

FAQs about Transparent Complaint / Proposal Procedure (Citizens Voice) & Right to Recall Procedures

You can download following document, which includes all our proposals.

<http://righttorecall.com/301.pdf> [English]

<http://righttorecall.com/301.h.pdf> [Hindi]

(The FAQs on Right to Recall apply to all procedures of Right to recall like RTR-PM, RTR-CM, RTR-DEO, RTR-RBI governor, etc)

Right to recall Lokpal link-

www.righttorecall.info/405.pdf

Prajaa Adhin LokPal(Hindi) link-

www.righttorecall.info/406.pdf

Following is the description of one of the most important Govt Order we propose-demand and promise to fix the corruption of India - Right to Recall Lokpal

1. Any citizen of India can pay a deposit same as MP election to the district collector and register himself as a candidate for LOKPAL CHAIRPERSON
2. Any citizen of India can walk to Talati's (Village Officer) office, pay Rs 3 fee , approve at most five persons for LOKPAL CHAIRPERSON position. The Talati will give him a receipt with his voter-id# finger print scan and the persons he approved. (With coming of Secure sms system/ATM system , the cost will be few paise)
3. A citizen can cancel his approvals any day as well.
4. The Talati / V.O will put the preferences of the citizen on Lokpal's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.
5. If a candidate gets approval of over 24 crore citizen voters and one crore more than existing lokpal, then existing LOKPAL CHAIRPERSON may resign and appoint the person with highest approval as LOKPAL CHAIRPERSON.

These procedures can also be used by citizens to RETAIN and bring back a honest person if he has been wrong fully been removed by some authority and also to REJECT a dishonest person.

Similar will be the draft for other posts at national/state level like **PM, CM, ministers, RBI governor, Supreme Court Judges** etc. Just replace the word `lokpal` with PM, CM etc. And the threshold level given in point no. 5 will vary with the post and will be finalised via Transparent Complaint Procedure via majority approval of voters.

CITIZENS VOICE Transparent Complaint / Proposal Procedure Gazette notification

(Gazette means instructions printed by PM or CM to the government officers)

- 1) if ANY citizen- voter in his district submits a Right to Information application or complaint against corruption or any affidavit to the Collector and requests to be put on the website of Prime Minister, the Collector or his designated clerk will issue a serial number and scan and put that affidavit etc on the website of the Prime Minister for a fee of Rs 20 per page.
- 2) if ANY citizen-voter , comes with voter ID, and specifies Yes-No on an RTI application, complaint or any affidavit submitted in clause-1, the Patwari or Village Officer (V.O) will enter his Yes-No on the PM's website with his voter-ID , photo and finger print scan and give a printed receipt for Rs 3 fee. Later it will be extended to SMS and the cost will go down to a few paise.
- 2A) The Patwari / V.O. will also allow citizen to change his Yes-No for Rs 3 fee any day. The fee will be Re 1 for BPL card holder.
- 3) This CITIZENS`VOICE/JANTA KI AWAZ GN is not a referendum procedure. The Yes-No count will not be a binding on PM, CMs, officers, If over 37 crore citizen-voters register Yes on a given affidavit, then the PM may or need not take necessary action on the RTI application affidavit ; or the PM may or need not resign. PM's decision will be final.

I **summarize** the CITIZENS`VOICE Transparent complaint procedure gazette-notification law as

- o If a citizen wants, then by visiting Collector's office, he can ask Clerk to scan and put Complaint/RTI application/Proposal on PM's website.
- o If a citizen supports an application, complain etc, then by visiting Talati's (Patwari , Village Officer etc) office, citizen can register his support to an Complaint/RTI application/Proposal on PM's website for a Rs 3/- fee.

This transparent complaint procedure will ensure that the citizens` complaint is VISIBLE and VERIFIABLE by anyone, anywhere and anytime so that the complaint cannot be suppressed by the politicians, officials (lokpal etc), judges or media. This procedure will ensure that the evidences are not suppressed.

This is also will serve as a alternate media, whereby every citizen can be a reporter and every citizen a broadcaster. The public can get free, verifiable info via this media. This can help in knowing about public actions of persons and can help the people deciding about which persons and which procedures are good or bad for the country.

Please refer to the full document in www.righttorecall.info/001.pdf

(1) FAQs about Transparent Complaint / Proposal Procedure (Citizens Voice) & Right to Recall Procedures

(1) Do all citizens in India have internet to use this law?

This is the most common **wrong question** I get on proposed TCP-GN. I call it wrong question, because the proposed GN does not at all require the citizens to have an internet connection to begin with. Whether the citizen has internet or not, he must visit the Collector's office in person to submit his complaint or

RTI application. And whether he has internet or not, he must visit Talati's (Lekhpal, Patwari, Village Officer, VO) (lowest official beneath tehsildar, usually one amongst 4-5 villages and one amongst 4-5 wards, who keep land records) office in person to register YES on a complaint or affidavit. So internet is not at all required for a citizen to use this law. And even if a person has internet, it would make no difference. So the law can be used by all citizen-voters of India. If he has internet connection, he can read the affidavits with ease. But then so can someone without internet --- he only needs to ask someone who has internet connection.

(2) How does Right to recall law reduce corruption in police?

Why is corruption in US policemen low (except in drugs related cases)?

The one and only one reason why corruption in US police is low is because citizens in US have procedure to expel District Police Commissioner of their district. So Police Commissioner in US takes very less bribes and also ensures that his staff doesn't take much bribes. If Police Commissioner in US comes to know that his junior staff is taking bribes, he will immediately run a sting operation, gather evidences and gets them expelled. Because he fears that if corruption in junior staff increases, the citizens may expel him.

The corruption in US police in drugs related cases is because most citizens in US have much bad drug laws. But since in India, citizens have NO procedure to expel Police Chief, the Chief not only collects bribes, he asks his juniors to collect maximal bribes. A typical Police Commissioner keeps half of what he collects and passes the half to MLAs, Home Minister and CM. How come you, the reader, did not know that US citizens can expel their Police Chiefs? Because the EIIs (EII = Eminent Intellectuals of India) do not want citizens of India to know that "US citizens have procedure to expel District Police Chiefs" because EIIs don't want citizens of India to demand such procedures.

Please see Right to recall by Citizens-District Police Commissioner in chapter 22 of

www.righttorecall.info/301.pdf

(3) Later additions to RTR to make it secure and reduce bogus voting

Later on, following features will get added to this proposal. These features are to reduce "bogus voting" and also to counter the argument that "there will be bogus voting and so this procedure must never ever exist"

1. The citizen's finger print will be in computer so that computer can verify the voter using finger-print identification.
 2. A camera will be connected to Patwari's (Village Officer) computer so that it will scan the picture of the citizen and finger print and store it as well as put it on the receipt of his Yes-No. This way a person is registering too many Yes-No, it would become possible to track and arrest him.
 3. The citizen will be given a passbook that will have list of all Yes-No he has registered. So if anyone has registered Yes-No by impersonating him, he will come to know about it.
 4. Every citizen will get a statement every month showing list of Yes-No he registered in past six months. So if any imposter has registered Yes/No, he will come to know about it.
 5. If the citizen wishes, he can register his mobile phone number and he will get SMS when he registers Yes-No. So if anyone has registered Yes-No by impersonating him, he will come to know about it immediately.
 6. If the citizen wishes, he can register his email address and he will get email when he registers Yes-/No. So if anyone has registered Yes-No by impersonating him, he will come to know about it immediately.
- This will make Yes-No registration more secure than banking. With these safe-guards, bogus voter will be caught by 5th or 6th try and this will reduce the number of bogus filers. Now "1% of Yes-No may be bogus and so all 72 cr voters must not be allowed to register Yes-No" is a frivolous argument.

(4) Why do eminent intellectuals oppose this RTR GN I demand?

This GN I demand does not require allocation of hundreds of crores of rupees, does not require allocation of 1000s of staff, does not require 1000s of buildings or roads. And as per our Constitution as interpreted by the Citizens, CM does not need approval of MLAs to enact this change. Yet all parties' MPs and all eminent intellectuals are hostile to this proposed Govt Notification. All parties' leaders have hated this proposal and their CMs and PM have sworn not to sign this GN we demand. All eminent intellectuals of India have opposed this proposal and have asked CMs and PM not sign this RTR GN. Why? The process of change happens when crores of citizens want change and becomes unstoppable when each of these crores of citizens know that crores of citizens are with him. Let me repeat this sentence, as the sentence covers theme of all major changes that citizens brought in past 3000 years. The process of change happens when crores of citizens have agreed, and crores of citizens know that crores of citizens have agreed.

