

Dear Annaji/Ministers :- pls add Transparent Complaint Sending clauses and Right to Recall Lokpal clauses in the Lokpal drafts

[The first few pages of this document are in English, the next in Gujarati and next Hindi. The reader pay print the pages he needs]

Vande Mataram.

I request Annaji and Ministers to add these clauses because IMO, these clauses will increase transparency and decrease chances of Lokpal becoming dictatorial, corrupt and MNC/Missionary agent. FAQs on draft and Lokpal movement, are in **chap-50** of <http://rahulmehta.com/301.pdf> . This document has been submitted on Lokpal consultation website and serial number given is #A247LB . If you like the suggestions given here, pls send #A247LB to Annaji and pls send full letter to the Minister-in-charge of Lokpal draft.

The Three Transparent Complaint/Feedback Filing clauses

Following is the addition is propose in Lokpal bill to create transparency in complain/feedback filing.

Section-NN : Transparent Complain/Feedback Filing

#	Officer	Procedure
1	Instruction to Collector (or Executive Magistrate he designates)	The President hereby orders Collector that : if a woman voter or dalit voter or senior citizen voter or poor voter or farmer voter or ANY citizen-voter in his district submits a complaint to Lokpal to the Collector (or his designated Executive Magistrate) and requests to be put on the website of Lokpal, the Collector or his designated Executive Magistrate will issue a serial number and put that affidavit on the website of Lokpal for Rs 20 per page. The affidavit must be made before Executive Magistrate on stamp paper of Rs 20 and signed by two witnesses. The complainer and witnesses must have voter-IDs with them.
2	Instruction to Talati, Patwari, Village Officer (or his clerk)	The President orders Patwari that : (2.1) if a woman voter or a dalit voter or a senior citizen voter or a poor voter or a farmer voter or ANY citizen-voter comes with voter ID, and specifies YES-NO on a complaint submitted on Lokpal's website, the Patwari will enter his YES-NO on the Lokpal's website along with his voter-ID and give a printed receipt for Rs 3 fee. (2.2) The Patwari will also allow citizen to change his Yes-No for Rs 3 fee. (2.3) The fee will be Re 1 for BPL card holder
3	[To all Citizens, Lokpal]	This section is for transparent complain filing only. It is not a referendum procedure. The Yes-No count will not be a binding on Lokpal etc. However, if over "a certain number" of women voters, dalit voters, senior citizen voters, poor voters, farmer voters or ANY certain number of citizen-voters register YES on a given affidavit, then the Lokpal may or need not take necessary action in two months. Or the Lokpal may resign. The "certain number" will be decided by Lokpal. Lokpal's decision on this will be final. And all citizens are requested to note that this procedure can be also used to send feedback to Lokpal Selection Committee under section-(6)(10)(b) of this bill.

Question : *Can a person purchase voters in above procedure?*

Answer : NO. Why? Pls see (2.2) . Say a wealthy man pays Rs 100 to say 1 crore voters and asks the to register YES. And as per clause-2.2, the voter can change his YES next day. Now even if 1000 richest men pool all the money they have, they cant give Rs 100 everyday. Hence YES-buying is not possible in above Transparent Feedback Filing. For more FAQs, pls see chap-50 of <http://rahulmehta.com/301.pdf>

Question : *What is importance of clause-2?*

Answer : Consider section-26.3 of Lokpal bill which says complaint against Lokpal’s employee’s will be put on the Lokpal’s website. Now what if 100,000 citizens have same complaint? Should all send copies complaint to Lokpal? That will simply clutter the Lokpal’s office. And what if 1 cr people have same complaint against Lokpal? Should all be asked to personally visit Lokpal’s office? Or Collector’s offices to submit complaints? This will only create law-order problems. The clause-2 simplifies the problem ---- a few persons can submit the complaint and rest can visit Talati’s office and add their names in a peaceful way.

