

## TI India's Studies and Activities

### Studies

- Delays & Corruption in Indian Judicial System Remedial Measures (December 1999).
- Citizens' Charters: Awareness, Implementation and Improvements
- 'Corruption in India - An Empirical Study' (December, 2002) pertaining to ten departments.
- 'India Corruption Study 2005' covering 11 public services in 20 States
- Corruption Perception & an Approach to Combat It.
- Stamp Duty & Tax Evasion in Property Transactions
- Corruption in Trucking Operations in India (2007)
- Bhastachar Se Mukabla: Rashtriya Sadachar Vyavastha Ke Tatav - Hindi Version of TI's Source Book
- Bharat Main Bhastachar Aur Us Se Mukabla
- Children's Film on Corruption
- Ethics for Children (under preparation)
- Towards Improving Governance (under print)

### Advocacy

- Adoption of Integrity Pact in public contracting and procurement
- Public Interest Litigations (PILs) with regard to -
  - Compulsory declarations about records of criminal past, assets & liabilities, and educational qualifications by all candidates seeking elections as per Supreme Court's judgement of 13th March 2003.
  - Abolition of Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme
  - Probe by an independent agency in the Scorpene Submarine deal

### Workshops on Improving Governance

- Reforms in Judicial System (December 1999)
- National Seminar in Delhi on August 24-25, 2005
- Regional Workshops in 2006 : Patna (Feb. 16), Bhubaneswar (April 30), Bangalore (May 20) and Bhopal (Nov. 8)
- Regional Workshops in 2007 : Jammu (March 6) and Ahmedabad (April 12-13).

### Propagation of Integrity Pact

- Ministry of Defence incorporated the provision in its Procurement Procedures for 2005 and 2006
- ONGC signed a MoU on April 17, '06 with TI India
- Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd., Vishakhapatnam, signed a MoU on March 29, 2007.
- The Administrative Reforms Commission in its Fourth Report on Ethics in Governance recommended, among others, the adoption of Integrity Pact
- MoUs are likely to be signed with HPCL, Coal India Ltd., and other PSUs under the Ministry of Steel
- Presentations in 2006 : MTNL (July 25), Airports Authority of India (Nov 27), etc.
- Discussions are on with the GAIL, other PSUs under Ministry of Steel, etc.

### Collaboration

- CVC's Vigilance Advisory Council : Admiral (Retd.) R. H. Tahiliani as Member.
- Delhi State Council for Right to Information : : Shri. S. D. Sharma as Member.
- New Delhi Municipal Committee's Electricity Consumer Forum : Shri M L Kumar as an NGO Rep
- Development of a Charter Mark Scheme for quality certification of Citizens' Charters with TCS
- Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) : Social Responsibility Sectional Committee to evolve documents on various important social issues.

## TI INDIA - CMS India Corruption Study - 2005

This national Study on corruption was first in its scope. It was not just confined to estimating monetary value of petty corruption but also ranking public services and States. The Study also looked into systemic aspects of corruption in the public services and had come up with service specific initiatives to reduce corruption

### HIGHLIGHTS

The Survey was undertaken with a sample of

- \*\* 14,405 respondents
- \*\* 151 cities
- \*\* 306 villages in 20 States
- Indians pay a bribe of Rs. 21,068 crores per year
- 62 Percent citizens think that the 'corruption' is not merely hearsay.
- Three-fourths of citizens think that the level of corruption in public services has increased during the last one year (2004-05)
- Among the need-based services, police is the most corrupt. Judiciary (Lower Courts) and Land Administration are rated next.
- Bihar is the most corrupt State in India, while Kerala is the least.
- Delhi is the 10th most corrupt State in India out of 20 major states surveyed for the Study
- As immediate consequent, J&K State passed a legislation to attach the assets of corrupt officials, pending investigation and trial.



## INDIA CORRUPTION STUDY -2007

(Sep. 2007 to Sep. 2009)

For  
Improving Governance

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## India Corruption Study 2007

### Objective of the Study

The overall objective of the study is to understand the problem of "petty corruption" faced by below poverty line (BPL) households and come up with suggestions to reduce corruption in selected public services in the country. The study will focus on understanding and estimating the extent of corruption and the causes thereof particularly in rural India.

