

सशक्तिकृत व आधुनिकीकृत
भारतवर्ष का संविधान

**Empowered and Modernised
CONSTITUTION OF BHARATVARSHA**

प्रिज्म के संस्थापक
देव नन्दन

द्वारा संकलित

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Presented to Public on 23rd January, 1994

PREAMBLE

We, the people of Bharatvarsha

having solemnly resolved to

strengthen for our citizens the path of

Maximum Pleasurable Life

with Satisfaction and Significance

Hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this

**CONSTITUTION OF
BHARATVARSHA**

Based on

Theistic Dynamic Equilibrium

On this day/date through a plebiscite

PART -1

COUNTRY AND CITIZENSHIP

COUNTRY

1. The Bharatvarsha shall be a union of citizens inhabiting the land between the Himalayas and the Hind Mahasagar.
2. The whole of this Bharatvarsha shall be one country, one nation and one state. There shall be no political Unit (s) or sub-Unit(s).

3. Inclusion of New States

The executive shall be authorised to access completely and unconditionally any state with the Bharatvarsha. This shall be done either by taking the consent of the constitutional head/ruler of the related state or through a plebiscite among the people of that state .No permission shall be granted for a conditional or partial accession.

CITIZENSHIP

4. The offsprings of the citizen of Bharatavarsha, who have been registered in the Panchayat concerned, shall be the citizens, by birth, of Bharatvarsha.
5. An institution authorised by the constituent Assembly can grant citizenship of Bharatvarsha to new people in accordance with the rules regulated by the Constituent Assembly.
6. In the event of a persons's acquiring citizenship of a foreign country, the citizenship of Bharatavarsha shall automatically cease.

**Pak, Bang and Hindustan
Unified Bharat Is our Plan**

PART -2

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

7. The Constituent Assembly shall be supreme institution. It shall be presided over by the President.
8. The Constituent Assembly shall be an elected, permanent institution, indifferent to party-based politics, elected through party-less election system without symbol or any kind of association other of any political party. The tenure of its members shall be ten years and every year 1/10 members shall be replaced by new ones.
9. (a) The Constituent Assembly shall be comprised of one thousand members belonging to different categories, who shall be elected in accordance with the system of proportional, weightage and through direct elections. For each category , representatives shall be elected only by people belonging to that category.
(b) The following shall be the categories alongwith the percentage of members :-
 1. Men (20% members)
 2. Women (20% members)
 3. Teachers (10% members)
 4. Doctors (5% members)
 5. Scientists (5% members)
 6. Retired Judges (5% members)
 7. Retired administrative/police/military officials (5% members)
 8. Retired gazetted officers (5% members)
 9. Labour (5% members)
 10. Industrialists (5% members)
 11. Farmers (5% members)
 12. Literatures, artists and Jouranists (5% members)
 13. Miscellaneous (5% members)
- (c) The provisions of reservation shall be continued to each of above said categories untill the target of cast or class based discrimination less and party based society is achieved.
10. The minimum age for the membership of the Constituent Assembly shall be 35 years. There shall be no upper age limit.
11. A candidate contesting elections for a particular category must belong to the same category and he should be a citizen of Bharatavarsha.
12. The Quorum number for the Constituent Assembly shall be 3/4 of it's members.
13. The Constituent Assembly shall never be adjourned.

14. Any bill pending in the Constituent Assembly shall not lapse due to a holiday.
15. There shall be one secretariat and a secretarial staff of the Constituent Assembly. The Secretariat shall always remain open during the office hours.
16. There shall be an eleven member board including a Speaker to look after the affairs of the Constituent Assembly .The election of the Speaker as well as of the board members shall be made by a single transferable vote .For this purpose members of the Constituent Assembly only shall be elected.
17. The Prime Minister, the Cabinet Ministers and the Attorney General shall have the right to the participate and express their opinion in the Constituent Assembly, but they shall not have the right to vote in the Assembly.

18. **Dissolution of the Constituent Assembly**

The Constituent Assembly can be dissolved by 3/4 majority in a plebiscite , which shall be held after has been sanctioned by a two -third majority of the total strength of the Constituent Assembly. Even after the dissolution, the Constituent Assembly shall continue to work unless an alternative institution takes over its charge.

19. **Functions of the Constituent Assembly**

- (1) To make amendments in the Constitution in accordance with the procedure prescribed.
- (2) To grant permission for mid-term elections of the Lok Sabha, the Prime Minister and the Panchayat Pramukha. Two-third majority shall be essential for this purpose.
- (3) The members of the Education Commission, Election Commission, Public Service Commission, Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice of the High Court, Attorney General and Comptroller and Auditor General shall be appointed by the President on the recommendations of the Constituent Assembly.
 - (a) The terms of each of these members and persons shall be five years but they can resign even before this period.
 - (b) The Constituent Assembly shall regulate conditions of their services, but after having appointed them, it shall not make any such change in their service conditions during their term of office which are to their disadvantage.
 - (c) These members and persons can be removed from their positions only through impeachment and in accordance with the procedure prescribed.

- (d) Any such person, after leaving his post, shall not be allowed to hold any post in the state, if its rank is lower than the said post.
- (4) Formation of Laws and their amendments.
- (5) The Constituent Assembly shall be empowered to frame rules within the provision of the constitution for regulating procedure of conduct of its affairs.
- (6) To discuss about special situations, on request of Primeminister and consent of judiciary, the Constituent Assembly shall convene a joint session with Loksabha by order of president. However the rights and responsibilities of Loksabha as well as the Constituent Assembly shall remain intact despite of thus joint session.
- (7) Any other function laid down in the Constitution.

**CHECK THIS NATION'S DEVASTATION
COUNTRY NEEDS NEW CONSTITUTION**

You will agree with us on three fundamental principles. Firstly, there is no noble deed better altruism; secondly, system must change according to the need of the changing times and thirdly, in modern times politics if the best means of social service. Other things can be taken care of and thought upon. Do not waste time in mind-froupings. Come forward and deliver if you can this country from downfall lest this nation should fail to survive.

PART -3

ELUCIDATION (Interpretation of the PREAMBLE)

20. This section interprets and analyses the preamble & defines the principle of Theistic Dynamic Equilibrium.

21. **Super Consciousness Exists**

There exists one and only one supreme spiritual power.

22. **Unit Consciousness Exists**

(a) Every living being possess a sentient(conscious) unit. In this creation there exists various Unit Consciousnesses which are though alike but are born as per their innate instincts in different forms of species.

(b) Unit Consciousnesses of men and women are alike.

(c) Unit Consciousness associates with the developing body at the time of conception.

23. **Origin of Life is in search of pleasure**

When we decipher the language of the nature we find that the nature has made enormous arrangement for pleasure of humanbeings. Hence it is evident that origin of life is not punishment for earlier karmas (deeds) but search of pleasure.

24. **Absolute pleasure is in co-ordination of Materialism & Spritualism**

Every living being particularly man is striving for obtaining more and more pleasure. For this purpose, he strives to acquire physical pleasure & spritual plesaure either together or separately . In the absence of any one element, he cannot be said to have obtained Absolute Pleasure.

If Physical pleasure causes pleasure to man, Spiritual pleasure gives him peace. It is only with a simultaneous acquirement of pleasure and peace that man obtains absolute pleasure. And this can be possible only if there is a co-ordination between materialism and spiritualism. This is Theistic Dynamic Equilibrium.

25. **Freedom of Karma (Deeds)**

(a) Except human beings, in all living beings almost all informations related to their life and conduct are pre-encoded which are usually unaltered. On the contrary, at the time of birth, human brain is totally blank but carries infinite possibilities. It is evident that nature has given complete independence and unlimited opportunities of thought and action to human beings.

(b) Each Unit Consciousness has to undergo the retribution (reward) for its good or bad deeds. Whether the deeds are good or bad, it is determined by person's motive or intention.

26. **All men grope between the Devil and Devine**

Unit Consciousnesses which have acquired human form are not entirely devilish(evil) nor are they purely divine (good) on the basis of their instincts. In other words their instincts hover somewhat above the level of devilishness but below the level of divinity hanging at different levels between these two extremes .This must be particularly kept in mind while framing the rules.

THEISTIC DYNAMIC EQUILIBRIUM IN EVERY DAY LIFE

27. **Origin of Society**

The Society has its origin in the human instinct of living together in harmony, in seeking company, the feeling of harmony and in the idea of patronizing individual as well as collective human interest.

28. **Dharma : The Primary conditions of every human activity for living together and social life**

‘Not to encroach upon the rights and interests of other beings in order to achieve one’s vested aims notwithstanding, trying to help in the consummation of their rights and interest’ is Dharma which is the base of living together(social life). Dharma means balanced welfare of one’s ownself, his family, of society, of living beings and of Unit Consciousness of ownself. That means conduct favourable for elavation of Unit Consciousness or conduct of elavated Unit Consciousness.

We can only inspire and cannot force a man to help in the consummation of the rights and interest of other beings, this is ethical face/form of Dharma. and is inspirational part of Dharma. This is a subject matter of spiritual world. But here we can inspire as well force a man for “ not to encroach upon anybody’s interest or rights means not to cause pain to other beings” . So it is a subject matter of this earthly mundane world and it is prohibitive part of Dharma.

Now here inspirational part of Dharma falls under the work sphere of State as well as Religion where the prohibitive part of Dharma falls under work sphere of State only Therefore, a state or a society can enframe rules in this matter.

29. **Concept of a State**

A state is the individual or institution authorized by the society in order to check the violation of the rights and interest of the individuals and to enforce the rules and regulations for it, to work for social welfare and collective management ,and to implement the will of the society.
Laws framed for this purpose is the Constitution.

30. **Objective of the State**

The Chief objective in the formation of a state is to protect and assist only the weak and the disabled since the strong are capable of protecting their rights themselves.

31. **Concept of the Nation**

(1) As society ages, a few general traditions develop and build a specific life style and produces an affinity among individuals, such a society is called a nation.

- (2) Due to geographical differences and lack of communication different nations are developed in different geographical units.
- (3) Such a life style and traditions have two parts interior and exterior. The interior always remains the intransient. One can call it the soul of the nation and this only is culture . The exterior which is visible changes continuously with time. This is called civilization.
- (4) The transition in civilization as per the need of the changing times and circumstances is always beneficial for the nation.
- (5) Culture is that unifying force that helps in keeping the nation composite and integrated. On can witness a specific life style throughout the Bharatavarsh which remains unaffected by caste , religion, language, region or geographical atmosphere .The civilization may, however ,change due to these factors. It is our cultural integrity which must always remain intact and integrated.
- (6) As means of commutation and means of communication will increase gradually nationality will be transformed into global uniformity.

