

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

in
INDIA

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Administrative reforms are long overdue in India as the present administrative system is obsolete and continuing as a legacy from British Raj. It is not coping with the ever-changing needs and aspirations of the ever-growing population of the country.

Administrative set-up should be redesigned to work more efficiently and to bring transparency, accountability, efficacy and high-speed response into governance to meet the aspirations of the people before their anger turns into revolt against the elected governments. Zero corruption government should be the bedrock of an advanced democracy. We need to restructure and reboot the present administrative format into a more responsive entity to give quality services and equal opportunities to all citizens, instantly on demand at a single platform. The purpose of new administrative reforms could be better served with the elimination of VIP culture and the removal of special privileges to the elite class, ruling class, and bureaucrats.

These administrative reforms are aimed at removing corruption, arrogance and lethargy at all levels and in all forms.

1. Administrative restructuring - the expansion of government civil services
2. Reorganisation of states and districts.
3. Healthcare sector reforms
4. Educational system reforms
5. National forest and environment policy
6. Bharat sports policy
7. National security
8. National Judicial reforms
9. National Tourism development policy
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1. Administrative Restructuring – In the proposed administrative reforms, the all-powerful Indian Administrative Service [IAS] will vanish. All India civil services are to be expanded and made exclusively well-matched for each department and ministry. The arms of government for public services should be increased to 9 from the present three arms of public services. The newly created 9 public services will work independently in the linear chain of command structure under their respective ministries. The overall functioning of the district administration is divided into 9 departments that are headed by the cadres selected for the 9 public services. That means all powers in the district will not be vested in the hands of the district collector, who is recruited for IAS. The chain of command for each ministry is straight, short, and independent. The restructured arms of the public services of the government of India should comprise of the following services.

1. **Bharat Agriculture Service [BAS],**
2. **Bharat Rakshak Service [BRS], Police**
3. **Bharat Civil Service [BCS], the prime public service**
4. **Bharat Vaidya Service [BVS],**
5. **Bharat Industrial Service [BIS],**
6. **Bharat Judicial Service [BJS],**
7. **Bharat Khel Service [BKS],**
8. **Bharat Forest Service [BFS],**
9. **Bharat Shikshana Service [BSS] Education.**

These 9 civil services will become **nava-hastas [nine arms]** of the government to serve people more effectively. I suggest these arms of the government's civil services work independently for the public service through linear chains of command. The officers once

selected for a particular service cannot and should not be transferred to other services of the government. The experience will continuously increase the capability and skills of the personnel, if they continue in the same field of government service till retirement. All departments of the state government will come under these nine civil services. Similarly, all the departments of the central government will come under these nine arms of the government. The cadres selected under various services shall have to work under the same arm of the public service of the government in the linear chain of command until retirement. The services of officers should not be interchangeable between the different arms of the government. The nine new civil services work independently for different ministries and departments.

By bringing administrative reforms, the new administrative set-up will function based on linear chains of command, replacing the present system's bulbous chain of command with diffusion and concentration of powers at various levels in the passage of government functioning. The chicken neck passage at district headquarters is blocking the free flow of governance with the concentration of powers in the district collector. The powers in the hands of the district collector need to be divided and handed over to the 9 arms of the new administrative set-up.

With the establishment of nine arms of the government, the all-powerful Indian Administrative Service [IAS] will vanish along with bungalow culture and associated domestic and personal services. The posts associated with the household services provided to the IAS officers could be accommodated in the other departments.

So the role of chief secretary shall be limited to general administration, reviews, recommendations, and advisory to the Chief Minister. That means he shall not have sway over the secretaries of various ministries. The Chief Minister should have absolute powers over the chief secretary, secretaries, and ministers and further down the line.

The wider powers and responsibilities wielded by the district collector will be transferred to the nine arms of the new government services. All departments of the state shall be categorised into 9 groups. The officers selected under the nine services of the government will become the executive heads of those 9 departments of district administration. They work independently under their respective ministries. The domestic or personal services that are available to the IAS officers shall not be applicable to the officers selected for the newly created nine arms of the government services. They will have spacious residential apartment houses that are to be built in the spaces created by removing bungalows. The unified residential quarters for all nine services of the government replacing independent houses and all paraphernalia associated with these bungalows would reduce costs by at least 10%. These 9 arms of the government services could reduce the number of ministries in the state government and the central government. The path to minimum government for maximum governance could be achieved through this new administrative set-up.

The residential houses and office spaces for district officers of the nine services of the state government will be constructed with separate blocks in the same location at the each district headquarters. With removal of bungalow culture, huge land spaces at district headquarters will become available for the construction of new high tech administrative offices with ultra-modern facilities for 100% e-governance and real time virtual services.

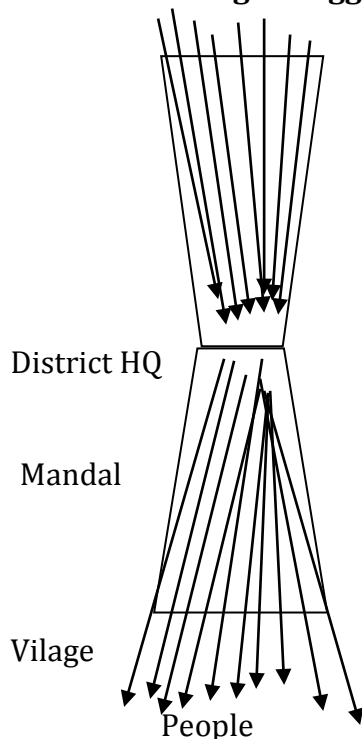
The offices of the nine arms of the district are connected to the respective ministries in the secretariat at the state capital. The ministers at the secretariat will monitor the functioning of their respective departments in all districts of the state from the secretariat. Read about the functioning of state governments in the "Electoral and political reforms" in Digital India project. In the proposed electoral and political reforms, the Chief Ministers and his cabinet ministers will have to work from the secretariat from 10am to 5pm when assembly session is not in progress. In normal circumstances governance should be carried out from the secretariat and not from the residence or farmhouse of the Chief Minister. In the event of emergency situations, natural calamities, or other extreme conditions, governance can be done from anywhere and throughout the day and night. Although the general working hours

for all nine civil services are from 10am to 5pm, they should be prepared to work throughout the day and night in emergency conditions. The newly selected officers for nine services shall be posted as deputy district officers of the respective arms of the district administration. The district officers of the nine arms of the services will work from the district administration office. The deputy district officers shall visit divisional offices, mandal offices, and village offices for inspection, evaluation, and checking the efficiency of those offices. At every level of government office, the main officer will always remain in the office during working hours and the deputies will go on checking the sub-offices down the line.

Present administration set-up

Head of the state government

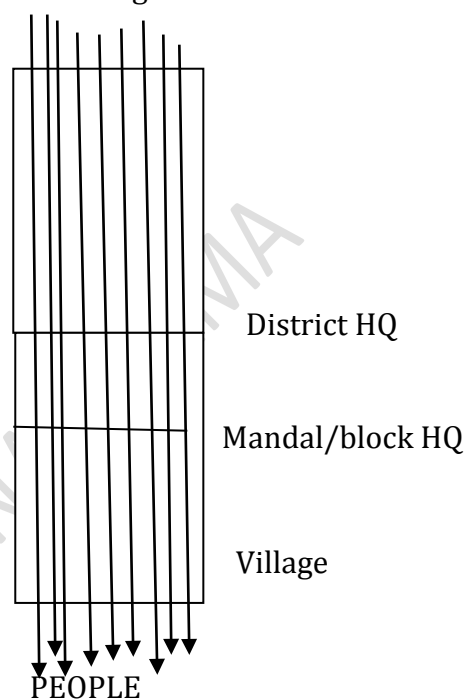
Different arms get clogged at District HQ



New administrative set up

Head of the state government

Nine arms of govt with linear chain to people



The role of the nine arms of the government.

