

The Constitution of the “Right to Recall” Party

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Price : Rs 10/-

1 Name of the Party and Short Names

1. The name of the party will be “Right to Recall” Party.
2. The members may also refer it as RRP, MRCM-RRP or MRCM Party.

2 The Pledge

The “Right to Recall” Party shall bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, and to the principles of Socialism, Secularism and Democracy and would uphold the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India.

3 The Rulebook

In addition to this constitution, RRP has also published the RRP Rulebook which gives several examples and scenarios to explain the procedures mentioned in this Constitution. The RRP Rulebook also explains the logic behind the clauses of this Constitution. The members are requested to read the Rulebook before or after reading the Constitution to understand why some clauses of the Constitution are the way they are. But please note that the RRP Rulebook is not part of the Constitution

4 Objectives of the Party

1. RRP’s core belief is “Makkal Theerpu Mahesan Theerpu” , a 1500-2500 years old Tamil proverb which means “Voice of People is Voice of God”.
2. The main objectives of RRP are not to just win the elections and merely provide some replacements of existing MPs, MLAs.
3. The three most important objectives of RRP are (a)to inform citizens of India about certain 70-200 proposed laws that can reduce the miseries of Indian citizens (b)convince citizens to approach PM, CMs to enact the first of these laws named as MTMT law and then other laws. (c)The citizens are mere voters as of today; RRP aims to make them decision makers on the matters of making laws, policies and appointment/replacements in administration.
4. The other objectives are described in items 5-10 below.

5. To mobilize a mass movement to convince the PM/CMs to sign the MTMT Executive Notification. The MTMT EN creates a procedure by which we citizens of India can post our affidavits on websites of PM and/or CMs by appearing at person at District Collector's Office and we citizens can post our YES/NO on the website of PM and CMs over the affidavits posted by fellow citizens.
6. **MRCM** : Using MTMT-EN, enact procedure by which citizens directly get mineral royalties and land rent coming from GoI plots into their local post office or SBI accounts.
7. **Recall** : Using MTMT-EN, to enact procedures by which citizens can replace PM, CMs, District Police Chief, Supreme Court judges, High Court judges, District judges, RBI Governor etc. This will reduce corruption.
8. Using MTMT-EN, create a system to provide law education to all citizens of India.
9. Using MTMT-EN, create a social security system and create incentives to have lesser children
10. Using MTMT-EN, enact other 70-200 laws.

5 Activities

1. The RRP members will inform citizens about administrative setup of today and past 2500 years in different parts of world such as India, Greece, Rome, UK, USA, Russia, China, Japan and important countries. This way activists will inform citizens about alternative procedure codes possible in running administration of today's India, so that citizens can form informed opinions. The RRP members will also run free law education classes all over India, and free Maths/English education classes all over India to teach citizens law, Maths and English.
2. The RRP activists will encourage citizens to take rifle training course and apply for gun license within the framework of Constitution and the laws passed by the Parliament and.
3. The RRP activists will inform citizens about MTMT law and other laws RRP wants to get passed.
4. The RRP members contest elections to increase awareness in citizens about MTMT law and other laws RRP is proposing.

6 Objective of this Constitution

1. The conviction that RRP founder, namely myself, Rahul Chimanbhai Mehta, has is that informing the citizens of India about these proposed laws is sufficient to raise a mass movement needed to get these proposed laws enacted. We do not need any high profile drama. We only need to inform citizens.
2. So I, Rahul Chimanbhai Mehta, the first author of the Constitution, have drafted the clauses of the Constitution with intent of giving rewards to the members on how much they have contributed in informing the citizens of India about the laws RRP proposed.
3. IOW, the goal of this Constitution is to motivate members to work towards informing citizens about the laws RRP proposes and to de-motivate the people who dislike these laws from joining RRP.

