

Route map
For the progress, prosperity and well being of the citizens
and
To elevate our country

To elevate our country: Management of the following should be as under:-

1. **Need of a common man** i.e. food, clothing, housing, education, health services, security, water, electricity and transport should be fulfilled easily.
2. **It should be supported by livelihood for everyone** i.e., student, farmer, laborer, employee and businessman/self employed by providing job and other opportunities.
3. **It should be managed and served with the help of:** Industries, Cottage industries, Services, Infrastructure, Natural resources/minerals and Information Technology services etc.
4. **For professional management:** All activities should be managed professionally by a team of professionals in every sphere of activity along with records keeping with the help of Citizen Information System plus Business Information System, Banking System and Taxation System.
5. **For overall management:** Right people at the Right place and Right activities at the Right time, Right thinking and Initiative for a Right cause.

Supported by: A right team leader and members with a right direction/*dasha* and with right conditions/*disha* (when all activities are properly defined and implemented, automatically right conditions will prevail) to implement the following systems:-

1. Citizens Information System plus Business Information System
2. Banking System
3. Taxation System
4. Industries including Cottage industries management
5. Services system
6. Infrastructure development system
7. Natural resources management
8. Information Technology services
9. Professional management system

Implementation of the above systems for smooth running of the country are required and should be supported by:-

Professional and efficient Legal and Law system as well as collection of Taxes system

How It can be Implemented

The most important aspect in the progress and prosperity of a country is their Information System related to Citizen Information System / Business Information System / Banking System / Taxation System etc and its integration.

Now there is one question and that is how it can be implemented? Methodology of the same can be as under:-

There are about 640000 villages in our country. Every village should have nine departments i.e.

1. Education
2. Health services
3. Bank
4. For Information
5. For Infrastructure
6. Cottage Industries
7. Co-operatives
8. A department to look after livelihood for each and every one in the village.
9. A department to look after basic needs (food, clothing, housing, education, health services, security, water, electricity and transport) for each and every one in the village.

All the above works can begin initially in 9 villages (on road side) of each district of the country, in a quarter of a year. These works can also begin in 2nd / 3rd / 4th quarter also. These works can begin in another 9 villages in each quarter i.e. $9 \times 3 = 27$. In next year it can be 18 villages and in 3rd year it can be 27 villages in each quarter i.e. $9 \times 4 = 36$, $18 \times 4 = 72$, $27 \times 4 = 108$ villages in 1st, 2nd and 3rd year respectively.

This way works all over the country can begin in about 5 years and finish in about 10 years having overall progress of the country.

If a village is having a school, an area of about 900 sq. feet should be taken / otherwise it can be constructed, 9 computers and 9 internets should be installed. For electricity, solar power arrangements should be made so that 24 hours power supply is there. As far as work of collecting information is concerned that should be organized by the students of 10+2 or college of the same village or nearby village. It should be a part of their syllabus and should be organized under a professional team.

A complete system of the country will be in less than 100 pages. Once implemented, there will be its monitoring only, nothing else.

Ultimately more than 50% avenues will be in Transport and Tourism only and its volume may be more than 25-50 times of the existing volume in coming 2-3 decades. There may be one question how? For this purpose after 8-10 years once infrastructure is ready, it should be made compulsory that it is essential for every citizen of the country to go out for a month in a year for tourism. It means about 130 crore local tourist in the country in a year.

Now there is a question from where all these people / citizens will get the money. For this purpose Rs. 1 crore should be credited to everyone's account and he should be allowed to spend as much as he can within a month's time and balance amount he should return back. Time period of one month can be used by a person in parts also. Suppose every one spends Rs. 1 lac in a month, it means economy of tourism will be equal to Rs. 130 lac crore. Money is having only one meaning and that is its circulation. If circulation will be more it means value of money is more and *vice versa*.

From where the Government will get the money once Income tax is abolished:-

1. Manifold collection of taxes (Excise, Sales tax and Service tax) and there will be no scope for evasion/ theft of taxes after circulation of coins.
2. Equalization tax from those who are not contributing towards the taxes (business) or projects.
3. Government can borrow @ 0.01% p.a. interest, any amount say 10/ 20/ 50/ 100, 1000 lac crore as this amount is mere a book entry and circulation only, which is not refundable/ payable at all.

