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Electoral and political reforms

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Electoral and political reforms



Varma proposes electoral and political reforms to reserve politics only to perfectionists who intend to dedicate their whole time and energy to serve the people of the country round the clock. It is imperative to consider these new political and electoral reforms for better, healthy and improved democracy to remove corruption, inequalities, unemployment and mis-governance.

Varma's political and electoral reforms are aimed at empowering under privileged, working class, rural and urban areas.

Salient features of these new political reforms

- 1] Full time representation
- 2] Fixed time table for assembly and parliament sessions
- 3] Compulsory attendance in parliament and assemblies
- 4] Compulsory attendance in constituencies
- 5] One person, one office, one job, one responsibility



Electoral reforms: ---

1. Recognition of political parties
2. Registration of political parties
3. Independent candidates
4. Disqualifications
5. Functioning of political parties
 - A] One person, one office, one job, one responsibility
 - B] Full time representation
6. Functioning of Legislature
 - A] Fixed time table for assembly and parliament sessions
 - B] Compulsory attendance in parliament and assembly sessions
 - C] Compulsory attendance in constituencies
7. Government formation
 - A] State
 - B] Centre
8. Transparent governance
9. Four tier Representation structure

1 Recognition of political parties

The election commission should have following powers to recognise and derecognise the political parties.

1. The parties which got 20% or more of the total votes polled in the last general elections held for parliament shall be treated as national parties.
2. If only one party got 20% or more of total votes polled, the next party which got more percentage of votes below 20% shall be treated as national party and it will become the opposition party in the parliament.
3. If no party gets 20% or more of total votes polled then, the first two parties which got the highest percentage of votes shall be treated as national parties.
4. If any party, which got less than 20% of total votes polled at all India level, received more than 20% votes each in two or more states it shall be given the regional party status.
5. The party, which got 20% or more of total votes polled in either assembly or parliament elections in that state, shall be given as state party status.
6. If only one party got 20% or more of total votes polled, the next party which got more percentage of votes below 20% shall also be treated as state party and it will become the main opposition party in the assembly.

7. Only recognised political parties should be allowed to contest elections. In literal sense there will be maximum of five national parties at the national level and five recognised parties at the State level.

8. The political parties should be allowed to take party funds from individuals, industries and organisations through cheques and online money transfers only.

9. The political parties should be banned from accepting party funds in cash form from individuals, industries or organisations. It should be made mandatory for political parties to put their party fund accounts on websites. The daily incoming funds and party expenditure should be updated daily on their party websites with net available party fund on each day.

10. Every political party should be allowed to manage their party funds from only one account in any commercial bank. All donations and party funds should be taken only through this account and through cheque or online money transfers. The list of donors should be displayed on respective party websites. No political party should be allowed to collect party funds from foreign countries. Party funds should be collected only from within the country.

11. The party funds should be expended through cheques and online money transfers only. The political parties should not be allowed to withdraw money in cash form from their accounts. That means there should be only one bank account for one party to accept and spend party funds.

11. All political parties should submit their party assets [party offices, buildings, plots, flats, and building area], that are situated in the entire country, should be submitted to the Election Commission of India. All the party assets in all forms should be displayed on their websites. Any new addition of party assets in any form should be updated daily on websites.

12. If any party takes party funds in cash form from individuals/industries/organisations or spends money in cash form, then the Election Commission of India should have the absolute right to derecognise that political party and seize that party's fund and confiscate and auction all its assets within one month.

2 Registration of political parties

1. If an individual or a group of people wants to float a national party or State party, they should approach the Election commission of India for registration of a political party. Mere registration of political party shall not give it the right to contest elections.



2. To get national party status and contest elections, it should be made mandatory to enrol at least 10% of voters at national level with subscription of Rs. 10 each from voter. The total subscription amount got from 10% voters should be deposited at the Election commission of India. Then the party will be given the national status and available symbol of its choice. From then on it can contest Loksabha elections or State elections as a national party.