7 The National President of the Party and National Executive Committee

1. Rahul Chimanbhai Mehta will be the National President till the members replace him using the replacement procedure explained later. The website <http://rahulmehta.com> will be the RRP's official website till members decide to change the website by amending this Constitution.
2. The National President will also be the Treasurer, the record keeper of Contribution Points and recorder keeper of all internal votes. He will be also the main administrator of the RRP website.
3. He may delegate the tasks to other members.
4. The National Executive Committee will consists of President, Vice President, Secretary and 2 more members.

5. All 4 members will be appointed by the President after consultation with members over party website.
6. The decision of the National President on formation of National Executive will be final.
7. If a member feels that National President is unjust, he may ask members to replace the National President. The procedure to replace National President is described later.

8 To avoid legal disputes and court trials

1. To avoid legal disputes in courts and to avoid legal costs, it is hereby stated that the decision of the National President on all matters and disputes amongst members, dispute between member and RRP and on all issues related with RRP and its funds will be final.
2. In case of ambiguity in interpretation of this Constitution, the interpretation of the National President will be final.
3. If a member feels that National President is unjust, he may ask members to replace the National President. The procedure to replace National President is described later.
4. A member who wants to file complaint against RRP or any RRP official on issue related with RRP in court or Election Commission or before any Govt official would require permission of over 50% of the members of India, where vote of member will have weight equal to Points he has. If he files complaint without permission of 50% of the members, the National President may expel him.

9 RRP bank account and use of funds

1. RRP will have bank accounts as decided by the National President.
2. The money coming in the accounts will be used for only following purposes : (a)giving newspaper, newsmagazine advertisements (b)printing, mailing, distributing pamphlets, magazines and books (c)putting hoardings (d)organizing rallies (e)administrative expenses
3. The National President would try to ensure that administrative expenses are below 10% of total funds obtained.
4. The money that has come in the account will not be used for any purposes such as TV advertisements, giving gifts to anyone, buying tea coffee, paying hotel rents, travel expenses etc. It will be used only for the above purposes only.

10 Against Donations and Gifts

1. RRP is against donations and gifts. We **certainly do want** monetary contribution from members for newspaper advertisements, pamphlets, hoardings etc. But RRP officials will not accept donations from any non-members.
2. The contributions can come only from registered members and not from anyone else. The contribution cannot come from any non-person entity such as company, trust etc. The non-members and other entities may pay via members, but then members will get the Contribution Points.
3. Taking tax deductions weakens the Military, Police and Courts and is so tax deduction is an anti-national activity. So RRP is against tax deductions given to trusts, political parties etc. So RRP officials will not allow any members to claim deductions against contribution they make to RRP or election expenses. And so no tax-deduction certificates will be given for the contributions.
4. RRP will not give any gifts to members, voters, journalist, intellectuals or any Govt official.

11 Types of Membership

1. There is only one type of membership – member

2. If a person cannot become member, he can become a registered supporter or affiliate, who will have same rights as members

12 Membership requirement

1. Any citizen of India, who is not member of any Party and who accepts Democracy and will of the citizens of India as the final voice, can become RRP member.
2. The members will be free to campaign for any non-RRP candidates, and will be also free to speak against RRP Heads, RRP candidates and RRP policies in private as well as public.
3. The former Indian citizens can become supporters/affiliate and will have same rights as members except that they cant become officer bearers.

13 Expulsion of a Member

1. Only the National President can expel a member
2. The member can be expelled if he files a court case or a complaint before any Govt agency against RRP or RRP member on issue of administering RRP without permission of majority of RRP members. Upon expulsion, he will lose all his Points.
3. If a member is blacklisted by over 50% of the voters in that Unit, he will be expelled from that Unit
4. If a member is blacklisted by over 50% of members of India, each member's vote will have weight of Points he has, he will be expelled from RRP
5. Other than above reasons, a member will never be expelled.

14 Becoming a Member, Supporter

1. The member has to be citizen of India above 18 years of age. The supporter should be above 18 and can be citizen of India or former citizen of India.
2. To become a member, the person only needs to register himself on RRP website <http://rahulmehta.com> or any website decided by the National President, and provide necessary details such as name, address, passport size photo (for male members only), post card size photo (for female members only), educational qualifications, voter card number and other details as asked by National President.
3. If the member does not know how to use internet, he may use a Proxy described in the next chapter.
4. RRP President will also try to make RRP website available and accessible over mobile phone.
5. The National President or the agent he appoints will approve his membership after verification that he is not a duplicate entry.
6. The joining and yearly fee will be zero.

