchayats.

3. The current position of the Sarpanch will weaken, and government control over it will increase. This will also result in a decrease in the power of the voters in the gram panchayat.

Below, we have illustrated through some practical examples how the proposed BJP's Right to Recall will Raja must be Praja-adheen(ruled by citizens). Else he will rob the citizens, & the nation will be destroyed. – Satyarth Prakash & AtharVed

weaken the position of the Sarpanch in the village panchayat, thereby increasing the power of MLA(legislator), ministers, and government officials. This will adversely affect the local activists, voters, and the Sarpanch's position, deteriorating the administration.

(1.1) Let's consider a scenario where a Sarpanch is an honest person and refuses to obey an unjust wrong order from a MLA(legislator).

Alternatively, imagine that the

Sarpanch declines to pay a bribe from collected funds to the legislator. In such a situation, the legislator could take the following steps:-

- 1. The MLA(legislator) will contact those activists, leaders, and candidates in the village who are interested in becoming the Sarpanch or who lost elections against a particular Sarpanch previously.
- The MLA(legislator) can also instruct the Village Secretary, Block Development Officer (BDO), and

Tehsildar to take steps in this direction.

- 3. The opposition group of the Sarpanch can request the BDO to initiate a no-confidence motion by arranging meetings or obtaining signatures, whether genuine or forged, from the voters' names.
- 4. Under the MLA's (legislator) direction, the BDO can declare the motion, whether correct or incorrect, valid and announce an election.

5. If the Sarpanch goes to court, in most cases, MLAs(legislators), ministers, etc., can influence the judge through bribery or other means, and then the judge may either not accept the Sarpanch's appeal or keep it pending for years. Now, let's assume that a Sarpanch has become completely corrupt or ineffective, and the majority of the voters in the village want to remove the sarpanch from office. However, it's possible that there is a strong

alliance between the sarpanch and the local MLA(legislator), and the sarpanch allocates a significant portion of the corrupt funds to the MLA(legislator)or the legislator might have a vested interest in keeping the sarpanch in power. In such a scenario, recalling the sarpanch could become quite difficult. How? Because if 3/4th of the voters pass a no-confidence motion against the sarpanch in the gram sabha, the legislator can ask the Block

Development Officer (BDO) to file a petition challenging the motion in a higher court. Then, the BDO can delay the petition for months under the guise of investigation, or dismiss it as fraudulent! This way, the legislator's favoured sarpanch may never have to face a recall election!! Actually, elections for MLA(legislator) and MPs are conducted under the banners of 4-5 major political parties, but the elections for sarpanches do not use party names. Due to this

reason, the control of major political parties over sarpanches is quite weak. Sarpanches contest and win elections based on their local popularity. They do not need to take tickets from any party to contest elections, nor do they depend on any big leader/ MLA(legislator) /minister to win elections. Now, the big leaders of major parties want to increase their influence over sarpanches, and this law can fulfill their objective.

The **Haryana government** has structured the process of recall elections in such a way that, it will strengthen the grip of senior leaders/politicians over sarpanches. If any sarpanch does not comply with the wishes of MLAs(legislators) /ministers, they may face threats from them to initiate the recall process through the BDO. Gradually, almost all sarpanches could fall under the influence of legislators and start following their orders, whether

right or wrong, against the interests of the voters.

In the Right to Recall Party's proposed Vote Vapsi law, voters do not need to gather in a gram sabha to collectively pass the proposal. Voters can express their consent by being present with their Vote Vapsi Passbook on any day at the Patwari's office(Talati) or through SMS/app. If a candidate for the sarpanch position receives more approvals than the current sarpanch,

then a recall election will be conducted; otherwise, it won't. This decision will be directly made by the voters, not by the BDO/government. Essentially, the BJP's law reduces the power of sarpanches and voters while increasing the power of MLAs(legislators) /government, whereas the **Vote Vapsi** law enhances powers / control in the hands of voters.

(1.2) Let's assume that in a village panchayat, there are 5,000 voters, and in an election for the Sarpanch, 4,000 votes are cast. The candidates receive the following votes:

X-1500 Votes, Y - 1200 Votes, Z - 1000 Votes, Other candidates 300 Votes.

In this situation, X becomes the Sarpanch. However, it's noteworthy that the Sarpanch who won received a total of 1200+1000+300 = 2500 votes against them. In this way, out

of the 4000 voters in the village panchayat, 2500 voters did not vote for X to become Sarpanch.

Additionally, there are 1000 voters who did not vote for any candidate at all. It's possible that among these 1000 voters, many may not have supported X either.