The "crores of citizens knowing what crores of citizens want" is the "Zero of Political Arithmetic". The intellectuals and mediemen always try to convince each of the common that he is all alone and rest of the crores of commons are unaware and sleeping. RTR not only enables citizen to file YES/NO on a proposed change, but if crores of citizens have agreed for a change, then all crores of citizens come to know that crores of citizens do want this change. It does not allow media-owners to create an image that "people don't care". RTR reduces the power of media-owners in twisting images on priorities of the crores of citizens.

(5) Wont the rich be able to buy out citizens?

The clause-2.1 of proposed Gazette Notification TCP says that any citizen can register YES/NO and it will be transparent. Now cant an elitemen shell out Rs 100 cr and ask 1 cr citizens to register YES? Well, please also read clause-2.2. The citizen can change his YES/NO any day. So if crores of citizens have been paid YES, then next day, nothing stops the citizens from asking for Rs 100 again and Rs 100 next to next day again, or threaten to change YES to NO. Now no one can control crores citizens for even a week even with full army. So the elitemen will end up paying Rs 100 every day to crores of citizens and within weeks or months, they will run out of all the money they have. Suffices to say, clause-2.2 ensures that approvals are unbuyable in the proposed GN.' So money will not play imp role in proposed Right to Recall procedures.

- Say elitemen decide to buy the citizens and install their own person as LokPal. They will have to bribe 37 crore citizens. say they pay Rs 200 per citizen. Then they have to pay Rs. 7400 crore to get their `YES`
- Since the citizen can cancel his approvals anyday, then the elitemen will have to pay again Rs.7400 crore or more to get the citizens approval.
- And each time the elitemen will have to cough Rs.7400 crore.
- Within months, elitemen would run out their all their generations of savings and assets. All wealth of elitemen in India add to no more than Rs 100,00,000 crores.
- All the money of elitemen would evaporate within 6-12 months. And the elitemen are rational --- they would not waste their money like this and attain nothing. IOW, RTR will ensure that bribe given to citizen is burning away money and results into no gains. So making claims that RTR is something that elitemen can buy away only shows that person is hopelessly unaware of real life calculation. RTR is immune to money power as it gives option to citizens to file same proposal again and again and again and thus collect money again and again and again. This is simply unviable.

Buying voters in election is possible as election comes once in 5 years. But in RTR law-draft I proposed, voters can change approvals anyday, and so buying will fail and no one has criminals to force lakhs and crores of citizens in a district and criminals too cost huge money.

In 1974, when just a few 1000 students came on streets demanding resignation of the then Chief Minister Chimanbhai Patel in Gujarat, Chimanbhai Patel tried all tactics he could but finally costs and logistics went up the roof. Even mightiest of mightiest Indira Gandhi gave up when number of students prisoners in prison crossed 300,000 and the threat of prisons breaking became real. eg In Nandigram, Buddhadev Bhattacharya used all his criminals, but could not force them to sell the land. So this is just reality --- no leader has might and strength to stand agianst even 2% of population.

(6) Is this law unconstitutional?

This law is not unconstitutional as it is not binding on the lokpal chairperson,etc., to resign if there are crores of persons supporting another lokpal chairperson although no one can stand such public pressure. So this law does not go against any law of the constitution. If you think RTR is unconstitutional, which clause is of RTR violates which article of Constitution in your opinion ?

(7) Will the LokPal Chairperson or the public servant replaceable by the commons using RTR procedures get replaced every week?

NO, the LokPal chairperson will not get replaced every week.

In most companies, employers have power to fire employees and that does not mean that employers fire employees every day. Worse, most employers look for stable employees and resort to expulsion only when they make some terrible deliberate damage. The citizens will use this procedure not to expel a LokPal Chairperson they dislike and not even to expel a LokPal Chairperson who had made mistakes.

They will use it only when they think that LokPal Chairperson is outrightly corrupt and anti-citizen and they will be ready to pay Rs. 3. It takes intense hatred to think of expulsion and such hatred will come only from blatant back-stabbing, not some minor errors. Also, the fee for poor is Re 1.

US has procedure of expulsion for Governors in about 20 states. Those states must have seen about $20 \times 100/4 =$ about 500 Governors in past 100 years. How many faced recall polls? Only three. And how many Governors actually got expelled? Only one. So the mechanism has not created any instability. But has acted as a latent threat on all Governors of US which is one important reasons why they have been less corrupt than top post holders of India. The Right to Recall clauses give enormous power to citizens over CMs and PM. Till now, we have bureaucrats/officials with mass base but no mass pressure. The procedure to replace creates a mass pressure on the LokPal. As of now most bureaucrats know that they cant be expelled for 5 years and take the citizens for ride. But with this procedure, he may or may not get replaced, but the threat of replacement will ensure that behaves better than bureaucrats of today.

(8) Is RTR adopted from the west?

NO, Right to Recall is also mentioned in Atharvaved. Atharvaved says that Sabha , assembly of all citizens, can expel the King. Maharshi Dayanand Saraswatijee in chap-6 of Satyarth Prakash explain the Raj-Dharm, and in the first 5 sholkas, Maharshi says – Raja must be “Prajaa-aadhin” i.e. dependent on commons. And in the next shloka, Maharshi says that if Raja is not Prajaa-aadhin, then such a Raja would enter into the nation, rob the citizens and just as a carnivorous animal eats away the other animals, such Raja who is not Prajaa-aadhin would eat and destroy the nation. And Maharshi Saraswatijee has taken both shlokas from Atharvved. And please note – word Raja here includes all Raj-Karmachari i.e. employees of Govt from Supreme Court Chief judge to Patwari (Village Officer). All employees of Govt must be Prajaa-aadhin, or they will rob the citizens.

In India, the intellectuals with 4 digit IQ have insisted opposite of what Atharvaved and Satyarth Prakash say. The intellectuals with 4 digit IQ say that Raja and Raj-Karmachari i.e. Govt. employees should not be Prajaa-aadheen but should be only be BandharaNa-aadheen i.e. dependent on Constitution only. This whole concept of BandharaNa-Aadheen Raja i.e. BandharaNa-aadheen Ministers, officers, policemen and judges is bogus as BandharaNa’s interpretation can be twisted by judges, Ministers etc like a piece of wax.

(9) At first Right to recall should be introduced in organisation like Bharat Swabhiman and observed, then only its real effect will be known.

I am not keen on applying RTR on ANY non-Govt body. Why? Every citizen has equal right over Govt. But every member does not have equal right over organization. eg1. I cant have same right over BST as Swami Ramdevji any senior member. eg2 an employee of Reliance cant have same rights as Mukesh Ambani. We must have equality inside Govt. But not necessarily inside organization. I dont oppose RTR inside BST, but I dont demand as I dont have "right to demand RTR inside BST", as my role in creating BST is negligible compared seniors.

(10) (i) Most of the population lives in villages. To register a complaint only, one will have to move scores of kms to the offices of Village Officer/Tehsildar/DM Office from a resident of a village. These offices are the headquarters of touts and musclemen. A poor fellow in remote areas, first has to waste his energy, time, money and then leave the chances of being 'soft target' by unscrupulous persons.

(ii) Why would it not encourage further redtapism, beaurocracy, eliticism?

(i) Later additions in RTR will enable persons to file complaints from

1. Any Collector Office
2. Any Tahsildaar office
3. Any Magistrate's Courts
4. Any Sub-Registrar Office

I made rough guess as follow : India's area is 3287590 sq km. Divide this by 265,000 Gram Panchayats. We get average area as 12.5 sq km, which would square of 3.5 km * 3.5 km. If Talati's (Village Officer) office is at center, then farthest person will be at the corner, some 3 km away. Hence average distance of Village Officer Office is between 3 and 5 km in most of cases.

(ii) There will be no red-tapeism as officers have no discretionary power to say NO.

Also, say if one can't register complaint in his district, he can always ask a friend of him to register complaint in any of the 700 districts of India.

RTR requires that person who is putting complaint must be fingerprinted and photographed. So in any office which has a gazetted officer, or officer authorized to verify persons can accept RTR applications.

(11) The PM cannot pass this law just by notification without any legislation. If it does not require any legislation then why not will any forthcoming PM/CM remove or ammend it by a new notification or signature?

How will you introduce a draft as PM when 90% of MPs are corrupt? Will they not oppose any draft of public interest and remove the PM?