1. Bharat Agriculture Service [BAS] – The BAS officer shall be appointed as **District Agriculture Officer**. He takes the responsibility of overseeing agricultural operations, including horticulture, poultry, aquaculture, pisciculture, animal husbandry, apiary and nurseries. His other responsibilities are – improving water bodies, maintenance of irrigation canals, reservoirs, check dams, groins, etc. in that district. Supply of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, farm implements, harvesting machinery, and maintenance of market yards for fruits, vegetables and food grains in urban and rural areas are primary tasks of **District Agriculture officers [BAS]**. His other functions include monitoring the procurement of food grains; providing transport facilities for agricultural produce, helping farmers establish agro-based small scale industries and food processing units.

The linear chain of command for agriculture sector in the state
 Village field assistant/data collector --- Mandal/block supervisor -- **District Agriculture officer** - Zonal agriculture commissioner - agriculture secretary - agriculture minister – **the Chief Minister**. The administrative chain is straight and short.

Office structure – Village agriculture office – Mandal/block agriculture office – district agriculture office – Zonal agriculture office - agriculture ministry at state capital
Departments under District Agriculture Officer [BAS]

- 1, Aquaculture, Pisciculture department.
2. Animal husbandry, dairy, poultry, apiary, and sericulture department.
3. Seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and farm implements departments,
4. Irrigation department for maintenance of ponds, reservoirs, lakes, canals, dams, groins, check dams, water preservation
5. Department of agricultural cooperative societies for farmers.
6. Department for Market yards for fruits, vegetable and food grains and procurement.
7. Department for promotion of making jaggery, fruit juice, fruit jam, vegetable sauce, etc.
8. Department for promotion of converting food grains into value added products at village level.
9. Horticulture department for fruit plants and plantations and promotion of micro irrigation.

Selection process – The preliminary exam for all 9 civil services is common as in the present selection process. But the main exam should be different for all service exams.

Qualification – A bachelor's degree from any Indian college or university.

In fact the primary educational qualification to enter into any of these nine arms of the government services is a bachelor's degree from any Indian college or university.

I suggest a common preliminary test for all 9 civil services. In fact the primary educational qualification to enter into any of these nine arms of the government services is a bachelor's degree from any Indian college or university.

This preliminary test will have two parts.

A] Part one is a computer-based examination with 300 multiple choice questions to be answered in 150 minutes for a maximum 300 marks.

This paper contains questions in the following format.

Indian geography – 50 multiple choice questions - 50 marks

Indian history – 50 questions –50 marks

English grammar and vocabulary – 50 questions – 50 marks

General studies – 100 questions – 100 marks

Logic and reasoning test or mental ability test – 50 questions – 50 marks

Each wrong answer will carry a 1/3 negative mark. Three negative answers will negate one positive mark.

B] Part -2 is a written test in one of the scheduled Indian languages and it should be his mother tongue. It should be made compulsory to write down the given essay to pass this test. Written test is to test the handwriting of the candidate in one of the scheduled Indian languages. The chosen language should be his mother tongue. It is a 50 mark test.

The candidate will be given a printed text with 50 mistakes. He has to write down the text by correcting the mistakes while copying it. The handwriting should be clean, neat, and legible. Each mistake will carry 1 negative mark. 1 mistake will cost one mark out of 50 marks. He should get at least 25 marks in this test.

Main examination for Bharat Agriculture Service [BAS]

The main examination shall be conducted according to the following plan.

The candidates will take a computer-based examination in two papers; each paper carries 200 multiple choice questions for a maximum of 200 marks. Each paper will be of two hours duration.

The syllabus for this main examination should be the same as the 3 or 4 year course of bachelor of agriculture science.

Syllabus for part -1 shall include fundamentals of agriculture economics, fundamentals of agronomy, plant biochemistry and biotechnology, soil science, geology, forest enrichment, agricultural biology, crop physiology, entomology, fundamentals of genetics and horticulture, soil and water conservation, water resources management, agricultural finance

and cooperation, agricultural informatics, crop productions technology, environmental studies and management, plant pathology.

Syllabus for part -2 shall include seed technology, crop improvement, management of beneficial insects, diseases of field and horticultural crops and their management, food science and nutrition, organic farming, food processing technology, bio waste technology, farm machines and implements, agricultural marketing and prices, farming system and sustainable agriculture.

Final test – This is a computer-based rapid fire test with 100 multiple choice questions for a maximum of 100 marks. This is a cumulative test of the main exam and preliminary exam to verify the candidate's overall acumen and knowledge. This test will screen the candidates if they get into the main final test with leaked papers in the preliminary and main exam. Thereafter the personal interview shall be nominal.

2. Bharat Rakshak Service [BRS]

The BRS officer shall be appointed as District Rakshak. He takes full responsibility for controlling crimes and maintaining law order in the district. The functions to be executed by BRS officers are the same as SP in the present system. Here, district Rakshak is not under the thumb of district collectors. He takes orders from his superiors in the Home Ministry. As I said earlier, in the proposed administrative reforms the post of District Collector will vanish.

The chain of command for home ministry of the state

Rakshak – Gana Rakshak - Vrutha Rakshak - Poorna Rakshak – Kshetra Rakshak – Akhanda Rakshak - Maha Rakshak - Home secretary – Home Minister – **the Chief Minister.**

The chain of command in abbreviated form

R – GR – VR – PR – KR – AR – MR – HS – CS – HM - CM

Rakshak = constable; Gana Rakshak = SI; Artha Rakshak = CI; Poorna Rakshak = DSP; Kshetra Rakshak = SP; Akhanda Rakshak = IG; Virat Rakshak = DGP.

In the new administrative reforms it is strongly recommended the removal of the orderly system from the police service. There shall no longer be the practice of deploying constables for the personal service of senior officers in the police force. But the security cover for seniors will remain the same.

The selection for BRS

Qualification – A bachelor's degree from any Indian college or university.

The preliminary examination is the same as for the Bharat Agriculture Service [BAS] as explained in the previous page.

Main examination for Bharat Rakshak Service [BRS]

The main examination shall be conducted with a syllabus of 3 year Bachelor of Legislative Law course. The candidates will take computer-based examination in two papers; one paper carries 200 multiple choice questions on the subjects of LLB for a maximum of 200 marks; the other paper carries 200 multiple choice questions on the subjects of 4 year IT [B.Tech] course. Each paper will be of two and half hour duration.

The test on the subjects of the IT course is absolutely necessary for BRS as 50% of cases to be solved could be of cybercrimes. As the world is moving faster towards e-governance, e-business, e-correspondence, digital currencies, etc.

3. Bharat Civil Service [BCS], the prime public service

This is the prime public service among the nine proposed arms of the government.

The BAS officer shall be appointed as the **District Executive Officer**. He will be the overall administrator of all corporations, municipalities, and panchayats in the district. He will be the chief head for the public distribution system, tax collections, revenues, elections, lands, real estate, planning and development, city development authorities, land acquisitions,

registrations, government welfare schemes, natural calamities and disasters management, housing, roads, drinking water supply, sanitation, and power supply in the district.

Selection process

Preliminary examination – It is the same for all newly proposed nine public services of the government as explained in the previous page.

Main examination for Bharat Civil Service [BCS]

The main examination shall be conducted according to the following plan.

