Annual Report 2011
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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Name:
Transparency International India

TII’s Accreditation
The accreditation of the Indian chapter was extended unconditionally for a period of three years from 2008.

Legal Status:
TI India was launched in March 1997. It was registered with the Registrar of Societies, Delhi, vide registration number S-32570 of 1998 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Transparency International’s name and logo were also registered with the Trade Marks Registry vide Registration No.1343408 Clause 42, on September 20, 2007.

Registered Office:
Lajpat Bhawan, Qr. No. 4,
Lajpat Nagar – IV, New Delhi - 110024
Phone: +91-11-2646 0826 ; Fax: 011-2642 4552
Email: info@transparencyindia.org; tiindia.newdelhi@gmail.com
Website: www.transparencyindia.org

Project Office:
37, National Park,
Lajpat Nagar – IV, New Delhi - 110024
Phone: +91-11-40634797; 40517303; Fax: 011-26460824

Bankers:
1. Canara Bank, Lajpat Nagar (Main), A-9, DDA Shopping Complex, Defence Colony,
   New Delhi – 110 024
2. HDFC Bank, B-40, Amar Colony, Lajpat Nagar – IV, New Delhi – 110 024

Auditors:
M/s. Rajesh B. Mangla & Associates
Chartered Accountants,
1407, Vikram Tower, 16, Rajendra Place, New Delhi - 110 008
Ph. 011-66402000-04, Fax: 011-25860460
TI INDIA’S STATE CHAPTERS

**Uttar Pradesh**

**Chairman** Justice (Retd.) Kamleshwar Nath ‘Gunjan’, C-105, Nirala Nagar, Lucknow - 226 020 Tel. (0522) 278-9033
E-mail: justicekn@gmail.com

**Secretary** – Shri D C Verma, C- 425, Indira Nagar, Lucknow -226016
Tel (0522) 234-7077 Cell: 9415702007
E-mail: dcverma06@hotmail.com

**Treasurer** – Shri Narendra Deo, Tel (0522) 235-6158 Cell: 9451402349
E-mail: deonarendra740@gmail.com

**West Bengal** ([www.tiwestbengal.org](http://www.tiwestbengal.org))

**Chairman** Shri Debabrata Bandyopadhyay GD –89, Sector – III, Salt Lake KOLKATA – 700016
E-mail: bandyopadhyay@rediffmail.com

**Secretary** – Dr Ajit Banerjee, Ex-Indian Forest Service, 9, Greek Church Row Ext., Kolkata - 26
Tel (033) 2464-2918/2386, Cell: 9830346100, E-mail: ajitbanerjee2@gmail.com

**Odisha**

**Chairman** – Prof. (Dr) Bimalendu Mohanty, Former Vice Chancellor, Utkal Univ. of Culture, N-3/314, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar-15
Tel. (0674) 255-6755/255-4341 Mobile: 9238300265
Email: mohantybimalendu@gmail.com

**General Secretary** – Shri R. B. Patnaik 132, Jagannath Vihar, Road- 1, Lane - 5 Bhubneshwar- 03

**Uttarakhand**

**Chairman** – AVM (Retd) V B Batra ASHRAYA, Nagarigao, Bhimtal Road, P.O. Bhowali, Distt. Nainital - 132
Tele-fax (05942) 220-016
E-mail: vbbatra@yahoo.com, tiuuttranchal@yahoo.com

**General Secretary** – Shri K K Pande S-609, Malla Gorakhpur, Haldwani, Uttrakhand- 263139
Ph. (05946) 220840, Mob. 09411107268
E-mail : pandekk@gmail.com

**Tamil Nadu**

**Chairman** – Dr. M. Anandakrishnan, Former Vice chancellor, Anna University Madan Sadan, 8 (Old), 5th Main Road Kasturiba Nagar, Adyar, Chennai – 600020
Res (044) 24916291 Off. (044) 24422415 (M) 09444051133
E-mail: ananda1928@gmail.com

