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"ELIMINATE KALA DHAN IN ELECTIONS "ALL POLITICAL PARTIES MUST TAKE ACCOUNTED MONEY AS DONATIONS "TRUTH NO MATTER HOW UNCOMFORTABLE IS "BETTER"



By: M.S.Yatnatti: Editor and Video Journalist Bengaluru: Reportedly and allegedly the netas were more curious to know from each other how much they ended up spending, than actually speculating on elections outcome. It stems from the fact that the Karnataka-2018 election has been a high-stakes battle, as a few candidates have reportedly spent around Rs 40-50 crore in their respective constituencies. The amount dwarfs the Rs 28 lakh per candidate ceiling fixed by the Election Commission (EC). What's more baffling is that the big spenders are from all three major political parties. Informally, netas have categorized constituencies in three slabs, depending on spending compulsions: While an A-category constituency is one where a candidate spent Rs 25 crore upwards, in B-category the spend was Rs 10-20 crore, and C-category Rs 5-8 crore. Most of the A-category constituencies are in the periphery of Bengaluru. In fact, many candidates started spending even before they were given tickets. A few sitting ministers and MLAs began eight months ahead by organizing badootas (grand feasts), buying leaders from opposite camps and pampering their supporters. But the dynamics changed after the election dates were announced. "Each assembly segment has around 250 polling booths and each booth has a committee comprising 10-15 members and headed by a chairman. It takes Rs 30,000-50,000 per day to maintain a booth committee, whose members are expected to visit all houses, soliciting votes. Outflow of cash increased as the campaign started," sources said. The expenditure mounted in constituencies where there was a straight fight. "Purchasing leaders or neutralizing rivals is where most of the money has been spent. In fact, gram panchayat members in South Karnataka demanded anywhere between Rs 2lakh to Rs 5lakh for their support. A few second-rung leaders demanded that candidates upgrade their sedans to SUVs." Unlike the last election, where the base price of a vote was Rs 1,000, the amount shot up in 2018 and netas attributed it to demonetization. "This pushed up the cost of purchasable votes as people started expecting a Rs 2,000 note in exchange for their vote," reportedly a candidate said.

"kala dhan mukt bharat" corruption mukt bharat unemployment mukt bharat is "need of hour". Allegedly Black Money already exists in India and it runs elections as several thousand crores rupees is seized by election commission of India in each elections.. In Karnataka elections election commission of India has seized several crores . Let BJP declare openly from whom it is taken money before election if it want to claim that it is free from corruption. Reportedly BJP did nothing about Black money as it takes cash donations for its political funding and election expenses and gossips are making rounds about hollow claims .Reportedly few people say that some political parties eat before election and few eat after coming to power and both stands on same pedestal. and both are not free from corruption. .People are demanding that political parties need to be transparent in its financial dealings.. Kaladhan Mukht Bharat and corruption Mukht Bharat and unemployment Mukht Bharat is need of hour .Congress Mukht Bharat? Wrong statement and BJP should stop arrogance .Indian Democracy need both ruling party and opposition party as per constitution. Indian Democracy is technical Majority and not peoples Majority and need to end after the results: Then Elected peoples representative should work for all citizens whether they have voted for him or not. Few get votes and few get seats: All political parties need to understand basics of Indian Politics. It is pertinent to note that majority voters are with opposition parties. Few get votes and few gets seats .Some time BJP got seats to form the central government by securing 34 percent vote and 66 percent votes were secured by opposition parties but they failed to get the seats .It is only technical majority and not the peoples majority .First the opposition parties must thank their voters. Both the ruling party and opposition parties have to fulfill their duties as per constitution of India towards welfare of the people.

