

Draft to Bringing Swiss-Mauritius Black Money Back to Bharat, Abolish other ways to hide Black Money

<http://forum.righttorecall.info/viewtopic.php?f=2&t=331>

Part 1: The draft of the proposed "Bringing Illegal Foreign Assets (Black Money)" law

Section-1 : Registering citizens Approvals for DE candidates (Directorate of Enforcement, Director)

1.1 - [The word citizen would mean a registered voter]

This GN will become effective only after over 37 cr citizens have registered YES on it with the help of the transparent complaint/proposal procedure Gazette Notification (www.righttorecall.info/001.pdf) **OR** Parliament Can pass this GM without YES of 37 cr citizens.

1.2 - [PM]

PM would give additional authority to Directorate of Enforcement, Director (DE) to investigate & confiscate for Black Money. PM would also assign him additional authority of Income Tax Department.

1.3 - [DC (District Collector)]

If any citizen wishes to be DE, he may appear in person or place affidavit before DC. The DC is hereby ordered to accept his candidacy for DE after taking fee same as deposit amount for MP election. DC will issue him a serial number.

1.4 - [DC]

The DC may assign above task to any class-1 officer.

1.5 - [Talati]

A citizen can come in person to Talati's office, pay Rs 3 fee and approves at most five persons for Chief,DE position. The Talati will enter his approvals in the computer and issue him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved.

1.6 - [Talati]

The Talati will put the preferences of the citizen on Govt website as decided by the CS or Collector with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences. By default the Government website will be PM website.

1.7 - [Talati]

If a citizen comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one or more of his approvals without any fee.

1.8 - [CS]

On every Monday, CS may publish approval counts for each candidate.

Section-2 : Replacement of DE

2.1 - [PM]

The word citizen would mean a registered voter of India

2.2 - [PM]

If a candidate gets approval of over 50% of ALL registered citizen-voters (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval) in Nation, then PM **may** expel the existing Chief of DE and appoint the person with highest approval count as Chief of DE.

2.3 - [PM]

If the person on the seat has come by approvals, and the person with highest approval must have 2% more approvals than existing one, then and then only the PM will appoint the person with highest approvals for that position.

2.4 - [PM]

If the person's approval is below 33%, then PM may or needed not replace him with his appointee. But as long as approval is above 33% , PM need not replace him with his appointee. Discretion of PM will be final.

Section-3 : Ownership of Black Money

3.1 - [Supreme Court judges, High Court judges, PM, all citizens]

The Citizens of India, Indian Parliament & Supreme Court of India hereby decide and declare all Black Money in any form-funds, land, shares, property etc. invested in Mauritius, Switzerland and other tax heavens as the property jointly and equally owned by the Citizens of India.

These Black Money are NOT property of the State or the State of India or the Union of India or any other private/Gol party, but these plots are property of the Citizens of India.

Setion-4 : Ownership of Black Money in Tax Heaven Countires

4.1 - [DE]

Deputy Chief Commissioner or DE will freeze all the company's back account & their share which are from Switzerland, Mauritius or other Tex Heaven Countries and give them 4 week notice to disclose their owner's name. After disclosing owner's name, and if they are India, jury trials will run against them and then need to prove their property as while & legal in front of jury.

Proposed Tax Heaven Countries by RRG

(1)Tax Heaven countries are : Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, The Channel Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, Cyprus, The Isle of Man, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, Monaco, Panama, San Marino, Seychelles, Switzerland, Turks and Caicos Islands.

(2)The Deputy Commissioner OR DE, with approval of Finance Minister, may add any country in the list.

4.2 - [DE]

4.2.1 - All the companies from "Tex Heaven Countries" need to disclose their owner name, who is human being. Any Charity or Company name is not allowed. It will be responsibility of company to find out, how many shares hold by which human.

Example, If Owner of Company **ABC (Mauritius) Pvt. Ltd** is **EFG (Mauritius) Pvt. Ltd**. Then in this case, Government will give 1 month time to ABC (Mauritius) Pvt. Ltd to disclose their original owner name, which must be Human. Any Company name, Trust Name, Charity Name will not accepted. It will be responsibility of ABC (Mauritius) Pvt. Ltd to find out their company owner name.

4.2.2. - If any company failed to disclose its owner name by 32th Day, DE will kept all the property of ABC (Mauritius) Pvt. Confiscated.

4.2.3 - If any company failed to disclose its owner name within 365 days, DE will confiscate and sell 10% property every year.