32. Nation, Society and State

The system of one society, one state and one nation is appropriate for our country.

33. Individual and Society

- (1) An individual is a solitary being before his birth and remains solitary even after his death. He is alone responsible for his deeds. Therefore, the system adopted by Nature or God aims at giving rise to the individual and not community as a whole.
- (2) A society is formed by individuals and for individuals. An individual can live alone even without a society but society has no existence without individuals. So the individual is primary and the society is secondary. Therefore, the individual should be the bull's eye of all systems and plans. If the individuals are the best, the best society is automatically created.

34. Society Without Class Discrimination Is Natural

The instincts of all individuals concentrate invariably between divinity and devilishness. This automatically creates such classes of individuals who posses comparatively identical instincts. In this way, though the origin of a class becomes a natural phenomenon but because of large population the difference between the different instincts is not discreet but continuous therefore there is no clear dividing line between classes. Obviously classless society is natural and class discrimination is an abuse.

35. Development of an Individual a pre-requisite for the Development of a Nation

A society will always grow with the development of individuals and a fully grown society shall be subservient in the development of its individuals .These should be a spirit of co-operation and not of conflict between the individuals and the society.

36. **Necessary conditions for the Development of the Individuals.**

(1) The fundamental necessities of the individual must be fulfilled.

In the present context the following are the basic necessities :

- (a) Food, clothes and accommodation.
- (b) Education, medical aid and respect.
- (c) Justice, Security, freedom of expression and
- (d) Equal opportunities and rights to progress.

(2) There shall not be a discrimination of any kind or on any ground.

(3) Neither the State nor the society nor any other individual or institution should impose any restrictions on his activities unless he or his activities harm the interest of other individuals.

37. **Rights and Duties of an Individual**

It is the right of every individual to get absolute opportunities for his development . It is the duty of every individual to co-operate and not to obstruct the development of other individuals.

38. **(1) Nature-the greatest gift of Super Consciousness to man**

The entire nature and all her resources are the greatest gift of Super Consciousness to men and are also objects of joint ownership of all individuals or the society.

Thus chief cause of all social , economic or other differences is vested in the encroachment of the rights of other individuals by a few who connive or use their power for their selfish ends.

(2) State the custodian of individual's rights

The society has entrusted the joint property, all its resources , its responsibilities and rights to the state to look after.

39. **Sources of the Powers of the State is public**

Since all the powers of the state are granted by the people by the people so the sovereign power is vested in the people and in their franchise. Because the benefactor has to be the controller of power, democracy is the best governing system. There should be a provision of immediate dismissal of any public representative once he loses public support. It is quite evident that democracy does not mean the way of appointing the ruler but the rule by the person who enjoys the confidence of public.

40. **Goal of the State**

The chief goal of the state ought to be 'Happiness and welfare of all' and not just 'Happiness and welfare of the maximum'.

41. **Condition Necessary For Democracy**

The majority of individuals possessing the positive instincts is very essential for democracy.

42. **Elevation Of Human Instincts**

(a) By Religion

The aim of religion is to elevate the soul of human being i.e. to motivate his instincts in positive direction

(b) By Education

It is the duty of state to make the efforts for motivating the instincts of people in positive direction through formal and non formal education

43. **Secularism is Necessary**

The state can only control on worldly matters and prohibitive part of Dharma while on the other hand spiritual matters falls under work sphere of religion..

The inspirational part of Dharma falls under the work sphere of both, state and religion but any individual can not be forced for it.

Secularism actually means that the State or Religion should not violate each other's work sphere(jurisdiction) nor interfere in each other's activities .

Secularism is necessary for avoiding any possible conflicts or collective(joint) autocracy of both.

44. **Government**

A government is that institution which is authorised to implement the will of the state.

45. **Functions of the Government**

- (1) to provide and make available to every individual (citizen) his rights, irrespective of any discrimination.
- (2) to build a classless society.
- (3) to direct the instincts of individuals towards a positive direction and to inspire them for altruism.
- (4) to consolidate the paths of maximum pleasure with satisfaction and significance for all individuals.
- (5) to work for the development and welfare of the society.
- (6) to preserve and spread the culture and the glory of the nation.
- (7) to protect our citizens, society, state and nation from people, institutions, states and nations possessing evil instincts.

46. **Conditions, necessary for the success of democracy**

- (1) Separate legislature, executive and judiciary which should be independent of each other.
- (2) A fulfillment of the rights of all citizens.
- (3) Small ,practical and autonomous units.

47. **Permanent base of the constitution**

The following should be the permanent base of the constitution., No amendment should ever be made in them. The whole constitution should be inspired and guided by them

- (1) **Individual should be the center of all systems n plannings.**
- (2) **There should be adequate provisions for livelihood of every person.**
- (3) **Ensuring the freedom of thinking and action of other individual , every individual complete freedom of thinking and action.**
- (4) **It should consolidate the path of maximum pleasure with satisfaction and significance to every citizen irrespective of any discrimination.**
- (5) **There should be a separate legislature, executive and judiciary, completely independent of each other.**
- (6) **To maintain the majority of people of positive instincts -**
 - (a) There should be such an education system which would direct the instincts of the people in positive direction..
 - (b) There should be adequate favorable conditions for religion to carry out it's activities and religion should also discharge it's responsibilities properly.
 - (c) The whole system should be favourable for growing the persons with good instincts.
- (7) **The whole system should aim for the welfare and happiness of all.**

48. **Meaning of Theistic Dynamic Equilibrism**

To be Theistic means a system which considers Atman(soul) and not the combined physical forces and elements to be cause of the sentiency in all living beings.

Every Atman(Soul) possesses its own innate instincts which may be positive or negative. Such human instincts, like the theory of entropy increasing in automatic process, tend to move in negative directions. As a result, a disorder prevails. An external force or order is required for its solution which shall be able to divert these instincts towards positive directions .Such a force or order can be God or proper educational system or religion even reform movements.

Dynamic Equilibrism means that there is continuous mutual interaction between all conjugate factors. The points of equilibrism in this flow automatically changes according to the circumstances. In this process artificially fabricated problems are eliminated and are also hindered the emanation of certain problems that could emanate owing to social inertia. Often such problems automatically die in their inception itself.

A system based on the principle of dynamic equilibrism is always two sided and never one sided. It recognises the importance of both conjugate factors. It regards any undue inclination as distortion and a cause of all problems .At the same time, it also considers it distortion to unduly incline towards materialistic or worldly aspects as compared to the idealistic or spiritual one , and vice versa.

49. **Perpetual Revolution**

Theistic Dynamic Equilibrium is that state of eternal and immortal revolution in which, owing to the continuous mutual interaction between all conjugate factors, no state is able to overpower the one hostile to it. It, therefore, acts as a permanent remedy to the polluting processes thus not requiring any such revolution or counter revolution in future.

**The real meaning of Theistic Dynamic Equilibrium is
PRUDENTIALY BALANCED SYSTEM**

50. The Theistic Dynamic Equilibrium is completely based on scientific attitude and scientific analysis.
51. In case of any dilemma related with the constitution, this part shall be referred to as a guiding directive. Besides, henceforth wherever the word, 'Preamble', occurs in this constitution, it shall refer to this section. 'Elucidation of the Preamble', alongwith the Preamble.

**Neither Capitalism Nor Communism
But
THEISTIC DYNAMIC EQUILIBRISM**

PART -4
DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY
CHAPTER - ONE
IMPLEMENTATION OF ELEMENTS PROVIDED IN THIS PART

52. The state is essentially required to make efforts to implement the elements herein while framing laws and to run the administration. The judiciary shall have the powers to check its violation.

CHAPTER -TWO
PERMANENT DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

53. The state shall give the first priority to the defence and the second priority to the education. Thereafter the basic necessities of the citizens shall be fulfilled. For this purpose, priority must be given to economic system over all other things.

The following shall be the board outline of it :

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

54. The head of the Government shall be President who shall work with the co-operation, consent and advice of the Constituent Assembly, the Judiciary and the Executive.

A joint session of Constituent Assembly and the Lok Sabha shall never be convened.

55. **Constituent Assembly (Legislature)**

The composition and functions of the Constituent Assembly shall be as per the provisions laid down in Part Two.

56. **Judiciary**

- (a) It shall be completely independent of the control of the executive. All the citizens of Bhartavarsha including the President shall come under its jurisdiction. However, to prosecute the Prime Minister and the President, a permission will have to be sought from a special bench of Judiciary.
- (b) The Judiciary shall have the right to cancel any anti-constitutional activity executed by any office-bearer of the state or an institution.
- (c) Justice should be made available free and at the earliest.
- (d) The composition and functions of the Judiciary shall be as per the provisions laid down in Part Nine Justice should be made available free and at the earliest.

57. **Executive**

(1) **Prime Minister and Lok Sabha**

There shall be two parts of Executive, (a) Prime Minister and (b) Lok Sabha.

- (2) The Prime Minister and every member of the Lok Sabha shall be elected directly by the people belonging to the respective constituency.

- (3) All the subjects except that of Constituent Assembly, Dharma Sabha Judiciary, Education Commission, Public Service Commission and Election Commission shall be under the control of the Prime Minister. In matters of budget, he shall be under the control of Lok Sabha and in the matters of foreign policy and defence policy, there shall be a joint control of the Lok Sabha and the Constituent Assembly. Such a control shall be prescribed by the Constituent Assembly from time to time.

58. **Pradesh**

Each Lok Sabha Constituency shall be given the status of a Substaten which shall be called Pradesh. A Pradesh shall only be an administrative and not a political unit. There shall be a Pradesh Council for differnt works of Pradesh. The chief function of a Pradesh shall be to act as a link between the Panchayat government and the Central government. In accordance of geographical or cultural similarity, two or more than two Pradeshes can form a Pradesh Mandal (Mahapradesh). The decision of joining or leaving any Mahapradesh by any Pradesh shall be taken by Pradesh Council of concerned Pradesh by simple majority.

59. **Panchayat**

- (a) The unit of governance shall be the Panchayat and each plan shall be made and enforced first at this level. Each Pradesh shall be divided into further smaller units having a population of five thousand to ten thousand which shall be called Panchayats. Towns and cities with a population of more than ten thousand shall have more than one Panchayat. For the purpose of geographical and administrative convenience, there shall be Panchayat Councils of two or more Panchayats.
- (b) There shall be a Panchayat Pramukha (head) to look after the working of each Panchayat. He shall be elected directly by the People of related Panchayat. His term of office shall be of two years. He shall also receive the salary, allowance and perks of a gazetted officer. There shall be a Panchayat Secretary to help him, who shall be an officer of the administrative services.
- (c) Persons above the age of fifty years shall not be eligible to participate in the elections of the Panchayat Pramukhas.
- (d) Besides its own sources of income, the Panchayat shall receive fifty percent of that income of the Central Government that is left with it after deducting the amount of expenditure on defence, on education, and on the disbursement of salary of the State employees. A sixty percent of the Panchayat's share in this income shall be distributed equally among all the Panchayats. The remaining, forty percent shall be disbursed to various Panchayats for meeting their contingent expenses, on the recommendation of the Pradesh Council concerned.