Kaladhan Mukht Bharat and corruption Mukht Bharat and unemployment Mukht Bharat is need of hour . Kala Dhan: take birth and grow in India corruption is one of the reason for creation of Indian black money. Total computerization and ERP adoption and online government is first step towards making a Corruption-Free Government and Governance .Reportedly Kala Dhan is created by the people who do not pay tax for their earnings and eventually it take birth in India and grow in India . So question of bringing it from outside does not arise and it is alleged that balk money exists in all part of the world. .In India, Black money refers to funds earned on the black market, on which income and other taxes have not been paid. The total amount of black money created in corruption deals is unlimited and quantum is unknown. Effective and credible deterrence is necessary in combination with reforms, transparency, simple processes, elimination of bureaucracy and discretionary regulations. Credible deterrence needs to be cost effective, claims the report. Such deterrence to black money can be achieved by information technology (integration of databases), integration of systems and compliance departments of the Indian government, direct tax administration, adding data mining capabilities, and improving prosecution processes. Time is ripe for political parties taking sincere approach on such issues. The irony is that the politicians and their crony capitalists have the bulk of the black money which they liberally use during the elections when the Election Commission and other bodies remain helpless. The elections in the country have down-graded to battle of money-muscle power.

According to reports "The cash assets on which taxes have not been paid is termed black money .Largely it exists in all taxed economies except no tax countries like UAE ".Economy does not recognize color of money but govt does. As long there are taxes, there is scope for BLACK MONEY. It is not possible for taxing countries to do away with BLACK MONEY. However, dilutions are easily possible. Black money and corruption have in every country. So, a model cannot eradicate these problems from the society. If the government become more conscious and people become honest then they can be reduced. Corruption is nothing new in any country and any society. Every human being is opportunistic in one way or other. If a student gets chance to copy for good marks he will do.Everybody wants quick benefits with less hard-work, that's why when opportunity arises nobody thinks about welfare of others. So the only way to contain it is severe laws and strict enforcement. but then the question arises what if the law-makers are corrupt. That's exactly what happens in poor and least developed countries the most. Corruption may also be existing in developed countries, but it won't be affecting the day-to-day life of millions of people. So that's why corruption is more a topic of behavioral economics. Corruption and black money can be modeled but i don't think some empirical or mathematical model can wipe out these problems from the country until or unless the people+politicians+bureaucrats are fully determined to do so. For me only one unique to eradicate the corruption in the world is firm belief in God and punishment one will get Hereafter for disobeying Our Lord. otherwise there is no model or theory which will guarantee that corruption will be eradicated.

First things first - Black Money already exists in India, and the volume of black money is so high that India has a parallel economy running which does not need a bank, or a capital market to let this money circulate. If additional Black Money comes, some of it will continue to stay in that form only. A part of the black money will sure get converted into White money.I believe you are more interested in knowing the impacts of Black Money in your day to day life. Black Money leads to an increased prices of essential goods. It also gives a boost to real-estate. The demand for Gold & Diamond jewellery kick-in.However, not all is bad with black money, if at all people holding it start spending at the right channels. Black money will automatically become accountable and start helping the Indian economy, if people holding it start using it at those outlets which come under the Tax structure, and they pay their taxes religiously.The problem with big-ticket items is that they have a KYC procedure and hence no one holding Black Money spends in those avenues, or does it with a tact (which yet again doesn't let money become taxable, like real-estate). So, such people at best could start spending their money in Branded stores (which have to comply with Government Rules and mostly pay taxes pretty religiously).Also, one must keep in mind that entire Indian grass-root workers survive on unaccounted money, which is as good as Black Money. If they can be provided an avenue to deposit their money on a daily basis, a lot of Black Money would find its way into mainstream economy. [A very small, yet effective, start has been made by the Government of India through their Jan Dhan scheme. Hope it will contain a large part of Black Money in the decades to come. Reportedly the money that is siphoned off in scams is no doubt large but the money made in petty corruption is not smaller though they are not stashed abroad. The money made through corruption starting from driving licence, MNREGS, PDS system, subsidies, public procurement, bribing lower staff to push files, paying money to taxmen for getting their returns scrutinized and securing genuine refunds, real estate registration, bribing the cops for traffic and other violations and so on hit hard the common man most and stunts economic development. The parallel economy, which could be as much as 50 per cent of GDP contributes greatly to inflation, delay in decision making and at times stalls development activities because some vested groups are not able to make money. Reportedly Corruption in India is a major issue that adversely affects its economy. A study conducted by Transparency International in year 2005 found that more than 62% of Indians had firsthand experience of paying bribes or influence peddling to get jobs done in public offices successfully.In its study conducted in year 2008, Transparency International reports about 40% of Indians had firsthand experience of paying bribes or using a contact to get a job done in public office.In 2015, India was ranked 76th out of 175 countries in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, compared to its neighbors Bhutan (30th), Bangladesh (145th), Myanmar (156th), China (100th), Nepal (126th), Pakistan (126th) and Sri Lanka (85th). This is the second least corruption rank for India in the whole of South Asia.In 2013, India was ranked 94th out of 175 countries.In 2016, India was ranked 76th out of 168 countries in Transparency International's [Corruption Perceptions Index](#)