The PM and 2-8 top leaders using anti-defection law can change any law within hours, and NO MP would oppose. eg just before May-2009 election, PM and top leaders forced MPs to pass about 12 legislations in one day !! And PM (Cabinet) has powers to declare emergency and set aside every law and whole of Constitution. It happened once and can happen again. At the end of the day, support to a law-draft comes from -- do people find it useful? . If people find a law immensely useful, then PM will realize that cost of cancelling that law-draft will be open invitation to violent actions from citizens. This is one reason why I want mass-movement to enact RTR. If a law comes via agitation from citizens, it will become more difficult for any PM to cancel it.

Some links of executive notification by cabinet-

- 1) <http://ssa.nic.in/national-mission/government-of-india-notification/notification-f-2-4-2000-ee-3-dated-january-19-2005/>
- 2) <http://www.mit.gov.in/content/government-notifications-enabling-e-services>
- 3) <http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/webRing/pdf/gazette569.pdf>

RTR is a Govt Notification. Govt Notification can be signed by PM (Cabinet) without approval of MPs. Later, MPs may remove that GN and may also remove PM.

Which is why, I am calling for mass movement to force PM to sign RTR-GN. I do not want to depend on elections and election outcomes to get RTR signed

(12) For registering complaint we need separate department. It cannot be done through collector or from his clerk or even by patwari (Village Officer) who are already overloaded with work and whose job description is different.

Once PM (Cabinet) signs RTR, these activities will become part of job description of DM and Patwari (Village Officer). The complaint registration is not by collector himself but by his clerk. All depts at District level directly or indirectly come under DM. If DM is overloaded, he can always ask for so called "Additional DM" or "Assistant DM". And eventually, the work will be done by some Executive Magistrate or Clerk, and he can hire more Clerks if he needs. Now scanning and uploading one page takes 5 minutes. So if there is no rush, one clerk is sufficient. And say rush is high. Then in one hour, clerk can scan and upload 12 pages; and in one day, he can upload some 100 pages. Then revenue collected per day is Rs 2000. That is more than enough to pay salary and cover all costs. And for clause-2, if Patwari(Village Officer) is overloaded, DM can hire a clerk in Patwari's (Village Officer) office for this job. Rs 3 fee will cover all costs including salary of clerk.

(13) 40-50% people do not come out to votes. Then, how will this system work?

In 2004, some 60% people voted. And in 2009, voting % was round about the same. And people dont vote much because they see all winnable candidates alike - equally good or equally bad.

That was in one day. If your see the procedures of recall, it is different from the voting procedure. The approvals can be given any day. Voting is done in one day .

And considering the fact that 5-10%, people in list are either away from their constituency or dead, actual approvals in RTR procedures can be upto 90 % , that is more than in voting procedures.

And in recall, threat of recall alone is sufficient to reduce corruption.

And the percentage of approvals will also depend on whether the affidavit is directly beneficial for the people or not.

Example, if someone puts a affidavit saying to make me PM, then maybe no one will support that but if it is written in affidavit that Narendra Modi (or some well known person doing good public work) should be made PM, then the number of approvals will be in crores.

(14) Common man cannot make the judgement of whom to remove and who to keep, only those who have knowledge of law can decide.

Who will evaluate the performance of bureaucrats ? When 80 crs+ people live on 20rs/day how we expect them to do this performance evaluation job.

What procedure & standards do you propose to judge the performance of nodal officers, bureaucrats etc.?

Common man is defined as a person who does not have political connections and is usually poor or from middle class which includes 95% or more of Indians. Every common man knows which neta is corrupt

and not doing his work properly. Only, he does not have the right/power to give his decision. Do you think the common man has so low IQ that they cannot know who is corrupt?

Common people know whether their police commissioner, district education officer, district supply officer etc are corrupt or not. They will go by common sense. eg if they are getting 9.5 liters of kerosene instead of 10 liters, they will probably tolerate. But if it goes below 9 liters, District supply Officer will get expelled. In other words, citizens based on day today experience will very well decide how well their officers are doing.

In the procedure code proposed to replace District Education Officer etc, each citizen uses his own standard, and based on discretion of majority recall is decided. The recall procedure proposed costs Rs 0 on tax payers. It causes no instability in administration. The fear of recall will improve performance and reduce corruption.

(15) Is this a plebiscite/referendum? What is difference between `Citizens voice` (TCP) Transparent Complaint Procedure and referendum?

This is not a referendum since in referendum, once the vote or approval is cast, the person cannot change it. Also, here a person can give approvals to at most five persons. This eliminates the possibility of buying out the voters.

`Citizens voice` (RTI 2) Transparent Complaint procedure is far far superior than "referendum". TCP is far less prone to rigging. In TCP, voter can go any day, in referendum he has only one day. And cost of referendum will be at least Rs 10 per to Rs 30 per voter (existing cost of election) where as in TCP it is Rs 3 per voter.

(16) How do we get RTR procedures?

RTR law draft can be passed trivially using CITIZENS VOICE. But without CITIZENS VOICE, it will take you perhaps ages and ages to get RTR passed. In other words, time taken to get CITIZENS VOICE passed = T, then Time taken to pass RTR via CITIZENS VOICE is (T + 3 months). While time taken to pass RTR without Citizens Voice is 10 * T. That is because RTR draft is 6 pages long, and it will take weeks for one activist to communicate from one activist to another. Whereas CITIZENS VOICE is something one activist can communicate to another activist in one day.

(17) We already have the system to handle complaint and grievances of public and in the last court but the problem is lack of awareness of the citizens.

The diagnosis is very wrong. You are blaming victims. Essentially, you say that "victims lack awareness and so problems exist". This is like saying that women get raped and reason is lack of awareness in women, and so women are guilty. I strongly oppose these "blame the victim" logic. The reason why courts etc have failed is rampant corruption in judges and rampant nepotism in judges. We see that Supreme Court Chief justice Khare gave bail to convicted pedophiles and enabled them to escape out of India. And we saw that Justice Ahmedi reduced charges against accused in Bhopal cases. These cases are NOT due to lack of awareness as you say, but only due to rampant bribery in Honorable Supreme Court Justices. And the judges are rampantly taking bribes because we citizens don't have procedures to expel judges and we citizens don't have procedures to execute judges using majority vote. I have proposed 100% Constitutionally valid procedures using which we citizens can expel, imprison or even execute (corrupt) Ministers, IAS, IPS and judges using majority vote. Now question is how can these procedures be enacted? CITIZENS VOICE is easy tool to get these procedures enacted. That's where power of CITIZENS VOICE is. CITIZENS VOICE is a tool to get several laws enacted.

(18) Who will communicate these numerous issues, complaint etc to the general public and for it from where the fund will come?

Those who want to communicate will communicate. eg when one contests election, the burden of ensuring that people get copy of his manifesto is on him, not on the Govt. The `Citizens voice-Transparent complaint / proposal system`, when in place, will give verified information and always visible information.

And whether a complaint etc. affidavit will spread amongst the commons will depend on whether the affidavit is beneficial for the masses or not. Example, MRCM (Mineral Royalty for Commons and Military) draft will spread very fast via word of mouth, pamphlets, advertisements etc. since the commons will get 100% ethical, their rightful, 400-500 rupees per month. So, this affidavit will spread with very less campaigning and with very less expenses.

(19) What is meaning of term `may`? What is the meaning of `PM may resign`? There is no meaning to do so much effort if the law is not binding.

If 50 cr citizens register YES on a draft, and if PM decides not sign that draft and not to resign, that it will be the last PM who takes such decision. The resulting events will ensure that no PM in future will defy citizens. eg in 1650 British King defied Parliament which represented only 4% of citizens. Due to events which followed, no King in UK has dared to defy Parliament since then.

The word "may" is ensure that the clauses are constitutionally valid !! It is to ensure that Constitution-bhagats, who might claim that proposed law is unconstitutional, can be easily asked to shut up. Otherwise, the words "37 cr" carry a force more potent than nukes.

Basically, I have figured out a way of establishing increasing democratic-ness in India without any change in any law and any change in Constitution. And that way is to draft the phrase as "if over 37 cr voters approve then officer may or need not". Hell, if 37 cr voters approve, the officer in clause will obey, or else the next officer who will take the place of the deceased one will obey. I wont worry about possibility of officer such as PM not obeying 37 cr citizens. I would let him worry about it. All in all, possibility that MPs will use "may" against wish of 37 cr commons is academic=useless in nature.

Some people may see `PM may resign` as a pressure tactic of the PM.

(20) What about those issues where interests of the people clash with the interests of the nation ?