3. If the party fails to get 20% of total votes polled at all India level in the first general election it contested, it will be derecognised as national party. If the party gets 20% or more votes of total votes polled in one or more states, then it will be reduced to regional party (2 or more states) or State party(1 State). It will be allowed to contest in those States (assembly or parliament seats) where it got more than 20% or more of total votes polled.

4. If the party wants national party status once again, it will have to start from the scratch. That means it will have to enrol 10% voters at the all India level with Rs. 10 from each voter as subscription and deposit that total amount at Election commission of India.

5. To get State party status and contest elections, it should be made mandatory to enrol at least 10% of voters in that State with subscription of Rs. 10 each from voter. The total subscription amount, got from 10% of voters, should be deposited at the Election commission of India. Then the party will be given the State party status and allotted available symbol of its choice. From then on it can contest assembly or parliament seats of that State as a State party. If the State party does not get 20% of the total votes polled in election for that State assembly it should be derecognised and symbol also be frozen. This requirement of 20% vote share is applicable only to assembly elections. Even if a State party gets less than 20% votes in parliament seats of that State it will retain its State party status until the coming state assembly elections where it should get the mandatory minimum 20% vote share, lest it will get derecognised. If the State party does get less than 20% vote share in assembly elections it will have to enrol 10% of voters to get recognition once again. That means, for State parties the 20% vote share is not mandatory in parliament elections. They can contest both parliament and assembly elections in the States where they got recognition as long as they maintain 20% vote share in every assembly election in those states where they are recognised.

6. To get Regional party status and contest elections, it should be made mandatory to enrol at least 10% of voters in 2 or more State with subscription of Rs. 10 each from voter. The total subscription amount, got from 10% of voters of 2

or more States, should be deposited at the Election commission of India. Then the party will be given the Regional party status and available symbol of its choice. From then on it can contest assembly or parliament seats of that States as a Regional party. For State parties and Regional parties the 20% vote share is not mandatory in parliament elections. They can contest both parliament and assembly elections in those States where they got recognition as long as they maintain minimum 20% vote share in every assembly election in those states where they are recognised.

7. Once election results are announced the party which got simple majority should be allowed to form the Government.

8. If no single party gets absolute majority, the Loksabha should elect the Prime minister or the Vidhana sabha should elect the Chief Minister.

3 Independent candidates

1. If independents want to contest in assembly/parliament seats (general seats) they shall have to submit application to the State election commission/Election commission of India within one week from the issue of the election notification to particular state assembly/parliament elections.

2. The independents should get the endorsement (10 rupees each from voter) of at least 10% voters from the assembly or parliament constituency (general seat) from where they intend to contest elections.

3. The independents should deposit the endorsement amount (10 rupees from each voter) collected from 10% voters of that particular constituency) to the State election commissioner along with the nomination papers on or before the last date of nomination.

4. The independent candidate should declare their assets [all movable immovable properties, bank balances, shares and other investments belonging to him, spouse, dependent children and family members] and submit along with the nomination papers. If he/she gets elected monthly updates of his total assets [bought or sold] should be sent to the Election Commission.

5. The gap between the issue of election notification and the last date of receiving nominations should not be less than 30 days. During this period the candidates who intend to contest elections as independents will have to tour the constituency to get endorsement from the voters.

6. If the independent candidate gets 10% or more of total votes polled, even though he/she was defeated, he/she will be eligible to contest election from that constituency next time also whenever elections come without needing to get endorsement from voters once again. The voters' endorsement will be valid and

live as long as he/she gets either elected or gets minimum 10% votes polled in each election in that constituency.

7. If he/she gets less than 10% votes polled his/her endorsement of voters will get cancelled and he/she will have to get fresh endorsement from voters if he/she wants to contest from the constituency in the next coming elections. That means there will not be more than 6 independents or the maximum number of candidates will not be more than 8 candidates in any constituency.