15 Proxies

1. Any member can become a Proxy for the members who do not know how to use internet
2. The Proxy must be fluent with internet. A member who knows how to use internet cannot have Proxy. Thus, the Proxies cannot have Proxies.
3. The member must appear in person to a Unit Head or communicate to him over phone and have his Proxy's name after creation of his account on the RRP website. The Unit Head may charge Rs 3 as fee.
4. The member can change his proxy anyday for a fee of Rs 10 by communicating to District Head or State Head or National President.

5. The Proxies may charge a fee from the member for the transactions as decided by the National President or their mutual agreements.

16 Contribution Points (aka Points for short)

1. The Contribution Points are weight of the member's votes on many issues such as election of office bearers, election candidates, amendment in RRP Constitution, allowing members to file complaint in court etc. Unless specified otherwise, weight of member's votes will weigh the Contribution Points he has.
2. The Contribution Points are transferable.
3. A person who has N Points will have N Points in each of the 6 Geographical Units' levels. He may distribute his Points in any Geographical Units as he may like. The Geographical Units are described in a later chapter. eg say a member has 200k Points. Then he has 200k Points at National Level, 200k Points at State Level, 200k Points at LS level, 200k Points as Assembly Level, and 200k Points at Municipal/District level and 200k Points at Tahsil/Ward level.
4. A member will get N Contribution Points for contributing Rs N for newspaper advertisement, hoardings, pamphlets etc. The National President will issue the Points within 0-90 days after his contribution.
5. A member may directly give advertisement in any newspaper recognized by the National President and get the Points equal to the amount he gave to the newspaper. The cheque must be drawn from the account of payer and directly in favor the newspaper and not the agency, unless newspaper has explicit policy of using an agency. In case of direct advertisement, the Point equivalent will be decided by the National President. (Reason : Some newspapers give different prices for same advertisements to different persons. In such case, Points awarded may be less than rupee amount). The member must get the Points for advertisement pre-approved. The decision of the National President will be final.
6. For proper auditing, pamphlets must be purchased from National President only or printed with his approval.
7. The member will earn Points equal to reasonable fees he pays to learn rifle use. The reasonable fee will be decided by National President. The reasonable fee may vary for city to city.
8. The member will earn Points equal to reasonable fees he pays to teach rifle to any RRP member. The reasonable fee will be decided by National President. The maximum Points he can get under this category will be 20000 per year.
9. The election contestant will get $5*N$ Points for the Rs N deposit money he gives in election contest.
10. The election contestant will get Points for the votes he gets. Say he got N votes. He will get $N*100$ Points for first 1% (of all voters) votes he gets. After 1%, he will get $\sqrt{N-1\% \text{ of all voters}}*1000$ Points. The contestant may (and should) transfer all or some of these points into the accounts of the activists members who helped him.
11. The National President will get N Points for N votes all RRP candidates get in the election, maximum of 70 lakh Points.
12. The elected State Heads will get $5*N$ Points for N votes they get in any election in their State, maximum being 1% of the State's voter population.
13. The appointed State Heads will get none. The elected District, LS, Municipality, Assembly Head will get $10*N$ Points for N votes they get in their area, maximum being 1% of Unit's voter population.
14. The elected Ward/Tahsil Heads will get $20*N$ Points for every vote their ward gets, maximum being 1% of voter population.
15. The appointed Heads will get no Points for their votes