The funds from the Central Government shall be directly transferred into the accounts of the Panchyat Government .There shall be no mediator in this transaction.

The expenditure of such works that are to be implemented through Pradesh Council shall be borne by the respective Panchayat. Such expenditure shall be proportionate to their respective shares.

- (e) The citizenship of Bharatvarsha shall also be given by the Panchayat only but this shall not be related to the Panchayat but it shall be for the whole country. Registration of each citizen shall be made by the Panchayat concerned and his complete record shall be kept and every citizen shall be given multipurpose citizenship card.

60. **Economic system**

Production is the real 'economy'. 'Meaningful labour' is that process by which less useful commodities are transformed into more useful ones. Such commodities are termed as the 'product'. The medium of exchange of one product with another is currency and the mutual ratio of products is called the price. It is undesirable if price depends on factors other than meaningful labour.

Therefore, every individual should get sufficient opportunity for doing meaningful labour and should also get reasonable wages for his labour. For this, one has to regularise the relationship between production, means of production, price of the product, producer, consumer and the product.

61. **State Control Over Economy**

There can be four methods of control over the economic system by the State :

1. No control over the production (Capitalism).
 2. Complete ownership of the production(Socialism or Communism)
 3. Partial control over the production(Mixed Economy)
 4. Complete control over the production (Dynamic Equilibrium).
- (1) The first state is the state of anarchy in which a few molest the meaningful labour of several people. Though society does progress in such a state but there remains great economic anomaly or imbalance.
- (2) In the second state, the individual is entirely neglected. In the absence of individual's ownership there exists no attachment and the dedication is also lessened. In the end, therefore, this system fails.
- (3) In the third state, the capitalistic elements gradually get stronger. Such a system is though appropriate in the initial stage of development, but its evil consequences are gradually visible, some of which are poverty, corruption , unemployment , immorality etc.

In this way all the three states might be suitable in the initial stages of development but each of them fails in the end.

- (4) In the fourth state, which is their state of Dynamic Equilibrium, the individuals retains the ownership but is under the reasonable control of the Government .Since the production remains under individual's ownership and also under the reasonable control of the Government, the point of equilibrium is not able to go in the favour of capitalists or powerful ones. The government controls it according to the needs of the circumstances.

If such a control is sanctimonious and conscientious it is the state of Theistic Dynamic Equilibrium The Government shall function only according to this fourth state of Theistic Dynamic Equilibrium.

62. The Chief source of income of the state shall be taxes and the only head of expenditure shall be public welfare.
63. **State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people :** (1) The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.
- (2) The State shall, in particular, strive to minimise the inequalities in income, and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations.
64. **Certain principles of policy to be followed by the state** - The State shall, in particulars, direct its policy towards securing—
- (a) that the citizen, men and women eqally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;
 - (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good.
 - (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;
 - (d) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;
 - (e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength.
 - (f) that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.
65. (1) **Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wild life** - The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country.
- (2) **Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance-** It shall be the duty of the State to make efforts to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest, declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance, from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be.

WORK OF PUBLIC WELFARE

66. (1) The state shall run asylums for looking after orphans (upto eighteen years) and for the disabled where food, clothes and accommodation shall be provided free of cost. These asylums shall be looked after by Substate.
- (2) The pensioners shall not be appointed in any private or government or semi-government institutions. Such an appointment shall be a punishable offence for both the employer as well as the employee.
- (3) To all the olds who are not getting any kind of pensions shall be given old age pension.
67. (1) Education, Medical treatment and Justice shall be free of cost.
- (2) To provide the security & safety to all its citizens shall be the responsibility of the Government failing which the Government shall have to pay a reasonable compensation to the victims.
68. **Pay-Scale**
- (1) The Lok Sabha shall fix minimum pay-scale which shall be payable to the employee belonging to the lowest level in the Integrated Development Project.
- (2) The pay-scale of the President shall be ten times of the lowest pay-scale.
- (3) The pay-scale of all the elected as well as the nominated posts and, also that of government ,semi-government employees and public servants, etc. shall fall between the pay-scale of the President and the said minimum pay-scale ,the proportion of which shall be fixed and the rate of salary increments also be prescribed in proportion to the said minimum pay-scale.
- (4) No pay/pay-scale shall be prescribed except the minimum pay-scale .Only the proportion with the minimum pay-scale shall be fixed.

MISCELLANEOUS

69. The President/Chairman of those multi-membered bodies, Boards, Commissions etc., which have been composed subject to the provisions of the Constitution , shall have to function as per opinion of the majority of the related body, board or commission.
70. (1) No conduct of the Government shall be confidential but the matters permitted by the Constituent Assembly may be kept confidential for maximum two years.
- (2) There shall be no restrictions of any kind on the press but the Executive may censor any matter for maximum six months.
71. The state shall provide for the preachings of all the religions without any discrimination.

72. No tax exemption shall be granted on donations or grants of any kind.
73. To achieve universal peace and universal brotherhood , world government is our final goal

CHAPTER-THREE
LONG TERM DIRECTIVE PRICIPLES

74. Education Policy

Aim of Education

The aim of education is-

- (1) To enable a person in differentiating between just and unjust.
- (2) To motivate his instincts in positive direction so that he would persuade in favour of just and against unjust.
- (3) To bring out and enhance his basic inherent talent and to help him in doing this so that he would decide his goal according to his instincts and talent.
- (4) To well equipped him with the knowledge, science and technology acquired by the society till know which would help him in achieving his goal.

Thus the aim of education is “victory of goodness”. To achieve this goal there shall be two parts of education, Forma Education and Non-formal Education.

(A) Formal Education

- (1) There shall be two stages of Formal Education, which are Basic Education and Vocational Education. The curriculum of basic education shall be of twelve years duration.
- (2) There shall be no deduction in the education expenditure. In the event of lack of funds, twenty five percent of that income of the state which remains after its expenditure on defence, shall be compulsorily granted to Basic Education.
- (3) Teachers build the future of the children and the latter of the country. Therefore , in the field of education, right from the beginning, such teachers are required who should be talented, dedicated and should possess strong character . Therefore , their salaries perks and service conditions should be better than all other services in the country.
- (4) There shall be one school upto twelfth standard in each Panchayat and no school should be lower than this level.
- (5) The primary education shall be compulsory and totally free. The students shall be given, free of cost, books, note-books, paper, pen and any other study material. This expenditure shall be borne by the Central Government.

- (6) All the students shall be given two pairs of school uniform(every year), refreshment and lunch from the school free of cost. This expenditure shall be borne by the Panchayat Government.
- (7) The medium of instruction shall be either a Substate language or Hindi or English , whatever the student desires, but if the medium is a Substate language, terminology of English shall be kept without any change.
- (8) Only such subjects shall be taught which are useful and practical. The student shall not be loaded with unnecessary burden.
- (9) All the students shall be taught about all the chief religions and the principles unanimously accepted by Dharma Sabha.
- (10) All the students shall also be given military education.
- (11) There will be a common syllabus throughout the country. The substate shall prescribe the syllabi for Substate language, Substate geography and Substate history.
- (12) The government shall guarantee employment within two years of the completion of primary education and shall pay unemployment allowance until he could get the employment which shall be sufficient to one person and which shall also be according to the dearness of that time
- (13) If employment is not made available in two years, he shall be eligible to be appointed in the “Integrated Development Project “ according to his qualifications.
- (14) In two years time , competent and eligible students shall be selected through different competitive examinations for different professions and services. This selection shall only be considered as appointment .The training expenditure shall be borne either by the government or by the employer.

(B) Non-formal Education

- (1) The Constituent Assembly shall decide the directives for non-formal education.
- (2) Execution of non-formal education

The following institutions shall play their role in executing non-formal education.

(i) **Religion**

The religion has already been playing it's greatest role in non-formal education and shall continue in the same way. Though there shall be no restrictions on the religion yet it shall be expected from religion that it would strictly follow the directives of Constituent Assembly.

(ii) **Non Governmental Organisations**

Media, literary world, film sector, different social services onrganisations.... and other similar institutions are very effective medium of non-formal education therefore they shall also have to strictly obey the directives of the Constituent Assembly

(iii) **Governmental Institutions**

Keeping the need of time in its mind government shall also arrange to impart non-formal education with different means.

75. Dharma Sabha

- (1) There shall be one Dharma Sabha under the Constituent Assembly. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be its Convener but their shall not be any member in Dharma Sabha.
- (2) The Dharma Sabha shall arrange for the meetings and discussions between the priests (Dharmacharyas) of different sects(Religious denominations). This shall be telecast live by different media of communication.
- (3) The Dharma Sabha shall also arrange for the dissemination among the masses and education among the students of such scientific conclusions and principles which have been unanimously concluded upon in the meetings and discussions between the priests of different sects (religious denominations).
- (4) No salary, remuneration or allowance shall be payable to the delegates attending its meetings activities ,etc
- (5) There shall be one secretariat and a secretarial staff of the Dharma Sabha to convene it's programmes .

76. Defence Policy

This is the most significant element of our national life. If we neglect it, the present as well as the future of our country can be at stake. Whatever may be the ideals, practically speaking, the mightiest gets the greatest respect in the world. Since we give special importance to practical side rather than the idealistic, the followings are basic elements of our foreign policy.

- (a) In the present wars, ammunicions/weapons and technical know-how is of prime importance. The seeds of peace are vested in wars itself, we are, therefore in the favour of modernisation of ammunicion/weapons and an increase in their production and also wish that our country should become self-dependent in the production of arms and ammunicions at the earliest and should discourage their import.
- (b) We do not dream about world-wide devastation through wars but feebleness often generates violence. Therefore, without paying heeds to international pressures, we must give priority to research and development of arms and ammunicions.

- (c) The country should make not only atomic weapons but also such ammunitions which are more effective and destructive. At the same time, progress must be made in the researches for finding an alternative to atomic weapons.
- (d) Naval bases must be established on remote islands within our nautical territory.
- (e) A security belt must be established on country's borders which should be handed over to the Central Government.
- (f) If a war with a country becomes inevitable, our country should adopt an aggressive policy rather than defensive.