8. This rule should not be applied to SC/ST reserved assembly or parliament seats. They can contest elections as in the present system. In reserved SC/ST assembly or parliament seats the independents (SC/ST candidates) will have to make a security deposit Rs. 5000 for assembly seat or Rs.10000 for parliament seat.

9. An independent, who contests elections, should open a separate bank account for election purpose in any private or public commercial bank. He/she should be allowed to take funds for election campaign from individuals or industries or organisations through cheque or online money transfers only. He/she should not be allowed to take money in cash form for election campaign from individuals or industries or organisations.

10. He/she should spend for election campaign through cheque or online money transfer only. Only this separate bank account should be used for taking funds or spending for election campaign.

11. The bank statement should be submitted to the Election Commission of India within one week of last date of counting.

12. For independent candidates, there should be no expenditure limit for election campaign.

13. The remaining election fund, if any, in his/her account after elections it should not be utilised for his/her personal purpose. That means money collected for election campaign should be utilised only for election campaigning but not for his/her personal usage. This remaining election fund can be utilised in the next election if he/she intends to contest.

14. If he/she does not want to contest once again then he/she should hand over the remaining election fund to the Election Commission of India.

15. If any independent candidate collects funds in cash form from individuals/industries/ organisations or spends money in cash form, then the Election Commission of India should have the absolute right not only to debar that candidate from contesting elections but also confiscate and auction all his/her assets.

4 Disqualifications

The election commission of India should have absolute powers to disqualify MLA/MPs if they do not complete their terms for one reason or other.

1. No person should be allowed to contest from more than one constituency simultaneously. No MLA/MP/mayor/panchayat president or any elected representative shall be allowed to contest another election till his/her term of incumbent office expires.

2. MLAs and MPs should complete their full term or up to the dissolution of assembly or parliament. If any MLA/MP resigns his/her seat midway through to the actual term, he/she should not be allowed to contest any other election conducted by State election commission or election commission of India for Centre and State elections until the actual term of his/her office, to which he/she had been elected, ends.

3. MLAs/MPs should remain in the same parties until the completion of the full term of office. They should vote according to their party's whips. If they violate party whips against their parties, they should be immediately disqualified by the state election commission/ECOI upon the request from the parties they belong to. They should not be allowed to contest by-elections or any election until the actual term of assembly or loksabha, to which he/she had been elected, expires.

4. If any party thinks that the elected representative [MLA/MP] of this party is acting or functioning in violation of their respective parties' policies, guidelines or rules, the party should have the right to ask the State election commission in case of MLA or Central Election Commission of India in case of its MP to disqualify the representative immediately. The election commission should immediately disqualify the said representative on the request from that political party for violation of party rules. In that case the disqualified representative will have the right to contest from that constituency in the subsequent by-election or any other election.

5. But he should not be allowed to contest in the by-election or any election till the full term expires or dissolution of the house to which he/she had been elected in case 1] if he/she resigns on his own 2] if he/she votes against the party's whip in the assembly or parliament pertaining to no confidence vote or other voting like bills, amendments etc., till the full term expires or dissolution of the house.

6. The State election commissions should have absolute powers to conduct panchayat, cooperative, pacs, municipalities, corporation elections on schedule as like assembly and parliament elections. The elections for all local bodies should be held at least 15 days before the term of the present bodies' ends. If one reason or

the other the elections to the local bodies need to be postponed, then the postponement for six months should be ratified by the assembly with simple majority.

7. It should be mandatory to hold elections for local bodies before the stipulated period or term of the local body ends. No local body should be allowed to run without elected representatives for more than 4 months. If any representation to any local body falls vacant either due to resignation, suspension or death of a representative, re-elections should be held by State Election Commission within four months from the date of vacancy.

8. Bye-elections to all vacancies to assembly or Lok Sabha, caused due to resignations, disqualifications or deaths, should be conducted thrice during a year at the gap of four months each. No MLA or MP seat should be left unoccupied for more than four months.