I have not come across even one hypothetical law-draft which people at large will support and it goes against interest of nation. After all, nation is people. Can you cite a law-draft which you think 52% will register YES and goes against interest of nation? Why would citizens under-pay officers? If so how many employers offer Rs 0 salary to employees? Why not? Because every employer knows than no one can work for below market rates.

If there is any issue or law of the district or state which clashes with the interests of the nation, then the citizens of the nation, can remove that issue or law a majority approval using TCP

(21) Do you know what is the literacy in US and how much is in India?

You are forgetting that US people get a lot better health care, education, other infrastructure. They have access to internet, telephones better than we have access to food and shelter. You cant get a

bunch of US people bribed with tea and snacks to vote against someone because they are well aware and well developed unlike people here.

Above is a senseless question asked 10s of time. The recall procedures in US have been in since 1830s when literacy was below 5% in voters. In most US states, even as late as 1900s, most US voters had low literacy and awareness. The recall works on trivial principles --- commons tolerate minor irregularities (like police chief taking bribes from some gambling den) and react furiously against major crime (like police chief supporting career criminal). And so despite low literacy in past, recall ensured low corruption police chiefs throughout US history.

US has lot of education etc because corruption has been low in US since 1760s, and corruption has been low mainly because of RTR (and JurySys, a similar concept). And bribery is common in US where RTR doesnt exist. eg US doesnt have RTR over Senators, and so most Senators in US are corrupt.

The citizens will approve some alternate candidate ONLY if and when

1. Existing PM is utterly hopeless (eg MMS, Deshmukh, Mayawati,
2. Alternative is far far superior (no existing neta for that matter)

And most people will approve someone who has proved himself as district/state level. E.g. Majority of UPites know that Mayawati is corrupt and should be expelled ASAP. If they had replacement procedures, most UPites would approve some IAS, IPS or Mayor who has proved himself at District level.

(22) How can the fee of adding the name to the complaint at the Patwari (Village Officer) office, Rs. 3 cover all operational and salary costs ? What is the cost of RTR procedures ?

I can show that salary of the clerk, the cost of the PC, cost of server, cost of bandwidth etc everything is feasible. One clerk can register about 200-300 YES/NO. So that would fetch Rs 600 to Rs 900. A clerk needs no more salary than Rs 150 to rs 300 a day. The servers are available for free up to 100 MB data and cost as low as Rs 1000 per month for 200 GB data. The PCs are Rs 25000 a piece with OS cost and will be covered in few days. So startup cost is low, and as number of YES/NO increases it would increase but would get covered by Rs 3 fee.

The expense on Govt is ZERO. Yes, zero. And each person who wants to a change has to give Rs 3 fee and when secure SMS protocol comes (which can come today if TRAI signs a paper), cost reduces to below 1 paise per citizen !!

And how much would RTR cost? Rs 200 cr without secure SMS and barely Rs 3 cr when secure SMS comes. Is that too much a cost in YOUR opinion?

Now do you believe that people should be allowed to file cases in courts? Well, filing case in courts is 100 times more expensive than process I listed. So if my process is too expensive IYO, courts are also expensive. So IYO, people should be banned from filing cases in courts , right ? !! Or, if you are fine with the process of filing cases in courts, which is far more expensive than filing YES/NO, why do oppose letting commons register YES/NO.

(23) (i) What if the contents of the complaint are defamatory ?

(ii) If the complainer is unable to successfully prove the complaint, then can he/she be sued for defamation ?

(i) ANY affidavits can be placed, and if the contents are defamatory etc, the postor shall pay dearly (when sued) and the affidavit will be taken down. Any court of law can order the removal of the affidavit. And later, one can add laws that would suspend his posting rights for several years. Same as media --- media can print anything, and it is liable for what it prints. But no can in general can stop a mediamen from printing pre-facto (before the fact is committed).

(ii) Any complainer can go to the collector office and file in affidavit demanding that narco in public be conducted on him/her (see chapter 27, www.righttorecall.info/301.pdf) . This will prove that whether the complainer is telling truth or lies and defamation case will not be put on the genuine complainer.

(24) How will the complaint spread and how much time it will take to spread ?

It depends on how beneficial the complaint/proposal is to the common people and masses. A complaint which is of lakhs of people like Beating of sleeping people at Ramlila maidan on June 4,2011 if filed with demand of removal of police commissioner will spread like fire and lakhs of people will come to add their names at patwari (Village Officer) office.

Now internet is available to about 4% to 5% of population of India. Say 5 crores of 116 crores commons have internet. Out of these 5 crores, some 4.90 crores are kind of people, who would oppose even giving 1% of PM's servers' disk space to commons. But some 10 lakh people in these 5 crores do care for commons. So when these 10 lakh well to do people with internet see a pro-common affidavit on web, they will try to propagate it using (i)pamphlets (ii)word of mouth (iii)newspaper ad, and thus the information will reach 5 crore to 10 crore of commons. And if the affidavit has pro-common points, then these 5 crore commons will spread the information to remaining 110 crore commons. So publicity route for pro-common affidavit is : PM's website -> 10 lakh pro-common in from top 5cr of India -> pamphlets, meetings, word of mouth -> 5 crore commons -> word of mouth -> 100 cr commons.

So the process is not restricted to those who have internet. And even if he has internet, no one can read 100s of affidavits that would come in a day. So eventually, the process is run by word of mouth only aided by pamphlets etc.

(25) Will language not be a barrier for spreading of the complaint/proposal?

This language issue is not a flaw of the proposal. It is because India is multi lingual. And PM/CMs etc are always free to put official translation of the affidavits, which they need not do for each affidavit but can do when an affidavit gets a threshold of say 1% . And this is not a law making system, where translation would be of paramount importance. This is opinion gathering system only.

(26) So a citizen would wish to change his selection almost on a regular basis.

That is purely YOUR assumption. Say there are 10cr single women of age 18-45. A husband has right to divorce his wife and marry any of these 10cr women. So do you husbands change spouse everyday?NO.

A person is free to change job any day. So does he change everyday?

(27) Your procedure does not ensure privacy of voting - this can have serious negative repercussions for voters in light of the feudal system still prevalent in pockets of India. What do you have to say to this?

Firstly, these are transparent procedures, in which anyone can see and verify the information anytime and anywhere, so that the voice of the people is not suppressed. But if for any reason, anyone wants to make a complaint or support some person in a secret manner, other options are also available. These procedures are only proposed as a alternative transparent way, the secret way will also will be available.

And What is secret these days? You credit card statement is know to Govt. Your bank statement is know to Govt. When you file complaint in police, courts etc all names are disclosed. If nothing happens after all these information being... public or semi-public, what can publishing approvals do?

In some of procedures I have proposed at local level, such replacement of District Police Chief, confidentiality is there. In the replacement procedures I proposed for PM, CM replacement, there is NO

confidentiality. I have also drafted a confidential version - the cost is higher but cost on govt and voter is zero, I will later post it here. But does lack of confidentiality do any harm when replacing PM? No, it does not.

1. In the procedure I proposed, replacement will happen if over 24 cr citizens have approved a person. To force 24 cr citizens, an Army of 10,00,00 and police of 15,00,000 will fall short. And policemen and soldiers are not going to agree to do this. So the leader would need about 50,00,000 private criminals to force 24 cr citizens. No one in world can create a gang of even 5000 criminals. When gang size reaches that high, the person has to become pro-citizen, and cant afford to be anti-citizen. In case you have noticed, the criminals try to victimize new-rich and only a handful of commons, the criminals never dare to victimize established rich or a large number of commons --- it simply does not work out. So the fear that someone will manage to force even 1 cr voters, forget 24 cr voters, is too unrealistic.

2. The citizens can file/cancel approvals any day. So the gangleader will have to put gangmen around Talati's (Village Officer) office everyday. Election comes once in 5 years. So you may put 2-5 gang men at booth for a day, But putting gangmen to stop EVERYDAY is not viable. Also, in later versions of the procedure, the person can file his approval at Talati's (Village Officer) office, Tahsil office, Collector's office, Post Offices. No gang leader is strong enough to block citizens from visiting all these places throughout the year.

3. The feudal system you mentions will fall apart when a 2% to 4% wealth tax on land above 5 acre per family members comes and an inheritance tax of 35% over Rs 1 cr comes. Next, when citizens get procedures to expel District Police Chief (which is confidential) and SC-Cj, HC-Cj, District Chief judges etc, these officials will have no options but to beat the cr1p out of criminals. So all these feudal lords will vanish within 3 months after recall procedures arrive.