16. A member who buys goods such as newspaper, magazine, TV channel, credit card etc subscription via RRP will get equivalent Points. The equivalent will be decided by the National President.
17. A member or supporter who buys RRP magazine will get equivalent Points.
18. A member or supporter who gets RRP subscriptions will get equivalent Points.
19. All Points are inheritable, as they are transferable.
20. If RRP merges with any Party, the National President will decide a scaling factor for the points of the members of the other Party. The scaling factor would need approval of explicit majority of the RRP members.
21. RRP's website will show the log of the points of every member has. The National President will be the Registrar for the Points and his records will be final.
22. A member can transfer his Points to any other member. The transfer will cost 5 Points plus 1% of the Points he transfers.
23. A member may transfer his Points to another member for attending a meeting or a rally one has organized on any social, political issue or giving his time and presence for any activity. Thus, if a member is financially not capable of contributing money, he can obtain Points by contributing his time and presence.
24. The activities that were done before the registration and formation of the Party to publicize Right to Recall laws and RRP will also get appropriate Points.
25. If a newspaper or newsmagazine gives coverage to RRP as news item and not as paid advertisement. then the newspaper owner will be taken as a "deemed member" and will be given Points not exceeding (page cost + print cost). The discretion of the President on deciding the Points will be final. The Points will remain dormant and will become active when the newspaper owner officially registers himself as an RRP affiliate.
26. If a TV or radio channel gives coverage to RRP as news item and not as paid advertisement. then the channel owner will be taken as a "deemed member" and will be given Points not exceeding twice the cost of transmission. The discretion of the President on deciding the Points will be final. The Points will remain dormant and will become active when the newspaper owner officially registers himself as an RRP affiliate.
27. For sake of clarity, if possible, the National President will disclose the Point count Matrix for each newspaper 2 months before the advertisement comes, so that other members can comment on it. This step will be optional though.
28. RRP will also recognize the Points of members in "Right to Recall Group" NGO and MTMT Alliance.
29. The decision of the National President on all issues related to Points.

17 Member profiles on internet forums

1. The National President may ask a member to put his profile on any internet communities such as Orkut, Facebook etc. The member's profile on that internet community should clearly state that he is an RRP member. It should also show their voter number in voter list.
2. Not following these guidelines will result into punitive deduction of 1% of Points a week, maximum of 100 Points. And will also result in the freeze on transfer of Points.
3. Only President can deduct these Points.

18 Geographical Units

The National President will form following Geographical Units in RRP

1. National Unit
2. State Unit
3. Lok Sabha Constituency Unit
4. Assembly Constituency Unit
5. District Unit in Rural Area, Municipality Unit in Urban Areas
6. Tahsil Unit in Rural Areas, Ward Unit in Urban Areas
7. There will be no Gram units.

19 Membership in Geographical Units

1. Every RRP member will be member of 6 units – the National Unit, one State Unit, one LS unit, one Assembly unit, (one Municipality unit or one District unit), (one Ward unit or one Tahsil unit). He can be member of any one set of 6 such units. The Units need not be the place where he lives, and the Units he picks need not be geographically linked.
2. If RRP member has zero or below 2000 points, he can pick any one and at most Tahsil or Ward Unit, any one District or Municipal Unit, any one Assembly Unit, any one LS Unit and any one State Unit. It need not be related to his address and need not be geographically linked.
3. If RRP member has less than 100k Points, he can be member of at most 1 State Unit. If he has over 100k Points, he may become member of $[N/100,000]$ additional State Units, where N is Points he has. He can have less than 100,000 Points only in one State Unit. (If $N = 999,999$, then $[N/100k]$ will be 9. IOW, $[N/M]$ is the largest integer smaller or equal than N/M .)
4. If RRP member has N Points, he can become member of $[N/50000]$ additional LS Units. He can have less than 50000 Points in at most one LS unit.
5. If RRP member has N Points, he can become member of $[N/10000]$ additional Assembly Units. He can have less than 10000 Points in only one Assembly unit.
6. If RRP member has N Points, he can become member of $[N/10000]$ additional District and/or Municipal Units. He can have less than 10000 Points in at least one District/Municipal Unit.
7. If RRP member has N Points, he can become member of $[N/2000]$ additional Tahsil, Ward Units. He can have less than 2000 Points in at most Tahsil, Ward unit.
8. The RRP member must specify how he wants the Points to be distributed across the Units. eg say a member has 500000 Points. Then he has 500000 Points at National Level, 500000 Points at State Level, 500000 Points at LS level, 500000 Points as Assembly Level, and 500000 Points at Municipal/District level and 500000 Points at Tahsil/Ward level. He can divide his Points across State Units, District Units etc anyway he likes. eg he may say 300000 Points in State-A, 200000 in State-B etc.
9. He can change the break up of his allocation anyday. One change a year will be free. Any other change would cost him 100 points plus 1% of Points that get added in a Unit. This charge will not apply on National President and an elected Unit Head when he transfers Points within Units within his Unit he heads.
10. When a member changes the break up amongst units, the decrease in Points in the Units will appear immediately and increase where applicable will appear on 90th days.
11. The Points numbers mentioned above are wrt Jan-1-2009 money supply. As money supply (M3) increases, the National President can change the Points and respectively amend the above procedure code. eg if money supply doubles, the President may make Point to Rupee ratio for newspaper advertisement from 1:1 to 1:2. His decision will be final.