Black money in Indian elections: According to reported studies, the 2014 general election was the most expensive election in Indian history, reportedly with a massive Rs. 30,000 crores spent by the government, political parties and candidates. As numerous loopholes and lack of transparency mar the current election finance system in India, candidates and parties are able to raise and spend money without making any declarations as to the sources. There is a need to take comprehensive steps and corroborate financial information received for both parties and candidates from various sources, in order to ensure transparency and accountability in raising and spending money, says a report .It is evident that the current regulatory mechanisms are not enough to put a check on the growing influence of black money in elections. There is a need to take comprehensive steps and corroborate financial information received for both parties and candidates from various sources. In one of the steps taken by the Commission, it has made it mandatory for all candidates to list their movable and immovable assets in the affidavits submitted to the Commission. Even though the candidates declare their assets, the legitimacy of the declarations has always been under the scanner with no provision for information for sources of income and massive underreporting and undervaluing of assets being commonplace.

Reportedly the menace of black money cannot be curbed by the limited initiatives of the ECI alone. It is important that a detailed analysis is done on how the provisions of RPA can be made more harmonious with the other financial rules and regulations. This would include looking at the IT Act, the Wealth Tax Act, the Companies Act, the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, Banking Regulations Act, and Cooperative Society laws and audit standards, so that hidden and illegal funds of parties and candidates can be tracked.

Reportedly Rs 12,000 cr a year black money is created in quota: 25,000 MBBS, PG seats at: It is pertinent to note that you would never find advertisements for "confirmed admission" to any IIT or AIIMS, Delhi or one asking you to book a seat in advance in any of these premier institutes. Neither are there advertisements promising you selection for the civil services or placement in an all-India service of your choice. Yet, the media is full of ads for MBBS seats in colleges across the promise "direct admission"?.Behind this promise is a black market in medical seats in private colleges.With agents and college managements colluding to sell many of the 30,000-plus MBBS and over 9,600 postgraduation seats in private medical colleges, back-of-the-envelope calculations by few experts suggests that about Rs 12,000 crore in hard cash changes hands in this black market every year. Of the 422 medical colleges in India, 224 are private, accounting for 53% of MBBS seats. The going price for an MBBS seat could range from almost Rs 1 crore in some colleges in Bangalore to as low as Rs 25-35 lakh in some not-so-well-established colleges in Uttar Pradesh. The prices could escalate or drop depending on how early you approach a college for a seat. If you book in advance, you could get a discount! Consortia of privately managed colleges and deemed universities that run medical colleges claim to conduct their own entrance examinations to take in students strictly on merit. However, in state after state, the exams have been exposed as a farce with students who pay money to buy seats being accommodated whether they appear for the exam or not and no matter what they score.MD seats vary widely in terms of the price they fetch in this market. Disciplines such as radiology and dermatology fetch over Rs 2 crore each, with some centres getting even Rs 3 crore for a seat.The bulk of the money is paid in cash, leaving no trace of the transaction. And despite the advertisements giving the game away , the government has not cracked down on this black market or taken steps to arrest the rot in the medical education system.



Certain vulnerable sectors of Indian economy are more prone to underground economy and black money than others. These sectors need systematic reforms. As example, the report offers gold trading, which was one of the major sources of black money generation and even crime prior to the reforms induced in that sector. While gold inflows into India have remained high after reforms, gold smuggling is no longer the menace as it used to be. Similar effective reforms of other vulnerable sectors like real estate, the report suggests can yield a significant dividend in the form of reducing generation of black money in the long term. The real estate sector in India constitutes about 11 per cent of its GDP. Investment in property is a common means of parking unaccounted money and a large number of transactions in real estate are not reported or are under-reported. This is mainly on account of very high levels of property transaction taxes, commonly in the form of stamp duty. High transaction taxes in property are one of the biggest impediments to the development of an efficient property market. Real estate transactions also involve complicated compliance and high transactions costs in terms of search, advertising, commissions, registration, and contingent costs related to title disputes and litigation. People of India find it easier to deal with real estate transactions and opaque paperwork by paying bribes and through cash payments and under-declaration of value.