77. Foreign Policy

- (1) We do not consider the partition of 1947 as based on Hindu-Muslim hostility. We also believe that the Vedas and the Quran are scriptures of the same series and fundamentally both convey the same message. Therefore, the Hindus and the Muslims can be a single nation.
 - (a) So we declare the partition of 14th August 1947 as invalid and are in favour of the accession of Bharat, Pakistan and Bangladesh as one single nation. We are also in favour of using force or military power, if needed, to achieve this purpose. We also declare the Simla pact invalid.
 - (b) Kashmir has originated because of entanglement of two problems. The first problem is dispute of boundaries between Bharat and Pakistan and the reason behind it is shrewd division made by Britishers, Kashmir's annexion in Bharat by that time king of Kashmir and after that declaration of plebiscite by Jawahat Lal Nehru. Accession Bharat and Pak is the solution for it. Another problem of Kashmir is people's unrest created due to maladministration and we can compare it with Naxlite problem, Nagaland problem or Khalistan problem.
- (2) There should be a federation of all the countries in the Bharatiya Sub-continent, in which all Countries shall have a uniform foreign policy, mutual liberal economic relations and a joint team of all countries should participate in international games and sports. That means all these Countries will continue their free identity as they are but will act as a single country on international platform.
- (3) We favour equality among all nations of the world and therefore oppose the discriminative policy of membership in the UNO. We also demand the permanent membership in the Security Council and Veto Power. If it is not accepted, we shall resign from the membership of the UNO.
- (4) We believe in the principle of Balance of Power in the World and do not want to be dependent on any nation. Therefore, we want to see Bharatvarsha as a Supreme Power in the World.
- (5) We should consolidate our amicable relations with Russia and sign a pact of defence on a large scale.

- (6) We should adopt a neutral policy towards China and should join hands with China in order to check the growing autocracy and vagrance of the United States.
- (7) We should give utmost support to the weaker and the aggrieved nation in the event of its being subjugated immorally and malevolently by a stronger and influential nation.
- (8) We have complete sympathy with the non resident Bharatiyas in any part of the world. Therefore, we will oppose any kind of oppression or exploitation inflicted upon them, they may be the Mujahiddins of Pakistan, or the Buddhists and the Chakmas of Bangladesh or the Tamils of Srilanka.
- (9) We should also boycott the Common Wealth of Nations, which is symbol of slavery.

CHAPTER FOUR TEMPORARY DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

78. Working Sphere of their Panchayat

The work sphere of the Panchayat shall be very vast. It shall be as follows:-

(1) **Sustenance of Schools**

The Panchayat shall look after the sustenance of the schools and shall provide food and clothing to the students.

(2) **Employment**

The Panchayat shall be responsible to make available employment to all the people of the Panchayat.

(a) The Panchayat shall work for the development of industries as per its needs at its own level. For this purpose, it shall select competent persons and provide them training at its own cost. It shall also make available funds required for industries and provide market for the goods manufactured.

(b) The Panchayat at its level shall also make efforts to generate new opportunities for employment.

(c) There shall be a branch of the Integrated Development Project of the Central Government in each Panchayat. Any one desiring employment shall be appointed in this project in the prescribed pay-scale.

(3) **Agriculture**

The Panchayat under the supervision of Substate Council and according to the plans of the Central Government, shall execute all matters of agriculture. The Panchayat shall also work towards the irrigation of the whole agrarian land, the cost of which shall be borne by the Central Government. The Panchayat shall also provide for pastures.

(4) **Water and Electricity**

Every Panchayat shall have its own power stations in which electricity shall be produced from all such energy sources like solar, biogas, hydal, wind etc. The shortage of electricity supply shall be overcome by the electricity produced by the Central Government.

(5) **Public Health**

There shall be one dispensary under the control of each Panchayat in which medical consultation and medicines shall be made available free of cost.

- (a) No person or institution shall sell necessary medicines.
- (b) There shall be at least one male and one female doctor in each dispensary.
- (c) Each Panchayat shall check and control its population.

(6) **Consumer Depot**

There shall be one Consumer Depot at the Panchayat level where shall be available at least one variety of every commodity of daily and essential use. There shall not be any maximum or minimum limit on the purchase of these commodities, that is there shall not be any rationing or control.

(7) **Panchayat Bank**

There shall be a branch of Panchayat Bank at every Panchayat head quarter. The bank shall provide loans for both personal and commercial purposes. Limited loans for limited time shall be provided without any interest.

(8) **Law and Order**

There shall be one police station at every Panchayat head quarter on which shall be appointed at least one sub-inspector, one head constable and three constables and two lady constables. The Panchayat shall maintain law and order with their help.

(9) **Justice**

There shall be one court of justice at every Panchayat head quarter . Hearing shall always be made in this court ,seven days and twenty four hours, that means there shall never be any holiday.

79. Agricultural Policy

Agriculture shall be given the status of industry. Agricultural activities shall be implemented on partnership bases between state and farmers-

- (1) The Central Government shall make plans on agricultural matters at the Substate level. The Central Government shall also fix targets of production according to the requirement of the country. The Substates shall be given targets according to their arrangement.
- (2) The agricultural plans shall be implemented at the Panchayat level alone. Every farmer will have to produce crops in the proportion prescribed by the Substate concerned.
- (3) Every substate shall have an agricultural scientist. There shall be other assistants at the Panchayat level to assist him. All farmers shall execute all matters of agriculture under his supervision.
- (4) The Central Government shall provide implements of irrigation to till the agricultural land. For this purpose, nothing will be charged from the farmers nor shall any debt be imposed upon them.
- (5) Seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, water and electricity shall be provided to all the farmers free of cost. The consumption of water or electricity in excess of what is required shall be a punishable offence. The expenditure of irrigation and electricity shall be borne by the Panchayat Government and that of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides and all expenses of technical nature shall be borne by the Central Government.
- (6) Insurance scheme shall apply to all crops.
- (7) The Consumer Depot shall sell and purchase the agricultural products on rates prescribed by the government. The private tradesmen shall also work on this practice. There shall be no maximum or minimum limit on the agricultural products sold or purchased by the consumer Depot.
- (8) The purchase price of any product shall be decided at the time of seeding of related crop.

80. Industrial Policy

- (1) The Government shall have complete control over all heavy industries. These enterprises shall be run in the control of Central Government by public corporations or public limited companies.
- (2) Large scale industries shall be run by public corporations, public limited companies or private companies.
- (3) Higher medium industries shall be owned by public limited companies or private companies.
- (4) Medium scale industries shall be either owned by private companies, or individuals in partnership.
- (5) The cottage industries shall be uplifted to the level of small scale industries by giving them technical and economic aid. No industry shall remain a cottage industry.

- (6) Small scale industries shall also remain under individual ownership and shall also be allotted only to selected individuals by the government like services/ employments .They shall be provided with a working capital sufficient for their purpose by the government at the lowest rate of interest (between five percent to eight percent) .The land ,building , and equipment shall belong to the government and the government shall charge reasonable rent on them.
- (7) All such products of mass consumption , the quality of which is not affected by slight changes, shall fall under small scale industries only.
- (8) Labour Policy :
 - (i) The revaluation of labour shall be made in such a way that at least half of the prime cost of a commodity is the output of the labour.
 - (ii) The workers shall be partners in industries .
 - (iii) The minimum wages shall be of that much amount from which a family has to spend only fifty percent of its total income to procure balanced diet as prescribed by medical science.

81. Science and Technology

This department shall work with the co-operation of the Education Department . It shall also get equal priority like education but it shall fall under the workshpere of the Prime Minister .

82. Employment

- (1) There shall be a department called 'Integrated Development Project' which shall have its branches in every Panchayat . All such persons who have failed to secure any government or private employment and those who are unemployed shall be appointed in it as per their qualifications.
- (2) In addition to this, such persons shall also have the right to get employment in it whose business or industry is running in a bad state or who have become unemployed ,fully or partially. Such persons can also work here on daily or monthly basis but in case of working on daily basis they will not be entitled to get weekly off, other paid leaves, PF and such other facilities which are given to permanent employees.
- (3) This department shall never refuse employment (work or job) on any grounds to any person, even if it does not have any work or any post vacant at the time.
- (4) The central pay-scale shall be in force in the Integrated Development Project. The rate of Dearness Allowance shall be fixed according to the dearness.

83. **Sustentation**

In order to provide a status of equality as regards other people of society, the state, without influencing the fundamental rights of other people, shall sustain and act as a custodian of such classes of society which have lagged behind in social or educational terms, or in any perspective thereof approved by the Constituent Assembly. The state shall continue sustentation as long as the backwardness of the said class ceases to exist. But any such facility provided under sustentation shall be made available not only to the few chosen ones but to all the members of that class on equal basis, excluding those individuals who are no longer backward. Thus the aim of sustentation is to make an equality based and all kind of cast and religion based discrimination-less society as early as possible.

The benefits of reservation will continue to be provided to any particular community until they do not get effective results of sustentation and after that the said community will have to decide through plebisote whether it wants reservation or sustentation.

Sankranti is such a state of perpetual revolution in which there shall always remain continuous mutual interaction between all the conjugated sides of every part of human life. In due course of this continuous process of change, no state shall be able to supersede its opposite state. According to the need of the changing times, the point of equilibrium shall automatically change, whose direction because of being theistic, shall always be positive. Thus the process of pollution in system shall forever cease to exist.

**PART 5
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**

84. Encroachment of the rights of any citizen by any another individual or institution shall be a punishable offence.
85. The state(the executive) , with the permission of the Constituent Assembly , shall be able to suspend, for a limited time only, any right of the individual , except that of free education , of employment , of freedom and of justice.
86. No individual or institution shall be permitted to indulge in activities against .Theistic Dynamic Equilibrium, but this provision shall not hinder the right to freedom of expression.
87. The state shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this part.
88. The state shall not impose any restriction on the activities of an individual unless he hinders or tends to hinder the rights of another individual(citizen).
89. No institution or organisation except a political party shall be permitted to participate or interfere, directly or indirectly in politics.
90. Subject to article No. 84 to 89 and having resolved not to engage in any such activity which may cause or encourage any trouble or discomfort, directly or indirectly, to any other being and also to protect the destiny , the rights and the freedom of the coming generations, all the citizens shall enjoy the following fundamental rights:

(1) **Right to fulfillment of Basic Necessities**

Every individual shall have equal right to the fulfillment of his basic necessities. The Constituent Assembly shall be empowered to lay down special provisions for this purpose. To secure the rights from conception till birth, special facilities shall be given to the pregnant mother which shall be decided by the Constituent Assembly.

Till two years after completion of basic education every child shall get sufficient survival allowance since birth .This allowance shall be given to his mother and in case of death of his mother to his legal guardian/patron.

(2) **Right to Education and to Earn livelihood**

To received free education and to earn livelihood shall be every one's birth right.