For FAQs, pls see chap-50 of <http://rahulmehta.com/301.pdf>

Right to Recall Lokpal clauses – Make one out of 11 Lokpals recallable by citizens

Say you own a factory and have 100 employees and Govt makes a law that you cant expel or even suspend any of the 100 employees for next 5 to 25 years without approval of High Court judges. Then will the level of indiscipline increase or decrease? Well, we citizens are appointing 10 Lokpals and the draft insists that we citizens can expel even one of them without approval of Supreme Court judges !! IMO, such unrecallable Lokpals will become a liability of us commons.

So my suggestion is that at least one out of 10 Lokpals should be recallable by citizens, if not all 10. Many in civil society believe that we commons will appoint only dishonest person. Well, in that case, only 1 out of 10 will be dishonest. The rest will be appointed by Search and Selection Committees and so they will all honest. So just one dishonest person wont be able to do much harm. So why is the opposition to Right to Recall even one out of 10 Lokpals?

Section-NN : Citizen’s Right to Recall, Reject, Retain Lokpal

<u>#</u>	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word citizen would mean a registered voter. This procedure will apply only for one member of Lokpal called as Citizens’ Appointee . Initially, he will be appointed by the Lokpal Section Committee. And the word “may” in this section means “may or need not” and does not mean binding in any way.
2	Instruction to Collector	The President orders Collectors that if any citizen of India above age of 40 wishes to become a member in Lokpal Committee as Citizens’ Appointee, and he appears in person before the District Collector, DC would accept his candidacy for Lokpal member after taking filing fee same as deposit amount for MP election. The Collector will post his name and serial number on Lokpal’s website. No symbol will be issued.

3	Instruction to Talati or Patwari	If a citizen of that district comes in person to Talati's office, pays Rs 3 fee , and approves at most five persons for the RBIG position, the Talati would enter his approvals in his computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved. The fee for BPL card holder will be Re 1.
4	Instruction to Patwari	The Patwari or Talati will put the approvals of the citizen on Lokpal's website with citizen's voter-ID number and approvals he gave.
5	Instruction to Patwari	If a the citizen comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.
6	Instruction to Lokpal	On every 5th of month, the Lokpal Chairperson may publish Approval counts for each candidate as on last date of the previous month.
7	Instruction to Lokpal Selection Committee	If a candidate gets approval of over 24 crore voters, and it is also 1 cr more than the approval count of existing Citizens' Appointee, then Selection Committee may request existing Citizen's Appointee to resign and appoint the most approved candidate as Citizens' Appointee as a Lokpal. The Selection Committee may decrease or increase the threshold from 24 crores to any number between 12 crore and 36 crore.
8	Right to Retain Lokpal	The citizens may use this procedure to retain, or bring back, a Lokpal member was expelled but citizens wanted him to continue. Hence this section may also be referred as Right to Retain Lokpal.
9	Right to Reject Lokpal	If a citizen comes to Patwari's office and gives name of a Lokpal Committee Member and wants to register NO against him, the Patwari will enter his name, voter number and candidate number and give him receipt for Rs 3 fee. If over 24 crore citizens register NO on a Lokpal Member, then Selection Committee may request him to resign from the Lokpal Committee.
10	Instruction to Collector	If any citizen wants a change in this law, he may submit an affidavit at DC's office and DC or his clerk will post the affidavit on the website of Lokpal for a fee of Rs 20/- per page.
11	Instruction for Talati or Patwari	If any citizens want to register his opposition to this law or any section or wants to register YES-NO to any affidavit submitted in above clause, and he comes to Talati's office with voter-ID and pays Rs 3 fee, Talati will enter YES/NO and give him a receipt. The YES-NO will be posted on the website of the Lokpal.

The selection committee appoints 10 Lokpals and the above proposed addition would make 1 of ten replaceable by citizens. A similar procedure in which citizens can register NO can be used as **Right to Reject Lokpal.**

Question : *Can a person purchase voters in above procedure?*

Answer : NO. Why? Say a wealthy man pays Rs 100 to say 24 crore voters and asks them to approve a candidate. Then as per clause-5, the voter can change his approval next day. Now even if 1000 richest men pool all the money they have, they cant give Rs 100 everyday. Hence approval-buying is not possible in above Right to Recall procedure.