The candidates will take a computer-based examination in three papers; each paper carries 50 multiple choice questions for a maximum of 250 marks. Each paper will be of two hours duration.

The syllabus for this main examination should be the same as the 4 year course of bachelor of business administration.

Syllabus for part -1 shall include major subjects of BBA; 100 questions for 250 marks.

Syllabus for part -2 shall include some selected subjects from electrical engineering. 50 questions for 150 marks.

Syllabus for part -3 shall include some selected subjects from civil engineering. 50 questions for 250 marks.

There will be no written papers for preliminary, main and final examinations. All tests are computer-based examinations. [Worksheets will be given in the main examination for making calculations to solve the problems and to pick the correct choice in the answer sheets].

Final test – This is a computer-based rapid fire test with 100 multiple choice questions for a maximum of 100 marks. This is a cumulative test of the main exam and preliminary exam to verify the candidate's overall acumen and knowledge. This test will screen the candidates if they get into the main final test with leaked papers in the preliminary and main exam. Thereafter the personal interview shall be nominal.

4. Bharat Vaidya Service [BVS]

The BAS officer shall be appointed as the **District Health Officer**. He will be the overall administrator of government hospitals, diagnostic centres, medical colleges, and medical oxygen plants in the district. He will monitor the functioning of private hospitals, clinics, diagnostic centres, nursing colleges, etc. He will ensure quality medical services and medicines are available at all times to people in the district. He will monitor the medical staff in helping accident victims get timely medical aid without delay. Planning, expansion, and functioning of the medical care system in the entire district will be under his supervision.

Selection process

Preliminary examination – It is the same for all newly proposed nine public services of the government as explained in the previous page.

There will be an additional paper with 200 multiple choice questions based on the syllabus of the 4 year course of MBBS for a maximum marks of 200. Each wrong answer will carry 1/3 negative mark.

Main examination for Bharat Vaidya Service [BVS]

The main examination shall be conducted exactly as the process of the present Combined Medical Services examination. The candidates will take computer-based examination in two papers; each paper carries 200 multiple choice questions on the subjects of MBBS for a maximum of 200 marks. Each paper will be of two hours duration.

The syllabus for this main examination should be the same as that of the 4 year course of MBBS.

5. Bharat Industrial Service [BIS]

This is the toughest test conducted for the proposed nine civil services of the government. The officers selected for BIS are the builders of new India for achieving double digit growth rate.

The officers selected under Bharat Industrial Service are posted in government companies, sea ports, airports, railway projects, national highway projects, CPWD, CWC, MES, naval armaments, ordnance factories, telecom, industrial estates. The seniors will get promoted as the managing directors of the above said companies or departments. Every district should have an industrial development board for the promotion of small scale, medium scale and heavy industries in the districts. BIS officers shall head these boards to develop infrastructure for industrial development in the district.

The preliminary test is a computer-based examination in two parts; each paper carries 200 multiple choice questions for a maximum of 200 marks. Each paper will be of two hours duration.

Paper one - general studies – 100 questions – 100 marks

Logic and reasoning – 100 questions – 100 marks

Paper two is in engineering discipline – 100 questions – 200 marks.

The main examination shall be conducted as of present Engineering Services [main] examination in the five disciplines namely Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Information Technology, Electronics and Telecommunications. The candidates will take a computer-based examination in two papers; each paper carries 200 multiple choice questions for a maximum of 200 marks. Each paper will be of two and half hours duration.

6. Bharat Judicial Service [BJS]

The officers selected under this service shall be allocated to the state High Courts. They shall be appointed as District Civil Judge or District Judicial Magistrate by the Governor with consultation of the High Court.

Preliminary examination – It is the same for all newly proposed nine public services of the government as explained in the previous page.

There will be an additional paper with 200 multiple choice questions based on the syllabus of the 3 year course of LLB for a maximum marks of 200. Each wrong answer will carry a 1/3 negative mark.

Main examination for Bharat Judicial Service [BJS]

The main examination shall be conducted with a syllabus of 3 year Bachelor of Legislative Law course. The candidates will take a computer-based examination in two papers; each paper carries 200 multiple choice questions on the subjects of LLB for a maximum of 200 marks. Each paper will be of two hours duration.

The syllabus for this main examination should be the same as that of the 3 year course of LLB.

7. Bharat Khel Service [BKS],

The officers selected for this service are posted District Sports Officers. Every district should have a district sports department. The District Sports Officer will be in charge of all sports activities in the district. This department will maintain the playgrounds, stadiums, sports training centres and sports hostels owned by the government. It will conduct sports in villages, mandals/blocks, and districts. It will help individuals, companies, trusts and organisations set up sports clubs, training centres, playgrounds etc.

Bharat Khel Service is necessary for achieving 100 gold medals in Olympics and Asian games. This is explained separately later in this document under the section - National Sports Policy. District sports officers will play a crucial role in tapping and honing the raw rural talent to convert into gold medals in international sports events.

Selection process

Preliminary examination- Same as the test or BAS, BRS, BVS, BCS, etc.

Main examination - The main examination shall be conducted with sports syllabus. The candidates will take a computer-based examination in two papers; each paper carries 200 multiple choice questions for a maximum of 200 marks. Each paper will be of two hours duration.

The syllabus for this main examination shall be from subjects like physical education, health education, sports science, sports management, recreation management, sports physiotherapy, sports medicine, yoga, and Pranayama.

8. Bharat forest service [BFS]

The cadres selected for this service are appointed as district forest officers. The role and responsibility of Bharat forest service officer with the help of forest guards and security personnel are to protect, conserve and preserve forests; to keep check illegal felling of trees; to expand forest cover; to check animal poaching by hunters; illegal encroachment of forest areas, to conserve rainwater by building check dams in forest areas; to help tribal people subsist on forest produce without damaging trees; to raise nurseries for planting more trees on forest areas, etc.

The selection process through preliminary and main examination shall be the same as with the present exams for Indian Forest Service.

Bharat forest service will play a far greater role than in the present system to create a truly natural forest with high canopy trees that covers the entire reserved forest area of the country to provide safe habitat for animals, to secure trees from illegal felling, to increase the incomes to tribal people through forest produce, to decrease pollution, to stop illegal mining, to conserve rainwater, to promote tourism, to stop soil erosion and degradation, etc. The model for forest development is explained in the National forest and environment policy later in this document.

9. Bharat Shikshana Service [BSS].

The cadres selected for this service are appointed as district shikshana officers [DSO].

They look after all government schools, colleges, polytechnics. They work for the improvement of education standards in government schools and colleges.

Preliminary examination is the same as for the Bharat Agricultural service, Bharat, Civil Service, Bharat Khel Service, Bharat Forest Service.

The syllabus for the main examination is from all group subjects in the two year intermediate course that include English, Hindi, one regional language, Indian History, Indian geography, general science, mathematics, chemistry, physics, economics, zoology, biology and civics and basic computer science. That means the group subjects of MPC, BPC, CEC, HEC and basic computer science are the syllabus for the BSS main examination.

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2. Reorganisation of states for smart administration

Rationale for the reorganisation of the states is vividly explained in this paper

The present size of states is hampering the development of the country as a whole. There are some states which are too big in size or in population to govern efficiently. It is difficult to

distribute central revenues to all states equitably and justifiably because they are unequal in size, population, natural resources, terrain, and per capita income. There are a lot of anomalies with respect to central government institutions in the states.