**Convenor** – Shri L M Menezes, IAS (Retd.) C/o. Guild of Service – Bala Vihar, No: 10, Halls Road, I Floor, Kilpauk, Chennai-10
Tel (044) 64581444/044) 2664 4774
E-mail: tiitn77@gmail.com

**Rajasthan**

**Chairman**- Shri I.C Srivastava, IAS (Retd.) 4-k-26, Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur – 302 004
Ph : (0141) 2654050 Cell: 09414300818
E-mail:icsrivastava@yahoo.com

**Gen Secy:** Shri Surendra Sharma, IPS (Retd) B-57, Yash Path, Tilak Nagar, Jaipur-302 004
Tel (0141) 262-0239
Email: sharmasurendra2000@yahoo.co.in

**Karnataka**

**Chairman**- Mr. Justice (Retd.) M F Saldanha 101-A, M.B. Centre (1st Floor), Infantry Road, Bangalore- 560-001
E-mail: mfsjr@rediffmail.com
Cell: 09844028695
080 2559 6773

**Gen Syec:** Shri B Vijaybhaskar Shetty A – 6, Casa Lavelle – 3, Lavelle Road, Bangalore -560001 (Karnataka)
Tel (080) 2286-8800/2286-5800
Fax (080) 2286-1965 Cell: 098455 24960
E-mail: shetty.bv@gmail.com, transcheck@gmail.com
FOREWORD

FROM THE CHAIRMAN

In its pursuit of dealing with the twin objectives of dealing with the spectre of corruption and seeking good governance, Transparency International India (TII) has been actively operating its projects such as Integrity Pact, Pahal, Development Pact, and Helpline for those facing difficulties in availing public services, as well as pursuing the passage of the Right to Service Act with the state governments.

This year, five more Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), including one PSU form the State of Odisha, signed Memorandums of Understanding for adoption of Integrity Pact, thus widening the regime of discipline with regard to procurement in 44 PSUs.

Strides were made for intensification of Helpline under the Advocacy & Legal Advise Centre (ALAC) project sponsored by TI Secretariat. Besides those operating at Chennai, Ranchi, and Jaipur, there is now a potential for starting new ALAC centres at Patna, Bhubaneswar and Delhi, as well as strengthening the existing ones.

As a result of a constant follow up with the Government of India, the United Nations’ Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) was ratified in May 2011, thus giving a further fillip to the project of good governance by seeking compliance to its provisions. Similarly, it was heartening that 13 states responded to our proposal for enacting the Right to Services Act, as the citizens’ charters had not been taken seriously by departments. The Act not only specifies various time-bound services, but also holds the deliverer accountable for undue delay or unresponsiveness.

There was also an extension of opportunity for spreading the discourse on anti-corruption and the need for good governance during the Vigilance Week, United Nations’ International Anti-Corruption Day and other occasions, by actively organizing and participating in conferences, writing about the issue, focus group and round-table discussions, television appearances, interviews, presentations on Lokpal, and the Right to Service Act to the Parliamentary Consultative Committees, etc.

TI India shall continue to strive for fulfillment of its goals, howsoever minimal these achievements may be in the context of the immensity of the problems.

P. S. Bawa, IPS (Retd)
Chairman, TI India
FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Corruption affects the poor most. The feeling of injustice that it perpetrates and the chasm that it creates, can only be felt by the victims of corruption.

Most of our initiatives are directed towards helping the poor. In 2011, we reached out to the disadvantaged, and actively engaged them in the fight against corruption.

Through our projects Pahal – Shaasan Sudhaar ki Ore, Development Pact and Advocacy & Legal Advise Centres (ALAC), we tried to engage and support the common man in the fight against corruption.

Corruption is an issue that can bring down incumbents at election time and also brings people into the streets. The angst of people against the political leaders, scams and scandals involving millions and the issue of black money once again highlighted those issues that TII has underpinned: lack of accountability, weak anti corruption agencies, corruption in procurement systems and rampant nepotism that has led to people losing faith in public institutions.

With our Integrity and Development Pacts, we offer our politicians and administrators an opportunity to rebuild that trust and confidence, by involving civil society and local communities. We continue to work with public sector companies and support them in making the procurement system cleaner and transparent. The Pacts as well as ALACs and project Pahal was borne out of the belief that to have the greatest effect against corruption, we must empower those who are most vulnerable to it.