4. And finally, please note that the procedures I have proposed become law via FIRST proposed law aka Citizens Voice-`Transparent Complaint/Proposal procedure` law. So if people think that open voting is bad, then `Transparent Complaint/Proposal procedure` law will ensure that open voting based procedure to replace PM will not get enacted and instead the procedure which uses confidential voting might come. IOW, my point is, the MTMT law is filter against all "bad" proposals.

(28) What if the public website used for Transparent Complaint procedure and right to recall procedures such as PM website is hacked?

The website will be the most protected website, stronger than of any bank. If a hacker can hack this website, he will have to hack crores of accounts and the risk is lot in this case and benefit not much. Such hacker would rather hack some bank website where risk to be caught is less and gains much more. Please see the procedure. the hacker changes the code or whatever, this website will be watched by crores of people. Say in RTR-PM , the approvals for say ,Swami ji as PM are cancelled, then the supporters of Swami Ramdev will come to know ...by net (and later by SMS, passbooks, etc) that their approval status is changed. And other people can also see such drastic change in support and the hacker will be most probably be caught. Since this website is visible to crores of people. So, this risk is not worth it for the hacker. He would rather hack a bank website where the number of people watching that site are less and so chances of getting caught is less and gains much more. And say the hacker cancels the approval of Swami ji, even then the supporters of Swami ji can renew their approvals, so all efforts of hacker goes waste. No hacker is that stupid to hack with this safeguard`Any citizen can change/cancel their approvals any day.`

Another thing is that there will be sufficient backup on three-four servers, at the time the complaint is given to collector or YES/NO given at patwari (Village Officer) office. | Only the local server has facility to write the data and every local server will be protected by password. From the local server, data will go to the Central server and other backup servers but they will have only read facility, data cannot be erased and re-written.

So, the hacker will be frustrated as there will be not ANY loss of data if there is proper backup, which will be likely the case.

Approval filing is safer than bank transaction : Not just the person walks to Talati's (Village Officer) office to file approval, he gets SMS feedback similar to credit card usage and the equipment will take his pix and finger print. Of course, on day-one, these features wont be available, but any Collector can implement them in 3 to 6 months or else citizens should demand his expulsion. With picture, finger print and SMS feedback, the system is safer than bank transaction. If someone can hack this system, he will rather hack a backing system.

(29) In the right to recall procedures such as RTR-PM etc, will the citizens not give approvals on caste lines?

A- It is false propaganda that common man votes on casteist and religious lines , e.g. Mayawati got votes of Brahmins.

Secondly, Castes are further split into sub-castes. If anyone tries to woo a particular caste or sub-caste, he/she will end up not be chosen since the numbers of subcaste/caste are not enough for the candidate to become PM, CM etc. The numbers of any sub-castes at state level is not more than 10% and to become CM or PM, at least 35% approvals are needed. And other castes may not vote for him/her as the candidate will be labelled as pro a particular caste.

(30) Can not these procedures be influenced by media or goons ?

NO. Because there is a safeguard that` Any voter can change his/her approval or Yes/No by going to the patwari (Village Officer) office and giving Rs.3`.

These procedures will override the media's influence as they themselves are a alternate media giving verifiable and always visible information about the complaint, candidates for PM etc and their supporters. The people will rely more on the complaint supported by lakhs of people rather than any media reports. And any media or goons used as a influence cost money and their use cannot be continued for long. As soon as their influence finishes, the person even if influenced by them, will be able to change his/her approval and all the effort to influence via media or goons will go to waste.

In RTR-Lokpal (or almost any RTR procedures I have proposed), the citizen can file/change approval by paying Rs 3 fee at Patwari (Village Officer) officer any day. So one would need goons everyday . And to stop 37 crore people or even 5 cr people, one needs lakhs or goons. No one has so many goons, and no one can hire so many goons for days and weeks. Even if PM manages to use entire police force of 15,00,000 , he will not be able to stop so many commons.

(31) (i) Will Right to recall work with lower positions ?

(ii) Why we need RTR procedures on posts not elected by citizen-voters of India like Lokpal, PM, Reserve Bank Governor of India, District Education Officer, District Police Commissioner, Supreme Court Chief Justice etc.

(iii) Why do we need RTR over PM, lokpal , judge etc central positions if we have RTR over MPs. Can we not put pressure over MPs via RTR-MP to force the PM, lokpal, judge to work in the interest of the citizens of the country ?

A- (i) We need Right to recall over all positions which have discretionary powers and which have authority over at least one lakh voters. Lower positions have less discretionary power and the authority can influence less number of citizens . Therefore for lower positions, jury sytem (randomly selected people from district, state etc give judgements) is more beneficial.

(ii) The purpose of RTR procedure is to make the post accountable DIRECTLY to the people. A authority is accountable to that person who has the power to remove the authority.If the authority is accountable to a regulator like super-lokpal or super-super lokpal, MNCs can buy out both the lokpal and the super-lokpal or even the super-super lokpal because they are few in number but the MNCs cannot buy out or

influence crores of common people. Thus, the RTR will act as a deterrent in 99% of the cases when RTR procedures are in place and in 1% of the cases, the corrupt person will be replaced by a honest person.

(iii) If there is only right to recall over MPs and not right to recall over PM, then how the citizens will come to know about MPs in their district and how will they communicate with the other citizens of the country and how will they tell other citizens what is their choice for alternate PM if the present PM is not working in the interest of the country ? And how will they communicate with other citizens of the district and tell which MP they like ?

For communication with other citizens of the country and the district, Right to recall-PM and Transparent Complaint / Proposal Procedure (TCP) is needed for the commons. And also the MPs do not have any procedure to expel the MPs or Judges so that they can pressurise the MPs/Judges to work in the interest of the country. So, Right to recall over Judges, Right to recall over lokpal is needed.

If there is only RTR-MP and no RTR-PM, how will the citizens communicate with their respective MP and with the other citizens of the country what is their choice for alternative PM, in case sitting PM is not working in the interest of the country ? How will they communicate with the people of the districts which MP they want ?

For this , they need RTR-PM and Citizens Voice-`Transparent Complaint procedure`.

And MPs have no authority to remove lokpal or judges, so they will not be able to put pressure on them , in working for the interest of the country.

(32) We need better electoral reforms like 100 % voting, None of the above (to reject all candidates) instead of Right to recall procedures. We need elections to choose good people who will bring about these reforms.

A- M.N. Roy, the first person who wrote constitution of India called `Draft Constitution of India` in 1946 said that " Without recall over legislators, elections will be useless." And even Rajiv Dixit ji said "First Right to recall, then Elections" If there is no right to recall over the netas, we , the common people cannot remove the neta when they become corrupt. But if we have a procedure to anytime remove/replace the corrupt, then this will serve as a `hanging sword` over the neta and the neta will do their job better rather than indulge in corruption. But without recall procedures, 99% of the authorities become corrupt after getting power. And God did not put stamps on people`s foreheads that they can know the 1% who will not become corrupt. Therefore, `First Right to recall, then Elections`.

The procedure of **negative voting** is effective only at the time of elections. The candidate which is `honest` or has a honest image sells out after the elections. And the commons have no control over the authority for five years. Moreover, in case of judges, PM,CM which are not elected, the commons have no control over them what so ever.

That is why we need procedures by which the authorities are accountable to the citizens at all times.

`None of the above` option at the time of elections gives power to reject a candidate to the voter only at the time of elections. But after the elections, the authority will not be accountable to the masses and will work against the interests of the public.

`**100 % compulsory voting**` is useless without the authorities like police and judges accountable to the public and even can be harmful. The corrupt judges and police can misuse this law to blackmail and take bribes from those persons who due to some circumstances cannot vote.

Making a law for 100% compulsory voting and imposing fine for those who did not vote will lead to misuse of this law by the police/judges who can blackmail and take bribes from those who for some compulsion cannot vote like being away from home, etc.

At present, many people do not vote and show lack of interest in country affairs as they have to chose the

less bad from among the bad and criminal candidates. The corrupt judges and police give protection to the goondas, who prevent and discourage honest people from entering politics, but with recall procedures such as RTR-supreme court chief justice and RTR- police commissioner in place, the goondas will not be protected by the judges and police , so honest people will enter politics or will be bought by the public via recall procedures. Thus, interest of voters and the voting percentage will also increase naturally once recall procedures are in place.

While if the RTR procedures are in place , RTR will act as a deterrent against corruption in 99% of the cases and in 1% of the cases, the corrupt will be replaced by the honest. In this way, with full rights , the people will also take more interest in voting and country affairs since they know they have the power to replace the corrupt.