Question : *Will crores of citizens approve a Lokpal candidate?*

Answer : Depends on how bad Lokpals are and how good alternative is. Some 60% to 75% citizens do vote in Loksabha and Assembly elections, even though they have no hopes in any of the alternatives. This shows that citizens do take initiatives to bring change. So if alternate candidate is promising and existing Lokpals are corrupt, then citizens will take initiatives to bring changes.

Question : *RTR should be confined to educated countries like USA and not used in India*

Answer : USA has better education because citizens have Right to Recall District Education Officer !! We dont have RTR-DEO and so because of corruption education, funds vanish and so most citizens are still uneducated. Also, the website of India Against Corruption cites Hong Kong as example for Lokpal. If Hong Kong is a valid example, then analogy with USA should not be denied prima-facie.

More on Transparent Complain/Feedback sending clauses

The Janlokal bill (section - 6.10.b) says that citizens can send feedback to Search and Selection Committees. But no procedures have been laid out. Say 1 lakh or 50 lakh or 20 cr citizens want to send feedback. Sending feedback by emails is non-option because many can send 1000s of fake emails. Sending letters is also non-option because selection committee and search committee will never get time to open even 1 lakh letters. And letters can be destroyed before they reach selection committee members or if selection committee members are corrupt, they may say that they never received the feedback. So the proposal that a citizen can submit affidavit (with his suggestions) at Collector's office and Collector scans and uploads on Lokpal's website is best of all possible ways I could think of. Nevertheless, if one thinks that a better way is possible, I request him to enumerate the clauses before Jun-30 deadline and not wait for next lifetime.

The 2nd clause that citizens should be allowed to add his YES-NO on a complaint submitted at Talati's office is useful when 1000s or lakhs or crores of citizens have same complaint. They all don't need to send same complaints. Removing clause-2 will only sabotage the system.

More on Right to Recall Lokpal, and Right to Recall PM, Right to Recall judges etc.

RTR is not a foreign concept. Satyarth Prakash says that "Raajaa must be Praja-aadheen or else he will rob citizens and thus ruin the nation". Dayanand Saraswatijee has taken the verses from Atharvaved. So RTR is not an American or foreign concept --- it is very much Indian.

Citizens in USA have right to recall police commissioner and that's the only reason why corruption in USA policemen is low. Likewise, citizens in USA also have right to recall High Court Chief judge and District judges that the main reason why cases go fast and corruption in USA's lower court is low. The citizens in USA have right to recall over Governor, MLAs, District Education Office, Mayor, District/State Public Prosecutors etc. One may note that USA does not any Ombudsman (aka Lokpal) and despite this USA has low corruption in most departments in State/Districts due to Right to Recall at State/District levels. Same USA has very high level of corruption in Senators and Federal Officers because they do not have right to recall Senators and Federal Officers.

In year 2004, I had suggested that we must put Right to Recall Information Commissioner clauses in RTI Act -- otherwise, most RTI Commissioners will become corrupt and inefficient and RTI applicants will be running from pillar to post. But again, the response I got is that “we must focus on unity, we must support RTI without Right to Recall and we must oppose Right to Recall Information Commissioner now and support RTR on Information Commissioner later”. What is this “later”? Next life time? IMO, this time, we must demand RTR Lokpal clauses in the draft before Jun-30 deadline and not now. I don't request or insist anyone to support my propose RTR-Lokpal clauses. But I request and insist to all to propose clauses better than RTR-Lokpal clauses I have proposed.

Some persons have insisted that they support Right to Recall, but they oppose discussion to add RTR-Lokpal clauses in Lokpal bill in this lifetime. They insist that RTR must come from Sarpanch to upwards. I wonder why they don't insist on Lokpal bust at Gram Level and then at Tahsil level and the District, State level and then at National level? Why demand Lokpal at Central Level first?