We also believe that lack of value based education has led to increase in materialism as well as corruption. We continued our effort to work with school and college students to instill values and importance of being on the right side of the law.

As we continue our efforts to usher in a cleaner society, it is the bravery and resilience of people who stand up to demand accountability from those in power inspire us and encourage us to move forward.

I am grateful to all my colleagues who have worked tirelessly on various anti corruption projects and will continue to do so.

Best wishes,

Anupama Jha
Executive Director
FOUNDER & ADVISER / MENTOR

FOUNDER & ADVISER

Shri S D Sharma, a Freedom Fighter of 1942 Quit India Movement. He is a social activist and awarded by a number of institutions. He is responsible for setting up of the India Chapter of Transparency International-Berlin in 1997. He was Vice Chairman Emeritus for long and is now its Adviser. Besides, he was an Individual Member of the Transparency International till recently. Now in his 94th year, he is also actively working as an adviser of the Servants of the People Society (Delhi Branch), and is running the Gandhian Satyagraha & Seva Brigade to promote a corruption free-India.

MENTOR

Admiral R. H. Tahiliani, PVSM, AVSM (Retd.), former Chief of Naval Staff & former Governor of Sikkim. Born in Karachi on 12th May, 1930, he joined the Indian Navy in March, 1948 and qualified as a Naval Pilot and Flying Instructor in India and as a Test Pilot in France. He commanded the Carrier borne fighter Squadron and Indian Navy Ships BETWA, TRISHUL and VIKRANT.

Appointed Chief of Naval Staff on 30th November, 1984 and retired three years later. He was awarded Ati Vishist Seva Medal in 1975 and Param Vishist Seva Medal in 1984. He was sworn in as Governor of Sikkim in February, 1990, and resigned in September, 1994. He is associated with Servants of the People Society and Lok Sevak Sangh. He had been the Chairman of Transparency International India from 1997 - March 2010. He is now “Mentor” of TII. He is a Member of Central Vigilance Commission Advisory Council.
ADVISORY COUNCIL

Padma Vibhushan Fali S Nariman is a Senior Advocate of the Supreme Court of India and President of the Bar Association of India. In November 1999, he was nominated to the Rajya Sabha. He is one of India’s most respected jurists. He was awarded the Padma Bhushan in 1991 and Padma Vibhushan in 2007 in recognition of his distinguished services in the fields of jurisprudence and public affairs. He was awarded the Global Medal Laurel at the Int’l Conference of World Association of Press Councils in Istanbul (Turkey) on 21 September 1998.

Shri B. G. Verghese has been with the Centre for Policy Research since 1986. He started his career in journalism with the Times of India. He served as an information adviser to the Prime Minister of India from 1966 to 1969 and information consultant to the Defense Minister in 2001. He has served on a number of official and unofficial boards and committees. He is associated with several NGOs in the fields of media, human rights, and education. He has authored several books such as Design for Tomorrow, Waters of Hope, Harnessing the Eastern Himalayan Rivers, Winning the Future, India’s Northeast, Resurgent and Reorienting India. Shri Verghese was honored with the Magsaysay Award in 1975.

Shri Anna Hazare is a social activist who is recognized for his contribution to the development of Ralegan Siddhi, a village in Ahmednagar district, Maharashtra, and his efforts for establishing it as a model village, for which he was awarded the Padma Bhushan in 1992. He is also one of the leading figures who championed the cause of Right to Information Act and has initiated an all India movement for an effective Jan Lokpal in India.

Shri Narayana N. R. Murthy is a software industrialist. He is the founder of Infosys Technologies - a global consulting and IT services company. Currently, he is its Non-Executive Chairman and Chief Mentor. In June 2000, Asiaweek magazine featured him in a list of Asia’s 50 Most Powerful People. In 2001, Narayana Murthy was named by TIME/CNN as one of the 25 most influential global executives. He was the first recipient of the Indo-French Forum Medal (2003) and was voted the World Entrepreneur of the Year-2003 by Ernst & Young. The Economist ranked him eighth on the list of the 15 most admired global leaders (2005). He also topped in the Economic Times’ Corporate Dossier list of India’s most powerful CEOs for two consecutive years - 2004 and 2005.