The one pattern which is always seen and never an exception is : an official behaves well only if citizens have procedures to expel/imprison him. If commons have no procedure to expel/imprison him, no matter how is chosen --- direct election, indirect election, written exam etc --- he is always corrupt.

One example is ancient Greece, where many officials were appointed by lottery !! And yet corrupt was low, because a complaint of corruption was decided up on a Jury of 200, 400 or 600 citizens depending on level of the accused (wealthier and the more powerful the accused, more the number of Jurors). This Jury had powers to expel him as well as execute him. So officers in Greece behaved well, and complaint of corruption was low. Whereas in India, we have 10s of checks and balances, and 10s of institutions , 10s of safe guards, 10s of audits and 10s of disclosures. But no procedure by which citizens can expel/punish officers. And so almost all officers we see are corrupt.

(33) How can the citizens threaten/force the PM/CM etc to sign Citizens voice-`Transparent Complaint/Proposal procedure` Gazette Notification?

To force the PM/CM, we have to do a solution-draft lead, activist guided, Udham Singh centric mass-movement. One example of that is the 1977 anti-emergency mass-movement, in which all the netas were jailed, but still lakhs of activists knew what to do and so the government had to give in.

The leader based movement can be very easily suppressed by the enemy/opponents since in that each activist does not work without taking orders from the leader and the opponents just have to buyout the leader or suppress the leader or jail leader or kill the leader to finish the movement. Example- Anna`s andolan and Swami Ramdev`s BST movement.

Meaning of Udham Singh

Udham Singh or Udham Singhs are those persons who are brave, willing to take risk of life, patriotic, intelligent, work alone without anyone`s orders. To bring about positive change in the country, they do not indulge in time-wasting methods which ultimately result in lot of violence like Anshan, dharna, etc and they adopt most non-violent methods to bring about positive change in the country. They act according to the common opinion of the masses for obtaining the rights of the commons from the authorities and therefore they have support of the crores of commons. Some examples of Udham Singh or Udham Singhs – Bhagat Singh, Udham Singh, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, revolting Indian Navy Soldiers of 1946, activists of anti-emergency movement, 1977, etc.

Today, the citizens and the country needs quick, short term democratic, solutions to the burning problems of the country besides law-drafts solutions which can be brought via real mass-movement , similar to the mass-movements of Emergency,1975 and Indian Navy Revolt , 1946.

The best short term relief for the burning problems of the country is to do mass campaign of solution-drafts via advertisements / pamphlets. Along with that, we can also have a missed call number where people can register their support.

These are democratic methods for bringing good procedures for the country which will succeed if activists take part. Non-democratic methods such as cheering your leader, slogan shouting, bhashans, closed door discussions, campaigning for neta, anshans, candle light marches etc. will fail to bring any change in the system and country.

These methods actively involve the masses, who are the stake-holders in the country and so these democratic methods are powerful and succeed, while those methods which actively involve only a few persons and not the masses, are weak and undemocratic and fail to bring any positive change in the system.

Even before the procedures are actually printed in gazette notification, via mass-campaign of these procedure-drafts via ads/pamphlets, we can threaten the public servants to behave. If the masses know these procedure-drafts, the public servants will fear that if they do not behave, the masses will demand these procedures and these procedures will come. These procedures enable the commons to punish/replace the corrupt.

In other words, the threat of these procedures coming is also effective and will force the public servants to behave.

We need at least 2-4 lakh activists, who will spend 15-20 hours per month to promote good solution law-drafts and few crores of commons to bring about any positive change in the system and country.

Should a common request PM etc or should a common threaten them within legal limits. Depends on citizen's view on PM/CM/etc. If a common believes that PM etc are honest people, he should request. If citizen believes that PM etc are dishonest people, he should threaten them within legal limits. And if a citizen thinks that PM is dishonest, CM is honest, Mayor is dishonest etc, then should threaten PM, request CM, threaten Mayor etc. How to threaten PM etc within legal limits? It can be

- a. I will not vote for your party
- b. I will take rally against you
- c. I will gherao PMO or your party's offices
- d. I will insult you in public within legal limits
- e. I will call you 'gali gali mein shor hai' in public rally
- f. "I will appeal to Bhagat Singh type committed young men to join me against you" and so forth.

(34) After the Citizens Voice-`Transparent Complaint/Proposal Procedure(TCP)` comes, there will be complaints of crores of people which will put burden on the system ?

If you are talking about post-TCP world, then how will crores of affidavits do damage? Rs 20 is charged per page and will cover all the costs including salaries. Scanning one page will take say 100 kb. Say 1 cr affidavit-pages are filed. That takes $1,00,00,000 * 100 \text{ kb} = 1000,000 \text{ MB} = 10000 \text{ GB} = 10 \text{ TB} = \text{Rs } 60,000$ of disk space.

And revenue for scanning 1 cr proposals is Rs 20 cr. Add salary costs etc and still TCP draft is not causing any loss to GoI. And how will submitting 10 cr proposals hurt anyone in India?

The collector and the patwari (Village Officer) can increase the number of staff required and the whole system is `use and pay`, will be self-sufficient, without any burden on Government or anyone.

It is not binding for the authorities to attend to each and every complaint or even any complaint as this is an opinion-gathering system. But the authorities cannot afford to ignore the complaint which is of lakhs of people.

(35) Why do we not use private website for putting public complaints in the manner as Transparent Complaint Procedure?

As per setting "private website for public complaints", it has no value. No one will have faith in what my website says. eg I can post an affidavit saying "Hang corrupt MMS", and in two months say 5 crore citizens register YES. Then would you agree that I didnt fake the numbers? If I am running private-TCP website, you will call me fake-fraud. If you run private-TCP website I will call you fake-fraud. Next, someone will call me Congress agent, and next someone else will call you BJP agent. Govt-website is least unreliable --- please note, least unreliable, same as most reliable. In fact, all private website have near zero reliability on all political matters as owners can fake any numbers he wants. Just look at paid surveys and paid news. Given that numbers have no reliability, no one would bother registering YES/NO.

Now the proposed law is NOTHING but a law that would allow to put complaints of us commons on PM's website in a way that everyone can read. Pls re-read the 3 clauses. The 3rd clause has no LEGAL value and is not a moral binding. And 2nd clause can be removed and the law still has same effect, but collector's staff will be overloaded. eg if 500000 people have a complain, and if there is only clause-1 and no clause-2, then 500000 people will be registering same affidavit, which is loss-loss situation. So clause-2 is only to reduce the burden of system and nothing else. Hence the law is just a forum to register complaints and RTI application on PM's website.

ANY affidavits can be placed, and if the contents are defamatory etc, the postor shall pay dearly and the affidavit will be taken down. And later, one can add laws that would suspend his posting rights for several years. Same as media --- media can print anything, and it is liable for what it prints. But no can in general can stop a mediemen from printing pre-facto(before the fact is committed).

The Collector can delegate the task to his clerk in Tahsils, if and when he decides and facilities are available. The facility must have a decent camera to record the person who is submitting affidavit, scan his finger prints and also scan his IDs. So it can go to village level in near future. But walking to Collector's office or Tahsil office is easier than filing PIL for which one needs to go to HCjs or SCjs and pay hefty bribes.

(36) How will a person in a village know/choose a post of national level like PM, etc?

Today, a person in a village or small town, to know any news about a place far away from him , has to rely on newspaper, T.V or other media . But the media is paid, and it has only that news for which it gets money. So, that news is not reliable.

But when the `Citizens Voice-Transparent Complaint/Proposal procedure` comes and via that Right to recall-PM etc recall procedures come, anyone can put news about a person etc. in their affidavits to the collector and if lakhs and crores of people, who also have to verify themselves by voter id and fingerprint scan at the patwari (Village Officer) office, support that , then that news will be reliable. In other words, these democratic procedures will by themselves become a alternative media and give reliable,verified, news.

In the first round, the information will spread by word of mouth. In the second round, because there will be a alternate, citizens media giving information verifiable by any citizen, today`s paid media will be forced to carry true news or close business.

(37) Why do we need RTR over MPs and lower posts if we have RTR-PM ?

First of all, all these drafts will come by mass objective approval via T.C.P (Transparent Complaint / Proposal Procedure) . When the PM is forced to print TCP in Gazette, next day, I or anyone else can ask these draft-affidavits to be scanned and put on PM website at collector office and these drafts will come via objectively provable approval and pressure of crores of commons.