I will give you one example. Uttara Pradesh has only 2 IITs for the population of 23 crores at the rate of one IIT for 11 crore population. Maharashtra and Bihar have one IIT each for 12 crore population in each state. West Bengal has one IIT for the population of 9 crores. Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Rajasthan have one IIT for the same population of nearly 8 crores. But some states with a population of 3 crores and less have one IIT each.

Similarly, the other central institutions like IIMs, AIMS, IIITs, HIMs, NIELIT, NIT, NIFT, central universities, etc. were also established in the states disproportionate to their population. It is proved beyond doubt that larger states are losing heavily with regard to the establishment of central government institutions.

Although the admissions into these institutions may be based on the all India rankings in entrance exams, the point I am raising is that the bigger states are losing the development activities associated with central institutes.

Why I am suggesting division of bigger states is that each divided state will get every central institution on par with the smaller states. With the establishment of new administrative capitals in the newly formed states, the other regions of the bigger states will also start to develop with equal distribution of revenues and allocations from the centre.

1. All India Institute of Medical Sciences [AIMS] – 19 – 53 [after division of states]
2. Indian Institute of Information Technology [IIIT] – 25 - 53 [after division of states]
3. Indian Institute of Management [IIM] – 17 - 53 [after division of states]
4. Indian Institute of Technology [IIT] – 24 - 53 [after division of states]
5. Institute of Hotel Management [IHM] – 21 - 53 [after division of states]
6. National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology – 23 - 53 [after division of states]
7. National Institute of Technology – 31 - 53 [after division of states]

With the increase of states the number of high courts will also increase. Reorganisation of states will decrease the workload of overburdened high courts. Establishment of 5 Supreme Court benches is absolutely necessary. There should be one Supreme Court bench each in western India, South India, Eastern India, Central India and North eastern India.

I will give you another example of how bigger states are losers in the judicial system. Uttar Pradesh, with a population of 23 crores, has a Primary High Court in Allahabad and a bench at Lucknow. That means a High Court for 11 crore population, whereas other states with a population of 5 crores and less have one High Court. If the larger states are turned into smaller states, there will be a High Court for 3 crore population.

With the increase in states, the number of high courts will increase. Reorganisation of states will decrease the workload of overburdened high courts. Establishment of 5 Supreme Court benches is absolutely necessary. There shall be one Supreme Court bench each in western India, South India, Eastern India, Central India and North eastern India, so that there could be a supreme court bench for 25 crore population.

The USA, with a population of 33 crores, has 50 states. Why India, with a population of 140 crores, cannot have 50 states? Indian states can be transformed into 53 states for the faster overall development of all states. With an additional 26 new capital cities, development activities in the new regions of the states will pick up development.

To make administration easy and simple, I propose the reorganisation of states.

While keeping the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Sikkim, Delhi, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Manipur and Mizoram reorganise all other states into more or less equal states in terms of population.

I suggest the division of large states into smaller states with a population between 2 and 4 crores and expand the states of Goa and Pondicherry. Once divided into 53 states, all of them except a few like North Eastern and Himalayan states, could become more or less equal with the same population, infrastructure facilities and budgetary allocations.

My suggested new states of India in addition to existing states.

The states that are suggested for division.

| Present state | | | division |
|--|----------------|---------------------|----------|
| Andhra Pradesh | Coastal Andhra | Greater Rayalaseema | 2 |
| Bihar | | | 4 |
| Gujarat | | | 2 |
| Karnataka | | | 2 |
| Madhya Pradesh | | | 3 |
| Maharashtra | | | 4 |
| Rajasthan | | | 3 |
| Odisha | | | 2 |
| Uttara Pradesh | | | 8 |
| Tamilnadu | | | 3 |
| West Bengal | | | 3 |
| Ladakh UT | | | 1 |
| Existing states which are untouched [Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Sikkim, Delhi, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Jarkhand, Uttarakhand, Manipur and Mizoram] | | | 16 |
| Total states after reorganisation | | | 53 |

Make Goa the new capital of the second state of Karnataka.

Merge Yanam in the coastal Andhra state. Greater Rayalaseema shall consist of Chittoor, Kadapa, Kurnool, Anantapur, Prakasam and Nellore districts.

The central government should construct 26 additional administrative capitals for new states at the cost of Rs 5000 crores each. Each administrative capital requires 5000 acres of land. Each administrative capital shall have buildings for assembly, high court, secretariat, government offices, and quarters for MLAs and staff. The time for construction of administrative capitals should not be more than 2 years. The cost of constructing new administrative capitals would be $26 \times \text{Rs } 5000 \text{ crores} = \text{Rs } 150000 \text{ crores}$.

Each state should have these institutions IIMs, AIMS, IITs, HIMs, NIELIT, NIT, and NIFT at different places in the newly formed states instead of establishing them at one place. Decentralised development is the main driving force behind these new administrative reforms.

Reorganisation of districts

I suggest the conversion of each parliamentary constituency into one district [Kshetra].

Reorganise the parliament constituencies with a population between 20 to 25 lakhs per each seat so that there would be 700 to 700 Lok Sabha seats.

Give exemption to Lok Sabha constituencies where population density is low. All constituencies may not have the same population because the population density is low in north-eastern states, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir.

Ensure that in all other constituencies the population per constituency is between 20 to 25 lakhs.

Name each Lok Sabha constituency as Kshetra. Kshetra is a district and the district administrative office will be located at its headquarters. This district development authority

[DDA] will oversee development in the Lok Sabha constituency. The chairperson for this authority is nominated by the state government from the political side. This DDA will have 9 District Administrative officers and 9 assistant district administrative officers from the 9 civil services of the government. Then other support staff at the DDA office shall be from group-1, group-2, group-3, and group -4 services of the state government. The Khestra administration authority will have administrative offices in a single block for all departments of 9 civil services. The quarters for MP, 9 district administrative officers of the 9 civil services, 9 assistant district administrative offices, state employees and staff are provided in apartment towers.

The quarters for MP, 9 district administrative officers, and 9 assistant district administrative officers from the 9 civil services, are 3000 square feet 3BHK flats. The bungalow culture is obliterated in the new administrative reforms.

Divide each Lok Sabha constituency into 7 assembly segments. All Lok Sabha constituencies will have the same number of assembly constituencies. Each assembly segment will have a population between 3 lakhs to 3.5 lakhs. Give exemption to assembly constituencies where population density is low. All assembly constituencies may not have the same population because population density is low in north-eastern states, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir.

With 3 to 3.5 lakh population per constituency, there would be around 4600 assembly constituencies in the country.

Call this assembly segment Khanda. Every Khanda will have an administrative office for the Assembly Development Authority. This assembly development authority will oversee the development in the constituency. The chairperson for this authority is nominated by the state government from the political side, and the commissioner for this authority is appointed by the state government from the executive side with Group-1 officer rank. This ADA will have 9 additional officers from Group -1 rank who work under 9 District executive officers of the 9 civil services of the government. The Khanda administration authority will have administrative offices in a single block for all departments of 9 civil services and quarters for MLA, ADA commissioner, 9 group-1 officers and other state employees and staff.

Divide each assembly segment into 3 Ganas. Each Gana will have a population of 1 lakh. Each Gana is a municipality. The villages that fall under each Gana are the wards of the municipality. The Panchayat president is a ward member. The people elect directly the municipal chairman every four years. The government appoints GDA officer for each municipality. That means there will be three municipalities in each assembly constituency and 21 municipalities in a Lok Sabha constituency. The chief officer of the Gana administrative office is Group-2 service.

