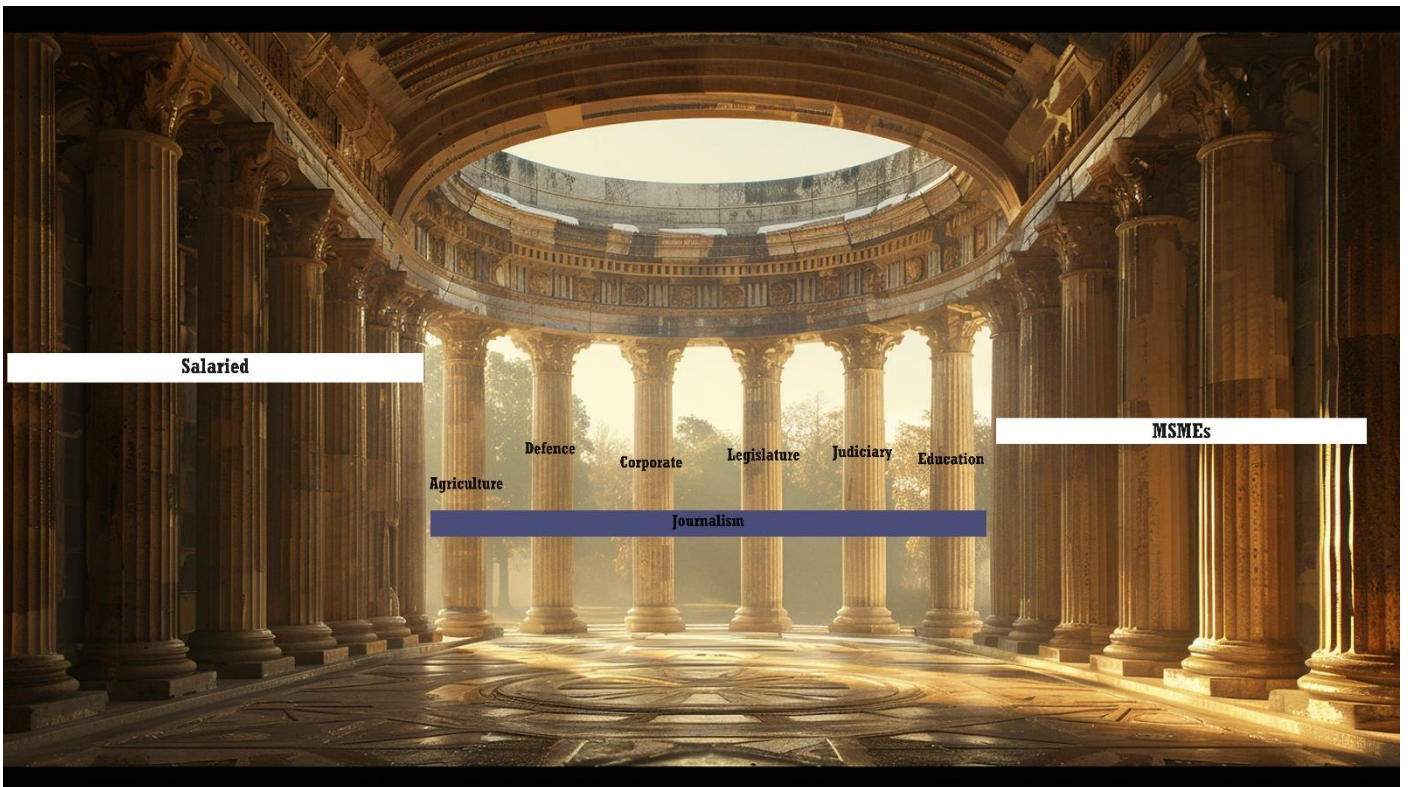


KAVACH

The suggestions provided in this report are intended to strengthen the constitution of a democratic state. They are presented in a general context and do not pertain to any specific nation or political system. These suggestions are offered as considerations for enhancing democratic principles and governance practices and may be adapted or deliberated upon as deemed necessary by relevant stakeholders in any jurisdiction.