The proposed law by the BJP states that if 60% of the total voters in a panchayat vote against the current Sarpanch in a recall election, then

the current Sarpanch will be removed from office.

1. In this situation, when a recall election occurs in the mentioned panchayat, since 3500 voters, which is 70% of the panchayat's total voters, do not support the current Sarpanch (X), they can vote to remove X from office. In this scenario, the Sarpanch's seat will remain vacant until new elections are held for the Sarpanch's position again.

2. When new elections are held for the Sarpanch, there is a high likelihood that X will win again. This is because out of the total 5,000 voters in the panchayat, 1500 voters support X. Therefore, in the new elections, the votes among the remaining candidates will be divided, and X is likely to receive the highest number of votes again.

In other words, according to the proposed law by the BJP, a Sarpanch can be removed even if they have

received the highest number of votes. This is a negative process that solely allows voters to reject the incumbent Sarpanch.

On the contrary, under the proposed Vote Vapsi law by RRP, a Sarpanch will only be ousted if at least 51% of the voters vote for another candidate to become Sarpanch. If voters do not give a majority to any other candidate, the incumbent Sarpanch will not be recalled, and the seat will not remain vacant. This is because

the RRP's **Vote Vapsi** law involves a positive process where a majority vote is required to replace the current Sarpanch.

Why has the Haryana government implemented such a negative law called "Right to Recall" for the Sarpanch's position?

The Right to Recall Party proposed a law in 2001 to bring the Right to Recall over Sarpanch. Over the past 20 years, Recallists across the country have been informing citizens

about this draft law and urging the government to implement it.

Additionally, the Right to Recall Party

Minister, Chief Minister, District
Police Chief, Chief Justice of the

has proposed drafts to bring Prime

Supreme Court, and others within the

ambit of the Vote Vapsi

Passbook(Right to Recall). All these proposed laws by the Right to Recall Party involve a **positive** process.

The demand for these laws has increased so much that despite

minimal coverage in mainstream media, 16 candidates from across the country contested elections in 2019 under the Right to Recall Party to implement these proposed laws. Since 2019, the demand for these draft laws has been growing rapidly. Therefore, the RSS has taken this step to break the demand for better drafts of Right to Recall proposed by the Right to Recall Party and us. The RSS's Right to Recall Law's enactment will have a very negative

impact in the villages & hence as a result, citizens will start

seeing the words Right to Recall Party and Right to Recall negatively. So now, it is a big responsibility for the Recallists to inform each citizen about the draft of Right to Recall so that the citizens can understand the difference between negative Right to Recall and **positive** Right to Recall.

(2) Right to Recall Party's Proposed VoteVapsi Sarpanch Law draft #OpposeRSSRtrSarpanch, #SupportRrpVVPSarpanch, #Rrp28

Comments are not part of this law.

Citizens and officials can use
comments for guidance purposes.

(I) Instructions for Citizens -

1

Within 30 days of publication in the gazette of this law, every voter in the state will receive a Vote Vapsi passbook. The head of the gram

panchayat, that is the Sarpanch, will be within the ambit of this passbook.

So, if you are not satisfied with the work of the Sarpanch and wish to bring another person, you can visit the Patwari's office(Talati) on any day and register your approval for any other candidate. 2 You can also register your

	approval via SMS or
	mobile app.
	You can give your
	approval or cancel it on
3	any day. Your approval
	entry will be recorded in
	the Vote Vapsi passbook.
If your n	ame is on the state's voter
list and	you want any partial or

list and you want any partial or

complete changes under any
section of this law, you can submit
an affidavit at your district

collector's office. The collector will accept the affidavit, charging a fee of Rs. 20 per page, and scan it & upload in the Chief Minister's website.

(II) Instructions for Officers -

Application by Sarpanch
Candidates: After the completion of
the Sarpanch election, if any voter
of the Panchayat wishes to
become the Sarpanch, they can
visit the Tehsildar's office on any

3

day and submit their application.	
The Tehsildar will accept the	
application for Sarpanch after	
receiving the deposit amount as	
specified.	
	Once the application is
	submitted, if the candidate
1	withdraws their
	application, the fee will not
	be refunded.
2	The Tehsildar will scan the
_	affidavit and publish it

publicly on the District
Collector's website. They
will also issue a specific
serial number to the
candidate.