20 Initial appointment of National President

1. Rahul Chimanbhai Mehta will be President till members replace using procedure explained below.
2. The outgoing President will appoint the new President.

21 Replacement of the National President

1. RRP would use “Range Voting” or IRV or “Approval Voting”, and the National President will decide which to use. The reader is requested to read the following links, that describe these voting systems and other voting systems that the world uses :
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voting_systems
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Range_voting
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Table_of_voting_systems_by_nation
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Instant-runoff_voting
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Approval_voting
2. To be candidate for National President too, one has to have at least 10,00,000 Points with himself.
3. Any member with over 10,00,000 Points will be a deemed candidate. No registration is required to be a candidate.
4. Each member will give 0-100 integer marks to any of the deemed candidates he likes.
5. The marks allocation will be via RRP website. RRP President will also try to make the voting possible over mobile phone.
6. The mark allocation will be open and transparent.
7. The charge to give marks will be equal to $(5 + (\text{total marks he gave to all candidates})/10)$ Points.
8. The member may change marks anyday. There will be no charge in decreasing marks. But charge to increase the marks will be $(\text{increase}/10 + 5)$ Points.
9. If a member has not given marks to any candidates, it will be assumed that he has given zero to all the National President candidates
10. Each member's marks will be multiplied by the Points he has and divided by 100.
11. The candidate with the largest number of **weighted votes** which should also be 2% more than weighted votes than the existing President has, will become the new President. Please note that vote of the member carry weight equal to Points the member has.

22 Procedure to decide the Lok Sabha Contestant in General Election in “large” LS Unit

1. The members are requested to read RRP Rulebook for examples and explanations. But RRP Rulebook is not part of the Constitution.
2. The procedure mentioned in this section will apply on LS Units which has over 5% of voters as members with more than 500 Points.
3. The LS Unit owner may follow this procedure for small LS Units as well. But if number of voting members are below 5% of total number of voters, the decision will not be binding on National President.
4. The LS Unit Head would ask the members to contribute Rs 5 to Rs 50 based on his income levels via Tahsil Unit head to cover the expenses. The charge of BPL card holder will be Rs 5
5. If number of members who contribute exceed 10% of citizens voters in the voter list, then National President will use the procedure mentioned in this chapter.
6. Any member can register himself as a candidate for a non-refundable fee of Rs 5000
7. The LS Unit Head will organize a confidential poll where in all members would gather and decide the candidate using Instant Run Off Voting (IRV). The cost of voting Rs 5 to Rs 50 will be collected at the time of voting from those who have not contributed.

8. The money left will be used for advertisement in the newspapers.
9. The outcome of this poll will be absolutely final if number of actual voting members are over 10% of the voting population in that LS unit.
10. The National President may call for a re-poll if there were reasons to believe that mal-practice occurred.
11. The losing candidates will be free to contest as independent as described in the next section.