The selection of sections and articles in the report is arbitrary and does not necessarily correlate with any democratic nation. Any similarities found are purely coincidental.



PREFACE

Many times, it seems that the constitution of a democratic nation strongly advocates for and emphasizes equality but fails to define concrete measures to safeguard it. The “Equality”, it is often challenged by the concentration of power, whether due to dynastic politics, monopolistic corporates, strong idealism, or dictatorship. In fact, party politics could harness a tremendous concentration of power, which may persist for decades unless another party takes over. It can be easily observed that for hundreds of years and more, there has been one medium or another of concentration of power, and the struggle continues endlessly, while the general populace remains unaware, some struggling to earn their daily livelihood, some attempting to secure a safe future, and some seeking intermittent good times with exotic holidays, ultimately ending up paying most of their hard-earned money in the form of direct/indirect taxes.

Nonetheless, let's focus our attention on equality. To truly assert that a democratic nation stands the equality test on the world stage, the constitution should ensure there is a right balance among the fundamental pillars of a democratic nation:

"Salaried", "MSMEs", "Education", "Agriculture", "Defence", "Legislature", "Corporate", "Judiciary", and Patriotic Journalism".



Problem Statement

With a significant disproportion among the mix of these pillars, especially concerning the strength of Monopoly Corporates, the Legislative system, or the Defence system, or if one influences the other or vice versa, the equality equation is thrown off balance. In recent times, a major portion of the world has been governed by capitalism in one form or another, with many democratic nations advancing based on capitalist principles. To ensure equality, there needs to be a proper balance among all these pillars, as discussed earlier. The Constitution plays a pivotal role in achieving this balance.

With a concentration of power, whether it be corporate or within congregations like the party system, the uncontrollable competition among parties leads to an unparalleled thrust to acquire resources - media, social, economic, emotional, cultural, regional - to stay in power. The wise men say "SAM DAM DAND BHED" is a de facto principle, but aren't we discussing democracy and the Constitution?

- On the flip side, it leads to unnecessary wastage of common people's time.
- This hunger for power leads to competition within parties and outside the party, making the overall social fabric vulnerable. Whenever there's a shift in power, many times it leads to direct or indirect damage to public property.
- In today's digital age, brainwashing has become another tool whereby people can be easily influenced.
- In recent times, it has been observed that governments are toppled every other day, be it at the Panchayat, Palika, Assembly, or Union level. (Does the voter who cast their vote years ago have any say? Their presence was just for 45 minutes and it will come again only during the next election cycle for 45 minutes).
- It's often seen that a huge concentration of power leads to a lack of accountability.
- A huge misbalancing factor is the fundraising and donations to the Party system, where thousands of crores are given as donations, where does this money come from and why?
- Last but not least, favouritism in return for the donations in one way or the other.
- The working legislative body engaged mostly in Vote Politics, road shows, campaigns, speeches. How much money, time, resources utilized out of the system and common people? Election happens to be every other month at one or the other region.

KEY INDICATORS

AVERAGE INCOME

☐ Per adult national income
 ☐ Per adult GDP

INCOME INEQUALITY

☒ Top 10% share
 ☒ Bottom 50% share
 ☒ Top 1% share

AVERAGE WEALTH

☐ Per adult national wealth
 ☐ Wealth-income ratio

WEALTH INEQUALITY

☐ Top 10% share
 ☐ Bottom 50% share
 ☐ Top 1% share

CARBON INEQUALITY [NEW]

☐ Top 10% carbon emitters

GENDER INEQUALITY [NEW]

☐ Female labor income share

MORE INDICATORS

Search a concept...