There will be no ward members in a village. The village sarpanch is the ward member of the municipality. In other words, Gana is a municipality with villages as municipal wards. Each panchayat will have a secretariat headed by a sarpanch and village secretary from group-3 service who is a government employee. The functions of village secretariat are related to development works in the village i.e., to provide water, electricity, housing, healthcare, drainage system, agriculture needs, monthly ration, mid-day meals, etc. Each village will have a bank branch that acts as a functional secretariat for providing all public services to the people.

The size of the government can be minimized with linear chains of command and tailored to address specific services and achieve fruitful results for everyone. After having taken decisions for the implementation of any policy, the time for the delivery of service to reach the end user will become less with the shorter and linear chain of command. In the present administrative system there is a chicken neck passage in the middle of the chains of command where services get struck for days, months and years before they reach the users.

Read the chapter “Banking reforms – banking for everyone, everywhere and everything” in this document to know how the bank branch will act as a functional secretariat in the village.

The new administrative divisions in the proposed structures are like this.

Grama – Gana – Khanda – Kshetra – Rastra – Virat

Grama = village; Gana = block/mandal/municipality; Khanda = assembly; Kshetra = District/Lok Sabha seat; Rastra = state; Virat = country.

Administrative structure

State secretariat – District Administrative office [DAO] – Khanda Administrative office [KDO], - Gana administrative office [GAO], and Grama Panchayat office [GPO].

The linear chain of command for each ministry is like this.

Chief Secretary - Secretary – Kshetra Officer- Khanda officer – Gana officer – village officer

There will be 53 states, 700 to 750 Kshetras/districts/Lok Sabha constituencies, 4600 Khandas/assembly seats and around 14000 Ganas in Bharat after reorganisation of states and districts. The states, districts, and Khandas will be compact and equal in population with a few exceptions.

Most of the central and state government departments that deliver digital services to people are integrated into the banking system as part of Digital India Project.

Read the chapter “Banking reforms –Banking for everyone, everything and everywhere” to know how the central and state government departments are integrated in the banking system. With the implementation of Digital India project, the size of the central and state governments can be reduced to 1/3rd level. Non-plan expenditure will be halved. This saved money can be invested in agriculture sector, healthcare services, solar power and tourism sector to generate employment.

The central government could be formed only with 18 cabinet rank ministers and 18 deputy ministers. The maximum ministers should be limited to 36 in the central government.

Budget preparation, loan sanctions by banks, census exercise, voter enrolment, selections of eligible beneficiaries for subsidies are automatically and instantly done without little manual work.

The state government can be formed only with 9 cabinet rank ministers and 9 deputy ministers. The maximum ministers should be limited to 18 in the state government.

Minimum government, maximum governance and instant service delivery system are the hallmarks of the Digital India project.

Virtual offices

Administrative reforms with digital governance will pave the way for virtual offices. Citizens can visit government offices and get their work done virtually from the comforts of their homes. Government offices or departments where people meet officials to get services are to be made live offices to create an interface between citizens and public servants during office hours from 9am to 5pm. Citizens can get government services without physically attending government offices. Continuous monitoring and supervision of government offices from top level to bottom level will be possible through virtual governance.

Checkmate corruption with instant judgement and punishment.

I am writing another paper “Judicial reforms” for faster justice delivery system. It will be produced later.

Reorganisation of states is a part of my Digital India project

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3. Healthcare sector reforms

Super specialty hospital services shall be made available at the cheapest prices to every citizen of the country by introducing healthcare sector reforms. A time limit of 3 years is to be set up to achieve this task of providing healthcare services to all. Now, only a few sections of the people are getting super specialty hospital services. Central and state government employees are getting healthcare services at free of cost. The rich people can afford the

exorbitant hospital charges levied by private corporate hospitals. But the majority of the people are miles away from quality health care services and medicines. The salaries of 50% of employees in the private companies, unorganised sector and in the agriculture sector are less than Rs 30000 per month. They are out of the reach of quality healthcare services. When they are faced with severe health problems, their entire lifetime earnings are not enough to afford treatment in super specialty hospitals. In emergency and critical health conditions, these people are finding it difficult to get healthcare services on time. After getting treatment in private hospitals the middle class are becoming the poor and the poor are becoming hapless and helpless. There are several steps that need to be taken by the central government on war footing to provide and expand healthcare services to the ultimate level.

The cumulative charges for medical treatment include doctor fees, diagnostic charges, hospital charges, medicines, and medical equipment. Affordable medical care for everyone is possible only with cheaper medical education, cheaper diagnostic charges, cheaper hospital charges, cheaper medical equipment, and cheaper medicines. Affordable and quality healthcare services are possible only if the government focuses on infrastructure development in the following areas.

1. Medical education
2. Establishment of hospitals and diagnostic centres
3. Medicines and medical equipment
4. Free online consultation and telemedicine
5. Freeing healthcare system from corruption.
6. Encouragement for Ayurveda

1. Medical Education

A] Improving the doctor-population ratio should be a top priority for the central and state governments. At present, the doctor-population ratio is a mere 1.17:1000. The ratio in the USA is 2.5:1000; the average ratio among European nations is 4:1000; the ratio is 3.5:1000 in Australia, and 3:1000 in New Zealand. India has to go a long way to achieve a healthy ratio of advanced countries to make medical services available to all people at the lowest rates.

Our medical educational system has been such that many talented young students have to cut short their dreams of becoming doctors because of missing 2 or 3 marks in the entrance test. The rich among these are going abroad to pursue medical courses by spending large amounts towards medical fees and flight charges. What about bright students who cannot afford medical courses in foreign countries. Is it not ridiculous and shameful to have a medical education system like this that breaks the dreams of many students for just two wrong answers in the entrance test for medical admission? Even after 75 years of independence the students have to go to foreign countries to become doctors because successive governments have failed to build medical colleges with enough seats. If small countries with lesser population are having medical colleges to give thousands of admissions to Indian students, why India with second highest population and ranked 5th according to GDP in the world, could not provide enough seats to aspiring students for medical courses?

Act fast. Give unlimited permission to medical colleges. Give full rights to state governments to establish medical boards to sanction medical colleges in the states. Make medical education as a state subject. Because of fewer seats available, the private medical colleges are taking more than Rs 1 crore as capitation fee for management quota seats. They are looting students because of the government's reluctance to sanction more medical colleges. This monopoly on medical seats and its exploitation should come to an end. Only with the sanctioning of more medical colleges and seats in the country, quality healthcare services at affordable prices can be improved and expanded to every village.

With the increased number of medical seats, there will be no necessity for students to study at foreign universities. That results in savings of thousands of crores of precious foreign exchange. There will also be a threefold increase in employment generation in healthcare services. Then India will become the world's healthcare hub.

At least from now the government should start giving unlimited permissions to private institutions to build medical college to help students realise their dreams of becoming doctors. When we need thousands of medical seats in the country, why is the government increasing medical seats only in hundreds every year. What forces are holding back the government from giving permissions to private institutions to build medical colleges?

The Indian government has to take immediate steps on war footing to augment the availability of doctors, nurses and paramedical staff. The government should give permission to private institutions to establish another 1500 medical colleges in addition to the existing 600 medical colleges to increase MBBS seats from present strength of 80000 seats to 2 lakh MBBS seats.

To encourage private institutions to establish medical colleges, the central government should give financial support to them in various forms

A] It could give 100 acres of free land to private institutions to establish a medical colleges along with a 100-bed hospital with a stipulated annual fee of 12 lakhs for 4 year MBBS course payable at 3 lakhs per annum. The timeline should be set for completion of the project within 2 years of land allotment for the construction of the medical college along with hospital.