23 Procedure to decide the Lok Sabha Contestant in General Election in “small” LS Unit

1. The members are requested to read RRP Rulebook for examples and explanations. But RRP Rulebook is not part of the Constitution.
2. The procedure mentioned in this section will apply on LS Units which has less than 5% of voters as members with more than 1000 Points. If number of members in an LS unit with above 1000 Points exceed 5% of voters, then the procedure in the previous chapter would apply.
3. The National President’s decision on giving LS candidature will be final.
4. RRP would use “Range Voting” or IRV or “Approval Voting”, and the National President will decide which to use. The reader is requested to read the following links, that describe these voting systems and other voting systems that the world uses :
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voting_systems
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Range_voting
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Table_of_voting_systems_by_nation
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Instant-runoff_voting
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Approval_voting
5. The National President will try to follow the following procedure code. But if due to logistic infeasibility, if the procedure code cannot be followed, then the National President may decide to skip part or whole of the code in one or more LS constituency. Or he may change the part or whole of the code. The decision of National President will be final.
6. The National President will prepare the schedule before tentative election date. The appointment procedure for RRP Lok Sabha contestant will start about 120 days before the **presumed or announced** “first phase form filing date”. The exact start date will be decided by the National President.
7. For the following clauses, D is start date i.e. date on which the process starts. The term (D + k) will mean k days after the start date.
8. Anyday before D+5, any member who wishes to be LS candidate can register himself on RRP website for a fee of 1000 Points per constituency he wants to be member. So if a member wants to contest in say 3 Constituencies, the charge will be 3000 Points. The member may also file his nomination anytime later for twice or more fee after D+5.
9. Each member on RRP website will give 0-100% marks to every candidate registered in the LS unit he is member of. If he has not given marks, it will be assumed as 0. The charge will be (sum of marks he gives)/20 Points. So if a member gives (80% marks to A, 90% marks to B, 100% marks to C) then his charge will be 54 Points. The sum of the marks need not be 100 and may exceed or be less than 100.
10. The members who dont know how to use internet can use Proxies. The National President will try to provide an interface over mobile phone as well.
11. The marks a candidate will get from a member will be (Points the member has * % marks member gave)/100. So members do not have equal vote – their vote has the weight of the Points they have. eg if a member has 5000 Points and give marks as (80 to A, 90 to B) then A will receive 4000 marks from that member and 4500 marks from that member.

12. The members will allocate the marks before (D+20). These marks will account for 10% of their points.
13. The members will re-allocate the marks again between (D+21) and (D+22). These marks will account for 10% of their points. If they don't re-allocate the marks, then previous allocation will be taken
14. The members will allocate the marks again between (D+23) and (D+24). These marks will account for 10% of their points. If they don't re-allocate the marks, then previous allocation will be taken
15. The members will allocate the marks again between (D+25) and (D+26). These marks will account for 10% of their points. If they don't re-allocate the marks, then previous allocation will be taken
16. The members will re-allocate the marks again between (D+27) and (D+28). These marks will account for 10% of their points. If they don't re-allocate the marks, then previous allocation will be taken
17. The members will re-allocate the marks again between (D+29) and (D+30). These marks will account for 10% of their points. If they don't re-allocate the marks, then previous allocation will be taken
18. The members will re-allocate the marks again between (D+29) and (D+30). These marks will account for 10% of their points. If they don't re-allocate the marks, then previous allocation will be taken
19. The members will re-allocate the marks against between (D+31) and (D+32). These marks will account for 10% of their points. If they don't re-allocate the marks, then previous allocation will be taken
20. The members will re-allocate the marks against between (D+33) and (D+34). These marks will account for 10% of their points. If they don't re-allocate the marks, then previous allocation will be taken
21. The members will re-allocate the marks against between (D+35) and (D+37). These marks will account for 10% of their points. If they don't re-allocate the marks, then previous allocation will be taken
22. The LS Heads will allocate their marks between (D+38) and (D+40)
23. The elected State Heads will allocate their marks between (D+41) and (D+42).
24. The National President will allocate their marks between (D+42) and (D+44).
25. The State Head can change his Points across LS Units within his States till (D+42)th day without any charge.
26. The National President can change his Points across LS Units till (D+44)th day without any charge.
27. The member can change marks any number of time before their deadlines. Each change in allocation will cost 1% of the Points he has.
28. On (D+45)th day, the National President will declare the results based on which LS candidate got how many marks.
29. The National President is empowered to discard the voting results and nominate the candidates as per his discretion in one or all of the Constituencies.
30. If the highest candidate got less than 100,000 Marks as score, National President will not be under any moral binding to respect the verdict of that LS units' members and can appoint the candidate of his choice.
31. In normal cases, the National President may give the LS ticket to the member who got highest votes.
32. The decision of the National President in giving ticket will be final and member cannot challenge in the court.
33. The candidate who got LS ticket will be charged 100,000 Points plus (average Marks obtained by the second RRP LS contestant in the top 50 LS constituency in India). If he has less than 100,000 Points, his Points will become negative and he will get 100 Points for the votes he gets which will offset his negative Points.