4.2.4 - If any company failed to disclose its owner name DE will keep selling 10% property each year.

4.2.5 - All the money collected through selling confiscated property will be distributed equally between citizens of India & Military. 66% will be distributed equally between citizens of India and 34% will be given to Military.

Section-5: Disclosure of property & assets in NGOs & Trusts

5.1 - [DE]

- All Ministers, Judges, IAC Officers and All Government Officers will be required to disclose their NGOs, Trusts where they are Trustee and wealth of their NGOs & Trusts.

- All Ministers, Judges, IAC Officers and All Government Officers will be required to disclose NGOs, Trusts where their wife, son, daughter, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother, sister are Trustee and wealth of their NGOs & Trusts.

- DE will start making online kin & kith directory, where all the names of relative will be displayed online. It will start from higher position. During 1 year, DE will cover all the people having property more than 2 crore or income more than 20 lack.

Section-6 : Ownership of Black Money collected through Bribery

6.1 - [DE]

DE can make raid on suspicious government officers & employees accused with charges of bribery.

All the black money found during raids of government officers will be seized & confiscated by DE and will be distributed among citizens & Military. **The money will be freezed immediately and 10 % money will be confiscated every year.**

Setion-7: Searching of Black Money

7.1 - [DE]

DE will have an option to carry Narco Test with majority approval on any Government Officer, Minister, Employees and Judges. After carrying Narco Test ,DE will freeze and confiscate all the property(as per procedure in section-6) collected through bribery, corruption and distribute amongst citizens or India and Military 10% each year.

7.2 - [Supreme Court judges , High Court judges, PM, all citizens]

- National ID system to track wealth ownership and incomes

7.3 - [DE]

DE will give 34% of collected black money to Defense Ministry for the purpose of strengthening Military and providing weapons and weapon-use education to all citizens.

7.4 - [DE]

DE will dispatch rest of collected black money every month to the citizens of India after 1st year once this law has been passed.

7.5 - [DE]

One year after this law is passed (After two year once this law has been passed), the black money a person obtains

- will increase by 33% if he has no kids
- will decrease by 33% if he has more than (2 daughters, 1 son) or 2 sons or 3 daughters and in which youngest kid is born 1 year after the law is passed

will decrease by 66% if he has more than (3 daughters, 1 son) or (2 daughters, 2 sons) or (1 daughter, 2 sons) or 3 sons or 4 daughters and in which youngest kid is born 1 year after the law is passed

7.6 - [DE]

The black money paid will be 33% higher for men above 60 and women above 55 ; and will be 66% higher for men above 75 and women above 70.

7.7 - [DE]

- No black money shall be paid to child below 7 years ;

- The black money to citizens between 7 to 14 will be 1/3rd the normal and between 14 and 18 will be 2/3rd of the normal black money paid.

Section-8 : Personnel Screening, Narco Test by Majority Approval to bring Black Money Back to Bharat

8.1 - [DE]

DE will have power to do Personnel Screening & Narco Test by majority approval by majority approval to any politicians & judges including following to find out Black Money hidden in Tax Heaven Countries.

- Current & Former Leader of Leading & Opposition party at national, state & local level.

- Current & Former PM, CM, SCj, HCj & All Ministers, MPs, MLAs, Judges, IAS, IPS any, any government position.

- After signing of this gazette notification , DE will start personnel screening & Narco Test by majority approval from Top level to find information about Black Money. Example, first screening will be of Prime Minister & Supreme Court Judges

- Personal Screening & Narco Test by majority approval at Top level will be recorded and shown live on Internet to General Public.

-It will be also shown on Doordarshan to general Public for Higher level Personal Screening & Narco Test by majority approval.

Section-9 : Procedures for Narco Test by Majority approval

[9.1.1] Citizen here will mean citizen-voter registered in India. above the age of 25 years and below 65 years DC would mean District Collector, State Govt. or any officer deputed by him for tasks in this Act

[9.1.2] This law will fix “area” for each position.The area will be state for state and district level officers and whole nation for national level positions.

[9.1.3] If majority of citizen-voters in his Area demand a Truth Serum Test on that person, then a Truth Serum Test on him may be conducted in public.

[9.1.4] The Courts may or need not base their verdicts on outcome of the Truth Serum Test

9.2 - [District Collector (or his Clerk)]

The DE or any citizen can go to DC office and file a affidavit proposing the name of the person to undergo truth serum test and DC or his clerk will put the same on PM website and take a fee of Rs. 20 per page and issue a serial number and receipt after taking the citizens voter id details and finger print scan.