5 Functioning of political parties

Separation and sharing of power between executive and legislature is the key to proper functioning of democracy. The levers of power should not be concentrated in one person. Political system should be delinked from Government and governance. In the present system the same people are running the party, running the government and running their own business, industries or organisations. The persons who are managing or heading their parties are also running the government and at the same time representing the people and campaigning for the party in the elections. In every election the Prime minister, the Chief Ministers, the ministers, the MP's, the MLA's are concentrating on the selection of candidates and election campaigning while throwing the representation, the governance and the administration to winds. The quality of administration is being affected. Varma suggests that the running of political parties, administering the governments and people's representation should be separated and held by different set of people.

One person, one office, one post, one responsibility

1] Functioning of the party, representation of the people and administration of the government should be done by different set of people. That means the same person should not hold different positions at the same time. The running of the

party, the running of the government and representing the people should be done by different persons.

2] Those that represent people should not run any party or government. Those who run the party should not be the part of the government or be representatives of people. Those who administer the government should not hold any other responsibility.

3] The Prime Minister or Chief Minister and ministers shall participate in government programmes or functions only. They should not be allowed to participate in any party held programmes, meetings, rallies, events etc. As long as they are in office, they should not be allowed to campaign for the party at any time and during elections. Their only responsibility is governance and administration. They should concentrate solely on administration of government and nothing else.

Representatives

A] Political leaders, who run or head political parties, should not be allowed to contest elections.

B] The party leaders, the party functionaries and all party members can campaign for their candidates in the entire country.

C] Political parties, which got majority in the legislature, shall run the government by the persons who are not legislative members or functionaries of the party.

D] The political leaders can run the party, hold public meetings, rallies, peaceful agitations, demonstrations and all other party works without causing any inconvenience to general public.

E] They can give bandh calls to people through electronic and print media.

F] They should not be allowed to forcefully close shops, obstruct traffic movements, train movements etc.,

G] The election commission will have the absolute right to derecognise any political party if the leaders of that political party forcefully close shops, obstruct traffic movements, train movements etc.,

H] The right to peaceful living, free movement of people should not be violated by political leaders, parties and organisations.

Full time representation: -

A] There should be paradigm shift from part time representation to full time representation. The minimum condition for any person to contest election is that he/she must agree to full time representation of his/her constituency.

B] MPs and MLA's should not hold any other office. He/she should not become Prime Minister, Chief Minister or ministers. He should not head any organisation,

trust, corporation, society, establishment, company or institution private or public. He/she should not be a member of any organisation, trust, corporation, society, establishment, company or institution private or public.

C] He/she and his/her spouse should not hold shares in company private or public.

D] He/she should spend his/her full term in his/her constituency when there is no assembly or parliament session in progress.

E] He/she should not be allowed to practice other profession, job or vocation during his/her term.

F] He/she should be always available to people in his/her constituency. He/she should see that all public services like health care, drinking water, education, sanitation etc., are available to the people in his/her constituency. Any deficiency in these services should be brought to the notice of the legislature, government and the party.

G] He/she should not be allowed to canvass for his party or other candidates outside his/her constituency. But he/she can canvass in his/her constituency.

H] He/she should not be allowed to hold public meetings, rallies either for his/her party or for other candidates outside his/her constituency. But he/she can hold public meetings, rallies either for his/her party or for own in his/her constituency.

I] He/she should not be allowed to visit foreign countries during his/her term.

J] He/she wants to go to any foreign country for either medical treatment or for any other purpose he/she should resign before going to foreign country.

K] The candidates should declare their assets [all movable immovable properties, bank balances, shares and other investments belonging to them, spouses, dependent children and family members] and submit to the Election commission along with the application to contest elections. If he/she gets elected, monthly updates of assets [bought or sold] should be submitted to the election commission.

6. Functioning of Legislature

A] Fixed time table for assembly and parliament sessions

There should be fixed time table for both assembly and parliament sessions.

1] The parliament session should be held every month from 1th to 15th day of each month with every Saturday and Sundays being holidays. If any holiday falls between these days one additional day should be added beyond 15th of that month. That means there will be 12 parliament sessions per year.