Mrs. Aruna Roy is a social activist. She served in the Indian Administrative Service from 1968-1974. She founded the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathana (MKSS) in 1990 to campaign for improving living conditions of the rural poor in Rajasthan. In 2000, she was awarded with the Ramon Magsaysay Award in Community Leadership. She has been one of the prominent leaders of the Right to Information movement, which resulted in the enactment of ‘Rajasthan Right to Information Act’, and also led to the enactment of the central Right to Information Act in 2005. Now, she is a member of PM’s Advisory Council.
OBITUARY

SHRI B. R. LALL

TI India expresses profound grief at the passing away of Shri B. R. Lall, honorable member of the Board of Management on 25 November 2011.

Shri Lall was an indefatigable crusader in the fight against corruption. He was forthright and firm in his convictions and expressed views openly and boldly. An authority on the illegal money and black economy and a staunch supporter for the freedom of the Central Bureau of Investigation in its functioning, Shri Lall successfully articulated his opinions on the media and campaigned for freedom from corruption in its various manifestations. He was an activist and contested positions legally and authoritatively.

A conscientious objector to all type of wrongs and with a sense of righteous indignation, Shri Lall took up various causes. He had a fulfilled life wherein he contributed a lot to the discourse on integrity and good governance.

TI India shall miss him. His example and the causes dear to him shall continue to inspire us
TII STRATEGIC PRIORITIES - 2015

Strategic Priority 1:

Increased empowerment of people and partners across India to take action against corruption

- To create awareness about tools of good governance through expansion of *Pahal* Program
- To expand Advocacy & Legal Advise Centers in different cities across India
- To support and expand Development Pacts in more areas to seek accountability of elected representatives
- To improve communications through social media like Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc., to update TII website, and to make TII blog more functional

Strategic Priority 2:

Improved implementation of anti-corruption programs in leading institutions, businesses and government

- To promote Integrity Pacts in more Public Sector Undertakings
- To promote Integrity Pledge for private corporations
- To endeavor to create Corporate Social Responsibility Forums in private companies
- Strengthening of State Chapters to become more active
- To explore launching of new chapters
- Liaison and partnerships with other likeminded Civil Society Organizations, NGOs, advocacy networks, etc., and increase institutional memberships
- Launch new studies and research
- To publish material, including studies, the Quarterly, informative leaflets, lectures, etc.

Strategic Priority 3:

More effective enforcement of laws and standards in India and reduced impunity for corrupt acts

- Develop program for reforms in criminal justice system
- Review of proposed legislations like judicial accountability, police reforms, whistleblowers’ bill, etc.
- Participation in TI/S conventions
- TII strategy and road map for UNCAC implementation in India
- TII strategy and road map for passage of Lokpal Act and its implementation
Strategic Priority 4:

Higher levels of integrity demonstrated by organizations and people, especially youth and those in leadership positions

- Promotion of youth volunteer network, integrity pledge for individuals, and value education for children and youths in schools, universities, and professional institutions
- Promote Development Pact and tools of integrity with selected elected representatives
- Promote ethics among business leaders through lectures, presentations, etc.
- Strengthen all above three flagship program of TII and to ensure their long-term functioning

Strategic Priority 5:

Strengthened ability to work together

- Engage in South Asia/Asia as thematic chapter leader
- Disseminate and use TI-S’ global research and tools effectively
- Utilize TI-S’ Anti-corruption Solutions and Knowledge (ASK) resources for TI-India’s anti-corruption knowledge needs
- Strengthen communication of TI India for effective advocacy
* Collaborate with other civil society organizations

Strategic Priority 6:

Enhanced responsiveness, presence, performance and impact at all levels

- Using TI-S resources like Institutional Network Strengthening Program (INSP), Rapid Response Unit (RRU), etc., efficiently
- Ensure TI India's presence and participation in all important national forums like Central Vigilance Commission, Administrative Reforms Department, Election Commission, various committees, etc.
- To engage with anti-corruption bodies of UN, World Bank, ADB, and other international organizations
- To organize/observe/participate in important anti-corruption events like the Vigilance Week, UN Anti-Corruption Day, etc.
- Advocacy for strengthening reforms in all sectors
OUR ACTIVITIES

RIGHT TO SERVICES (CITIZEN'S CHARTERS)

Following our suggestions and the directives of the Department for Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DAR&PG) for providing hassle-free public services, various state governments have enacted statutory laws which guarantee time-bound delivery of various public services and provides mechanism for punishing the errant public servant for deficient in providing the promised standards of service. Right to Service Acts (RTS) thus are meant to reduce corruption among the government officials and to increase their public accountability and transparency. Madhya Pradesh became the first state in India to enact Right to Service Act on 18 August, 2010. Several other states like Bihar, Delhi, Punjab, Goa, J&K, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Karnataka have introduced similar legislation for effectuating the right to services to the citizen. Meanwhile, the central government and the other state governments have also initiated the process for such an enactment. Such public services are generally notified separately through Gazette notification. Some of the common public services, which are generally covered under the Acts, includes issuing caste, birth/death, marriage and domicile certificates, electric connections, voter’s card, ration cards, copies of land records, etc.

To make RTS an effective instrument, TI India has suggested the following -

1. It should be drafted in consultation with the concerned service-seeker, service-provider and the NGOs. It should be reviewed periodically and revised whenever there is any change in the information mentioned therein.

2. There should be a separate Citizens’ Charter (i.e., Local Citizens’ Charters) for each office covering the services they provide. For example, there should be a separate Charter of the Directorate, its subordinate offices, hospitals, schools, etc. according to the particular services they provide.

3. Mention Service Standards - Step-by-step Procedure based on ‘Where to go; how to proceed’, simple and easy to fill-in forms in local language/s, specimen of duly-filled in forms, documents, fees, etc. required, reasonable time schedule, Do’s & Don’ts, etc.,

4. List all offices according to services they provide, indicating area-wise office location, public services they render, names, addresses and Tele. Nos. of concerned officials, their alternates, etc.

5. Reasonable time schedule keeping in view the application of Information Technology. For example, Delhi Government is providing Birth/Death Certificates and Driving Licenses on the same day.

6. Visit of any of the service providers (like Police, Rationing Office) to any of the service seeker for verification should be with prior appointment only (particularly in view of working nuclear families). In case, if the concerned service seeker is not available, the visiting service provider should leave his contact number, his meeting time, place and other details.
Minimum documentation, self-attestation and self-declaration

No duplication - In case desired information and document submitted earlier like proof of residence (if there is no change), birth certificate, etc., it should not be asked again.

Regular monitoring of delivery of services to make service providers accountable. One of the means to monitor is through electronic-Service Level Agreements (e-SLA)

If promised services are not provided as per specified time schedule, an effective grievance redress mechanism (including the provision of compensation to the concerned citizen in order to introduce accountability) should be introduced by creating a unified independent appellate authority at the district and block levels.

 provision of “TATKAL” (immediate) Services if somebody is in urgent need (as in the case of Passport, Railways, etc.) to avoid touts and bribery.

Minimize the number of forms. Such Forms in local languages should be publicized through newspapers and the concerned website to enable service seekers to get them copied and use it.

Proactive disclosure of all information frequently required like ownership of property, vehicle, tax and dues paid or pending, etc. through regular up-dating of database.

Salient features of each service should be prominently displayed in simple and easy language at all places (including entry points of the concerned service providers) likely to be visited by the service seekers.

Application of Information Technology to provide urban facilities in rural areas (PURA) by computerization of all records and putting them on the respective websites. IT can also be used for FIR registration and its online monitoring, medical consultations as is being served under the Tele-medicine Project in Midnapore; Apollo Hospital in Andhra Pradesh, and AIIMS in Ballabhgarh (Haryana).

If possible, the services and their related information may be presented in a tabular form.