Any citizen can visit the Patwari's office(Talati) on any day with their Vote Vapsi passbook or voter identification card to register their approval for any candidate for Sarpanch. The Patwari(Talati) will enter the voter's approval in their

computer and the Vote Vapsi passbook, issuing a receipt. The Patwari(Talati) will also publicly announce the voter's approval on the district website along with the names of the candidates and their voter identification card numbers. A voter can approve a maximum of 5 individuals of their choice.

To register an approval

(yes), voters will pay a fee
of ₹ 3. For BPL

	cardholders, the fee will
	be ₹ 1. If the approval is
	registered via SMS, the
	fee will be 50 paisa for all
	voters.
	If a voter decides to
	cancel their approval, the
	Patwari(Talati) will cancel
2	one or more names
	without charging any fee.
	There will also be no fee
	for cancelling approval via

	SMS or mobile app.
3	On the 5th of each month, the Collector will publish a count of approvals received by the last day of the previous month from all candidates. The Patwari(Talati) will display the approvals received in
	their area every Monday.
	Comment: The Collector

can establish a system	
where voters can register	
their approval via SMS /	
арр.	

Range Voting: The Chief Minister can establish a system where voters can assign a score between (-)100 to (+)100 to any candidate. If a voter only registers an approval yes, it will be considered as a

score of 100. If a voter does not register their approval, it will be considered as a score of zero. However, if a voter assigns a score, only the score given by the voter will be valid. This process of range voting is superior to the approval system and provides a defence against Arrow's Useless

Impossibility	Theorem
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Condition for Sarpanch's Recall Election:

5

If a candidate for the Sarpanch position receives such a number of approvals

(5.1)

If the current Sarpanch receives more approvals

These approvals must (5.2a) exceed the votes received by the current Sarpanch in

	the previous elections and
	this surplus should be
	equal to 10% of the total
	number of registered
	voters in that constituency.
	Alternatively,
	These approvals must
	constitute more than 51%
(5.2b)	of the total voters listed in
	the electoral roll of that
	particular Panchayat.

If the above conditions are fulfilled, the Chief Minister will issue orders to conduct a vote recall election.

Clarification: Assume there are a total of 5000 voters in a Panchayat, and in the previous election, the current Sarpanch received 1500 votes. A

recall election will only occur if a candidate receives at least 1500 + 500 = 2000 approvals.Here, 500 represents 10% of the total voters, added to the previous vote count of 1500. If any candidate receives more than 2000 approvals, a recall election will be initiated. However, if no candidate receives

more than 2000
approvals, then there will
be no recall election.

6

Process of Sarpanch's Recall Election:

If the condition specified in section (5) is fulfilled, then re-elections will be conducted. The following procedure will be followed for the re-election:

The ballot will list the names of a total of 11 candidates, with the current incumbent (present) Sarpanch's name listed first. The remaining 10 candidates (+ NOTA) will be those who received the highest number of approvals as candidates for Sarpanch. The incumbent Sarpanch

(6.1)

will be allocated the same symbol that was assigned to them in the previous election. The names of the remaining 10 candidates will be placed on the ballot paper in order of preference. The candidate who received the most approvals will have their name placed sequentially higher on the ballot paper,

while the candidate who received fewer approvals will have their name placed lower. Once the announcement of reelections is made, a candidate cannot withdraw their name. If in the re-election a

(6.2)

candidate receives
enough votes that satisfy
either of the following

	conditions, then instead of
	the incumbent Sarpanch,
	that particular candidate
	will be appointed as
	Sarpanch:
	If any candidate receives
	51% of the votes from all
(6.2.1)	registered voters in the
(0.2.1)	Panchayat's electoral list
	(all, not just those who
	voted), or
(6.2.2a)	If any candidate receives

	the highest number of
	votes, and
	if any candidate receives
	more votes than the
	incumbent Sarpanch
	received in the previous
(6.2.2b)	election from the total
	registered voters in the
	Panchayat's electoral list,
	which is 10%.
	Clarification 1: Assume
	that in a panchayat's

voting area, there are a total of 5,000 voters. In the previous election, the current sarpanch received 1,500 votes. Therefore, the new sarpanch candidate must secure at least 1,500 + 500 = 2,000votes. Since the total voters here are 5,000, hence its 10%= 500 has been added to 1500. Now

suppose some other candidates get 1800 votes & the existing incumbent Sarpanch gets 1400 votes, then too the existing Sarpanch shall be retained.

Clarification 2: Suppose there are 5,000 voters in a panchayat, and the current sarpanch received 3,500 votes in the

previous election. However, in the recall election, if a candidate receives 2,600 votes and the current sarpanch receives 2,400 votes, the current sarpanch will be removed from office. This is because the condition to receive more than 51% of the votes, as stated in (6.2.1), has been fulfilled.