2] The assembly sessions should be held every month from 13th to 28th day of every month. There will be 12 assembly sessions per year.

B] Compulsory attendance in constituencies

1] The MP should be in his/her constituency from 16th to the end of each month. If he/she wants to go out of his constituency he/she should take leave from the speaker. The total number of leave days should not exceed 54 days per year. If the leave days exceed more than 54 day per year [excluding leave on health grounds] the speaker shall have right to disqualify him/her permanently. He/she should not be allowed to contest elections in his/her life time once again.

2] The MLA should be in his/her constituency from 1th day to the end of each month. If he/she wants to go out of his constituency he/she should take leave from the speaker. The total number leave days should not exceed 54 days per year. If the leave days exceed more than 54 day per year [excluding leave taken on health grounds], the speaker shall have right to disqualify him/her permanently. He/she should not be allowed to contest elections in his/her life time once again.

C] Compulsory attendance in parliament and assemblies

1] It should be made mandatory for every MLA or MP to have 85 % attendance every year.

2] It should be made mandatory for every MLA or MP to present in 85% of total session time per year in the assembly or parliament.

3] Every walkout from the assembly or parliament should be treated as absent.

4] If any MLA or MP fails to maintain 85 % attendance of days and time during a year, except on health grounds, he/she should be disqualified and should not be allowed to contest elections in his/her life time once again.

5] If any member obstructs or goes to speaker's podium either in assembly or parliament, the speaker shall have the right to warn him/her with yellow card. If he/she repeats the obstruction for second time, the speaker shall have the right to show him/her the red card. If he/she repeats the obstruction for the third time during his/her entire term, the speaker shall have the right to disqualify him/her permanently. He/she should not be allowed to contest elections in his/her life time once again. Repeated disruption of parliament or assembly shall not be tolerated. Frequent disruptions of assembly or parliament will come to an end.

6] Persons who hold party position should not be allowed to administer the government. The parties which won the majority can nominate able, efficient, honest and hard working persons from the various fields to run the government. This appointed group of ministers will run the government according to the party's

directions, policies, advices and manifestoes. The party functionaries can attend the cabinet meetings and have their say in all government decisions.

7] The chief minister or the Prime minister should run the government on the advice, directions and policies from the Party. The party will have the power to change either the chief minister or minister at any time and replace him with another able and honest person to head the ministry. But whenever chief minister is changed the ministers need not resign. Only the new chief minister will take the oath of office.

8] The persons who represent the constituency, the persons who run the party and the persons who run the government are different. That means a person who represents people cannot run the party and run the government at the same time. It is decentralisation of power, sharing of responsibilities, distribution of work and justification of democracy.

7] Government formation -

A] State---

1] Once election results are announced, the assembly should be immediately convened by the Governor.

2] All newly elected members will be sworn in by the pro-tem Speaker.

3] Then new speaker and deputy speaker will be elected by the members

4] The Chief ministers and ministers selected by the party, which won simple majority in the assembly, will be sworn in by the Governor. At same time or later the ministers selected by the party will be sworn in by the Governor.

5] Those persons who are selected by the party as Chief Minister and Ministers will become members of the assembly but without voting rights in the assembly. They shall continue as members of assembly without voting rights as long as they hold office and until replaced by the party. They should not be allowed to participate in any party run programmes, meetings, rallies, events etc. As long as they are in office, they should not be allowed to campaign for the party at any time and during elections. Their only responsibility is governance and administration. That means the quality or governance will not be affected during elections

6] In case of hung assembly if no party or the alliance which formed before the elections does not get the simple majority, then the chief minister should be elected by the assembly. Two or more candidates, who are not members of the assembly and selected by their respective parties, can stand for election for chief minister. The speaker should allow only those candidates, nominated by recognised parties, to stand for chief minister. The person, who got majority in the

assembly, will be sworn in as chief minister by the Governor. At same time or later the ministers selected by the party will be sworn in by the Governor.