B] In addition to the free land, the government could bear 50% of building cost for the medical college and hospital with a stipulated annual fee of 8 lakhs for a 4 year MBBS course payable at 2 lakhs per annum.

C] In addition to the free land, the central and state governments should consider subsidising 90% of building cost for the medical college and hospital with a stipulated annual fee of 4 lakhs for MBBS course payable at 1 lakhs per annum.

D] I suggest the central government give 100% income tax exemption to those who establish medical colleges. Exemptions from paying property tax, municipal tax, and subsidised power at the rate of Rs 3 per unit are necessary for building healthcare facilities for all people in little time.

E] I suggest the Central government offer amnesty to tax offenders with 100% tax exemption if they bring back black money stashed abroad and invest in the healthcare sector. This amnesty scheme shall be available with a condition that the projects should be completed within 18 months by spending the black money brought from abroad. This amnesty offer will solve three problems at once. The huge amounts of black money will come back to India; cheap health care services are made available to people at the lowest rates.

F] The central government should allow the state governments to establish state medical councils which give permissions to private institutions and charitable organisations to set up medical colleges in their states. These state medical councils can conduct common entrance tests in their respective states for aspiring MBBS students.

G] The role of the national medical commission shall be limited to establishing medical universities in the country on the lines of IITs and conducting NEET examination for students who wish to take MBBS courses in private and government medical colleges and medical universities.

H] Private medical colleges should fill 25% of available medical seats based on the ranking in the NEET examination. Top rankers in the first category can opt for medical seats where the annual fee is 1 lakhs. The rankers in the second category may opt for 2 lakh per annum fee and the next for the 3 lakhs per annum seats.

J] The private medical college management should fill 25% of the available medical seats based on the rankings in the common medical test conducted by the state medical council for the seats with the medical fees of Rs 3 lakhs, 2 lakhs and 1 lakh per annum respectively.

K] The private medical colleges shall fill the remaining 50% of available medical seats with capitation fees as fixed by the state governments.

L] The state government medical colleges should fill 75% medical seats based on the rankings in the common test conducted by the state medical council and the remaining 25 % medical seats should be filled based on the ranking in NEET test conducted by the national medical commission.

M] The central and state should also take measures to establish more nursing schools, paramedical training centres to increase nurse-population ratio from present 2:1000 to 5:1000.

Every year, roughly 20000 students go outside India to pursue MBBS courses because of the lack of enough medical seats in India. Nearly 80000 to 1 lakh Indian students are studying medicine in various colleges in foreign countries. The total money that is going out of the country per annum for MBBS courses is roughly Rs 10,000 crores. If sufficient medical seats are available in the country, the majority of those students study in foreign medical colleges and that money will go to medical colleges here. That is why it is urgently needed to establish more medical colleges in India.

2. Establishment of diagnostic centres

There is a wide difference in the prices of diagnostic and scanning tests across various cities in India. There is no monitoring or guidelines by the government on the prices for diagnostic and scanning tests. It is widely believed that diagnostic centres are paying 40% to 50% of testing and scanning charges to doctors who prescribe them. It is also whispered that there is tacit understanding between the diagnostic centres and nearby physicians for referring patients for a variety of diagnostic and scanning tests. Even for minor ailments, multiple diagnostic tests are being recommended before prescribing medicines. In this scenario, the central government needs to address these issues by standardising the lab tests and scanning tests in order to reduce the unnecessary expenses by the patients.

The central government should enact a new law that binds all diagnostic centres to display the charges for lab tests and scanning tests on display boards at the reception desks. It should also be made for all diagnostic centres to make the swiping machines available for those who want to pay through credit card or debit card. There should also be QR scanners for UPI payments.

A separate bill that bans the payment of commission charges to doctors by diagnostic centres should be brought. Violation of this act by the management of diagnostic centre should be made a non-bailable offence.

The diagnostic centres are gobbling up 25% of the medical bills paid by patients while undergoing treatment for ailments. If the diagnostic bill is to be reduced drastically, the government should take the following measures. My suggestions to the government are as follows.

The governments should provide free land in metropolitans, cities, and towns for the constructions of diagnostic centres and medial labs with a stipulation that the charges for diagnostic tests and medical tests are reduced by 40%.

It is necessary to provide free land and bear 50% building cost for the construction of diagnostic centres and medial labs with a stipulation that the charges for diagnostic tests and medical tests are reduced to 60%.

The government is urged to provide free land, bear 70% of building cost for the construction of diagnostic centres and medical labs; subsidise 70% of scanning machines and medical equipment with a stipulation that the charges for diagnostic tests and medical tests are reduced by 70%.

Provide free land, bear 90% of building costs for the construction of diagnostic centres and medical labs; 90% of scanning machines and medical equipment with a stipulation that the charges for diagnostic tests and medical tests are reduced by 90%.

3. Subsidies for hospitals

The government should give free land for the construction of hospitals to any individual or charitable trusts if they agree to levy cheaper charges, as decided by the state medical council, for the treatment of various diseases. There should also be a stipulation to construct the hospital within 18 months of land allotment. Those who have taken free land for the construction of hospitals and not completed within the time period should be penalised heavily.

For further reduction of hospital charges, the government should bear the entire cost of constructing the building and hand it over to charitable trusts to render healthcare services to citizens at the cheapest prices. To make healthcare services more inexpensive, the government should provide water and electricity to hospitals at nominal rates.

The government should start new courses in medical education. A three year diploma course in medical sciences is necessary to increase the para-medical staff. The 3 year diploma courses in medical sciences could be for female nurses, male nurses, lab technicians, pathologists, radiologists, microbiologists, scanning tests, pharmacists, Ayurveda, general diagnosis, prescription writings, hospital management, medical equipment, forensic science, drugs analysis, etc.

The diploma courses in medical science will cater to the needs of ever-increasing health care service and to increase the present ratio of paramedical staff from 2:1000 to 5:1000. The government should create a national charter with prescribed maximum charges that are to be levied by private hospitals and diagnostic centres which have taken land and subsidies from the governments. The private hospitals can charge less but not more than the announced charges by the government.

4. Free online consultation and telemedicine

The most important aspect of healthcare sector reforms is free online consultation. It is useful for the patients to cross-check the line of treatment they are getting from the doctors fledged and at hospitals. The government should set-up online consultation centres with different types of doctors in several hundred medical specialties and subspecialties for addressing health problems and giving medical advice and guidelines to patients through either audio calls or video calls. These online consultation centres shall be headed by district health officers as explained in the administrative reforms. The medical reports and subsequent medicines prescribed for treatment by the private and government doctors can be sent to these online centres by the patients to cross-check the diagnosis and the line of treatment they are getting in the hospitals. These online consultation centres are more useful for the medical treatment at the Primary Healthcare Care centres at villages. The patients could also check the hospital charges for the treatment of various diseases.

The government should construct buildings for full-consultation centres and give free spaces for general practitioners to treat patients. Here the consultation fee should be fixed by the government health departments.

It should be made mandatory to all private hospitals, healthcare centres and diagnostic centres to take involuntary tax-paying accounts to run their hospital business. All payments to doctors, paramedical staff, maintenance staff, medical equipment and accessories should be paid through e-payments from these accounts. Physical currency payments by hospital managements should be banned. They can take physical money from patients towards hospital charges, but they should compulsorily provide e-payment facilities to pay through debit card, credit card or UPI payments. The hospital management should not deny e-payments from patients. Read about involuntary tax paying account in the paper "Banking sector reforms – banking for everyone, everything, and everywhere".