Income inequality, India, 1820-2022



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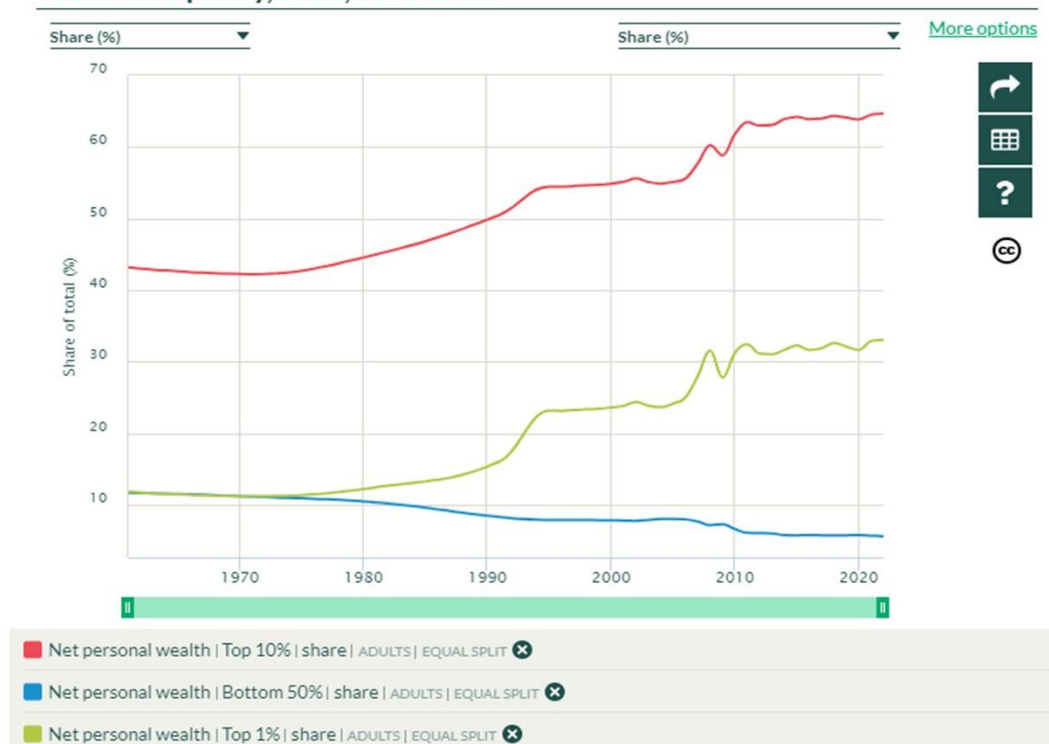
GENDER INEQUALITY [NEW]

☐ Female labor income share

MORE INDICATORS

Search a concept...

Wealth inequality, India, 1961-2022



Source- <https://wid.world/country/india/>

Historic data is a separate topic in itself, the report just try to focus on the present state and aim for the future course.