7] That means no MLA either belonging to party or independent member can become either Chief Minister or minister. Every MLA or MP should serve the people of his/her constituency for full five years.

8] Only assembly will select the Chief Minister and not the Governor.

9] Chief Minister will run the government as long as he/she enjoys the confidence of his/her party.

10] There should be no “vote of confidence” in the assembly.

11] The Governor shall not have the right to ask the chief minister to seek vote of confidence in the assembly.

12] Opposition parties can have the right to move no confidence motion at the interval of every four months.

13] To move “no confidence motion” in the assembly at least 20 % of the total members of the assembly are required. They should give it in writing to the speaker. The speaker should put this “no confidence motion” to vote on the very next day. It should be put to vote immediately without any discussion at all.

14] If “no confidence motion” is defeated in the assembly then the opposition will have to wait for another four months to move “no confidence motion”.

15] If “no confidence motion” is won the assembly should immediately elect new chief minister.

16] Two or more candidates, who are not members of the assembly and selected by their respective parties, can stand for election for new chief minister.

17] Every member should vote for the candidate put up by his/her party. If he votes against the party he would be disqualified by the speaker on the complaint received by the party. He shall not be allowed to contest any re-election until the next assembly elections. He/she can contest in midterm elections if assembly is dissolved before actual term of the assembly.

18] If the parties failed to elect new chief minister within 24 hours of the defeat of the government, the Governor should recommend to the Centre for the dissolution of the house. The Centre shall have the right to dissolve the house, put the State under Governor’s rule and recommend to Election commission to hold elections within three months. Then elections commission will initiate the process of fresh elections and complete it within three months.

19] The Prime Minister, the Chief Minister, Central and State ministers should declare their assets [all movable immovable properties, bank balances, shares and other investments belonging to them, their spouses, dependent children and

family members] before the oath of secrecy takes place. Monthly updates of assets [bought or sold] should be put on public domain.

B] Centre -

- 1] Once election results are announced, the Loksabha should be immediately convened by the President
- 2] All newly elected members will be sworn in by the pro-tem Speaker.
- 3] Then new speaker and deputy speaker of the Loksabha will be elected by the members
- 4] The Prime and Minister selected by the party, which won simple majority in the assembly, will be sworn in by the President.
- 5] Those persons who are selected by the party as Prime Minister and Ministers will become members of the Parliament but without voting rights in parliament. They shall continue as members of parliament without voting rights as long as they hold office and until replaced by the party. They should not be allowed to participate in any party organised programmes, meetings, rallies, events etc. As long as they are in office, they should not be allowed to campaign for the party at any time and during elections. Their only responsibility is governance and administration. That means the quality or governance will not be affected during elections.
- 6] In case of hung parliament if no party or the alliance, which formed before the elections, does not get the simple majority, then the Prime Minister shall be elected by the Loksabha. Two or more candidates, who are not members Loksabha and selected by their respective parties, can stand for election for Prime minister. The speaker should allow only those candidates, nominated by recognised parties, to stand for Prime Minister. The person, who got majority in Loksabha, will be sworn in as Prime Minister by the President. At same time or later the ministers selected by the party will be sworn in by the President.
- 7] That means no MP either belonging to political party or independent member can become either Prime Minister or minister. Every MP should serve the people of his/her constituency for full five years.
- 8] In case of hung Parliament, only the Loksabha will select the Prime Minister and not the President.
- 9] Prime Minister will run the government as long as he/she enjoys the confidence of his/her party.
- 10] There should be no “vote of confidence” in the Loksabha.

11] The President shall not have the right to ask the Prime Minister to seek vote of confidence in the Loksabha in case when the party loses majority due to either withdrawal of support from its coalition party or independent members or split in the party.

12] Only opposition parties, if they think that the government lost majority”, shall have the right to move “no confidence motion” in the Loksabha during its compulsory monthly session. Note - The Parliament sessions should be held every month from 1th to 15th day of each month with very Saturday and Sundays being holidays. If any holiday falls between these days one additional day should be added beyond 15th of that month. That means there will be 12 session in each year.