Unless the real estate transaction process and tax structure is simplified, the report suggests this source of black money will be difficult to prevent. Old and complicated laws such as the Urban Land Ceiling Regulation Act and Rent Control Act need to be repealed, property value limits and high tax rates eliminated, while Property Title Certification system dramatically simplified. Other sectors of Indian economy needing reform, as identified by the report, include equity trading market, mining permits, bullion and non-profit organisations. The report suggests that non-tariff barriers to economic activity such as permits and licences, long delays in getting approvals from government agencies are an incentive to proceed with underground economy and hide black money. When one can not obtain a licence to undertake a legitimate activity, the transaction costs approach infinity, and create insurmountable incentives for unreported and unaccounted activities that will inevitably generate black money. The successive waves of economic liberalisation in India since the 1990s have encouraged compliance and taxes collected by the government of India have dramatically increased over this period. The process of economic liberalisation must be relentlessly continued to further remove underground economy and black money, suggests the report. Modi Calls For Action Against Those Facing Repeated Public Complaints: In a stern message to government officials re fusing to mend their ways despite repeated complaints Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Wednesday asked secretaries to assess the performance of such employees and recommend action, including dismissal and slashing their pension. Group A and B officers can be penalised provided they entered service before turning 35 and have attained the age of 50 at the time of the penal action. Under pension rules, any government servant can be dismissed after he completes 30 years of service. The Prime Minister also asked all central government departments, which have to extensively deal with the public, to set up a grievance monitoring mechanism.

His warning came as he reviewed grievances relating to the excise and customs department during his monthly interaction with central government secretaries and chief secretaries of states through Pro-Active Governance And Timely Implementation (PRAGATI), a web-based interface, sources said. Though he (the PM) specifically asked the excise and customs department to identify and take action against such officials, he said the message is for all secretaries and chief secretaries. The department of personnel and training (DoPT) rules specify the circumstances under which an government officer can be "retired" in "public interest". Rule 56(J) of Fundamental Rules says, "Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, the appropriate authority shall, if it is of the opinion that it is in public interest to do so, have the absolute right to retire any government servant by giving him notice of not less than three months in writing or three months' pay and allowances." Rule 48 of Central Civil Services (Pension) Rule says, "At any time after a government servant has completed 30 years qualifying service, (a) he may retire from service or (b) he may be required by the appointing authority to retire in public interest, and in case of such retirement, the government servant shall be entitled to a retiring pension."

Reportedly Business guru C K Prahalad had estimated that India lost at least \$50 billion worth of investments annually because of corruption. This is because corruption made investors change their mind in investing in the country. It is well established that lower the corruption like in Singapore, higher and faster is the economic development. India is not the only country which has high rate of corruption, the problem is there in other emerging economies as well but the type of corruption that exists in India afflicts day to day activity more and perhaps drastically slows down bureaucratic decisions leading to huge time and cost overruns in projects. One area where government should concentrate is bringing about systemic changes and automation, which would help in minimizing corruption if not eliminate it. For example computerization and automation of railway ticketing has virtually eliminated touts and reduced to a large extent corruption. But there are several other areas in railways where corruption is rampant like contracts, catering, procurement, scrap disposal and so on, which are not yet fully transparent. Smart cards in metros have virtually eliminated ticketless travel. Likewise digitalization, a pet subject of Modi, will minimize corruption in movement of files, tenders and so on as it would introduce transparency. The root cause of corruption in this country is that too many people are chasing too few things, so without progress and honesty among politicians and business cutting across all parties, corruption will remain. Complicated laws too add to the problem as it leads to discretionary powers with politicians and bureaucracy, a breeding ground for corruption. Government should also attempt cleaning up of laws including that of taxes, make government procurement transparent and impart moral education to all so that in the long term, India becomes corruption free.

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