5. Freeing healthcare system from corruption.

Corruption is spread everywhere and encompasses everything. The healthcare system is no exception to it. In fact, it is infected with mammoth proportions. People can withstand or avoid corruption anywhere else but not at the hospitals. Here, the corruption is damaging an individual's overall health and body functioning without the patient's knowing either during the treatment process or in the long run.

We know that some doctors prescribe medicines only from particular pharma company brands, which are usually available at stores connected to those doctors or hospitals. The Indian medical council has a code of conduct for doctors that disallows the receiving of gifts, entertainment, travel facilities, hospitality, and cash or monetary grants from pharma companies. Giving freebies to doctors in exchange for promoting the sale of a drug is explicitly forbidden by law. But the law addresses pharma companies, not doctors. There are too many loopholes in the health care system which give ample scope for manipulation in the usage of drugs, recommendation of tests, line of treatment, necessity of hospitalisation, time periods in ICUs, surgeries, and operations. It is a well-known fact that there is a deep nexus between the pharma companies, medical representatives, doctors, and hospitals to ride on the patients' health conditions.

For us doctor are next to god. They save our lives. Most of the doctors do their best. They work selflessly. But there are some who take commissions/freebies from diagnostic centres, hospitals and pharma companies.

So, it is the time for the central government to make new laws for the proper and efficient functioning of Indian healthcare system. I suggest two separate laws. One is for providing quality health care services to people and another act for the protection of patients' rights.

1. Patients' Rights Act [PRA] – This act should make it mandatory for hospitals to give patients or companions the digital and printed copies of case sheets on each day.

- A] The diagnosis details
- B] The medicines used on each day
- C] The tests or scans performed and their results
- D] The line of treatment
- E] Overall health condition

These daily reports should be sent by the hospital management to the patient's or companion's e-mail or any social media app account.

What the patient or his/her companion could do with these case sheets.

1. He can consult other specialist doctors to seek their advice or opinion on the line of treatment they are getting in the hospital.
2. He can send the digital copies to district health department for getting medical expenses from the government and to get information from the government doctors whether he is getting right treatment or not.
3. To get health insurance from insurance companies.
4. To get free online consultation services from government health department
5. To recover compensation from the hospital and physicians for any harm that results from wrong diagnosis, wrong medication, unnecessary or incorrect surgery, or any other sub-standard treatment.
6. To file a lawsuit against the hospital management if it does not agree to pay compensation for any physical or mental harm caused due to wrong treatment or negligence during the course of treatment.

2] Hospitals, Diagnostics Regulation act [HDR act]. This act should be enacted to prohibit doctors from receiving gifts, entertainment, travel facilities, hospitality, and cash or monetary grants from pharma companies, hospitals and diagnostic centres.

Heavy penalties should be imposed on those hospitals and diagnostic centres who pay commissions to doctors

Healthcare sector reforms is a part of my Digital India project

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4. Education system reforms

The educational system needs to be revamped to make the teaching and learning process move towards e-classrooms, e-teaching, e-learning, and e-testing. E-testing is to be redesigned to evaluate the student's capability in acquiring knowledge by comprehension through hearing and visual media lessons that are supported by graphic works, 3-D images, and working modules with animation. The present educational system is primarily based on testing the capacity of a student's byhearting and memory power, rather than on the student's strength in comprehension and understanding of the subject. Majority students are passing the exams on the strength of their memory power. The hours of by-hearting, writing and re-writing the subject does not help the student acquire the knowledge through comprehension. The educational system has to be reset to help students learn the subject through the process of hearing, viewing, comprehension, assimilation, testing, and practice.

This paper suggests ways to reduce learning costs and make education free for all students at every place with minimum faculty and maximum teaching. This new educational system will make money irrelevant for getting the highest quality of education in the student's chosen course. Money will no longer be a hindrance for any student, irrespective of financial or social status, to choose his favourite course. The quality and standard of education is to be the same in all institutions.

The basic model for reducing education costs is by initiating countrywide classrooms for all subjects in all languages, and for all classes. With minimum faculty teaching can be imparted to lakhs of students in classrooms across the country. The advent of 5G services with lightning speed, lower latency and higher bandwidth is going to transform the educational system to higher levels where teaching through visual effects, 3D technology, graphic works, and animation will be so sophisticated and simple for students to understand the subject to the core.

With switching over from blackboards to digital screens in classrooms, teaching could be more advanced with a high rate of knowledge transfer to students. The strength of the faculty could be only 10% of the present strength. The classrooms from the 6th standard onwards shall be managed by class administrators instead of teachers, lecturers, and professors. The cost of imparting knowledge will be reduced to a minimum level. The role of the class administrators shall be to take attendance of students, maintain discipline in classrooms and conduct exams for each subject.

The central government shall take the services of ISRO for launching new geostationary satellites exclusively for broadcasting education Channels. There should be 50 transponders that can use digital compression technology to carry nearly 600 HD TV channels. One TV channel for each course and each language from 1st standard to post graduate courses. Timings for all classes can be fixed uniformly throughout the country. The timing may vary for primary classes, secondary classes, intermediate courses, degree courses, postgraduate courses, engineering courses, medical courses, etc. For each course, the timings should be the same for all classrooms in the country. For every course there could be a common syllabus with common graphic and animation work-based teaching to be easily understood by students. The lesson imparted by a teacher is meant for not a single classroom with 30 students. The lesson will be received by lakhs of students at the same time in their classrooms of their schools around the county. There should be common timings with the same periods for all subjects in each course. These lessons can be live broadcast by the channels 2 times during the day time and 2 times during the night time. Schools, colleges, and universities can use any of these broadcasts relayed during day time according to their

convenience. The relay of the same content in the night can be used by the students for the second time for proper understanding of the subject. The night timings shall be from 6pm to 10pm and once again from 3am to 7am. These broadcasts can be used by both government and private educational institutions for free of cost.

The Ministry of Central Education Service to be formed for the new educational system requires 600 HD TV channels for all courses in all languages from 1st standard to post graduate. For example, the 1st standard requires 15 channels for English, Hindi and other Indian languages. That means primary and secondary education require a total of nearly 105 channels. Most of the students prefer English medium from intermediate onwards, the required channels for educational services may not be more than 200 for intermediate, degree, and postgraduate courses. Even Telugu medium schools from 1st standard to 10th standard are fast disappearing. The mentioned 600 TV channels requirement is only for the optimum level.

The channels will broadcast lessons for all classes that run throughout the country. Central government shall take 100 proficient teachers and 10 graphic designers each for every subject in all courses. It may require one lakh teachers, lecturers, and professors for preparing lessons in all languages for all subjects in all courses. Teachers and graphic designers can create visual lessons and multiple choice question papers with animation and graphic work for each lesson. One classroom administrator is required for each classroom in schools, colleges, and universities. The minimum qualification for the class administrators for 1st standard to 6th standard is intermediate, and the minimum qualification for class administrators for 7th standard to post-graduate courses is any degree.

Teaching pattern for class 5 to class room

Each class room should have a giant digital screen to receive TV channels and this class is managed by the class administrator. Every classroom should have space for 35 chairs and tables for 35 students. The syllabus from 5th standard to 10th standard is common for both state and CBSE with subjects of Mathematics, Social Sciences, general sciences, English, Hindi/Sanskrit, and mother language. The language subjects contain only prose lessons. Poetry lessons are to be eliminated from language subjects to reduce burden on students. The language subjects are meant only to improve handwriting, grammar, and vocabulary.