### The study will cover the following issues -

- Public perception about the extent of corruption in various departments / services / utilities
- Estimate value of petty corruption in the country involving " below poverty line households"
- Understand the scope and character of corruption
- Compare and rank states on extent of corruption
- Compare and rank selected Public Services
- Understand experience of common man in terms of corruption and mal-administration in the departments.
- Extent of impact of Citizens' Charters, e-Governance and RTI Act in curbing corruption.
- Assess the impact of recent initiatives of the Government towards transparency and public accountability.

### Coverage & Sample Size

- 21,000 Households
- 31 States & UTs
- Around 103 Districts
- 275 Urban Locations  
(Incl. Dist. Hqrs. Cl. IV & V Towns)
- 450 Villages



## Follow up & Sensitizations

### The project is going to be implemented in various phases

- Study by Centre for Media Studies.
- Key highlights of Study
- Press release to media for all India publicity of the study report.
- National-level seminar to validate the findings of the Study report with participants from various Central Govt. Departments, CVOs, NGOs, and eminent persons in the field.
- Zonal-level Workshops to disseminate and train participants from Districts, Blocks and Panchayats, local CVOs, etc.

The survey part of the Study will be carried out by CMS and the implementation, dissemination, evaluation and feedback on the Study will be carried out by TI India through various workshops at national and zonal levels with the active participation of TI India's state chapters.

### Overall Objective

To improve governance in Indian States by increasing transparency and accountability at various departmental levels in order to benefit the poorest and the most vulnerable groups

### Immediate Objective

- To create awareness and empowerment of rights and duties
- To stimulate positive attitude and action in relevant local govt. departments
- To build institutional capacity of TI India and its state chapters

**Funds Required: Rs. 1.1 Crore**

## Transparency International India

TI India is a not-for-profit, non-political civil society movement of voluntary workers formed in 1997 to combat corruption ( and registered in 1998 under the Registration of Societies Act 1860 at New Delhi). It is accredited to the world body Transparency International. TI India's prime objective is to promote transparent and ethical governance and to eradicate corruption. Accordingly, TI India has taken an active part in the following matters:

- Enactment of a legislation for Lok Pal (Parliamentary Ombudsman)
- Appointment of Lokayuktas (State-level Ombudsman) in all States
- Annual declaration of assets by Ministers, MPs and MLAs; such declarations should be available to the public, and penalties should be provided for false and/or non-declaration
- Compulsory audit of accounts of political parties
- Electoral reforms to prevent tainted politicians from contesting elections and preventing them from holding the position of power
- Speedy trial of criminal cases against Ministers, MPs and MLAs
- Enactment of a legislation for Whistle Blowers' Protection
- Enactment of foolproof legislation for forfeiture of illegally acquired property by corrupt persons, including Ministers, MPs and MLAs.

- Code of Conduct for Ministers, MPs and MLAs
- Ratification of UN Convention Against Corruption
- Integrity Pact to prevent corruption in public contracting and procurement
- Organisation of seminars on Improving Governance
- Journalistic Excellence Award in exposing corruption

Accordingly, in association with like minded NGOs, TI India has been successful in making it mandatory for all the contestants to Parliament and State Legislatures to declare their educational qualifications, assets & liabilities, criminal records, etc. while filing their nominations.

## About CMS

**Centre for Media Studies (CMS)** is an independent, national level multi-disciplinary development research and facilitative body of eminent professionals nationally known for its advocacy initiatives. CMS endeavors for accountability, responsiveness and transparency in policymaking, public systems and services. Senior professionals of CMS are the ones who pioneered large-scale survey research methods in India in the last more than three decades.

### CMS USPs

- CMS methodology is based on a decade long R&D and India Corruption study-2005 is the outcome of the same effort.
- CMS is a pioneer in undertaking studies on corruption issues in the country in the larger context of good governance
- CMS's long association with TI India