India has 700 districts and each district has 20-30 nodal head like Collector, SP, DEO, District Supply Officer etc. There is no way PM alone can manage $700 \times 30 = 21000$ heads. So PM will have to depend on

a staff of supervisors between him and 21000 district heads. This staff has no glory to gain -- if they supervise well, all credit will go to PM. So these intermediate supervisors will become source of corruption as well as lethargy. Also, district heads have no glory to gain if they perform well. So they too will do only what is asked by supervisors and will stop being creative.

Where in RTR-over-all, each sees that public feedback can not just punish him, but also later promote him in more areas and at higher level. eg in RTR-DEO procedure I have proposed (see chap-30 of 301.pdf) , if a citizens can appoint a person as DEO of upto 10 districts. Hence he has reason, motive to be creative and improve. If he works under PM with no RTR over him, he has no reason to be creative and improve beyond what is asked to do.

(38) What damage will happen to the country and country people including elite in absence of democratic procedures ? What is the use for us these democratic procedures ? We should instead do social work like teaching poor kids, etc. to improve the condition of the country. We need a strong leader as PM to get these democratic procedures implemented.

In the absence of democratic procedures like TCP, RTR over PM, CM, judges, etc, Jury system, etc, the courts, police will be unfair and favour the MNCs and let them increase their dominance over the country. Increasing MNC dominance over administration, judiciary, media, regulatory bodies like lokpal will be accompanied by destruction of local industries, weakening of maths/science education of the country, destruction of the country`s agriculture, no real manufacturing in the country and the country will be dependent on the MNCs. All or majority of the goods will be imported, there will be further weakening the military of the country (already military is very weak), increase of influx of illegal Bangladeshis which can lead anytime to foreign invasion.

The country will eventually split into many Philippine like MNC puppet, economic-slave countries or become slave country like Iraq. After economic or physical enslavement, 99% of the people of the country will be looted and raped including the elite.

A dictator or a strong leader, even if becomes PM, is not so powerful to counter the might of the MNCs. The MNCs today have control over most of mainstream media, organised social media, Judiciary, NGOs. Using their influence over paid media, they create clones and time-wasters like Anna, Arvind Kejriwal, Subramaniam Swamy so as to bring about a split vote with no clear majority for any party or group of parties, which is easier to manipulate for the MNCs. MNC sponsored Paid media projects fake and phony people like The Anna and Arvind Kejriwal as solutions, and activists get one sided information, become their followers and end up wasting time. So solution-drafts don't come on the horizon.

Even if say somehow a party or a group of parties gets majority in loksabha, no party has majority in rajyasabha, which is needed to pass laws in parliament. Getting majority in both houses is highly improbable and will take at least 10 years. Say somehow in 10 years, a party/group of parties gets majority in both houses and passes these democratic laws, still the Supreme Court judges, who are mostly agents of corrupt MNCs, can cancel these laws. In 1977, CIA sponsored Judge cancelled PM/MP status of Indira Gandhi for no valid reason.

In short, corrupt MNCs can suppress the strong leader PM or buy him out or get him/her killed just like Lal Bahadur Shastri was killed. Only crores of commons via Udham Singh centric, activist guided, solution-draft lead mass movement for democratic procedures like TCP can take on the mighty corrupt MNC lobby and force the public servants to (see chapter 53, www.righttorecall.info/301.pdf) print these laws in Gazette notification (Gazette means instructions printed by PM or CM to the government officers)

Social work and activism is very much different. Activism involves informing commons about the good/bad procedure-drafts for the country and trying to bring good procedure-drafts needed for the critical problems of the country like MNC dominance, weakening military, illegal Bangladeshi problem, unjust judicial system, poverty, etc. While I am not downplaying social work, social work is insufficient to improve the courts, military and police of a country. Military, courts, police are needed to protect the

schools and RTR-DEO, TCP is needed to improve the education of the country.

39) What is the rough method we can use to verify false information by media (newspaper,T.V, textbooks etc.) in absence of procedures like `Transparent Complaint Procedure` and other procedures , in which every citizen can verify the information himself ?

In the absence of procedures by which we can verify the information, the media and also other people gives false information and we can not prove or disprove things that `Trusts and people sell their votes`

`Common people are stupid, useless, violent, casteist, etc`

Now, until we get procedure like Transparent Complaint / Proposal procedure, there are some rough methods, we can use to verify the information.

Before contemplating on persons we cannot reach, we should find and investigate the facts from the persons around us, whom we can reach easily like YOURSELF, YOUR FRIENDS, YOUR RELATIVES and then people around you in your locality.

And apply the results for you, your friends , your relatives for other citizens of the country. They are no different than your society.

Take some examples-

1) Media says that `People sell their votes` but no one has given any proof for that. So, first have you sold your vote ? Then ask your relatives and friends this question. Then ask the people around you this question , whether they THEMSELVES have sold their vote ? And remembering that vote is secret, can they give any proof, if they claim that they have sold their vote or if any trust claims that it has sold the votes of trustees ?

2) Media often says that common man is stupid, violent, cannot make decisions, etc.

Ask whether this applies to you, next ask whether this applies to your relatives and friends. Lastly investigate whether this applies to people around you.

3) While we respect your work for your organization, we would like to tell a method by which you can verify that your leader/organization is known amongst the masses or not.

Media might tell that there such and such leader/organization has so many crores of supporters, even the supporters may exaggerate.

When transparent complaint/proposal procedure will come, these type of informations with their verifications can be obtained easily because any one can put this information by going to the collector office and other people can support that by going to the village officer office.

And all this information will be verified since the supporters voter id details and finger print scans will be taken.

But , in the absence of Transparent complaint/proposal procedure, what rough method can be employed to know whether a leader or organization is known amongst the masses or not.

Now, 70-80% of the people of the country do not have access to a newspaper or t.v.So, they are not influenced directly by media.

So, I suggest this method to know whether a leader/organization is known amongst masses or not-

Choose five people who do not read newspapers or see TV in your locality and ask them the following questions (these are sample , you can make up your own questions also)-

- 1) What is Bharat Swabhiman Trust?
- 2) Who is Baba Ramdev?
- 3) What is India against Corruption ?
- 4) Who is Anna Hazare ?
- 5) Who is Indira Gandhi ?
- 6) What is Janlokpal bill ?
- 7) What is black money ?
- 8) Where is black money ?
- 9) How can we get back black money?
- 10) Who is laloo yadav ?

Please ask these and similar questions and as a feedback , please write your area here so that others can cross-verify.

40) Do we need to have examination or some objective methods to select specialised posts like RBI-governor, PM, CM, etc instead of Right to recall procedures.

The Right to recall procedures which we have proposed are much less subjective than the existing procedures and examinations for high level posts like RBI-governor, PM, CM etc are not possible, without the examination papers being leaked out or being influenced by the money of the elite.

There is no guarantee that those setting the examination will not be bought by the elite, that is they can be easily bought by the elite and used for their benefit.

And the people who the crores of people will support will be having some experience in the field for which the people have supported, due to years of contact with all types of people in politics. Crores of people are not stupid to allow a useless, famous person to come for the post and cause damage to themselves.

Most of the damage is caused not due to lack of good selection procedure, but due to lack of good removal procedure, due to which there is no fear of removal and punishment and the authority forms nexuses and no incentive to do good and get promoted by the public.

As of today, media does not give much information or does not give reliable information. But when `Transparent Complaint / Proposal procedure` comes into effect, reliable information, which can be verified by any Citizen , will be available to all Citizens.(Upto certain extent, some reliable information, is now available since internet has come)

41) Will people go for registering complaint / proposal or for supporting / opposing a complaint or a proposal or a candidate ? Will common citizens not use any other method for doing the same ?

It depends on the nature of the complaint or proposal or candidate. If that is in their direct and immediate interest of the citizens, they will go to the patwari/village officer (or equivalent) to support or oppose the

complaint or proposal or candidate. If someone says, ` Make Mr. X the prime minister` and if Mr. X is not doing good things for the public to be known to many citizens of the country or area, no one will support that proposal, but if Mr. X is well known to quite a few citizens of the country that Mr. X is doing good things for the public, then people will go to support the proposal, since they will think all they have to lose is Rs. 3 but they may gain more by getting a good prime minister.

Another example is the proposal of MRCM, which will ensure that Rs. 300-400 every month goes directly to the accounts of every citizen. Now, 50 crores voters earn less than Rs. 20 per day. So, how many of them will say, I do not want this 100% ethical money of Rs. 300-400 per month ? According to me, not even 5% will say so.

As far as the method for registering /supporting a complaint/proposal/candidate is concerned, the people will choose that method which has the maximum effect ,in which lakhs/crores can see their application or support or opposition, and add their YES/NO to that and any citizens can verify that also and that method has the least possible effort and money spent for that amount of effect. As far as we know, these methods outweigh all other methods, especially if people have to register more than one application, support or oppose more than once in 2-3 years.