Saying that RTR should be at Sarpanch level and not at Central/State level is like saying that “here, take this one rupee coin and forget about Rs 100 note, Rs 500 note and Rs 1000 note !!” And also, saying that RTR should be at Sarpanch level today and RTR-PM, RTR Supreme Court Chief judge, RTR Lokpal should “later” , later can mean next life time,

In absence of right to recall, a person in power degenerates as if there is no bottom. Eg recently, **Honorable Supreme Court Chief Justice Khare gave bail to a Swiss multi-millionaire who had raped three eight year old girls and video taped it !!** Honorable Justice Khare gave that bail despite video tape evidence and lower court conviction !! Such judgments come only because we citizens don't have right to recall Supreme Court Chief Justice. Same way, if we citizens don't have right to recall Lokpals, Lokpals too will become corrupt/nepotic like Honorable Supreme Court Justices.

As a second last statement, I would re-state the analogy I gave before. Say you have a factory with 100 laborers or highly educated managers, and say Govt makes a law that you cant expel any worker for next 5 to 25 years. Then will the level of indiscipline increase or decrease? Same way, if citizens don't have right to recall Lokpal, then most Lokpals will act like these 100 laborers only.

As of now, civil society committee members are in power and in position to add Transparent Complaint filing and Right to Recall Lokpal clauses in the Lokpal draft. The five Ministers may or may not accept it – that is another matter. But if civil society members themselves oppose adding Transparent Complain Filing and RTR-Lokpal clauses before Jun-30 deadline, that would show total lack of intention against Right to Recall. I hope that is not the case.

Jai Hind.

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(The answers to FAQs on proposed additions is given in **chapter-50** of <http://rahulmehta.com/301.pdf>)

Dear Citizens, pls support Annaji's Janlokal with Right to Recall (corrupt) Lokpal clauses



What is Janlokal ? And why is Right to Recall Lokpal must?

Janlokal bill is law proposed by Anna Hazare ji. The draft is about 40 pages long and is given at http://www.lokpalbillconsultation.org/docs/lokpalsbill2_2.pdf

The bill will create a Selection Committee (see section-6) consisting of PM, opposition leader, two Supreme judges, two high court judges and 2-4 more dignitaries. This Selection Committee will form a Search Committee. This Search Committee will select about 33 persons whom they think are of high integrity. Then the Selection Committee will select 11 of them. These 11 Lokpals will have powers to investigate, arrest any Central Govt office, MP, Minister, High Court Justice, Supreme Court Justice etc and prosecute him for corruption. Thus corruption will end. **But what if Lokpals become corrupt? That's why we must support Annaji's Janlokal with Right to Recall (corrupt) Lokpal clauses.**

What is this Right to Recall? Well, consider that you have a factory with 100 laborers. Say Govt makes a law that you cant expel any worker for next 5 to 10 years. Then will level of indiscipline increase or decrease or remain same? Obviously, it will increase. Unbounded job security can deteriorate any system. Same way, we the people of India are indirectly appointing 11 Lokpals and if we cant expel them or even one of them, then they too like most Supreme Court justices, most High Court justices, Ministers, IAS, IPS etc can become **nepotic** or corrupt or both. And the Right to Recall Lokpal clauses will enable citizens to expel one or more Lokpals. Annaji has been misguided to believe that latest Janlokal draft has Right to Recall Lokpal clauses. So we should all inform Annaji that it is still not the case, and we must request him to add Right to Recall Lokpal clauses in the final Jan Lokpal draft.

In fact Jan Lokpal without Right to Recall corrupt Lokpals can boomerang. How? The MNCs and super-corporates etc will have easy way to rule over India. How? They need to bribe only 11 Lokpals and from that they can control all Ministers, IAS, judges. Today MNCs and super-corporates have to bribe some 15-20 IAS,

IPS, judges, MLAs, MPs, Ministers per district i.e. about 14000 IAS, IPS, Ministers, judges all over India. If we create Lokpal with no Right to Recall Lokpal, then it is nothing but giving India to MNCs and super-corporates on silver platter. Whereas Lokpal with Right to Recall Lokpal clauses is a true genuine law against corruption.

