

BEFORE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

New Delhi.

Camp at Chennai.

K.S. Radhakrishnan

Advocate,

President,

Podhigai-Porunai-Karisal

4/359, Sri Chaitanya Avenue,

Palavakkam, Chennai-600 041.

Phone : 044-24511729

Mobile : 98404 74606

MEMORANDUM

I wish to bring to notice certain issues before this commission's consideration and necessary recommendations :

1. The recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission with the study about the Centre-state relations have not been implemented full-fledged for more than two decades. However it has not yet given a pragmatic application in the federal framework, now. Regional parties play a major role in the formation of the Central Government.

Regional parties have conducted conclaves in various places like Srinagar, Hyderabad, Bangalore. The resolutions passed will enable a healthy binding in between the Centre-state relationship, if put to effect. India is a country with various races, languages, nationalities, culture but yet with a single dimension. To say united as Indians, the Central Government should imperiously execute the resolutions passed in the conclaves

2. To scrap article 356 from the constitution of India, steps have to be effected. More than 100 times article 356 was invoked by the Delhi Ivory Tower Durbar
3. The allocation of funds to the states has to be done uniformly as per geographical, physical population states by the central government so that healthy federal principles are established. An impartial, just, fair, dispassionate allocation method has to be implicated. Instead a step motherly attitude persists in the allocation of funds and pending schemes, which has to be necessary rectified.
4. Transparency is an essential factor, not only in the bottom level government but also in the top-level government transactions. (The President, The Prime Minister, The Speaker, Council of Ministers of the Union, Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court, Governor, The Chief Minister, Council of Ministers of the State and Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court). It will contain corruption in all levels of governance. Lokpal has been introduced in the parliament several times for the past three decades but has not been passed as an act. For this effect, Lokpal should be introduced in Parliament and necessary enactment in this regard has to be resolved.
5. The Central Government should deal with a fair-eye regarding issues related to inter-state water dispute and linking of rivers from Ganges to Kanyakumari.
6. The Central tax must be at least increased from 29% to 33%. The consignment tax must be implemented for sole interest of the state. The credit deposit ratio should be restricted to the benefit of the State Government. Central assistance should be impaled in the case of river erosions, national highways or national calamities.

7. Subjects of the concernment lists have to be transferred to the state level. The state must get back the items on which it has constitutional right to impose tax. At the present circumstances in this political scenario, in India, the monolithic parties can be expected to run governance. The role of the regional parties has extended to a vast horizon. However there is no recognition of this in the present system of government even though such a growth is a positive and healthy sign for a federalist system to sprout-out in India.
8. The state funding of election as per recommendation suggested by the Indrajit Gupta Commission's report should be implemented for fair elections. Criminals contesting the elections have become a common feature and it is a disastrous aspect that money plays an important role in the distribution of the funding. This has to be checked and rectified.
9. There have always been silent ideological discrepancies between the Judiciary and the Legislature, even from the time of independence. The privileges and responsibilities of the M.P.s and the members of the Legislature have to be codified, so that this conflict does not continue. Mandisque's Separation of power is a major factor for well-established democracy.
10. Funds allotted to every member of Parliament (M.P.L.A.D.S) i.e., a sum of Rupees Two Lakhs for local constituency development schemes has to be withdrawn. Media has well exposed how M.P.s are corrupt and their corruption has been the major issue dealt in the parliament last year. In foreign countries, a committee, consisting of learned people from various fields determines the salary of the M.P.s. Unfortunately in India, the M.P.s decide their own salary. At times they themselves increase the pay scales. The mantle, "IMMUNITY" gives them the power to act omni potently.

Licensed quota-raj should be abolished in all levels. If worst become worst, Indian democracy would be at stake.

11. Apart from this, the ruling party members are more keen in publicity and issue full-page advertisements in newspapers, with ultimate and sole intention to develop their self interest and the welfare of their political parties.

Political leaders occupying powers and government misuse the intelligence agency attached to the police department for their own political benefits. This has to be contained

12. There has always been violation of human rights in the dealings of the Police. A scientific human mechanism has to be manifested so that the human values remain untainted, uncrushed by Police power and political influence.

13. Population control, being the fundamental duty and the right to education or work, the fundamental rights, the essential precepts of a liberal and radical democracy has to be imbibed legally. Commercialization of educational institution has become a bane for the betterment of mankind. Changes injected in the administration level will metamorphosis the present corrupt system to corrupt free-educational framework.

14. Lack of co-ordination in between the three-tier system of the Panchayat Raj persists due to the members belonging to different political parties. Ultimately it mars the welfare of the people.

15. Integrated schemes and plans for the urban and rural development activities have to be increased with uniformity and unhampered fair intentions.

16. There has always been a striking difference in the pay scales of the employees of different states who occupy posts of equal power. This demarcation has to be rectified.
17. The claims of the D.A and T.A. allowances of the touring government officials have to be scrutinized so that they are not fallacious. The working hours of the government employees have to be monitored so that it is channeled towards human welfare.

Dated at Chennai

On 13-02-2006



(K.S. RADHAKRISHNAN)