(3) **Right to Equity**

- (a) There shall be no discrimination or partiality with any citizen on any ground, The executive with the consent of the Constituent Assembly shall be able to frame rules for the welfare and security of women, minors, the disabled and other such weaker sections.

- (b) In the government services and in such sectors, where a specific kind of qualification is desirable, their qualifications can be prescribed for the purpose of employment as well as elections.
- (c) The state shall not confer any title or degree except those of military, academic distinction, state honours, or any other degree prescribed by the Constituent Assembly. No individual shall accept or receive a title, honour or award from any foreign state without the permission of the President.

(4) **Right Against Exploitation**

- (a) Every individual shall have the right to keep appropriate weapon and receive the training of and for self-defence, provided he does not go against the law. The appropriateness of the weapon shall be prescribed by the Executive.
- (b) No individual below the age of eighteen years shall be employed to do a work of any kind before the completion of his primary education.
- (c) All kinds of forced labour shall be prohibited but the state shall be able to impose compulsory service for public purposes.
- (d) Violation of any citizen's fundamental rights ,specially freedom of personal life by any individual or institution shall be the highest crime and punishment for it shall be very severe which may be up to capital punishment.

(5) **Right to Freedom**

- (a) Freedom of Conduct-Every person shall have the absolute liberty of living his personal life freely according to his own wish.. No restriction shall be imposed on any kind of activity of any citizen until that activity causes any trouble or discomfort ,directly or indirectly to any other being.
- (b) All citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression , to assemble peace fully and without arms , to form associations or unions.
- (c) All citizens shall have the right to move freely and to reside and settle in any part of the territory of the Bharatvarsha and to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.
- (d) No persons shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence.

- (e) No person shall be punished for the same offence more than once nor any discrimination shall be made by the state after the completion of the punishment. But this provision shall not apply on same distinguished services prescribed by the Constituent Assembly.
- (f) No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.
- (g) No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed of the grounds for such arrest nor shall he be denied the right to consult and to be defended by an adviser of his choice.
- (h) Every person who has been arrested shall be produced before the nearest Judge immediately after such arrest excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the Judge and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a Judge.

(6) Right to freedom of 'Dharma' and Sect

Subject to the other provisions of this part :

- (a) All persons shall be equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practise and propagate Dharma or sect (religious denomination) freely.
- (b) Every Sect (religious denomination) shall have the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and altruistic purposes, to manage, its own affairs in matters of Dharma/Sect, to own and acquire movable property, to provide education of its Dharma/Sect and to preach and spread its teachings.

(7) Right to Justice

- (a) All citizens shall have the right to receive free justice and at the earliest.
- (b) The right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the right(s) conferred by this part is guaranteed. The Supreme Court shall have the power to issue directions or orders or writs, including writs in Habeas Corpus, Mandamus (prerogative order), Prohibition, quowarran to (asking a person to show his claims) and certiorare (a review by a higher court), whichever may be appropriate for the enforcement of any of the right conferred by this part.

**PART 6
FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES**

91. The violation of the Fundamental Duties shall be a punishable offence.

Followings shall be the fundamental duty of every citizen of Bharatvarsha -

92. Not to encroach upon the rights of other citizens.

93. To inform the administration about the dangers to country's security, if known and to co-operate with the administration and to try his best to protect the country from the said dangers.

94. To inform the administration about the dangers to any citizen , if known, and to protect that citizen as far as possible from the said dangers.

95. To co-operate with the defence system , police, judiciary and the administration.

96. **It shall also be the fundamental duty of every citizen of Bharatvarsha**

- (a) that he should follow the Constitution and pay respect to its ideals, its institutions , to its objects and subjects of national pride and glory, National flag, National Heroes and the National Song;
- (b) that he should cherish in his heart and follow the high ideals which had inspired our national movement of independence;
- (c) that he should protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of Bharatvarsha and keep it intact.
- (d) that he should defend the country and should render service to the nation when invoked;
- (e) that he should develop such feelings of harmony and fraternity among all people of the country which should be indifferent to all kinds of distinctions based on caste , sect (religious denomination), region or class. He should also abandon all such traditions that are non- chivalrous or do not give respect to women;
- (f) that he should understand the significance of the glorious tradition of our culture and should conserve it;
- (g) that he should conserve the natural environment which comprise of forests, rivers, streams and the flora and fauna. He should work for their development and enrichment and for feelings of kindness for the living being.
- (h) that he should develop the scientific perspective, humanitarianism and the feeling of pursuit of knowledge and making reforms.
- (i) that he should protect the public property and keep himself aloof from unnecessary violence.
- (j) that he should make incessant efforts in all fields of individual and group activities so that the nation is able to touch the heights of continued efforts and of the sense of achievement.

PART 7
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION
CHAPTER ONE
PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

97. President of Bharatavarsha

There shall be a President of Bharatavarsha.

98. The President shall be the head of the government. The powers of the Constituent Assembly, The Judiciary and the Executive shall be vested in President which shall be exercised by him either directly or through officials subordinate to him in the following manner :

- (i) Powers concerning Executive on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- (ii) Powers concerning Judiciary on the advice of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- (iii) Powers concerning Constituent Assembly on the advice of the Constituent Assembly.

99. The Supreme Command of the Central Defence forces shall be vested in the President and their exercise thereof shall be made on the joint advice of the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister but these defence forces cannot be employed in the internal administration of the country without the permission of the Constituent Assembly.

100. The President shall be obliged to work according to the constitution .The Supreme Court is empowered to revoke any unconstitutional order pronounced by the President. For this purpose, a majority of three fourth of the related bench shall be essential.

101. The President shall address the first session of joint session of the nad first session of Lok Sabha parliament and Lok Sabha.

102. The President shall sign any bill which has been passed by the either house only after he is satisfied with that bill. Otherwise he can send it back to the House concerned (the Constituent Assembly or the Lok Sabha) for reconsideration. The president shall sign any such bill when it is sent back to him after reconsideration and after any such amendment thereof deemed necessary by the House concerned.

103. The President is empowered to order the Supreme Court for a review of any of its judgment.

104. If the President is assured that such circumstances exist which have endangered the Country's security or her economic system or there is also a danger of internal disintegration and that an immediate action is necessitated, he can issue such ordinances on the advice of the Prime Minister which shall have the same force which is attributed to an act passed by the House concerned, provided that :

- (1) For such ordinances, a temporary consent shall be sought from the House concerned within three days, and the said ordinance shall have to be passed, after making necessary amendments, according to the procedure prescribed by the constitution, within forty five days. If the House concerned desires so, it can also amend the said ordinance.

or

It shall be necessary to get the said ordinance passed along with necessary amendment through a prescribed majority in a plebiscite, within fifteen days.

- (2) In case neither of the above said procedures completes within the given time, the said ordinance, shall automatically become worthless on the completion of time.
- (3) Any ordinance of such type shall not lead to dissolution of the Constituent Assembly nor shall lessen its powers.

105. President on the directions of a five member Advisory Board elected by the Constituent Assembly by single transferable vote system shall execute all such works about whose procedures the constitution does not have any provision. These members of this Advisory Board shall hold office for a term of two years.

106. Elections of the President

- (1) The President shall be elected by the members of the Constituent Assembly, the Lok Sabha and all the Panchayat Pramukhas.
- (2) The elections of the President shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot.
- (3) No person shall be elected twice for the office of the President.

107. Team of office President

The President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date of assuming his office. Provided that :

- (a) The President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice President , resign from his office. The resignation shall forthwith be communicated to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
- (b) The President may be removed from his office by impeachment in the manner provided in the constitution.
- (c) The President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor assumes the office.

108. Qualifications for elections as President

- (1) No person shall be eligible for elections as President unless he-
 - (a) is a citizen of Bharatavarsha;
 - (b) has completed the age of thirty five;
 - (c) is qualified for election as member of the Lok Sabha.
- (2) A Person shall no be eligible for elections as President if he holds any office of profit under the Government of Bharatvarsha or the Government of any Substate or of the Panchayat or under any local or other authority, subject to the control of any of the said government.

- (3) A person shall not be elected as President if he has been actively participating in the Party politics for the past five years.

109. Condition of President's Office

- (1) The President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or an elected member of any type and if such a member be elected, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in the said House on the date on which he assumes his office as President.
- (2) The President shall not hold any other office of Profit.
- (3) The emoluments and allowances of the President shall not be diminished during his terms of office.
- (4) The emoluments and allowances of the President shall be determined by the Constituent Assembly.

110. Vice President of Bharatvarsha

There shall be a Vice President of Bharatvarsha to assist the President.

111. The qualifications for the elections of Vice President shall be the same as for the elections of the President.

112. The Vice President is to act as President during casual vacancies in the office or during the absence of the President.

- (1) In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the president by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise, the Vice President shall act as President until the date on which a new President, elected in accordance with the provisions of this chapter to fill such vacancy , assumes his office.
- (2) When the President is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause the Vice President shall discharge his functions until the date on which the President resumes his duties.

113. Elections of Vice President

The Vice President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Constituent Assembly) and Panchayat Pramukhas in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting at such elections shall be by secret ballot.

114. Terms of office of the Vice President

The Vice President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he assumes his office, provided that -

- (a) The Vice President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President , resign from his office.
- (b) The vice president may be removed from his office by impeachment in the manner provided in the constitution .

- (c) The Vice President, notwithstanding the expiration of his term shall continue to hold his office until his successor, elected in accordance with the provisions of this chapter assumes his office.
115. (1) In the event of any occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the Vice President by reason of his death, resignation or removal or otherwise, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bharatvarsha shall discharge the duties of the Vice President until the date on which a new Vice President assumes his office in accordance with the procedure prescribed.
- (2) When the Vice President is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bharatvarsha shall discharge his functions until the date on which the Vice President resumes his duties.
116. **Discharge of President's functions in Contingencies**
- The Constituent Assembly may make such provisions as, it thinks fit for the discharge of the functions of the President in any contingency not provided for in this chapter.
117. The conditions necessary for the office of the Vice President shall be same as those for the office of the President.

CHAPTER TWO CONDUCT OF BUSINESS OF GOVERNMENT OF BHARATVARSHA

118. Conduct of Government Business

- (1) All executive actions of the Government of Bharatvarsha shall be supposed to be taken in the name of the President.
- (2) Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the President shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in rules to be determined by the Constituent Assembly and only the written and authenticated business done in the said manner shall be valid.

CHAPTER THREE ATTORNEY GENERAL

119. (1) The President, on the advice of the Constituent Assembly shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court, as Attorney General for Bharatvarsha.
- (2) It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to give advice to the Government of Bharatvarsha upon such legal matters and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be referred or assigned to him by the President, and to discharge the functions conferred on him by or under this constitution or any other law for the time being in force.