More on Right to Recall

Why is corruption in US policemen low (except in drugs related cases)? The one and only one reason why corruption in US police is low is because **citizens in US have procedure to expel District Police Commissioner of their district**. So Police Commissioner in US takes very less bribes and also ensures that his staff doesn't take much bribes. If Police Commissioner in US comes to know that his junior staff is taking bribes, he will immediately run a sting operation, gather evidences and gets them expelled. Because he fears that if corruption in junior staff increases, the citizens may expel him. The corruption in US police in drugs related cases is because most citizens in US do not have much aversion against drugs. But since in India, citizens have NO procedure to expel Police Chief, the Chief not only collects bribes, he asks his juniors to collect maximal bribes.

Same way some 95% court judgments in US come within 3-6 months? Why? Because citizens in US have procedures to expel i.e. Right to Recall High Court judges, Lower Court judges, Public Prosecutors etc. Same way corruption in US's education is less because citizens have Right to Recall District Education Officer. And so education in US's Govt schools is far better than education in India's Govt schools.

Now lets focus on Jan Lokpal. We need Jan Lokpal to reduce corruption. But if there is no Right to Recall Lokpal, then Lokpal too will get corrupt. So pls support Annaji's Lokpal with Right to Recall Lokpal clauses. For details of exact clauses that can create Right to Recall Lokpal procedure, pls see <http://rahulmehta.com/lokpal.pdf>.

So please support Jan Lokpal with Right to Recall (corrupt) Lokpal clauses

નાગરીકો --- અન્નાજીના જનલોકપાલ, વિથ રાઈટ ટુ રિકોલ લોકપાલ (જો લોકપાલ ભ્રષ્ટ થાય તો),ના કાયદાને ટેકો આપો



૧૬-ઓગસ્ટે મનમોહનસિંહએ આદેશ આપ્યો કે અન્નાજી અને તેના આંદોલનકારીઓની ધરપકડ કરો. અગાઉ, મનમોહનસિંહે ૪-જુનએ પોલિસને આદેશ આપ્યો કે - સ્વામી રામદેવજીનાં હજારો અહિંસક આંદોલનકારીને રાતનાં એક વાગે ઢોર માર મારો અને મંડપમાં આગ લગાડો. આવા આદેશો આપવાની મનમોહનસિંહની મજાલ કેમ થઈ? કેમકે આપણા ભારતનાં નાગરીકો પાસે 'રાઈટ ટુ રિકોલ પ્રધાનમંત્રી' અર્થાત પ્રધાનમંત્રીને હાંકી કાઢવાની પ્રોસીજર નથી . જો આપણી પાસે 'રાઈટ ટુ રિકોલ પ્રધાનમંત્રી' અર્થાત પ્રધાનમંત્રીને હાંકી કાઢવાની પ્રોસીજર હોત, તો મનમોહનસિંહે જુન-૪એ આવી રીતે ૧ વાગે પોલિસ મોકલવાની મજાલ ન કરી હોત અને અન્નાજીની ધરપકડ ન થઈ હોત.

આ 'રાઈટ ટુ રિકોલ પ્રધાનમંત્રી' , 'રાઈટ ટુ રિકોલ સુપ્રિમ કોર્ટ જજ' અને 'રાઈટ ટુ રિકોલ લોકપાલ' એટલે શુ? આ ત્રણે પ્રસ્તાવિત ગેઝેટ નોટીફિકેશનના લખાણો છે. આ લખાણો જો આપણે નાગરીકો પ્રધાનમંત્રી પાસે ગેઝેટમાં મુકાવવામાં સફળ થઈએ, તો આપણા નાગરીકોને સત્તા અને પ્રોસીજરો મળશે, કે નાગરીકો કોઈ પણ દિવસે પ્રધાનમંત્રી, સુપ્રિમ કોર્ટનાં ન્યાયમુર્તિ અથવા લોકપાલ ભ્રષ્ટાચારી કે દમનકારી બને, તો નાગરીકો તેને નોકરીમાંથી હાંકી કાઢી શકીયે.