EQUALITY VS CONCENTRATION OF POWER

wealth held by				wealth held by				wealth held by			
Country	Bottom 50%	Top 10%	Top 1%	Country	Bottom 50%	Top 10%	Top 1%	Country	Bottom 50%	Top 10%	Top 1%
1 North Macedonia	20.94	29.23	6.52	51 Denmark	21.38	33.86	12.91	101 Pakistan	17.27	43.26	16.82
2 Netherlands	22.5	33.39	6.92	52 Japan	16.78	44.89	13.11	102 Philippines	14.32	46.08	16.88
3 Slovakia	24.56	26.5	7.04	53 Senegal	13.38	47.71	13.18	103 Vietnam	14.58	46.26	16.92
4 Slovenia	23.07	29.58	8.02	54 Maldives	18.06	39.96	13.26	104 Uganda	12.13	52.07	17.05
5 Belgium	20.4	32.89	8.63	55 El Salvador	11.68	41.07	13.49	105 Guinea-Bissau	9.59	60.13	17.08
6 Italy	20.7	32.21	8.71	56 Brunei Darussalam	19.22	37.76	13.56	106 Ethiopia	15.93	44.07	17.09
7 Iceland	24.98	29.09	8.78	57 Libya	16.34	44.2	13.56	107 Jordan	14.13	49.57	17.51
8 Norway	24.84	29.59	8.88	58 Gambia	15.02	45.87	13.61	108 Benin	11.42	54.75	17.51
9 Bosnia and Herzegovina	18.27	34.07	8.88	59 Sudan	15.84	45.47	13.82	109 Equatorial Guinea	11.45	51.63	17.59
10 Albania	18.91	34	8.91	60 Eritrea	15.84	45.47	13.82	110 Thailand	13.89	48.79	17.76
11 Sao Tome and Principe	17.5	39.38	8.95	61 Togo	12.22	47.98	13.85	111 Hong Kong	13.59	48.18	17.85
12 Latvia	17.91	34.52	9.13	62 Nepal	16.67	41.92	13.89	112 Palestine	12.03	51.41	17.93
13 Malta	20.5	32.52	9.14	63 Cabo Verde	12.38	49.08	13.91	113 Tanzania	12.95	51.37	18.15
14 Ukraine	22.57	32.49	9.48	64 China	14.36	41.66	14	114 Zanzibar	12.95	51.37	18.15
15 Portugal	20.04	35.21	9.59	65 Macao	14.36	41.66	14	115 India	13.13	57.13	18.15
16 Montenegro	16.48	35.9	9.69	66 Comoros	11.39	50.26	14.15	116 Iran	13.25	52.71	18.2
17 Mali	16.34	41.26	9.69	67 Bhutan	15.01	42.59	14.17	117 Bulgaria	16.48	43.52	18.27
18 Moldova	18.19	34.39	9.81	68 Singapore	16.65	46.28	14.21	118 Indonesia	12.39	48	18.28
19 France	22.72	32.23	9.84	69 Azerbaijan	20.29	39.07	14.31	119 Kyrgyzstan	16.82	44.15	18.43
20 Belarus	22.51	33.49	9.86	70 Romania	15.15	41.42	14.41	120 Cambodia	13.86	46.5	18.56
21 Algeria	19.02	38.08	9.91	71 Lesotho	11.28	49.51	14.46	121 United States	13.31	45.46	18.76
22 Czech Republic	25.48	28.57	10.04	72 Taiwan	21.38	33.99	14.51	122 Turkey	11.92	54.47	18.84
23 Austria	22.04	29.43	10.09	73 Burkina Faso	15.04	47.26	14.56	123 Colombia	10.63	51.46	18.85
24 Croatia	18.41	35.4	10.24	74 DR Congo	12.64	48.84	14.63	124 Costa Rica	10.72	50.1	19.29