13] Opposition parties can have the right to move no confidence motion at the interval of every four months.

14] To move “no confidence motion” in the assembly at least 20 % of the total members of the Loksabha are required. They should give it in writing to the speaker. The speaker should put this “no confidence motion” to vote on the very next day. It should be put to vote immediately without any discussion at all.

15] If “no confidence motion” is defeated in the assembly then the opposition will have to wait for another four months to move “no confidence motion”.

16] If “no confidence motion” is won the assembly should immediately elect new Prime Minister.

17] Two or more candidates, who are not members of the Loksabha and selected by their respective parties, can stand for election for new Prime Minister.

18] Every member should vote for the candidate put up by his/her party. If he votes against the party he would be disqualified by the speaker or election commission on the complaint received by the party. He shall not be allowed to contest any re-election until the next Loksabha elections. He/she can contest in midterm elections if Loksabha is dissolved before actual term.

19] If the parties failed to elect new Prime Minister within 24 hours of the defeat of the government, the President should recommend to Election commission of India to hold general elections within three months. Then elections commission will initiate the process of fresh elections and complete it within three months. Meanwhile the last Prime minister will act as the care taker Prime Minister till the next Loksabha elected.

19] The Prime Minister, the Chief Minister, Central and State ministers should declare their assets [all movable immovable properties, bank balances, shares and other investments belonging to them, spouses, dependent children and family

members] before they take the oath of secrecy . Monthly updates of assets [bought or sold] should be put on Government website for general public.

8] Functions of Legislature

100 % transparent administration and governance

A] All income and expenditure accounts in all ministries and departments [Except defence, space, Science, nuclear, technology] in one month should be put in the Loksabha and passed cumulatively in one bill with simple majority in session of next month. These accounts should be put on internet for general public.

B] All land allotments to individuals, companies, trusts, corporations, societies, organisations that are done during the month should be put in the Loksabha and cumulatively passed through one bill with simple majority in session of next month. The full details of all land allotments during the month should be put on internet for general public.

C] The various mines that allotted to companies and individuals, the total amount of mineral mined by different companies during the month should be put in Loksabha and passed cumulatively through one bill with simple majority. All the mining details of the month should be put on internet for general public.

D] All the government contracts that are awarded during the month should be put in Loksabha and passed through one bill with simple majority in session of next month. All the contract agreements should be put on internet for general public.

The daily progress in all government contracts should be put on website will all daily expenditure with video footages to be available to the general public.

The complete accounts of all government contracts should be put on websites with daily updates for general public.

E] All trade agreement documents [except defence, space, science, technology, nuclear etc.,] that are executed with any country or industry or organisation, during the previous month should be endorsed by the Loksabha with simple majority in the session of next month. All these documents should be put on internet for general public.

F] Each bilateral or multilateral agreement executed with any foreign country or world organisation should be endorsed by the Loksabha with simple majority and put on websites for general public

G] All government revenues and expenditure accounts[except defence, science, technology, R&D, nuclear programmes] should be put on different websites according to ministry wise, department wise, institution wise, State wise, District wise, village wise, date wise, month wise and year wise.

H] Day to day updating of all government accounts [except defence, science, technology, R&D, nuclear programmes] according to ministry wise, department wise, institution wise, State wise, District wise, village wise, date wise, month wise and year wise should be available on websites for general public.

I] All loan agreements executed with foreign governments, organisations, institution, banks [World Bank, Asian development etc,] should be endorsed by the Loksabha with simple majority. Once passed in the parliament, these agreements should also be put on websites for general public.

K] With all government accounts on websites for general public, there will be no need for Right to Information Act – RTI.

9] Restructured people representation

Four tier representations – Varma suggests four tier representations instead of six tier representations in the present system

1. Panchayat president or ward member for municipality
2. Block/Mandal president or Municipal chairperson/Mayor
3. MLA
4. MP/District president or Zilla Chairperson

There shall be direct elections for 1] village president or ward member for municipality 2] Mandal/block president 3] MLA 4] MP/Zilla parishat chairpersons.

