1. How many members in Lokpal?
2. Selection criteria for the Chairperson and members
3. Composition of the collegium for selection of Lokpal
4. Jurisdiction of Lokpal:
   • Prime Minister
   • Higher Judiciary
   • Constitutional Authorities
   • Chairpersons of both Houses
   • Chief Ministers
5. Nature of complaints to be entertained,
   • Rank of officials above whom complaints are made
   • Quantum of corruption involved in respect of lower officials
   • Actions which establish ‘intent’ of corruption
   • Grievances
   • Wasteful expenditure
   • Non-transparent, non-competitive procedures
6. Recommendations of a general nature and monitoring. e.g., Citizen’s charter
7. Relationship with CVC and coordination
   • Role of Vigilance Organizations and reporting
8. Role of CBI
   • Anti corruption wing
   • Monitoring and supervision of CBI
   • Autonomy of CBI
9. Should Lokpal have its own investigation machinery? If so, how to structure it?
10. Powers of Lokpal in respect of,
   - Suo moto complaints
   - Investigations
   - Search
   - Seizure

11. Powers:
   - Removal of civil servants
   - Relationship with UPSC

12. Is a constitutional amendment needed as it might affect part XIV of the Constitution?

   - Increasing punishment
   - Enlarging the definition of corruption
   - Confiscation of properties of corrupt public servants
   - Sanction of prosecution of officials
   - Establishment of special courts whenever Lokpal recommends


15. Appointments of independent and effective prosecutors in anti-corruption cases

16. Speedy disposal of cases by Lokpal and anti-corruption courts - should timelines be imposed?

17. Removal of members of Lokpal

18. Can a single law provide for identical Lokayuktas in states (similar to RTI Act)
    
    Or

    Do we need to bring in a constitutional amendment to provide for Lokpals and Lokayuktas by law of Parliament?