9.3 - [Patwari, Talati ,(or his Clerks)]

if a citizen comes in person to Talati’s office, pays Rs 2 fee , and wants to register YES on an affidavit submitted in clause-5.1.2, the Talati would enter his YES in the computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved. The fee for BPL card holder will be Re 1.

9.4 [Patwari , Talati]

The Patwari will put the YESes of the citizen on PM's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.

9.5 [Patwari , Talati]

If a the citizen comes to cancel his YES, the Patwari will cancel it without any fee.

9.6 [DE]

If more than 51% of the citizens of the area of the person as decided in clause 9.5 and 9.6, demand for truth serum test of the person , then the DE **may or may not** order a forensic laboratory at a randomly chosen location in the State where the person resides where a truth serum test on him will be conducted on the said person. The decision of the DE will be final.

9.7 [DE]

The DE will summon 24 citizens between age 18 and 55 years at random, and will divide them into two groups of 12 each, and allocate an officer of class-II or above to conduct the truth serum test.

9.8 [Officer in-charge of the test]

After truth serum is injected, a person in Group-A will put a question, and if over 7 persons in Group-B approve of that question, then the officer will ask that question. Each person in Group-A will get exactly 5 minutes.

9.9 [Officer in-charge of the test]

The mediemen will be invited for live telecast if the want. The serum test will be recorded and will be also put on Gol website as live feed as well as recorded.

Section-10 : Procedures to Imprison, Execute Ministers etc using majority approval to bring Black Money Back to Bharat from Tax Heaven Countries

10.1 - [DE]

- During Personnel Raid with DE or Personnel Screening or Narco Test by majority approval, if any Minister, Judges found their Bank Account in Tax Heaven Counties, then it will be sole responsibility of Corrupt Ministers, Judges to Transfer their Black money back to India and give it to DE.

- After receiving black money from Tax Heaven Countries, DE will distribute 66% to citizens & 34% to military as mentioned in above clauses.

- If Minister or Judges failed to Transfer black money back to India, then he may give Imprison or Death Penalty using Majority Voting using following law-draft.

10.2 - [District Collector (or his Clerk)]

The Govt hereby orders DC(District collector) that : if a woman citizen or a dalit citizen or a farmer citizen or a labor citizen or a senior citizen or any citizen believes that existing Prime Minister or any of the previous Prime Ministers should be imprisoned for N years or Executed for corruption or other high crimes, and submits an affidavit to DC (or Clerk designated by the DC), then DC or Clerk will put his affidavit on the website of Prime Minister for a fee of Rs 20 per page. The DC or Clerk will also issue a serial number.

10.3 - [Patwari, Talati ,(or his Clerks)]

The Govt hereby orders Patwari (Talati) : if a citizen comes in person to Talati's office, pays Rs 2 fee , and wants to register YES on an affidavit submitted in clause-5.3, the Talati would enter his YES in the computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved. The fee for BPL card holder will be Re 1.

10.4 - [Patwari , Talati]

The Patwari will put the YESes of the citizen on PM's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.

10.5 - [Patwari , Talati]

If a the citizen comes to cancel his YES, the Patwari will cancel it without any fee.

10.6 - [Prosecutor General]

If over 38 crore citizens approve the Imprisonment or if over 50 crore citizens approve Execution, then the Prosecutor General may or need not ask Honorable Supreme Court judges to issue a sentence to imprison or execute the Prime Minister or ex-Prime Ministers mentioned in affidavit. The decision of Prosecutor General will be final on this issue and the YES count will not be binding on him. The Prosecutor General will request a bench consisting of ALL SCjs to decide. If ALL Honorable SCjs agree that issuing such sentence is Constitutional, then they may (or need not) issue a sentence to Imprison or Execute the Prime Minister. The decision of SCjs will be final and YES counts will not be binding on them.

Setion-11 : Citizens' voice

11.1 - [District Collector]

If any citizen wants a change in this law, he may submit an affidavit at DC's office and DC or his clerk will post the affidavit on the website of Prime Minister for a fee of Rs 20/- per page.