આવીજ રીતે ભારતની તમામ મહત્વની સત્તાઓ, જેમકે પોલિસ કમિશનર, જિલ્લા શિક્ષણ અધિકારી, જિલ્લા ન્યાયાધીશ, મુખ્યમંત્રી, હાઈકોર્ટ ન્યાયાધીશ વગેરે જે તેઓ ભ્રષ્ટકે દમનકારી બને, તો તેમને નાગરીકો હાંકી કાઢી શકે, તેવી પ્રોસીજરો મે સુચવી છે.

અમેરીકાની પોલિસમાં અને ન્યાયાધીશોમાં ભ્રષ્ટાચાર ભારતની પોલિસ અને ન્યાયાધીશો કરતા કેમ ઓછો છે? આ પ્રશ્ન ક્યારેક બુદ્ધિજીવીઓને પુછીયે તો તેઓ વિચિત્ર જવાબો આપે. કોઈ બુદ્ધિજીવી કહે કે -- તમે કત્થઈ ચામડીવાળા ભારતીયોએ ગોરી ચામડીના અમેરીકનો સાથે સરખામણી કરવાની મજાલ પણ ન કરવી જોઈએ. કોઈ બુદ્ધિજીવી કહે કે -- અમેરીકાનાં નાગરીકોનું પોલિટીકલ કલચર સારુ છે અને ભારતનાં સામાન્ય નાગરીકોનું પોલિટીકલ કલચર હલકુ છે. અને એટલેજ ભારતમાં પોલીસ અને ન્યાયાધીશોમાં ભ્રષ્ટાચાર વધારે છે. અર્થાત, અમો ભારતમાં સામાન્ય નાગરીકો હલકા કલચર (કલચર એટલે સંસ્કાર) વાળા છીએ. અને પોલીસ, ન્યાયાધીશોમાં ભ્રષ્ટાચાર વધારે છે, તેનું કારણ અમો સામાન્ય નાગરીકો છીએ !! અને કોઈ બુદ્ધિજીવી એમ પણ કહશે -- કે ભારતમાં પોલિસમાં અને ન્યાયાધીશોમાં ભ્રષ્ટાચાર વધારે છે, કેમકે -- તમો સામાન્ય નાગરીકોમાં જાગૃતિ નથી. વાહ બુદ્ધિજીવી વાહ !! અને વાહ તમારા ચાર આંકડાનો આઈ.ક્યુ !! લાંચ લેવાનો ગુન્હો પોલિસ અને ન્યાયાધીશો કરે અને તેમાં પણ તમો કુબુદ્ધિજીવીઓને વાંક અમો સામાન્ય નાગરીકોનો અને અમારા કલચરનો કાઢવો છે?

બુદ્ધિજીવીઓનું આ કેરેક્ટર, પોલિટિકલ કલચર, જાગૃતિ વગેરેનું મહાજ્ઞાન મારી સામાન્ય બુદ્ધિથી અને સમજથી પરે છે. તો પછી ભારતની પોલિસમાં ભ્રષ્ટાચાર વધારે છે, તેના એવા કારણ ખરા કે આપણે સામાન્ય માણસોનાં મગજમાં આવી શકે? હા. એવા સરળ કારણો છે - કે જે આપના અને મારા જેવા સામાન્ય નાગરીકની સમજમાં આવી શકે.