In the first session there will be three classes of 60 minutes each in duration. The live broadcast lesson is of the duration of 30 minutes and immediately after that there will be a 15 minute exam with 15 multiple option questions from the live broadcast. The student has to tick the right answers on the computer-read answer sheets. The classroom administrator will collect the answer sheets and take attendance from the students. It will take 5 minutes of time and there will be 10 minutes of recess before the streaming for the next lesson begins. The second session contains three classes of 40 minutes each in duration for language subjects. In this period the student has to write down the paragraphs for 20 minutes from the textbook to improve the handwriting and to answer 10 multiple option questions based on the content of the paragraph to test the grammar and vocabulary. In between these two sessions there will be one hour rest for the students. The first five days of the week are for subject learning. Saturday is reserved for extracurricular activities like indoor games, painting, singing, debates, etc. There should be no home work for students. The same lessons will be repeated from 7pm to 10pm. for the three subjects- mathematics, general sciences, and social studies. Students can watch and learn a second time and answer the different questions to improve his understanding of the subject. Those who missed two times can watch on the third time from 4am to 7am. Besides that, the recorded lessons can be viewed at any time on OTT platforms. The students can view the revision lessons from

OTT according to his own timetable. The experience of learning through diagrams, charts and graphic models will further enhance a student's comprehensive power.

The daily exams immediately after the live lesson will improve the students' hearing and comprehension skills. The student has to fully concentrate on the lesson to answer the questions after that. For answering questions he can use a worksheet book for calculations. In the present teaching system many students are not concentrating on what the teacher is imparting because there is no immediate test to evaluate his hearing and comprehension skills. His mind is wandering on other things. The daily tests will stop the student's mind from wandering while hearing the subject. Initially, he may fail to answer questions on the first live lesson; he will be able to improve his skills as he gains experience. The daily practice of answering the questions immediately after viewing the visual media lesson will surely increase the student's the concentration power to comprehend the subject on hearing and viewing. The practice of learning and comprehending the subject through hearing and viewing will improve the student's ability to grasp the knowledge without byhearting the lessons hours after hours in a monotonous and boring way of study.

The class administrator will use the computers to evaluate the computer-read answer sheets. The computers read the answer sheets and record the marks in the student's computer log books. The total marks obtained from all lessons in a subject will be added and the average marks will be the final marks -1 for the subject. If the lessons are completed within the academic year the lessons with daily tests will be repeated once again. So, the total marks obtained in daily tests for each subject is divided by the number of tests the student participated are the marks - 1 of that subject. The final examination will be conducted on the syllabus for each subject. Marks obtained in the final exam are Marks - 2. That means marks -1 and marks - 2 are the total marks for that subject. The maximum marks for final exam mark -2 is 85. Each daily exam mark-1 carry a maximum of 15 marks. The total marks in all daily exams of a subject divided by number of exams = Mark -1. The maximum marks a student can get in a subject is $85+15=100$. The pass mark for a subject is 40. The minimum attendance should be 50% of classes. In a vast country like India there may be some states where classes are cancelled due to bandhs or agitations. It does not matter in the new educational system because the students can watch lessons from the comforts of their living room at home. The standards of teaching subjects, and examinations for all students will be the same. If necessary the states can run their own channels for imparting education for their state schools and colleges.

Every class should have a face recognition screen for taking attendance of students. The students should show their face to the screen on the face recognition gadget fixed to the wall to register their attendance. Attendance will be recorded on servers at school, district and state education boards. Their attendance will be communicated to their parents through instant messages.

The class administrator will change the sitting positions of the students for each week. Students who sat in the last row would go to the first row. The first row students will go to the second row and the second row students will go to the third row, and so on. The students will be able to adjust to the hearing and viewing experience from different positions in the classroom.

From class 5 to 9, minimum 50% attendance is necessary to be promoted to the next class. Even though they fell short of 50% attendance they still can be promoted to the next class if they get 40% marks in all subjects in the final examinations. If they failed in the final exam, they could appear for another exam for the failed subject one week later.

For the 10th class exam, the student should get 40% marks in all subjects in the final examination. For the failed students, 9 grace marks will be added for 90% of attendance, 8 grace marks are added for 80% of attendance, 7 grace marks are added for 70% of attendance, 6 grace marks are added for 60% of attendance, and 5 grace marks are added for 50% of attendance. That means a student gets passed with 31 marks in a subject if his attendance is 90%. Another example to make it clear. A student gets passed with 35 marks

in a subject if his attendance is 50%. If his attendance is less than 50% he should get a minimum of 40 marks out of 100 maximum marks. If he failed in the final exam; he could get two more chances to pass at the interval of 1 week for each exam. As all exams are conducted in e-test formats results are declared on the same day.

The maximum books a student can bring to a school is 7 that include 6 test books and one work book for calculations and writing down the paragraphs from language texts. There will be no home works, hours of byhearting answers and buying unnecessary books. Everything learned is through visual media, comprehension, mental aptitude, reasoning and logic.

This new education system will help students later in their careers when they work in the real world.

The central government should bring in new regulations and policies for all schools and colleges in the country. School managements should follow the guidelines and regulations as ordained by the new educational act created by the central government.

A] Primary classes instead of LKG and UKG shall be introduced by primary schools.

B] School bags with class books must not weigh more than 2 kg for the students of primary class, 1st, and 2nd standard. The books should not be more than 5

C] For classes 3 to 5 the school bags including books, must not weigh more than 2.5 kg

D] For classes 5 to 7 the school bags including books, must not weigh more than 3 kg

E] For classes 8 to 10 the school bags including books, must not weigh more than 3.5 kg

F] From class 5 to 10 maximum the books a student can take to schools are 8 that include 6 text books, one note book, and one workbook.

G] No homework should be given to students.

I] Class administrators should not hold canes in their hands to maintain discipline in the classrooms.

J] The class administrators should not give physical punishments to students. The misconducts and mischiefs by the students should be informed to the parents or guardians. Parent or guardians can be called to the school, and the counselling to the mischievous students can be given in their presence.

K] No student should be denied entry into schools and classrooms because of late appearance or for not wearing school dress.

L] The school management should not collect annual fees and capitation fees. Admission fee can be collected only at school joining time. They can collect a monthly fee. There shall be no limit on school fees in private schools. But there should be no school fee in government schools.

Make education cheaper by giving subsidies.

The government should provide subsidies for educational institutions to reduce the cost of education.

A] It should provide free lands for institutions and educational trusts to establish schools, colleges and universities at the predetermined teaching fees for students. The managements of schools, colleges and universities who have taken free government lands should provide education to students only at government approved charges.

B] To further reduce education fee, the government should bear the building costs for schools, colleges and universities by the private institutions.

C] To make the education fee the cheapest and affordable to all sections of the people the government should provide subsidised power, and water in addition to the free lands and subsidies for buildings.

E] The government should hand over all government schools and colleges to private educational institutes for maintaining them. They should not take education fees from students. Education should be free for all students in these colleges and schools. The government shall pay the maintenance charges to these institutions towards class administrators, stationery and other running costs. There would be no government-paid teachers and lecturers. Every government school and college that is handed over to private

institutions should have monitoring boards with 12 members. Six members should be selected among the parents of the students and another six members will be appointed by the government. These boards will monitor the functioning of schools and colleges. If the committee members are not satisfied with the management of a particular school or college, the government should hand over the management to another private institution.

F] Private educational institutions which established schools, colleges and universities on their lands and who have not taken lands, subsidies, grants and aids from the government can fix the admission fees, educations fees, capitations fees etc. as they wish.

G] IIMs, IIMs, IITs, HIMs, NIELIT, NIT, and NIFT, all government universities should continue to be in the hands of the central government.

Educational system reforms is a part of my Digital India project

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