- (3) In the performance of his duties the Attorney General shall have right of audience in all courts in the territory of Bharatvarsha.
- (4) The Attorney General shall have the right to speak in either House of the Parliament.

**CHAPTER FOUR
COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF BHARATVARSHA**

120. (1) There shall be a Comptroller and Auditor General of Bharatvarsha.
- (2) The Comptroller and Auditor General shall audit the Accounts of the Government of Bharatvarsha and shall submit the audits, related to the accounts, in the Lok Sabha.
 - (3) The Comptroller and Auditor General , either himself or through his representative shall have the right -
 - (a) to audit the finances of any Government Department and submit its report to the Lok Sabha.
 - (b) to advise the government regarding their expenditure.
 - (4) No audit report of the Comptroller & Auditor General shall be confidential and he can also release a report to the press after submitting it to the Lok Sabha.

**CHAPTER FIVE
PARLIAMENT**

121. There shall be a parliament which shall be comprised of the President and both the Houses, Legislature(Constituent Assembly) and Executive (Prime Minister , his Council of Ministers and Lok Sabha).

122. Duties of the Prime Minister as respects the furnishing of information to the President

It shall be the duty of the Prime Minister.

- (a) to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Centre and Proposals for legislation and to furnish such information relating to it as the President may call for;
- (b) If the President so requires, to submit any matter for the consideration of the Council of Ministers, or Lok Sabha or Constituent Assembly whichever is desired by President, on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council of Ministers, or Lok Sabha or Constituent Assembly.

**PART- 8
EXECUTIVE**

**CHAPTER ONE
LOK SABHA AND PRIME MINISTER**

123. (1) There shall be two parts of the Executive :
- (i) Lok Sabha
 - (ii) Prime Minister
- (2) The term of office of both the Lok Sabha and the Prime Minister shall be four year each.

124. Composition of the Lok Sabha

- (1) The country shall be divided into 540 Pradeshes (Substates) mentioned in the Schedule one. The Constituent Assembly shall determine and regulate the number and areas of the Pradeshes on the basis of the population, geographical cause and administrative convenience.
- (2) From every Pradesh there shall be elected one Lok Sabha member by means of direct elections procedure .
- (3) Any citizen of the Pradesh concerned whose age is between 25 years to 60 years and who fulfils the other conditions prescribed by the Constituent Assembly can be elected as a member of the Lok Sabha from that Pradesh.
- (4) Every Lok Sabha member shall be the chairman of the Pradesh Council concerned & all Panchyat Pramukhs of that Pradesh shall be it's members.

125. Elections of Prime Minister.

The elections of the Prime Minister shall be made by the people of the whole country by means of direct elections procedure in the following two phases -

- (1) In the first step, all such nominees -
 - (a) Who are citizens of Bharatavarsha and
 - (b) whose age is below sixty five years and
 - (c) candidate of recognised national political parties or who enjoy the support of at least five percent members of Lok Sabha or who will secure first or second position in the debate arranged for,
- (2) The procedure of the debate shall be as follows:
 - (a) The President, on the recommendations of the Constituent Assembly, shall appoint an eleven member Interview Board. Five out of them shall be the representative of media, each of the remaining six members shall be an expert with the status of a defence secretary, foreign secretary, education secretary, industrial secretary, agricultural secretary, and finance secretary. The Attorney General shall be the Chairman of the Board who shall be impartial and shall not give his opinion.

- (b) Such candidates who shall either fail to secure a support of five percent of the Lok Sabha members or who shall not have such a desire , will have to participate in an open debate with the said Board. The objective of the debate shall be to assess the qualifications desirable for the office of the Prime Minister. There shall also be a group discussion among all candidates The above said both debates shall be telecast live and the press shall also be permitted to attend it.
 - (c) There shall be a Board of Judges for analysis and judgment of discussion with the Interview Board and Group Discussion.
 - (d) The Constituent Assembly shall appoint the Board of Judges. In the event of a fear of partiality or bias , the members of the Board of Judges may be replaced well before the debate. In the event of dispute, the Supreme Court shall forthwith give its judgment.
 - (e) Those securing first, second and third positions in the said debate can become candidates for the office of the Prime Minister.
- (3) During the elections of the first phase, if the candidate securing the largest number of votes has also secured more than fifty percent of the valid votes, he shall be deemed to be elected.
- (4) If none of the candidates is able to secured more than fifty percent of the total valid votes during the first phase, the elections for the second phase shall take place. In this second phase, only those who have secured first and second positions in the first phase can become candidates and whoever secures more votes, shall be deemed to be elected.
- (5) Such persons who have been convicted for crimes other than treachery or any abominable crime and who are in the midst of or have finished the sentence can become a candidate for the office of the Prime Minister. If selected , their terms of sentence shall be prorogued for the term of the office of the Prime Minister but it shall never be cancelled. Such a provision shall exist so that the society or the nation may not be deprived of the genius of qualified persons. This relaxation shall be applicable only for the office of the Prime Minister.
126. The Prime Minister shall constitute at his will a Council of Ministers for his help. These ministers shall remain in the office till the pleasure of the Prime Minister.
127. **Vacancy to the post of the Prime Minister due to some reasons**
- (1) In the event of the death, dismissal or abjuration of the Prime Minister, an immediate elections shall be held. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall take the responsibility of the office of the Prime Minister till the time new Prime Minister is elected. This period, however , shall not exceed two months. He shall look after the administrative matters only and shall not take any policy based decisions.

- (2) If the remaining terms of the office of the past Prime Minister is more than two years, the newly elected Prime Minister shall remain in the office for the said remaining term only. The elections of the new Prime Minister shall be held on the due date. If the said remaining terms of the past Prime Minister is two or less than two years, the newly elected Prime Minister having completed the remainder of terms shall also complete next terms of four years.
 - (3) In the event of the necessity of electing a competent Prime Minister for the purpose of taking important decisions concerning policy matter or if there is anarchy in the country and it is not possible to elect a Prime Minister within a period of two months, the Constituent Assembly shall constitute a board of seven members including the Chairman. The Chairman, with the consent of the six members shall hold the charge of the acting Prime Minister until the next Prime Minister is elected. He shall enjoy all the rights of the Prime Minister during the said period.
 - (a) The Chief Justice of Supreme Court shall continue to remain in the office till this board is constituted.
 - (b) The Chairman & the members of the board shall be elected by the members of the Constituent Assembly by means of single transferable vote system.
 - (4) In the even of a mid-term poll, if the past Prime Minister is alive, he shall compulsorily be a candidate and there shall be no condition on his candidature, if the past Prime Minister does not want to be a candidate , he shall have to present an affidavit to this regard before the Elections Commission.
 - (5) If convicted of corruption or treachery by the Judiciary, the Prime Minister will be automatically deemed to be dismissed from the office. Notwithstanding he shall compulsorily be a candidate of the mid-term poll.
128. The terms and conditions of the office of the Prime Minister shall be the same as those of the office of the President.
129. Subject of the provisions of the Constitution , all the orders of the Prime Minister shall stand valid. All such orders may supercede or lessen the powers of all the previous orders issued by the Prime Minister.
130. All the subjects, except the Constituent Assembly , Education Commission, Public Service Commission , Elections Commission, Dharma Sabha and Judiciary and their jurisdictions shall be under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister.
131. The Prime Minister shall not be responsible to the Lok Sabha for matters related to administration.
132. The appointments to all important offices shall be made by the President on the recommendations of the Prime Minister . But Governor of Substate. Collector and the District Superintendent of Police shall be appointed by the Prime Minister directly. The Collector and the District Superintendent of Police shall be the employees of the department concerned.

133. The President on the recommendations of the Prime Minister, shall issue an ordinance concerning the jurisdiction of the Lok Sabha but such ordinance shall be automatically cancelled if refuted by the Lok Sabha or if is not passed within forty five days.
134. The Prime Minister shall be obliged to submit before the Lok Sabha such facts demanded by its members.
135. The Chief function of the Lok Sabha is to prescribe and amend the Temporary Directive Principles , to keep a control on the budgetary matters including all kinds of expenditure, to impose new taxes and to revise the tax rates. In order to pass a bill for these purposes a simple majority of the total members is required.
136. The Lok Sabha shall execute all other works provided in the constitution in a manner prescribed by the Constitution.
137. If a member of Lok Sabha casts his vote in a manner which is unconstitutional such a vote shall be rejected. This decision shall be taken by the Supreme Court.
138. Any bill pending in the Lok Sabha shall not lapse owing to the adjournment or the dissolution of the House.
139. (1) There shall be one secretariat and a secretarial staff of the Lok Shabha. The Secretariat shall always remain open during the office hours.
(2) The Lok Sabha shall frame rules for the Substates, the Panchayats and also for the procedure and regulation of conduct of the Lok Sabha itself.
140. The Lok Sabha shall have the right to examine the activities of the Prime Minister . But any action against the Prime Minister may be taken only by the Judiciary or the Constituent Assembly.
141. The Lok Sabha, subject to the provisions of the Constitution, shall prescribe the allowances, service conditions and other related rules for the members of the Lok Sabha and the Constituent Assembly, the office bearers and the staff of the Secretariat of Lok Sabha and the Constituent Assembly, President , Vice President , Prime Minister, Ministers, Governors of Substate, ambassadors, judges, Panchayat Pramukhas, and for such other important posts.
142. No Lok Sabha member shall be prevented from expressing his opinions on the issue under consideration in the Lok Sabha.
143. In the event of mid term poll, if the remaining term of the office of the past Lok Sabha is more than two years, the newly elected Lok Sabha shall remain in the office for the said remaining terms only. The elections for the new Lok Sabha shall be held on the due date. If the said remaining term of the past Lok Sabha is less than two years, the newly elected Lok Sabha having completed the remainder of term shall also complete next term of four years.