11.2 - [Talati (or Patwari)]

If any citizens want to register his opposition to this law or any section or wants to register YES-NO to any affidavit submitted in above clause, and he comes to Talati's office with voter-ID and pays Rs 3 fee, Talati will enter YES/NO and give him a receipt. The YES-NO will be posted on the website of the Prime Minister.

Part 2 : The draft of the Jury Trials in District, High & Supreme Court to prove black money

Whenever, any businessman, politicians or judges will be charged with corruption or black money, jury trials will run in district, high or supreme court to prove charges of corruption. So, that black money can be declared and distributed between citizens of India and simultaneously will be punished for charges of corruption

[A] - Proposed Draft to bring Jury System in Lower Courts of India

Section-1 : Appointment and replacement of Jury Administrator

1 [CM, Chief Minister] Within 2 days after passing this law, the CMs shall appoint one Registrar for entire State and one JA (Jury Administrator) per District.

2 [Talati, Talati's clerk] A citizen residing in a District can present his ID and specify the serial numbers of (at most 5) candidates he Approves for the position of Jury Administrator in his District. The clerk will enter the requests in the systems and give the receipt to the citizen. The citizen to change his choices any day. The clerk shall charge a fee of Rs 3/-

3 [CM] If any candidate is approved by highest number of citizen-voters and over 50% of ALL citizen-voters, the CM will appoint him as new JA for that District within 2 days. If any candidate is approved by over 25% of ALL citizen-voters and his approval count is 2% more than existing JA, the CM will appoint him as new JA within 2 days.

4 [CM] With approval of over 51% of ALL citizen voters in that State, the CM can cancel clause-2 and clause-3 and appoint his own JA for 5 years.

5 [PM] With approval of over 51% of ALL citizen voters in India, the PM can cancel clause-2, clause-3 and above clause-4 for entire state or some of the districts and appoint JA for 5 years.

Section-2 : Formation of Grand Jury

6 [JA] Using the voter list, the JA will, in a public meeting, randomly select 40 citizens from the voter-list of District, State or Nation as the Grand Jurors, from which he can exclude any 10 after interview so that finally there are 30 Grand Jurors. If the Jurors is appointed by CM or PM under clause-4 or clause-5 he may select up to 60 citizens and exclude 30.

7 [JA] In the first set of Grand Jurors, JA will retire the first 10 Grand Jurors every 10 days and select 10 more using random selection from voter list of District or State or Nation.

8 [JA] The JA cannot use any electronic device to select a number randomly. He will use the procedure detailed by CM. If CM has not specified the procedure, he will select as follow. Suppose JA has to choose a number between 1 and a four digit number - ABCD. Then JA will have 4 rounds of dice-

throw for each digit. In a round if the digit he needs to select is between 0-5, then he will use only 1 dice and if the digit he needs to select is between 0-9, he will use 2 dices. The number selected will be 1 less than the number which comes in case of single-dice throw and 2 less in case of double-dice throw. If the throw of the dices exceeds the highest digit he needs, he will throw the dices again.. Example - Suppose JA needs to select a page in a book, which has 3693 pages. Then JA will execute 4 rounds. In the 1st round he will use 1 dice as he needs to select a number between 0-3. If the dice shows 5 or 6, he will throw the dice again. If the dice show 3, the number selected is $3-1=2$, and JA will proceed to second round. In the second round, he needs to select a number between 0-6. So he will throw two dices. If the sum exceeds 8, he will throw the dices again. If the sum is suppose 6, the second digit selected is $6 - 2 = 4$. Like that, suppose the dices in 4 rounds show 3, 5, 10 and 2. Then JA will select digits as (3-1), (5 -2), (10-2), (2-1) i.e. page number 2381. The JA should use different citizens to throw dices. Suppose the voter-list has B books, the largest book has P pages and all pages have N entries. Then using above method or method described by CM, JA will select 3 random numbers between 1-B, 1-P and 1-N. Now suppose selected book has less than that many pages or the selected page has fewer entries. Then he will again select a numbers between 1-B, 1-P and 1-N.

9 [JA] The Grand Jurors will meet on every Saturday and Sunday. They may meet on more days if over 15 Grand Jurors approve. The number must be "over 15", even when less than 30 Grand Jurors are present. The meetings, if happen, must start at 11am and last till at least 5pm. The Grand Juror will get Rs. 200 per day he attends. The maximum payment a Grand Juror can get for his 1 month term will be Rs 2000. The JA will issue the checks 2 months after a Grand Juror completes the term. If the Grand Juror is out of district, he shall get Rs 400 per day of stay and if he is out state, he shall get Rs 800 per day of stay. In addition, they will get Rs 5 per kilometer of the distance between their home and court. The CM , PM may change the compensation as per inflation. All rupee amounts written in this clause and this law use WPI given by RBI in Jan-2008 and JA can change the amounts every six months using latest WPI.