25 Luxembourg	20.19	33.53	10.37	75 Myanmar	16.04	46.45	14.71	125 Eswatini	7.86	59.88	19.33
26 Sweden	23.78	30.78	10.54	76 Korea	16.04	46.45	14.71	126 Kuwait	11.61	54.03	19.38
27 Mauritania	16.78	40.48	10.75	77 Burundi	14.02	48.39	14.74	127 Bahamas	12.62	48.61	19.53
28 Greece	21.01	32.61	10.8	78 Nigeria	15.58	40.7	14.79	128 Belize	12.62	48.61	19.53
29 Serbia	17.75	66.23	10.85	79 Poland	19.47	37.75	14.87	129 Bolivia	12.62	48.61	19.53
30 Finland	21.51	33.84	10.88	80 Malaysia	17.3	40.27	14.87	130 Dominican Republic	12.62	48.61	19.53
31 Tunisia	16.61	41.37	10.91	81 Uruguay	18.3	40.13	14.95	131 Guatemala	12.62	48.61	19.53
32 Lithuania	18.06	36.57	10.95	82 Sierra Leone	14.99	47	15.02	132 Guyana	12.62	48.61	19.53
33 Gabon	14.42	43.32	11.02	83 Morocco	13.56	49.43	15.14	133 Haiti	12.62	48.61	19.53
34 Uzbekistan	14.58	46.26	11.02	84 Madagascar	12.48	50.76	15.17	134 Honduras	12.62	48.61	19.53
35 Switzerland	22.63	32.23	11.46	85 Kenya	13.01	48.72	15.19	135 Jamaica	12.62	48.61	19.53
36 Cyprus	19.15	36.36	11.49	86 Ghana	12.21	48.91	15.23	136 Nicaragua	12.62	48.61	19.53
37 Tajikistan	15.5	42.72	11.59	87 Niger	15.77	45.04	15.36	137 Panama	12.62	48.61	19.53
38 Canada	15.72	43.3	11.6	88 Armenia	18.54	40.62	15.39	138 Paraguay	12.62	48.61	19.53
39 Ecuador	16.14	37.32	11.66	89 Kazakhstan	16.36	42.53	15.4	139 Suriname	12.62	48.61	19.53
40 Estonia	18.24	34.74	11.76	90 South Sudan	11.91	50.01	15.53	140 Trinidad and Tobago	12.62	48.61	19.53
41 Ireland	20.44	35.18	11.8	91 Timor-Leste	16.75	42.32	15.66	141 Oman	8.77	56.21	19.57
42 New Zealand	19.57	34.57	11.87	92 Chad	12.3	49.3	15.71	142 Turkmenistan	12.01	49.88	19.87
43 Liberia	15.43	43.24	12.2	93 United Arab Emirates	12.61	49.15	15.83	143 Rwanda	11.84	53.94	19.89
44 Hungary	22	33.85	12.27	94 Cameroon	10.63	52.05	15.85	144 Egypt	14.62	49.94	19.93
45 Spain	21.12	34.48	12.38	95 Djibouti	13.09	49.55	15.86	145 Peru	11.22	49.94	20.11
46 Somalia	14.94	44.06	12.44	96 Mauritius	14.81	47.4	15.89	146 Lao PDR	12.84	49.44	20.14
47 Guinea	16.19	42.69	12.53	97 Bangladesh	17.06	42.85	16.33	147 Congo	9.92	55.93	20.52
48 United Kingdom	20.35	35.67	12.65	98 Mongolia	14.88	44.17	16.54	148 Seychelles	12.13	52.09	20.56
49 Germany	18.99	37.07	12.77	99 Israel	12.98	49.15	16.55	149 Sri Lanka	14.11	49.43	20.64
50 Australia	16.16	33.6	12.85	100 Papua New Guinea	12.85	46.99	16.66	150 Iraq	12.62	52.23	20.72