PART- 9

JUDICIARY

144. There shall be a Supreme Court of Bharatavarsha which shall comprise of one Chief Justice and six other Judges.
145. This shall be the supreme body next to the Constituent Assembly and nobody shall be beyond its jurisdiction.
146. The appointment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be made on the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly and that of other judges on the recommendations of the Constituent Assembly and the Chief Justice by the President.
147. The service conditions of all the judges shall be formed and amended by the Constituent Assembly.
148. In the event of the absence of the Chief Justice the President on the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly shall. appoint any one of the other judges as the Chief Justice during his absence.
149. In the event of an increase in the work load of the Supreme Court , the number of judges may be more than six. In such a condition, every such board of seven member in which one shall compulsorily be the Chief Justice shall be considered the Supreme Court. There can be more than one such board and any member of a board may be transferred or nominated for any cause thereof , to another board. These boards shall not have a permanent status but shall be constituted in accordance with the nature of the case. Any particular case shall be tried completely by the board concerned.
150. **Appointment of ad-hoc Judges**
- (1) If at any time there , a quorum of the Judges of the Supreme Court is not available to hold or continue any session of the court, the Chief Justice of Supreme Court, may with the previous consent of the President and after consultation with the Chief justice of the High Court concerned , request in writing the attendance at the sittings of the Court as an ad-hoc Judge, for such period as may be necessary to a Judge of a High Court duly qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court to be designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- (2) It shall be the duty of the Judge who has been, so designated in priority to other duties of his office to attend the sittings of the Supreme Court at the time and for the period for which his attendance is required, and while so attending he shall have all the jurisdiction powers and privileges and shall discharge the duties, of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

151. Attendance of retired Judges at sittings of the Supreme Court

- (a) Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may at any time, with the previous consent of the President, request any person who has held the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court (or who has held office of a Judge of High Court and is duly qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court) to sit and act as a Judge of the Supreme Court and every such person so requested shall, while sitting and acting, be entitled to such allowances as the President may by order determine and have all the jurisdiction powers and privilege of, but shall not otherwise be deemed to be a judge of that Court.
- (b) Provided that nothing in this article shall be deemed to require any such person as aforesaid to sit and act as a Judge of that Court unless he consents to do so.

152. Supreme Court to be the Court of record

The Supreme Court shall be the Court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself.

153. Seat of the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of Supreme Court may , with the approval of the President, from time to time appoint.

154. Power of President to consult the Supreme Court

If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to that Court for consideration and the Court shall, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon.

155. Subject to the provision of the Constitution , the Supreme Court may from time to time, with the approval of the President and by means of simple majority of the Constituent Assembly, make and amend rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court.

156. The Supreme Court shall submit through the President its annual report before the Constituent Assembly and the Lok Sabha in which its achievement shall be highlighted and its difficulties stated.

157. In the event of any unconstitutional conduct by the Government, the Legislature or the Executive, any person or institution may appeal against it in the Supreme Court, and if convicted, the Supreme Court shall cancel any such unconstitutional conduct and the convict may also be subjected to punishment.

158. There shall be three levels of the judicial courts

- (1) Supreme Court
- (2) High Court(at the level of Pradesh)
- (3) Panchayat Court(at the level Panchayat)

PANCHAYAT COURT

159. There shall be at least one Judge always present ,day and night (twelve months-seven days and twenty four hours) in the Panchayat Court.
160. The person arrested by the police shall be presented immediately before the Panchayat Court excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court and the proceedings should begin without delay.
161. During the hearing of the suit, five Panchas (Elderly persons) shall be selected from the public of the related Panchayat. The Judge shall pass his verdict after a self examination and a consultation with the Panchas. The Judge shall not be obliged to act according to the opinion of the Panchas but he shall mention about the opinions of the Panchas in his verdict.
162. For ordinary matters/cases the Panchayat Court can pass its verdict and send other suits alongwith the suggestions of the Panchas and its recommendations to the High Court.

HIGH COURT

163. The High Court shall comprise of one Chief Justice and a bench of six Judges . There may be more than one benches but the Chairman of each bench shall be the Chief Justice.
164. The High Court can pass its verdict on specific suits and send most specific cases alongwith its recommendations and the report of the Panchayat Court to the Supreme Court .
165. Appeal for reconsideration may be made in the High Court against the verdict of the Panchayat Court and in the Supreme Court against the verdict of the High Court.
166. If any verdict of a lower court is found wrong by the High Court or the Supreme Court, the reasons thereof shall be enquired by the Supreme Court. If there are faults concerning procedures, a reform shall be reached to that effect at the central level. If a judicial employee is found to be a defaulter he shall be punished severely and those who passed the wrong verdict or committed mistakes deliberately shall be sentenced to death.
167. (a) The appointments of the Chief Justice of the High Court shall be made by the President on the recommendations of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. His term of office shall be for five years.

- (b) The appointments of the judges of the High Courts and the Panchayat Courts, and other staff of the Judiciary shall be made by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the recommendations of the Public Service Commission.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

168. The jurisdiction of Panchayat Court, High Court and Supreme Court shall be decided by Supreme court with approval of Constituent Assembly. .

169. (1) All judges and the Panchas shall have the right to argue with the plaintiff and the defendant and also to examine the case at their own level.

(2) Judges of every level shall have a subordinate staff to examine and investigate any matter.

(3) The plaintiff and the defendant may take the help of any person to present their side.

(4) The Justice shall be completely free and there shall be no stamp duty.

(5) The law shall be more server for any of the elected public representative, staff of the defence, police, and security departments, gazetted officers and staff of the Judiciary. Moreover, for them there shall be a provision of a punishment one and a half time more for the same crime as for ordinary persons.

In case of any financial corruption, all the property of these person shall be seized. A person receiving punishment for this reason shall be deemed to be dismissed, from his post with immediate effect and shall not be selected or appointed in future for such posts.

(6) Any elected person convicted of corruption or sedition by the Judiciary shall be deemed to be dismissed from his post with immediate effect .

(7) After the completion of the punishment no discrimination shall be made due to the said punishment. This provision shall not apply to certain services laid down by the Constitution and the Constituent Assembly.

170. (1) The punishment shall be very severe but there shall be no provision of any amputation of limbs in the punishment.

(2) Excluding the provisions stated in the Constitution the capital punishment shall be given only when there is no chance of any reform in the criminal and his remaining alive could be dangerous for the society. Therefore, a criminal sentenced to capital

punishment shall remain in severe imprisonment for at least one year. He shall be given an opportunity to attend religious preaching and shall be given psychological conditioning. In case of appreciable improvement in criminal, the Supreme Court shall postpone the capital punishment further in similar manner and it shall be converted into life imprisonment on seeing sufficient reform in the criminal, otherwise he shall be given the capital punishment.

171. The official language of the Supreme Court shall be Hindi but a party may submit his side in the Pradesh language of the Substate concerned. The official language of the High Court and the Panchayat Court shall be substate language of the Pradesh concerned but a party may submit his side in Hindi or in the language of his Pradesh.

**Justice is meaningfull only if it is
easily available, free and quick**

Delayed Justice is also Injustice

**Justice is the Index of
Government's Success**

**Providing Justice to them
who are unable to appeal
is also governments responsibility**

PART -10
FINANCE

172. No tax shall be leveled or collected except by the authority of law.
173. The Indirect taxes shall be least in number.
174. (1) In the administrative field(territory) of Bharatavarsha , trade, commerce and inter coursed shall be free. There shall be no octroi of any kind.
- (2) The Lok Sabha may by law, impose such restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse which are essential in public interest.
175. No Tax exemption or rebate of any kind shall be allowed on any donation of any kind or otherwise.
176. Not to deprive people from their property except by authority of law:
Although the state shall have complete possession over the property falling within its territories, no person shall be deprived from his property except by authority of law.
177. The Bharatavarsha government may, in the name of Bharatavarsha Government , may sue or be sued.
178. The Lok Sabha subject to the provisions of the Constitution shall be empowered to frame laws on matters related to finance or financial procedures which shall be included in Schedule Three. The Lok Sabha can also make amendments in it.

**Direct Tax System
is Essential for
Success of Democracy**

PART -11

EDUCATION AND EDUCATION COMMISSION

179. There shall be a seven-member Education Commission including the Chief Education Commissioner. Its work shall be to control all affairs related to Formal Education in the whole country.
180. The Education Commission shall itself frame and amend laws related to its affairs and procedures, but for this purpose, it shall not disregard any directives of the Constituent Assembly.
181. The Education Commission shall be granted twenty five percent of that income of the country which is left after deducting the expenditure on defence. In addition to this, it may receive from time to time, grants from government and private institutions and also from individuals.
182. The Education Commission, in accordance with the education policy elucidated in the Directive Principles and also subject to other provisions of the Constitution, shall manage independently all the affairs related to Formal Education in the country.
183. The Prime Minister or his representative/nominee can inspect the affairs of the Education Commission. He can also advise and help the Education Commission but shall have no power to interfere in its affairs.
184. The Education Commission, through the President, shall have to submit, before the Constituent Assembly and the Lok Sabha the Annual Report of its affairs. The report shall mention not only the accomplishment of commission but shall also ascribe the difficulties that came in the management of its affairs.

**National Unity Is Impossible
Without
Nationalization of Education**

PART -12
PUBLIC SERVICES AND
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

185. There shall be a seven-member Public Service Commission including the Chief Public Service Commissioner.
186. Subject to the provisions of the Constitutions, the Public Service Commission shall select the eligible candidates independently for all such posts and services related to the affairs of the state regarding whose appointment there is no provision in the Constitution. All such appointments, however, shall be made by an official authorized by the Lok Sabha in the name of the President and on the recommendations of the Public Service Commission.
187. The Public Service Commission shall itself frame and amend laws related to its affairs and procedures but for this purpose it shall not disregard the directives of the Constituent Assembly.
188. The Lok Sabha shall regulate the terms and conditions of the posts and services related to the affair of the state and shall also regulate the service conditions of the persons appointed.
189. (1) No person employed in public service shall be demoted or dismissed from his service by an official subordinate to the Appointing Authority.
- (2) No person shall be demoted or dismissed as aforesaid unless he is enquired and given reasonable opportunity of trial/hearing nor any unprofitable change shall be made in his service conditions.
- (3) The said affairs can be examined by court of law.
190. The Public Service Commission shall, through the President present annually ,before the Constituent Assembly and the Lok Sabha, a report of the work done by the Commission . The report shall submit all such matters in which the recommendations of the Commission have not been accepted along with the reasons thereof for non-acceptance. The report shall also highlight its achievements and ascribe the difficulties in its affairs.