34. Any member can contest the LS poll as independent candidate. He will not be expelled, but will lose 100,000 Points plus (average Marks obtained by the second RRP LS contestant in the top 50 LS constituency in India) and will get 100 Points for the votes he gets.
35. The Points numbers mentioned above are wrt Jan-1-2009 base. As money supply (M3) increases, the National President can change the Point numbers and respectively amend the above procedure code. His decision will be final.

24 Procedure to decide the LS contestant in the by-election

1. The members who decided the LS contestant in the previous general election will decide the member in by-election.
2. Their votes' weight will be same as it was in the last general election
3. If there is no preceding general election, then only the members resident in the LS constituency can decide the candidate.
4. The procedure will be same as procedure to decide LS candidates.
5. The decision of National President will be final.

25 Procedure to decide Assembly and other contestant in general and by-elections

1. The procedure will be similar as procedure for LS candidates and it will be in the respective Assembly, District, Municipality, Tahsil, Ward level.
2. The National President will publish the procedure code in detail on RRP website.
3. The decision of National President will be final.

26 Issuing whip for LS MP

1. Any RRP member or citizen-voter of India can cast YES/NO on any bill presented in Parliament for a charge of 5 Points or Rs 5.
2. The voting will be open and via internet on RRP website.
3. The members may vote via Proxy.
4. On the matter of issuing whip, each member will have 1 vote irrespective of Points he has
5. All LS MP will vote as per the majority vote of 37 cr voters of India. If number of voters demanding YES or NO is less than 37 cr then LS member will vote as per 51% of voters in his Constituency.
6. If there is no explicit majority at National or Constitutional level, then LS members will vote as per the vote of the Members, but in this case vote of members will carry weight of the Points they have.
7. All Assembly MLAs will vote as per the majority vote of the voters in their State as per above mentioned guidelines for LS members.

27 Forced resignation of RRP MP, MLA

1. If over 50% of all the registered voters in a constituency approve an alternate candidate, then that MP, MLA will resign.
2. And if he doesn't resign, RRP will cancel all his Points and expel him.
3. This procedure will be applicable for MP, MLA, District Panchayat Member, District Panchayat Sarpanch, Tahsil Panchayat Member, Tahsil Panchayat Sarpanch, Corporator and Mayor. And it will also apply on Gram Panchayats.
4. The citizen voters will vote via their internet account on RRP website or via their registered Proxies.
5. Any citizen voter, be member or non-member, be supporter of RRP or anti-RRP will be eligible to vote.

6. On the issue of resignation, each citizen voter will have exactly one vote.
7. The cost of vote will be 5 Points or Rs 5
8. If the voter or member does not have internet, the Proxy may charge Rs 5 or 5 Points or less for acting as Proxy.
9. The citizen may change his vote as well for the same fee.
10. RRP President will also try to implement this interface over mobile phone and touch tone phones.