10 [JA] If a Grand Juror is absent on a meeting, he will not get Rs 100 for that day and may loose up to thrice his amount to be paid. The individuals who are Grand Jurors 30 days later will decide the fine.

11 [JA] JA will start the meting at 11am. The JA arrive in the room before 10.30am. If a Grand Juror fails to arrive before 10:30am, JA will not allow him to attend the meeting and mark him absent.

Section 3: Charging a citizen

13 [JA] If any person, be a private person or District Prosecutor, has complaint against any other person, he can write to all or some Grand Jurors. The complainer must specify the remedy he wishes. The remedy can be

- obtaining possession of a property
- obtaining monetary compensation from the accused

- imprisoning the accused for certain number of years/months.

14 [JA] If over 15 Grand Jurors, in a meeting, issue an invitation, the citizen may appear. The Grand Jurors may or may not invite the accused and complainer.

15 [JA] If over 15 Grand Jurors declare that there is some merit in the complaint, the JA will call a Jury consisting of 12 citizens from the district to examine the complaint. The JA will select more than 12 citizens randomly, and send them summons to them, and of those who arrive, the JA will select 12 at random.

16 [JA] JA will ask the Chief District Judge to appoint one or more Judges to preside over the case. If the property in dispute is worth above Rs 25 lakhs or compensation claim is above Rs 100,000 and/or the maximum prison sentence is above 12 months, the JA will request Chief Judge to appoint 3 judges or else he will request Chief Judge to appoint 3 Judges for the case. The Chief Judge's decision on appointing number of Judges in the case will be final.

Section-4 : Conducting a trial

17 [Presiding Judge] The trial will go from 11am to 4pm. The trial will start only after all 12 Jurors and the complainer have arrived. If any party has not arrived, the parties who have arrived must wait till 4pm and then only they can go home.

18 [Presiding Judge] The Judge will allow the complainer to speak for 1 hour, during which no one can interrupt. Then Judge will allow the employee to speak for 1 hour during which no one can interrupt. Like this, the Judge will alternate case. The case will go on like this on every day.

19 [Presiding Judge] The case will go for at least 2 days. On the 3rd or later, if over 7 Jurors declare that they have heard enough, the case will go on for 1 more day. If on the next day, over 7 out of 12 Jurors declare that they would like to hear more arguments, the case will go on till over 7 say that case should end.

20 [Presiding Judge] On the last day, after both parties have presented the case for 1 hour each, the Jurors will deliberate for at least 2 hours. If after 2 hours, over 7 Jurors say that they need no more deliberation, the Judge will ask each to declare his verdict.

21 [Grand Jurors] In case a Juror or a party does not show up or shows up late, the Grand Jurors after 3 months will decide the fine, which can be up to Rs 5000 or 5% of his wealth, whichever is higher.

22 [Presiding Judge] In case of fine, each Juror will state the fine he thinks is appropriate, and MUST be less than the legal limit. If it is higher than legal limit, the Judge shall take it as legal limit. The Judge will arrange the fine amounts stated in increasing order, and take the 3rd highest fine, i.e. fine that is approved by over 8 out of 12 Jurors, as the fine collectively imposed by the Jury.

22 [Presiding Judge] In case of prison sentence, the Judge will arrange the sentence lengths cited by Jurors which must be below the maximum sentence as stated in the Law accused is charged

with breaking, in increasing order. And the Judge will take the 3rd highest sentence i.e. prison sentence approved by over 8 out of 12 Jurors, as the prison sentence collectively decided by the Jury.

Section-5 : The judgment, execution and appeal

23 [District Police Chief] The District Police Chief or policemen designated by him will execute the fine and/or imprisonments as given by the Judge and approved by the Jurors.

24 [District Police Chief] If 4 or more Jurors do NOT ask for any confiscation or fine or prison sentence, the Judge will declare the accused as innocent and the District Police Chief will take no action against him.

25 [Accused, Complainer] Either party will have 30 days to appeal against the verdict in the State's High Court or the Supreme Court of India.