PART -13

ELECTIONS AND ELECTION COMMISSION

191. There shall be a seven-member Election Commission including the Chief Election Commissioner for the superintendence, direction and control or the conduct of all kinds of elections matters subject to the constitution.
192. (1) The election Commission shall have a permanent staff of its own from the Panchayat level to the Central level.
- (2) The President, on the request of the Election Commission shall make available to the Election Commission such staff that may be necessary for an essential period. During this period, the said staff shall work subject to the Election Commission.
193. The Election commission shall frame and amend laws related with its conduct and management of affairs and procedures, but for this purpose it shall not disregard the directives of the Constituent Assembly.
194. The Election Commission shall hold elections on independent base and according to a fixed schedule. However, only the Constituent Assembly shall have the right to postponement of elections or to mid-term poll.
195. **Electoral Rolls and Elections**
- (1) The electoral roll shall be prepared in accordance with the registration record of the Panchayat.
- (2) Every citizen with an age of 18(Eighteen) or more and who is registered at the Panchayat can exercise his suffrage.
- (3) Not to exercise the franchise without appropriate cause shall be punishable offence. The interpretation of appropriate cause shall be made by the Lok Sabha.
- (4) Multipurpose Citizenship Card issued by Government of Bharatvarsha through Panchayat Government shall itself work as Voter Identity Card .
- (5) At the time of a plebiscite or election, a voter may exercise his franchise at any polling station in the country by showing his identity card.
196. In the event of any vacancy in an office that should be filled only by elections, the elections shall be held and results shall be announced within a period of two months.
197. (1) All the political parties shall deposit the amounts of membership fees, donation or whatsoever money received from other sources with the Election Commission. They may draw money as and when they need it.
- (2) All the political parties shall have to submit an account of income and expenditure in the said elections.
- (3) At the time of filling nomination forms for all kinds of elections every candidate has to declare his total property and give a complete account of its acquisition.

- (4) Such a candidate shall submit an account of the expenditure to be incurred upon during the said election.
198. (1) At the time of filling nomination form for any elections every candidate and every political party shall also submit his or its written election manifesto. Alongwith such a manifesto of a candidate belonging to a political party, the manifesto of that political party shall be deemed to be the election manifesto of the candidate himself.
- (2) If a candidate or any political party concerned expresses any such things during elections besides this election manifesto, it shall also be considered a part of their election manifesto.
- (3) If the Prime Minister or the member of Lok Sabha or the Panchayat Pramukha or any other elected member acts adverse to his election manifesto or deliberately tries not to act according to it, any individual or institution can appeal in the Supreme Court in the case of the Prime Minister or the member of Lok Sabha, or in the High Court concerned in the case of a Panchayat Pramukha or in an adequate court of law in the case of any other elected member.
- (4) If the candidate is found guilty by the court (i.e. the above said charges are found correct), there shall be a plebiscite, on the issue of that candidate's holding the post, in the constituency concerned within one month of the judgment. If the plebiscite decides against the candidate's holding the post he shall be deemed to be relinquished from his office with immediate effect.
- (5) Defection (to change the party) shall also be considered as the violation of the elections manifesto.
199. There shall be no permission of a party division.
200. In order to fill up the vacancy of such a post which is filled up only by elections, any vacancy is being created due to expiration of its term of office , elections shall be completed before expiration of term of office of the said post.
201. An elected person shall take an oath prescribed by the Constituent Assembly before assuming his office.
202. The Prime Minister, the members of Lok Sabha and the Panchayat Pramukha shall not be elected consecutively two times in the same office.
203. The Election Commission through the President shall submit annual report before the Constituent Assembly and the Lok Sabha, in which it shall highlight its achievements and mention the difficulties faced.

**Democracy does not mean shaving of power on basis of votes, rathee,
it is the system of electing the system who enjoys
the trust of people to control the governance.**

PART -14
PRESS COMMISSION

204. There shall be a seven-member Press Commission including the Chief Press Commissioner. Its work shall be to control, regulate and supervise the activities of all means of mass communication including Print mass-communications, Electronic mass-communications, and Cyber mass-communications, Films, Books and Magazines etc.
205. The Press Commission shall itself frame and amend laws related to its affairs and procedures, but for this purpose, it shall not disregard any directives of the Constituent Assembly.
206. The Press Commission shall make the rules and regulations to regulate the financial activities of all means of mass communication but for this purpose, it shall not disregard any directives of the Constituent Assembly.
207. The Press Commission shall censor all matters and activities of mass communication but in this process it shall only classify the matters or activities of mass communication in to different grades and make certain provisions about the way of publishing or telecasting or circulating or communicating it in any manner according to the grades. It is expected from Press Commission that the directives of Education Commission are followed while making the provisions of censorship.
208. No matter or activity of mass communication of Mass Communication Systems (press) or any individual or any institution shall be restricted on the basis of contents except the provisions made in the Constitution of Bharatvarsha ..
209. The Press Commission, through the President, shall have to submit, before the Constituent Assembly and the Lok Sabha the Annual Report of its affairs. The report shall mention not only the accomplishment of commission but shall also ascribe the difficulties that came in the management of its affairs.

**PART -15
MISCELLANEOUS**

**CHAPTER ONE
IMPEACHMENT**

210. The President, Vice president, Prime Minister, Members of Education Commission , Members of Election Commission, Members of Public Service Commission, Chief Justice and Judges of Supreme Court, Chief Justices of High Courts, Attorney General, Comptroller and Auditor General and all such person who can be removed by means of impeachment under the provisions of the Constitution or the Constituent Assembly may be removed from their office by means of a bill of impeachment passed by a two-third majority of the total strength in each of the two houses(Constituent Assembly and Lok Sabha) provided that they are found guilty of violation of the Constitution, or corruption, of treachery or incapability.

The bill of impeachment can first be submitted in any house but it must be passed separately by each house.

**CHAPTER TWO
LANGUAGE**

211. (1) The official language of the Bharatavarsha Government shall be Hindi and the script shall be Devanagari. The international form the Bharatiya numerals shall be in practice

(2) Only the Hindi version of this constitution shall be considered authentic.

212. The Pradesh may choose any Bharatiya language for the office purpose.

213 Any contact or communication by the Bharatavarsha Government with the Substate shall be made in the language of the Substate concerned.

**Due to the terror of French Revolution and
to prevent the wave of Democracy
the capitalist elements invented Parliamentary Democracy
which though appears Democracy but
really is a Rule of Capitalists, therefore
we do not require
the Parliamentary Democracy (Indirect Democracy)
but Direct Democracy which is the Real Democracy**

CHAPTER THREE
SCHEDULES

214. (1) Different subjects shall be included in the schedules prescribed.
- (2) The composition or amendment of a schedule shall be made only by the prescribed institution and in accordance with the procedure prescribed.
- (3) List of Schedules

S.No.	Subject	Authorised Institution for composing and Amendment	Amendment Majority required
1.	Lok Sabha Constituency	Constituent Assembly	2/3 Majority
2.	Procedure of the Conduct of Lok Sabha Affairs	Lok Sabha	2/3 Majority
3.	Financial Matters and Procedure	Lok Sabha	Simple Majority
4.	Procedure of the Conduct of Constituent Assembly	Constituent Assembly	Simple Majority
5.	(a) Bhartiya Language (b) Languages of Pradesh	Lok Sabha The Electorate of the Pradesh concerned	Simple Majority Simple Majority in plebiscite
6.	Pay scale	Lok Sabha	Simple Majority
7.	Performa of the oath for assuming office by the elected persons.	Constituent Assembly	Simple Majority
8.	Procedure of Judiciary	Supreme Court	To be framed by the Supreme Court & to be permitted by Constituent Assembly with a simple majority
9.	Law (a) Capital Punishment (b) Any other subject excluding capital punishment	Constituent Assembly Constituent Assembly	2/3 Majority Simple majority
10.	Miscellaneous	Constituent Assembly	Simple Majority

PART -16
AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

215. Consent of the Judiciary before the Amendment

- (1) Before submitting all Amendment Bills it will be essential to take the consent of the Judiciary which will certify that the said bill simple and clear and does not violate the Preamble and the Second Chapter of Permanent Directive Principles and it is not contradictory to any other provisions of the Constitution.
- (2) Before submitting the Constitutional Amendment Bill for the purpose of an amendment in the Permanent Directive Principles, it will be essential to take the consent of the Judiciary, which will certify that the said Bill does not violate the Preamble of the Constitution.
- (3) For the purpose of an amendment in the Preamble, such a consent may not be necessary.

216. (1) The Constitutional Amendment Bill can be presented by any individual or institution of the Bharatavarsha.

- (2) The Constitutional Amendment Bill shall first be presented in the Secretariat of the Constituent Assembly. The Secretariat shall secure the required consent from the Judiciary and lay out its submission in the Constituent Assembly
- (3) For above said consent from Judiciary the initiative can also be taken by the individual or the institution presenting the amendment bill
- (4) In case if there is any contradiction in any provisions of the Constitution due to amendment bill then the proposed amendment bill shall have to be changed in order to rectify that contradiction otherwise contradictory provision/provisions shall also have to be amended according to the procedure required for the amendments of the related provisions.
- (5) Despite of any amendment bill has been passed if it comes into knowledge that said amendment bill is/was contradictory to any other provisions of the Constitution existing at the time of that amendment , the said amendment shall be cancelled by the Judiciary.
- (6) The person or the representative of the institution presenting the amendment bill shall, alongwith two of his nominees(supporters), have the right to speak in the house concerned during the discussions over the said bill.

217. (1) The President on the advice /recommendation of the Prime Minister, on the advice of Judiciary or on his self -discretion shall issue orders for a plebiscite over any Amendment Bill.

- (2) The Constituent Assembly by a simple majority may also issue orders for a plebiscite.

218. (1) The Preamble, and its elucidation, (Part Three, Elucidation of the Preamble) can be amended only by a three fourth majority in a plebiscite.
- (2) The following parts of the Constitution may be amended by a two-third majority in a plebiscite.
- (a) Part One(Nation and Citizenship)
 - (b) Part Two(Constituent Assembly)
 - (c) Chapter one & two of Part Four (Directive Principle)
 - (d) Part Five (Fundamental Rights)
 - (e) Part Six(Fundamental Duties)
 - (f) Part fifteen(Amendment of the Constitution)
- (3) The composition and the amendment of different schedules shall be made by institution listed in Chapter three of Part fourteen and according to the procedure prescribed.
- (4) For the purpose of framing new rules in the constitution without violating the constitution and for the amendment of such rules thereof ,a simple majority in either the Constituent Assembly or in a plebiscite shall be required. Such rules be included in Schedule Ten.
- (5) The amendment of the Temporary Directive Principles (Chapter four of Part Four) shall be made by a simple majority in either the Lok Sabha or in a plebiscite and there shall be no interference of the Constituent Assembly in it.
- (6) All the other parts of the constitution shall be amended by a 2/3 majority in the Constituent Assembly or by a simple majority in plebiscite.
219. The amendments passed in a plebiscite shall not be cancelled or further amended by any House for five years. During this period such amendments, however, may be further amended only in a plebiscite by means of the prescribed majority.
220. Any addition in any part of the Constitution without making an amendment may also be considered an amendment. Therefore, the same procedure prescribed for the said part shall be adopted for this purpose.
221. With the enforcement of this Constitution, all the provisions of the previous Constitution, previous government orders, previous ordinances and all the international pacts except those which shall be renewed under the provisions of this Constitution, shall be cancelled.

**And this is my Dream, to Cherish which,
I am waiting for you - Dev Nandan**