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Final Notice, How To Solve India's Problems and Save India's Future, Also Stopping Illegal, Unconstitutional, and Inhumane Acts of Surveillance, Sabotage, and Torture Against Mr. Ditesh Poojari

Ditesh <ditpoo@gmail.com>

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To: ditpoo@pm.me, Ditesh Poojari <ditpoo@gmail.com>

Respected Sir's/Madam,

You don't need to change/fix the world/country, you just need to change/fix the following and if possible Ditesh Poojari rest can/might happen automatically.

You have already from my mails learned about what Deep State of India has done from 2016 - 2025 so far, using/controlling BJP, NDA, GoV, Its Institutions and even Opposition and businesses/Industrialist etc.

Now lets learn how it came to this, due to what the same Deep State did from 2012- 2014 in India, which lead to the following.

All my legal advisory are thus applicable to the all mentioned and involved in below.

I'm Indian born citizen, I'm not a Chinese, pakistani, American, Israeli, or Iranian, or Russian or even BJP/RSS/Congress agent/asset etc. I'm this countries public who had learned things due to his situation and is just sharing everything in hopes that it becomes crystal clear who is lying and about what, just read my mail, I'm helping everyone even if it was about them, because what I know every one knows the same even before me.

This is India's public talking to you, not Ditesh Poojari, the only party/group which really without any ulterior motive cares about India and its future.

Anatomy of Influence: The Actors and Structures Enabling Alleged Weaponization of Central Agencies (2012-2014)

In the years leading up to the 2014 general elections, the institutional framework of India's premier investigative bodies, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and the Enforcement Directorate (ED), along with the application of laws like the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), came under scrutiny. The alleged weaponization was not the result of a single action but a combination of executive control over key appointments and a legal structure that permits prolonged investigations, affording the government of the day plausible deniability.

The key figures and structural components during this period (2012-2014) under

the UPA government were as follows:

1. The Political and Administrative Leadership: The Appointing Authorities

The power to appoint and oversee the heads of these critical agencies rested with the highest levels of the government. This executive control is central to understanding how influence could be exerted.

Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC): As the ultimate authority for high-level appointments, the ACC held the power to select the leadership of the CBI and ED. In 2012, its members were:

Chairman: Dr. Manmohan Singh (Prime Minister)

Member: P. Chidambaram (Home Minister until July 31, 2012), succeeded by Sushilkumar Shinde (Home Minister from July 31, 2012).

Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT): The DoPT acts as the administrative arm for the CBI and the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). Its leadership in 2012 was:

Secretary (Personnel): P. K. Misra (from January 16, 2012), who succeeded Alka Sirohi.

Department of Revenue (Ministry of Finance): The ED is administratively situated under the Department of Revenue, making its leadership crucial.

Revenue Secretary: Sumit Bose (from August 6, 2012), who took over from R. S. Gujral.

2. The Agency Heads: The Operational Executors

The Directors of the investigative agencies are responsible for the day-to-day functioning and the direction of investigations. The leadership during this critical period included:

Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI):

A. P. Singh: Director until November 30, 2012.

Ranjit Sinha: Took over as Director on December 3, 2012.

Enforcement Directorate (ED):

Rajan S. Katoch: Appointed Director in March 2012.

Central Vigilance Commission (CVC): The CVC has an oversight role in matters of corruption and recommends the CBI Director.

Central Vigilance Commissioner: Pradeep Kumar (July 2011 - September 2014).

3. The Structural Framework: Legal Levers for Prolonged Investigation

The ability to allegedly "weaponize" these agencies stemmed from a legal framework that allows for extensive, time-consuming investigations without strict final deadlines, creating uncertainty for those being investigated.

No Rigid Deadlines for Investigation: The Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973, does not impose a final statutory deadline for completing investigations into complex crimes.

Section 167 of CrPC: This section mandates that an accused is entitled to "default bail" if a chargesheet is not filed within 60 or 90 days of their arrest. However, this does not stop the investigation itself. Agencies can continue their probe and file supplementary chargesheets later, effectively keeping cases active for years.