Section-6 : Protection of a Fundamental Rights of the Citizens

26 [All Govt Employees] No Govt employee will impose any fine or prison sentence without consent of over 8 out of 12 Jurors of the Lower Courts, unless approved by the Jurors of High Courts or the Jurors or Supreme Court. No Govt employee will imprison any citizen for more than 24 hours without approval of over 15 out of 30 District or State Grand Jurors.

27 [To everyone] The Jurors will decide the facts as well as intensions, and shall also interpret the laws as well the Constitution.

28 ----- This GN will come into force only after over 51% of all citizens in India have registered YES and every SCj has approved this GN.

29 [DC] If a citizen wants to propose any change in this law, then the citizen can submit an affidavit demanding the change to District Collector or his clerk who will post it on the website of Prime Minister for a fee of Rs 20 per page.

30 [Talati aka Patwari] If a citizen wants to register his opposition to this law or any clause of this law or wants to register any support to affidavit filed in the above clause, then he may register his YES/No for a Rs 3 fee at Patwari's office. The Patwari will note the citizen's YES/NO and will also post the citizen's YES/NO on PM's website.

[B] - Proposed Draft to bring Jury System in High Courts of India

Appeal in High court

1 If anyone files an appeal against a judgment of the Lower Court Jury, HC-CJ will randomly select 3 District court (apart of last district court, against which appeal has been launched) and ask them to run 3 more jury trials and ask for the opinion of next 3 benches of jury

2 [District Lower Court Judge] Trials will run in the same way as mentioned in Part A in Jury Trials in Lower court. But the district lower court judges won't give any verdict. They will forward the opinion of each jury member and verdict of each jury member to high court

3 [High Court Judge] High court judge will read the opinion and verdict of 3 benches of jury and give his final decision considering the opinion and verdict of jury members selected in 3 randomly chosen Lower District Court. High court will give verdict within 3 days, once they receive opinion and verdict of jury member.

[C] - Proposed Draft to bring Jury System in Supreme Courts of India

Appeal in Supreme Courts of India

2.1 If anyone files an appeal against a judgment of the High Court Jury, SC-CJ will randomly select 9 District court (apart of last 4 district court, against which appeal has been launched) and ask them to run 9 more jury trials and ask for the opinion of next 9 benches of jury.

- Different 9 District court will be selected randomly and each district court will be in different state. If 1 district court has been selected from Maharashtra, 2nd district court will be in different state. In this way, trials will run in 9 State.

2.2 [Supreme Court Judge] Trials will run in the same way as mentioned in Part A in Jury Trials in Lower court. But the district lower court judges won't give any verdict. They will forward the opinion of each jury member and verdict of each jury member to supreme court

2.3 [Supreme Court Judge] Supreme court judge will read the opinion and verdict of 9 benches of jury and give his final decision considering the opinion and verdict of jury members selected in 9 randomly chosen Lower District Court. SCJs, and ask them to hear the appeal. The HCJs will hear the appeal for at most 6 days, make notes within 3 days after hearing ends and submit the noting to the Grand Jurors.

2.4 If either party is dissatisfied by the verdict of Supreme Court, then they may post the judgment they want by paying Rs 200 fee with the CM's secretary. If over 50% of ALL citizens register YES on the that judgment within 90 days after issuance of SC-CJ's judgment, then SC-CJ will void the previous judgment and announce the judgment approved by the citizens as the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Part 3 : The draft of the Right to Recall Supreme, High & Lower court Judges

[A] - Proposed Draft for Right to Recall Supreme Court Judge

[1] Definitions

1. The word “may” does not imply any moral-legal binding.
2. SC-Cj means Supreme Court Chief judge.
3. SCj means Supreme Court judge.
4. This GN will come into effect only after all over 50% of all citizen-voter have registered YES over it and there after every SCj has approved this GN.

2 [PM (or his Secretary he designates)] If any citizen of India above age of 30 years wishes to become NRJ (Nationally Recognized Jurist) , and he appears in person or via a lawyer with affidavit before PM or designated Secretary of PM, the Secretary of PM would accept his candidacy for NRJ after taking filing fee same as deposit amount for MP election.

3 [Talati, (or Talati’s Clerks)] If a citizen of that district comes in person to Talati’s office, pays Rs 3 fee , and approves at most five persons for the NRJ position, the Talati would enter his approvals in the computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved.

4 [Talati] The Talati will put the preferences of the citizen on district’s website with citizen’s voter-ID number and his preferences.