અમેરીકાની પોલિસમાં ભ્રષ્ટાચાર ઓછો છે, તો તેનું એકમાત્ર કારણ છે - **અમેરીકામાં નાગરીકો પાસે ત્યાંના જિલ્લા પોલિસ કમિશનરને અને ન્યાયાધીશોને હાકી કાઢી મુકવાની પ્રોસીજર -- યાને રાઈટ ટુ રિકોલ -- છે.** ભારતમાં અમો નાગરીકો પાસે માત્ર મિનીસ્ટર કે ન્યાયમુર્તિ પાસે ફરીયાદ કરવાની સત્તા માત્ર છે -- કમિશનર સાહેબને કાઢી મુકવાની સત્તા અમો નાગરીકો પાસે નથી. આ કાઢી મુકવાની સત્તા માત્ર મિનીસ્ટર કે ન્યાયમુર્તિઓ પાસે છે. અમેરીકામાં નાગરીકોને તેમના જિલ્લા પોલિસ કમિશનરને નોકરીમાંથી કાઢી મુકવો હોય તો નાગરીકોએ મિનિસ્ટર કે કોર્ટના ધક્કા નથી ખાવા પડતા. નાગરીકો જાતે બહુમતિ સાબિત કરી તેમના જિલ્લા પોલિસ કમિશનરને બદલી શકે છે. આમ, અમેરીકાનાં તમામ ૨૦૦૦ જિલ્લા પોલિસ કમિશનરોને હંમેશા એકજ ભય હોય છે - કે જે પોતે ખુબ લાંચ લેશે અથવા જે સ્થાનિક પોલિસમાં ભ્રષ્ટાચાર વધશે, તો નાગરીકો તેને કાઢી મુકશે. એટલે કમિશનર પોતે નહીંવત લાંચ લે છે અને નીચેનાં સ્ટાફ પર પણ કંટ્રોલ રાખે છે. અને ભારતમાં અમો નાગરીકો પાસે કમિશનર બદલવાની સત્તા નથી, આ સત્તા માત્ર મિનિસ્ટર પાસે છે. પરિણામ? કમિશનરો પી આઈ ને ટાર્ગેટ આપે છે, અમુક ભાગ પોતે રાખે અને અમુક મિનિસ્ટરને પહોંચાડે.

પ્રધાનમંત્રીની ડાંડાઈ તો આપણે જોઈ. જે શાંતિપૂર્ણ દેખાવા ન કરવા દેવા હોઈ, તો તમામ ભારતમાં કલમ-૧૪૪ લગાડી દે. પણ દેખાવાની પરવાનગી આપ્યા પછી, કોઈપણ જાતની હિંસાનો બનાવ ન બન્યો હોવા છતા, પ્રધાનમંત્રીએ જુન-૪એ રાતનાં એક વાગે ૫૦૦૦ પોલિસ મોકલી. સવારનાં આ કામ ન થઈ શકત? અજ્ઞાજીએ કોઈ હિંસાની વાત નહતી કરી. છતા તેમની ધરપકડ થઈ. **સુપ્રિમ કોર્ટનાં ન્યાયમુર્તિ સી. જે. ખરેએ ભારતમાં આઠ વર્ષની ૩ બાળકીઓ પર બળાટકાર કરનાર અને વિડીયો ઉતારનાર સ્વીટ્ઝરલેન્ડના અબજપતિને જામીન આપી દિધા હતા,** જેથી તે ભારત છોડી નાસી શક્યો. કોને ખબર કેટલામાં તોડ થયો. આવા ચુકાદાઓ આવ્યા પછી ભારતમાં ટક ટકા નાગરીકોને ન્યાયમુર્તિઓમાં વિશ્વાસ નથી. આ ભ્રષ્ટાચાર નાથવા અજ્ઞાની લોકપાલના કાયદાની માંગણી કરે છે. આ કાયદાને આપણે ટેકો આપવો જોઈએ. પણ લોકપાલ ભ્રષ્ટ અથવા નબળો હોય તો? લોકપાલ જે ભ્રષ્ટ કે દમનકારી બને તો, શુ નાગરીકોએ સહન કરવાનું, હાથ જોડીને ઉભા રહેવાનું અને ફરીથી પાંચ વર્ષ રાહ જોવાની? **ના . મંત્રીઓને કહોકે આજને આજ લોકપાલનાં કાયદામાં રાઈટ ટુ રિકોલ કરપ્ટ લોકપાલની કલમો , ઉમેરી તેને પસાર કરે.**

જો આપને આની ઓફસેટ નકલો કરાવી હોય, તો મિરર <http://rahulmehta.com/008.g.mirror.pdf> પર મળશે.

રાઈટ ટુ રિકોલ, એફ-૧-એ, સુપથ-૨ ફ્લેટ, જુના વાડજ બસ સ્ટેન્ડ પાસે, અમદાવાદ-૯., રવિવાર ૧૦-૨