Inherent Complexity of Financial Crimes: The Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, deals with crimes that are inherently complex. Investigations often involve:

Tracing international money trails through Letters Rogatory (LRs), a process dependent on the cooperation of foreign governments.

Unraveling webs of shell companies and analyzing vast amounts of digital data. These procedural necessities create legitimate grounds for long delays, which can be exploited to exert pressure.

Plausible Deniability: This combination of factors provides the executive with plausible deniability. The government can maintain that it is not interfering, while the agencies can claim they are simply following due process in complex cases. By controlling the leadership and relying on the structural slowness of the system, outcomes can be influenced without a direct, documented order. The judiciary can only intervene on a case-by-case basis to address inordinate delays by invoking the constitutional Right to a Speedy Trial.

Historical Context of the Legal Instruments

It is important to note that the legal framework in question was developed over decades by different governments with the stated aim of strengthening the rule of law.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973: Enacted under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, with H. R. Gokhale as Law Minister, to replace the colonial-era code.

International Cooperation Framework (CrPC Amendment, 1990): Section 166A, allowing for evidence requests from abroad, was introduced under Prime Minister V. P. Singh, with I. K. Gujral as External Affairs Minister.

The Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA): The Act was passed in 2002 under Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, with Jaswant Singh as Finance Minister and L. K. Advani as Home Minister. It was later notified and brought into force in 2005 under Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, with P. Chidambaram as Finance Minister.

In conclusion, the alleged weaponization in the 2012-2014 period was facilitated by the UPA government's executive authority over a specific set of actors who led

the key agencies, operating within a pre-existing and powerful legal framework that permitted discretion and protracted timelines.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MdeQMVBuGgY>

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1wSwaJFv_mqQaP0NmAjnCo-TZGZOpGZUu?usp=sharing

<https://drive.proton.me/urls/NOZM34GF10#TFYEvJXACBxB>

8 attachments



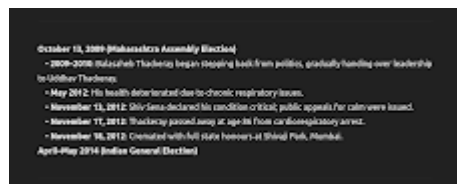
- Indian black money (offshore assets): Estimated \$500 billion - \$6.1 trillion since independence.
- Mahesh Ambani: Net worth ~\$110 billion; estimated offshore assets \$10-200 billion.
- Gautam Adani: Net worth ~\$90 billion; estimated offshore assets \$0-500 billion.
- Russian oligarch offshore ratio (used as benchmark): 30-60% of net worth.

Screenshot 2025-06-07 at 10-04-56 Indian Black Money Estimate.png
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- Balasaheb Naik, elder brother of Vasantao Naik, suffered from a severe heart ailment.
- Vasantao arranged for a top cardiologist from Mumbai to treat him.
- Despite medical efforts, Balasaheb passed away around two months before Vasantao.
- His death had a deep emotional impact on Vasantao Naik.
- Vasantao Naik died of a massive heart attack on August 18, 1999, in Singapore.
- Emotional stress from his brother's death is believed to have contributed to his own.

Screenshot 2025-06-07 at 10-02-38 Vasantao Naik Death Details.png
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October 18, 1989 (Maharashtra Assembly Election)

- 2009-2010: Balasaheb Thackeray began stepping back from politics, gradually handing over leadership to Uddhav Thackeray.
- May 2012: His health deteriorated due to chronic respiratory issues.
- November 13, 2012: Shiv Sena declared his condition critical; public appeals for rain were issued.
- November 17, 2012: Thackeray passed away at age 86 from cardiorespiratory arrest.
- November 18, 2012: Cremated with full state honors at Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Memorial, Mumbai.
- April-May 2014 (India General Election)

Screenshot 2025-06-07 at 10-09-25 Balasaheb Thackeray Death Timeline.png
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Donald Trump's Main Strength —

1) Elon Musk
2) Global Right Wing Support

He has lost both of them.

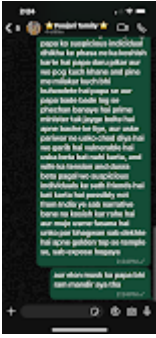
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Weaponization of Central Agencies (2012-2014).pdf
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