After the general election (6.3)for the sarpanch or byelections, all candidates' approvals will be nullified. Whether the vote vapsi election is successful or unsuccessful, in both

scenarios, all candidates' approvals will be nullified. If the recall election is successful, approvals will be nullified, and if it fails, approvals will remain the same.

7

An Additional process for a coelection for the sarpanch:

(7.1) Whenever there is a panchayat election in the district, a separate ballot box will also be kept in the polling booth for the election of the sarpanch, so that voters can decide whether they want to retain the current sarpanch or not. The Chief Minister and all voters of the state can request the

State Election Commissioner that whenever there is an election for a Member of Parliament (MP) or Legislative Assembly(MLA), a separate ballot box should also be kept in the polling booth for the election of the sarpanch.

(7.2) The procedure for the co-election will be exactly as described in section (6.2) for the recall election. In the coelection, the ballot will also list the names of a total of 11 candidates, with the current sarpanch's name listed first. The remaining 10 candidates will be those who have received

8	People's Voice
	recall election.
	same as specified in the
	defeat will remain the
	determining victory or
	The formula for
	candidates for sarpanch.
	the most approvals as

8		People's Voice
		The District Collector will
	(8.1)	scan the affidavit along
		with the voter ID number
		of the voter and upload it

f
•

this and make it public on the Chief Minister's website along with the voter's ID number.

Completion of the draft

Dear reader, please pay special attention: The process of recalling a Sarpanch outlined in the law is positive. This means a Recall Poll will ONLY be conducted if at least 51% of the total voters of the Panchayat approve replacing the

Raja must be Praja-adheen(ruled by citizens). Else he will rob the citizens, & the nation will be destroyed. – Satyarth Prakash & AtharVed

current Sarpanch with someone else. This ensures the Sarpanch's seat is never vacant. The presence of a positive process prevents instability. However, the right to remove / recall process alone causes instability in administration.

(3) To cancel the negative law proposed by the RSS's Haryana government called "Right to Recall Sarpanch" & implement the

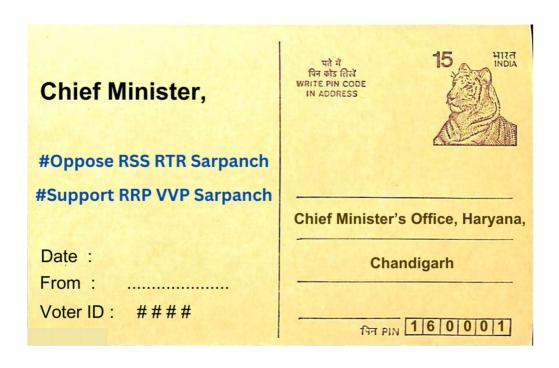
positive Vote Vapsi Sarpanch law, please take the following steps: (3.1) Please send a written order via postcard to the Chief Minister's office of Haryana demanding this law. Even if you are not a voter in Haryana, still you can send this postcard to the Chief Minister of Haryana. Write the following text in the postcard: Chief Minister,

Print "Vote Vapsi Sarpanch" law in the gazette -

Raja must be Praja-adheen(ruled by citizens). Else he will rob the citizens, & the nation will be destroyed. – Satyarth Prakash & AtharVed

#OpposeRssRtrSarpanch, #SupportRrpVvpSarpanch

Kindly mention the address of
Haryana's Chief Minister in
Postcard or inland letter. Keep a
Xerox copy of your postcard
before sending it. If you are unable
to find a postcard, you can also
send an Inland Letter.



(3.2) Make a register named "My demand to the Prime Minister / Chief Minister". Keep the xerox copy of the postcard you have

Raja must be Praja-adheen(ruled by citizens). Else he will rob the citizens, & the nation will be destroyed. – Satyarth Prakash & AtharVed

send in the register before putting it in the letterbox. Whenever you send a letter to the PM regarding any demand, keep the xerox copy of this in your register. This way, you'll have a record of the letters you've sent.

(3.3) If you are on Facebook, create an album in the name of "My demand to the Prime Minister / Chief Minister". Whenever you

send a letter to the PM / CM, keep the photo in this album.

(3.4) Tweet to the Chief Minister of Haryana: #OpposeRssRtrSarpanch, SupportRrpVvpSarpanch.

Kindly scan the QR Code to download Full Manifesto -



Post by -

VoteVapsiPassbook Jury KhaMBa Group Website - RRPIndia.in & EVMHatao.com

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