28 Factions

1. RRP will officially allow Factionalism
2. Any person can start and register a Faction for a charge of 2000 Points and additional charge of 1000 Points a year.
3. A member need not join any Faction or he can join at most one Faction.
4. At the time of joining, he will declare duration in years, which will be 3 years to 10 years at most.
5. After the member joins a Faction, any Points the member transfers out of his account would need permission of the Faction owner. i.e. transferring of Points from his account will need approval of both : the member and the Faction owner.
6. The Faction owner will allocate the marks and votes for the Points he has for selection of office bearers and Election Candidates, but not for whips over MPs and forced resignation of MPs.
7. The allocation of marks and votes would need permission of both.
8. If the member leaves the Faction within duration or he is expelled from the Faction within duration, then he will loose 50% of the Points he gained during his stay in the Faction. The Faction owner will get 5% of the Points he had. The rest 45% will be lost and given to none.
9. If an RRP member is member of a Faction, then any Points he receives, 33% will go to Faction owner and 67% to the member.
10. The Faction may have rules within, but RRP or National President will not enforce those rules. The members should join Faction only if they have faith in Faction owner and leave faction otherwise.
11. Two Factions can merge with explicit approval of both Faction owners only and the owners will decide the owner of the new Faction.
12. The Factions may allow Sub-Factions and decide the rules but RRP or National President will not enforce them.

29 Geographical Units Heads

The unit officials will be as follows

1. National President
2. State Head (aka State President)
3. Lok Sabha Constituency Head
4. Assembly Constituency Head
5. Municipality Head , District Head
6. Ward Head , Tahsil Panchayat Head

30 Initial appointment of the Unit Heads

1. The National President will appoint all State, LS, Assembly, District, Tahsil, Ward Heads initially.
2. The members can replace them anyday using the procedure mentioned below.

31 Replacement of the Unit Heads

1. If the Unit Head is appointed by the National President, the National President may replace him any time. But if the Unit Head is elected, National President will not replace him.
2. Every member in a Unit will be assumed as deemed candidate to become the Unit Head.
3. Any member who is registered member in that Unit can give 0-100 marks to the deemed candidates.
4. The marks allocation will be via RRP website. The mark allocation will be open and transparent.
5. The charge to give marks will be equal to $(5 + (\text{total marks he gave to all candidates})/10)$ Points.
6. The member may change marks anyday. The charge to decrease the marks will be 5 Points. But the charge to increase the marks will be $(\text{increase}/10 + 5)$ Points.
7. Each member's marks will be multiplied by the Points he has and divided by 100.
8. The candidate with the largest number of marks which should also be 2% more marks than marks existing Unit head has and must also exceed 1 mark per voter in that Unit, will become the new Unit Head.
9. The marks allocation will be on RRP website, may be mobile-enabled
10. It will be open for transparency.
11. In addition, every two years, the National President will hold a confidential voting at Tahsil or District Head Office, where a member with over 1000 Points can appear in person and vote for any deemed candidate. Each vote will have weight of 2000 marks. These marks will add to the marks candidates have obtained thru open voting. The cost of voting will be Rs 25 to cover the expenses.
12. Based on who obtained highest marks in open and confidential votes, the National President will appoint the Unit Heads.

32 Amending Constitution

1. Any member can suggest an Amendment in the Constitution for a fee of 1000 Points
2. The members will vote YES/NO on the change over the party website. The weight of the vote will be Points issued to the members. The members who have not registered YES/NO will be assumed to have registered NO.
3. If the proposal gets over 51% of all issued Points, the Constitution will be amended by the National President within 7 days.
4. If the Amendment is accepted, the member will get 1000 Points back.

33 Splitting the Party

1. Any member can split from the Party and may start a new Party.
2. In the new Part, he may take the existing Point allocation and make any changes he seems right
3. He may blacklist some individuals if he wants
4. The members who starts competing Party will retain his Points, but cannot contest as RRP candidate or become a Unit Head.

34 Merger or Dissolution

1. Any member can suggest a Merger or Dissolution of the Party for a charge of 1000 Points
 2. The members will vote YES/NO using RRP website. The weight of the vote will be Points issued to the members. The members who have not registered YES/NO will be assumed to have registered NO.
 3. If the proposal gets over 51% of Points within 90 days, RRP will be dissolved or merged within 21 days.
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