How circulation will increase many times?

1. Minimum pension to senior citizens @ Rs. 5000 p.m. to every person who is above the age of 60 years.
2. Pension to employees and permanent laborers @2.5% of last salary drawn for every year of service completed or 50%, whichever is more. In case any employee who retired long back, his pension should be the same, which is prevalent at present in the same cadre. (OROP).
3. Family pension @ 50% if members in the family are less than 2, otherwise 75% of the salary/pension last drawn.
4. Minimum unemployment allowance of Rs. 5000 p.m. or @ 2.5% of last salary drawn for every year of service completed or 50%, whichever is more. After 6 months this amount should be reduced to 1/2nd after 6 months – 1/3rd, after 6 months 1/4th and after 6 months – 1/5th and that should be known as *Nikhattu* allowance (useless person).
5. For the development of the villages, an amount of Rs. 1 crore to every village where population is less than 1000, Rs. 2 crore where population is less than 2000, Rs. 3 crore where population is less than 5000, Rs. 4 crore where population is less than 10000 and Rs. 5 crore where population is more than 10000 should be given. It should be a continuous process and whenever an amount given is about to exhaust, immediately that should be replenished, say after 90% of the limit.
6. Rs. 3000 p.m. to every woman and unemployed youth in cities and Rs. 2000 p.m. in villages for the purpose of one time food in a day free should be given.
7. At later stage (when infrastructure in the country is ready) Rs. 1 crore to every person in the country should be given, which can be spent for the purpose of tourism in a month in a year to everyone and if there is any surplus left, that should be refunded to the government.

Note: it can be made possible only after 8-10 years, once infrastructure is ready

8. Salaries of employees of the government and various organizations like banks, schools, hospitals etc to be managed and paid by the government.
9. Fresh loans of all types' @0.01% p.a. interest to all easily, who are having either caliber or capacity or capability or potential or qualification or any special feature.

These expenses, loans and amount paid for various schemes will help in increasing circulation of money many times and in return our country will progress, which will help in prosperity of the country and its elevation.

In nutshell money of the country, will be used for the country, by the country, within the country and for the people of the country.

How Rupee one will be equal to one Dollar within about one year of the implementation:-

By implementation of the provisions mentioned in the details, Rupee one can be equal to one Dollar within about a year's time because:-

1. By having limit of gold, we can become an exporter of gold instead of an importer.
2. By waste management, we can become an exporter of organic fertilizer after 5 years or so, instead of an importer of chemical fertilizers.
3. By energy management, import of oil can reduce drastically. As far as solar power is concerned, its capacity can be increased to 1000 times of the existing capacity in coming 10 years. We can develop solar power cell, which can fulfill all our requirements of energy.

Note: In future all sources of all types of energies are going to be obsolete, other than solar power.

4. By setting up cottage industries in every village, we can become an exporter of various goods after 5-10 years or so, instead of an importer of everything from China.
5. By Implementation of transport and tourism management, inflow of foreign exchange can improve many fold and..... many more.

Although the above measures may take 5 to 10 years to implement but its effect can be visible within one year and after about 10 years, Rupee one may be equal to 100 Dollar.

In this system the Government will never have paucity of finances; it may be 10/20/50/100..... 1000 lac crore.

Indirect benefit of this action has been explained with this example. Suppose there is a family of 4 persons and having total monthly income of Rs. 20000 p.m. If he avails this scheme and his account will be credited with Rs. 4 crore and if he spends Rs. 4 lac in a month and returns the balance of Rs. 3.96 crore back, what will happen?

Now there will be a big question, before that person who has spent Rs. 4 lac in a month, how he will survive with an income of Rs. 20000 p.m. for the rest of the 11 months in a year.

This way any person in the country who is having whatever caliber, capacity and potential will come out with the best and the whole country will be using the best of his/her caliber and potential and the opportunities before every one.

Shri Paramdham, Meerut