5 [Talati] If a the citizen comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.

6 [PM’s Secretary] On every 5th of month, the PM’ Secretary may publish Approval counts for each candidate as on last date of the previous month.

7 [PM] If a candidate gets approval of over 24 cr registered citizen-voters in India, then PM may appoint him as NRJ

8 [PM] If an NRJ gets approval of over 37 crore of citizen-voters and the Approval count is 2 cr more than all NRJs, then PM may send the name of the most approved NRJ to the Chief Judge of India asking him if he is appropriate for the position of Supreme Court Chief judge.

9 [PM , all Loksabha MPs]

9.1. If the Cj and every other SCjs recommend that the most approved NRJ should be new Cj and the existing Cj resigns, within 30 days, then and then only the PM may appoint that NRJ as Chief Justice of India.

9.2. However, if any one of the Supreme Court judge refuses to accept appointment of NRJ as the Chief judge, or gives no response within 30 days, then PM and all MPs may cancel their recommendation and may resign and may declare new election. Their decision will be final.

10 [District Collector] If any citizen wants a change in this law, he may submit an affidavit at DC's office and DC or his clerk will post the affidavit on the website of Prime Minister for a fee of Rs 20/- per page.

11 [Talati (or Patwari)] If any citizens want to register his opposition to this law or any section or wants to register YES-NO to any affidavit submitted in above clause, and he comes to Talati's office with voter-ID and pays Rs 3 fee, Talati will enter YES/NO and give him a receipt. The YES-NO will be posted on the website of the Prime Minister.

[B] - Proposed Draft for Right to Recall High Court Judge

1 - The word citizen would mean a registered voter, CS would mean State Govt's Cabinet Secretary of officer deputed by him for the tasks of this GO, SRJ means State Recognized Jurist, HCCj means appointed High Court Chief judge and HCCJ means High Court Chief Judge with approvals of over 50% citizens

2 [CS] If any citizen of India wishes to become SRJ (State Recognized Jurist) , and he appears in person or via a lawyer with affidavit before the CS, the CS would accept his candidacy for SRJ after taking filing fee same as deposit amount for MP election.

3 [Talati , (or Talati's Clerks)] If a citizen of that district comes in person to Talati's office, pays Rs 3 fee , and approves at most five persons for the SRJ position, the Talati would enter his approvals in the computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved.

4 [Talati] The Talati will put the preferences of the citizen on district's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.

5 [Talati] If a the citizen comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.

6 [Cabinet Secretary] On every 5th of month, the CS will publish Approval counts for each candidate as on last date of the previous month.

7 [CM] If a candidate gets approval of over 34% of ALL registered citizen-voters (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval) in a district, then CM will appoint him as SRJ. SRJ shall have no salary or perks or powers.

8 [CM] If a candidate gets approval of over 50% of ALL registered voters (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval) and the Approval count is 2% more than all NRJs, then CM may send the

name of the most approved SRJ to the Chief judge of India asking him if he is appropriate for the position of High Court Chief Judge.

[B] - Proposed Draft for Right to Recall Sessions Court Judge

1 - The word citizen would mean a registered voter, DC would mean District Collector or officer deputed by him for the tasks of this GO, DRJ means District Recognized Jurist, SCPj means appointed Sessions Court Principal judge and SCPJ means High Court Chief Judge with approvals of over 50% citizens

2 [Collector] If any citizen of India wishes to become DRJ (District Recognized Jurist) , and he appears in person or via a lawyer with affidavit before the Collector, the Collector would accept his candidacy for DRJ after taking filing fee same as deposit amount for MP election.

3 [Talati , (or Talati's Clerks)] If a citizen of that district comes in person to Talati's office, pays Rs 3 fee , and approves at most five persons for the DRJ position, the Talati would enter his approvals in the computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved.

4 [Talati] The Talati will put the preferences of the citizen on district's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.

5 [Talati] If a the citizen comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.

6 [Cabinet Secretary] On every 5th of month, the CS will publish Approval counts for each candidate as on last date of the previous month.

7 [CM] If a candidate gets approval of over 34% of ALL registered citizen-voters (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval) in a district, then CM will appoint him as DRJ.

8 [CM] If a candidate gets approval of over 50% of ALL registered voters (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval) and the Approval count is 2% more than all NRJs, then CM may send the name of the most approved DRJ to the Chief judge of State High Court asking him if he is appropriate for the position of Principal Sessions judge in that District.