Source- <https://gfmag.com/data/economic-data/world-inequality-ranking/>

The report just tries to refer some benchmarks, validation of the data is beyond the scope of the report.

Other References-

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-very-unequal-top-10-hold-57-of-national-income-inequality-report-7661506/>+

<https://indianexpress.com/article/business/economy/indias-richest-1-own-more-than-40-of-total-wealth-oxfam-8384156/>

Solution – Decentralization of POWER

How?

1. Political Party Less System – Strengthen the Constitutional Framework

Amendments to Part 15, Article 324B

1) Introduction and Establishment of the 5-Year Agenda Commission:

a) An independent body comprising dignitaries across various sections of society, particularly individuals with exemplary service to their field and nation, with minimal financial interests.

2) Building an Open Platform for People's Suggestions:

a) Formal formulation of 60% of the next 5-year agenda to be derived from suggestions put forth by the public.

3) Streamlining Elections at all Levels:

a) Panchayat, Palika, Assembly, Union.

4) Commission Proceedings:

a) Formation: Commencing 1 year before the election, Spanning 3 months.

b) Open Suggestions for the People: Spanning 4 months.

c) Formulation and Rollout of the Next 5-Year Agenda, along with the confirmation of contesting candidatures for the elections: A 3-month process.

d) Ensuring Awareness among the People regarding the Agenda and Candidates within their constituency, facilitated by an effective and penetrating mechanism.

5) Dissolution of the Party System: Elections to be Fought Independently.

- a) Prohibition of group campaigns; campaigns to be conducted solely on a personal capacity basis.
 - b) Ensuring the absence of any parallel structures to the legislative framework, both currently and in the future.
- 6) Fixing the number of terms for a particular elected legislative position to ensure rotation and fresh ideas
- 7) Formation of "Lok Sabha" (Lower House) as an Example, with similar implementation for respective houses:
- a) Elected Members of Parliament (552/545/543).
 - b) Entire Lok Sabha electing through secret voting: Formation of the Acting Ministers Council (AMC), comprising 25% of Lok Sabha strength; constituting a functioning government body. Election of Prime Minister and Home Minister to take place during this step.
 - c) Cabinet formation from AMC, under the leadership of the elected Prime Minister and Home Minister.
 - d) The remaining 75% of Lok Sabha functioning as the Opposition to the AMC.
 - e) The AMC as a whole to serve for a complete 5-year term; in exceptional circumstances, reformations can be initiated with the agreement of more than 65% of the House vote, ensuring a more cordial legislative working body.

2. Corporate Reforms – Equal Opportunity, Balanced Corporate Power

Corporate Reforms: Amendment to Part 4, Article 43 as 43C

Must-Have Three Options Principle.

- 1) Implementation of the 10:3 Ratio in Any Niche Segment:
 - a) Maintaining a 10:3 ratio in terms of Market Capitalization or Revenue Generation within a segment.

b) Ensuring a minimum ratio of 1000:300 Crore, indicating that an organization with a Market Capitalization of 1000 Crore cannot expand unless there is at least one other organization with a minimum Market Capitalization of 300 Crore. This should be applicable across tenfold slabs either for Revenue Generation or Market Capitalization, such as 10K, 100K, 1000K, etc.

c) The legislative framework must ensure balanced growth in each Industrial Segment, subject to further refinement based on recommendations from an Expert Committee or panel.

2) Regulation Regarding Dominance in Market Capitalization:

a) Restricting organizations with more than 1,00,000 Crore Market Capitalization from expanding within India unless there are competitors in the segment with a minimum Market Capitalization of 30K Crore.

b) Provision for refinement based on recommendations from an Expert Committee.

3) Mandatory Profit Sharing with Employees:

a) Applicable to companies with a Market Capitalization exceeding 25K Crore.

b) Profit sharing to be distributed based on the employee's rank within the organization.

c) Vested during the tenure of employment with intermittent withdrawal provisions.

d) The organization may utilize the vested corpus for expansion purposes.

4) Development of a Profit-Sharing Mechanism for the Education, Administrative, Defence, & Informal Sector:

a) Recommendations to be formulated by an Expert Committee.

5) Definition of Minimum Wages for Employment in the Education, Administrative, Defence, & Informal Sector:

a) Recommendations to be based on input from an Expert Committee.