A] People in rural areas will elect four representatives.

- 1] Village president
- 2] Mandal/block president
- 3] MLA
- 4] MP [MP shall also become the chairperson of the Zilla parishat].

Every parliament constituency should become a district. That means there will be 543 districts. **That implies there will be three governing bodies for rural people.**

- 1] Village president
- 2] Mandal parishat or block council
- 3] Zilla parishat or district board [MP will perform as chairperson and block presidents as board members]

B] People in Urban areas will elect four representatives.

- 1] Ward member
- 2] Municipal chairperson/Mayor



3] MLA

4] MP [MP shall also become the chairperson of the Zilla parishat].

That means there will be two governing bodies for urban people

1] Municipal council

2] Zilla parishat or district board [MP will perform as chairperson and block presidents as board members]

C] People will elect village president directly. There will be no ward members if the population of the village is less than 5000. If the village population is more than 5000, it should be upgraded to municipality and then there will be ward members. The village president shall also be the mandal/block council member. Village president will also perform as member of mandal or block council.

1. That means there will be only one election for village president and mandal/block council member.
2. There will be direct election for mandal/block president. The mandal/block presidents shall also act as members of Zilla/district parishat. The mandal/block parishat consists of directly elected mandal/block president and village presidents as its members. That means there will be no election for mandal/block parishat members. Village presidents are mandal/block council members. One among the village presidents will be elected as vice president of the mandal/block parishat
3. Every parliament constituency should be declared as district/Zilla. That means there will be 543 districts/zillas in India. Every elected Member of Parliament shall also be the chairperson of the Zilla parishat. All the mandal presidents in that zilla/district are Zilla/district parishat members. There will be no separate elections for Zilla/district parishat chairperson posts. Every elected MP shall act as the chairperson of the Zilla/district parishat. The MP will attend the parliament sessions from 1st to 15th of every month. The MP, who performs as chairperson of the Zilla/district parishat, will attend the Zilla/district parishat meetings to be held from 16th to 30th of each month. One person among the mandal/block presidents will be elected as vice chairperson of the Zilla/district parishat.
4. In case of municipalities and municipal corporations, people will elect ward members and mayors directly.
5. The daily expenditure details incurred in village panchayats or Municipalities should be put on websites according to village wise, ward wise, city wise, town wise, date wise, month wise and year wise for general public.

6. All village accounts, zilla parishat accounts and municipal and corporation accounts should be put on websites with daily updates of incomes and expenditure. All payments should be carried through cheques or online transfers. No withdrawal of money in cash form should be allowed.
7. With all government accounts on websites for general public, there will be no need for Right to Information Act – RTI.
8. The electoral rolls will be supplied to the Election commission by banks. The up to date electoral rolls will always be ready at the banks at time and immediately available to the election commission. In the present system the preparation of electoral rolls is time consuming, laborious and costly exercise with lot of manpower required. In “TOP TAX SYSTEM” the preparation of electoral rolls can be available with updated versions with addition of new voters and deleted voters, who are no more, on any given day. All new voters, who attained the age of 18 years, will be automatically enrolled in the lists. The new voters need not enrol by themselves. They will be automatically enrolled in the voter lists in the banks. Similarly the voters, who passed away, will be automatically removed from the voter lists. The voter lists, supplied by banks, will be 100% genuine. Please long on to website - www.singletax.org for full details of preparation of electoral rolls.
9. The candidates, who want to contest any election, should declare their assets [all movable immovable properties, bank balances, shares and other investments belonging to them, spouses, dependent children and family members] and submit to the Election commission along with the application to contest elections. If he/she gets elected, monthly updates of assets [bought or sold] should be submitted to election commission.

Disclaimer – All the suggestions expressed in this document are borne out of my pure imagination and may not be true or practicable. All my suggestions expressed in this document are not intended to hurt the feelings of any person and are not intended to undermine any institution or organisation.

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