42) What if the caste, religion etc., bias of the people affects these procedures ?

Caste and religion etc. bias is exaggerated by the politicians via the media. If you investigate about it among your friends and relatives, you will find it is not that much. And Caste, religion and other biases, are more when the number of people participating are less. In these procedures, lakhs and crores of people can participate, so the caste, religion biases , even if there will cancel out and so these procedures actually reduce any type of bias.

How biases- caste, favoritism, nepotism, religion etc. decrease with democratic procedures

Please note that bias is natural in humans but our systems can be made unbiased.

A. The factors which determine whether bias comes into play or not are-

1. Comparative Goodness or badness of the available choices-

Although 95% people may say they are not biased, but if the choices are equally bad or good, bias does come into play.

=====

Say you have to eat outside and all the hotels are equally bad and one of them is that of your relative, you will prefer the hotel of your relative, thinking that maybe the relative will give special treatment and give good food. But if a hotel of a non-relative is much better than the rest and of the hotel of the relative , naturally people will prefer that .

The same situation can be applied to voting, selection of CM, PM by the MPs/MLAs, selection of employees, selection of judges, etc.

2. Bias increases with the increase in discretionary power of the electing or selecting person and opportunity to form nexuses-

If the selecting/electing person has more discretionary powers and opportunity to form nexuses , they are more likely to display their bias.

A chief minister will be able to display more bias by selecting his/her favorites, caste, relatives compared to a common citizen who does not have much discretionary power.

Supreme Court Judge will ask minister to recommend his/her relative for post of public prosecutor while minister will ask the SC judge to favor his/her relatives in cases which are in courts of the SC judge or his/her friends.

Always FIRST start with the present systems. If you see present system, you will see that the public servants have their interests. And people choose those servants whose interests is not against the interests of the masses.

B. In oligarchic procedures, the masses cannot counter the biases of the top few and the top few gang up and loot the masses.

This was the case of the present oligarchic, undemocratic procedures, which unfortunately we have today.

Now , **in democratic procedures**, also there is the same bias and interests , BUT the BIASES CANCEL OUT AND THE INTERESTS WHICH ARE COMMON ARE HIGHLIGHTED and implemented. Those interests which are not against the interests of the masses.

If the public authority like CM, PM is biased favoring his/her relatives, friends, the masses who suffer will gang up against that biased person and replace that person with a unbiased person. So, in democratic procedures, the top few will not be able to loot the masses.

On a small scale, you can understand democracy of a family. The family members tell their interests and the head takes the decision according to the interests of the family members majority. Similar is a democratic system in the country.

C. Issue of National Interest -

In reality , there is NO case where something will benefit big chunk of population and harm national interest .

If someone claims so, he should refer to a particular draft like TCP, RTR-DEO, RTR-PM, etc and give the scenario how these democratic drafts will go end up hurting national interest. He will give scenarios, and one by one you need to rule them out as logistically infeasible. That way, he or at least audience, can be convinced that these democratic procedures are good.

And please note that the counts of the opinions of the common citizens will be not binding on the authorities, so the public authorities can in extraordinary circumstances take decisions which are contrary to the opinions of the masses but in interest of the country.

This happens even today, but today, there is no way the public authorities can know about the opinions of the citizens and most likely the decisions will be deliberately or undeliberately, be anti-commons, against the masses.

So, proposed democratic procedures reduce biases while oligarchic procedures of today exaggerate the biases.

D. What we activists should do -

Please see some proposed democratic procedures like Transparent Complaint Procedure (TCP), Right to Recall-PM, Right to recall-CM, Right to Recall-Judges, Jury system, etc in chapters 1,6,7,21 of www.righttorecall.info/301.pdf

FAQs- www.righttorecall.info/004.pdf

Please promote and demand these procedures by putting these procedures in your wall notes if you really want to reduce bias in our systems.

=====

Please comment giving the full situation, citing the alternatives or choices to a individual while electing/selecting.

Now, if a hindu voter votes for a hindu candidate or a hindu person selects a hindu candidate, it is wrong to call him/her biased that he/she did not vote for/select the muslim candidate. We have to see whether the muslim candidate was much better and unbiased compared to the hindu candidate whom the voter preferred or the muslim candidate was equally bad or equally good compared to the hindu candidate.

E. Special case of First Past the Pole system, that is one person can give vote to one person-

In first past the pole system existing in our country, a person can give vote to a single candidate and the candidate who wins by even one vote is declared the winner.

Here the voter since he/she has a single vote, votes against the party he hates most.

So, if a voter hates Congress he will vote against the Congress for a party which is perceived to most likely win against Congress like BJP, SP etc. And if a voter hates BJP, he will vote against the BJP for a party which is perceived to most likely win against BJP .

This results in the independents etc , parties who are new and not perceived to win , not getting enough votes. **This system suppresses the new comers.**

This problem is 800 years old and the solution is also 800 years old , that is preferential voting where each voter can give votes for one to five candidates in order of preference . This way the person can give vote to the person he likes most and also to the person who is perceived to win against the person / party he hates most. Thus, in this system , the independents and the new comers have increased probability of winning.

Please see chapter 40 , www.righttorecall.info/301.pdf for details of preferential voting

F. Issue of reservation to minorities-

Please note that the benefits of reservation go to only top 1% of the the caste, religion getting the benefits of reservation. Since the jobs or seats are limited, the poorest of those minorities , who do not have the needed connections or money , do not get the benefit of reservation.

Then why do politicians give reservation promises ?

Because they want to form nexuses with the elite of those minorities. The politicians will ensure that the elite of the minorities get the reservation benefits and in turn these elite who have influence amongst media will give the politicians favorable media coverage or the politicians might get cash or other favors. This is the case in most of the cases of said muslim vote-bank.

Also, the elite who get reservation benefits can campaign for the favourable image amongst the non-elite of that caste/class/area . In our country , the non-elite very much depend upon the elite for every day needs. Once TCP, RTR over CM, PM, MPs, MLAs , judges , officials , Jury system etc come , the non-elite will no longer be depending on the elite.

If someone is really interested in reducing reservation and that too by the approval of the poor SC/ST etc. , please see chapter 36 of www.righttorecall.info/301.pdf

43) How will TCP (Transparent Complaint / Proposal Procedure) and Right to recall procedures reduce corruption at high levels ? What if PM like Manmohan Singh does not fear losing job and continues BIG corruption like Coal Block and leave the country afterwards ??

Let us say that in a Coal scam, some corrupt prime minister offers a corrupt industrialist a coal block worth Rs. 10,000 rupees in return for depositing a bribe of Rs. 1000 crore in foreign secret account of the PM and giving the government only royalty of 100 rupees per tonne of coal while the real market price of coal is 2500 rupees per tonne.

Now, how will this stop with coming of TCP, RTR procedures in gazette notification ?

Because to earn back the money given by the corrupt industrialist in return for the favour of giving coal blocks will take lot of time and after coming of TCP, MRCM (Mineral Royalty for Commons and Military, see chapter 5, www.righttorecall.info/301.pdf) , the commons can force the taking back of coal blocks given to the corrupt industrialist. This will cause a big loss to the industrialist. That is why, if these procedures are in place, the industrialist will not take any bribe.

Secondly, the citizens can demand and force hanging or punishment of corrupt prime minister via TCP so that the PM will fear demanding bribes.

44) Has TCP been implemented anywhere, in any country ? It should be first implemented at small scale first and then at a larger, national level.

No, TCP has not been implemented anywhere. In developed countries, the situation of commons was not so bad that it was needed there since there were other democratic procedures like Jury System, Right to recall, effective wealth tax, inheritance tax, etc.

You can write to the CM to put this procedure in gazette so as to implement at city/district level. If you do that, we will support that.

45) Can these opinion gathering procedures bring about any change ? Can they force officials to act even when the number of approvals for a certain proposal / complaint are in crores?

These are not only opinion gathering procedures, they are also objectively opinion proving procedures. When lakhs/crores of common citizens approve a certain proposal / complaint and it is proved via these procedures, the commons can exert pressure on the public servants and they will be forced to act appropriately due to fear of replacement, fear of punishment and fear of Udham Singh or Udham Singhs acting against them if they do not act appropriately.

TCP and other democratic procedures give direction for Udham Singh to act appropriately for the rights of the commons. These procedures prove what is the opinion of the masses.

For details about Udham Singh, please see answer to Question no. 33.