3. Special Provisions – Educationally and Economically Deprived

Amendment in Part 3, Article 15 and/or 16

Clauses-

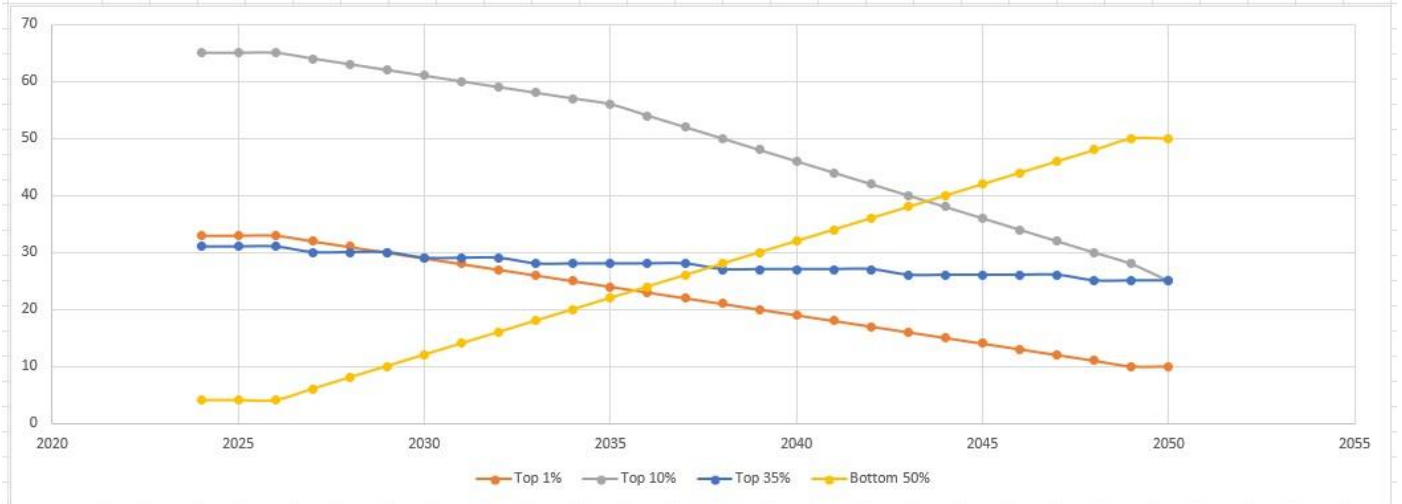
- 7) Appointment of Special Provisions Committee.
- 8) Implementation of Special Provisions for Educationally and/or Economically Deprived Classes based on the recommendations of the committee.

4. Accountability – Give and Take

- 1) Build robust reporting systems, akin to GST, Income Tax, tolls, fees, etc.
- 2) Contracts awarded should be made available.
- 3) Financials should be made available at every constituency level; a transparent system would help gain public trust.
- 4) Special committees under the CAG and similar bodies at the assembly, municipal, or village levels should be established to ensure seamless implementations.
- 5) Access to the systems should be Aadhaar verified.

Wealth percentage transition does not necessarily mean reduction of Wealth, suppose to be driven by -People, Legislature and Corporates

Top % Pop	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050
1	33	33	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	10
10	65	65	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	54	52	50	48	46	44	42	40	38	36	34	32	30	28	25
35	31	31	31	30	30	30	29	29	29	28	28	28	28	28	27	27	27	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	25	25	25
50	4	4	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	50



Conclusion

"No matter how challenging or impossible it may seem, wise men say 'I'm possible' - this needs to be thought through holistically.

a) Commissions for Impact Analysis.

b) Existing legislative constituents must willingly acknowledge the need and pave the way for a 5–10-year transition.

c) The people at large must also show desire/demand:

- Whether to cast their vote/NOTA; in the digital age, the movement doesn't need a leader.
- To agree to have some written commitment towards some of the steps from the elected ones prior to taking the oath.
- Referendum every year until the revised system is implemented.

"There is no absolute right or wrong in who we are today; 95% of it is shaped by the society we've been a part of for many decades, while the remaining 5% is influenced by our individual past and present actions. When we set our sights on a goal, we naturally begin to attract the resources we need. Retaining natural talents and serving global needs would inherently propel us toward equality. With technological advancements, we have the potential to construct functional systems that could condense a journey that would typically span 50 years into just 25 years. Where there's a will, there's a way."

Dedicated to People of India

Ritesh Khot
CEO, ImmrtlArts

<https://www.immrtlarts001.online>
or <https://www.immrtlarts.com>