INTEGRITY PACT (IP)

Corruption in public procurement affects everyone’s lives. It increases the cost of services to citizens, reduces the quality of services, and ultimately erodes people’s trust in their leaders.

As a solution, TII, with the support from the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), promotes the concept of Integrity Pact, a tool developed by TI. It involves agreements between the procurers and bidders to abstain from bribery, collusion or other corrupt practices. Independent External Monitors (IEMs) ensure the Pact is implemented in letter and spirit. TII has so far signed Memorandums of Understanding with 44 Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). This year, MoUs were signed with five companies:

(i) Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (SJVNL), a joint venture of the Central Government and the Government of Himachal Pradesh, on 5th of January.

(ii) Numaligarh Oil Refinery, a joint venture of the Central Government and the Government of Assam, on 26th September.
(iii) Engineers India Ltd. (EIL) on 7\textsuperscript{th} November.
(iv) Pavan Hans Helicopters Ltd. on 9\textsuperscript{th} November.
(v) Orissa Power Generation Corporation on 20\textsuperscript{th} December.

National Events for promoting Integrity Pact

(i) A National Conference on the Integrity Pact was held at the Management Development Institute (MDI), Gurgaon on 9\textsuperscript{th} April. The Vigilance Commissioner R. Sri kumar delivered the Keynote Address, besides lectures delivered by the former Central Vigilance Commissioner Prityush Sinha and TII Mentor Admiral (Retd.) R.H. Tahiliani. The Conference was attended by CEOs and senior management from ONGC, HSCL, CONCOR, Oil India, as well as delegates from Tata, Siemens, Wipro, IBM, and an expert from the Ministry of Defence. A few vendors had also participated. Red flags in the implementation of e-procurement were identified as a precaution. Solutions to some important issues were sought and clarified.

(ii) A one-day conference on “Ethics in Business” in Mumbai on 17\textsuperscript{th} August in collaboration with the Shipping Corporation of India, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, KPMG and Partnership for Transparency Funds (PTF). It was attended by about 130 participants, including the Vigilance Commissioner, CMDs, CVOs, IEMs, CEOs, the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), audit agencies and others.

(iii) Bidders’ meets at (a) Telecommunication Consultancy India Ltd. (TCIL) (New Delhi : February 2011), (b) The Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) (Ranchi : 26\textsuperscript{th} May), and (c) Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. (KIOCL) along with annual review of IP’s functioning (Bangaluru : September 21\textsuperscript{st}) to share their problems

(iv) Meetings with the officers of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) on 18\textsuperscript{th} March, Container Corporation of India (CONCOR) on 29\textsuperscript{th} March, and the Institute of Company Secretaries of India on 8\textsuperscript{th} August.

(v) To widen the IP’s awareness, presentations were made at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), New Delhi, Indian Institute of Material Management (IIMM), Mumbai, and the Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Mumbai.

Integrity Pact Assessment

An assessment of the implementation of the Integrity Pact, based on interviews with various stakeholders, including managers, vendors, vigilance officers and IEMs, was completed this year\textsuperscript{1}. Some of its highlights are:

\textsuperscript{1} The IP Assessment Report was released in January 2012
i. Most of them believe that the Integrity Pact in general has helped in making the procurement process transparent.

ii. PSUs like the Gas Authority of India Ltd., Shipping Corporation of India, and South-Eastern Coalfields Ltd. shared success stories of IP in the form of case studies.

iii. The private sector is not a victim of corruption. Instead, it is instrumental and hand-in-gloves with the officers.

iv. Bribery among officials of private firms is rampant.

v. The Government must bring a strong deterrent tool to curb corruption in private sector.

vi. Collusive corruption, where PSU officials join hands with the private sector, is very much present particularly in the power, mining, and oil sectors.

This report provides considerable insight into the experiences of IEMs, Vigilance Officers, stakeholders etc. While these findings have some limitations, these may be considered as a basis for improving the way the public organizations make purchases. The results can also be used to improve organizational effectiveness and as a foundation for future initiatives. TII plans to follow up the report through:

1. Meetings with IP compliant PSUs.
2. Engaging private sector and state PSUs for adoption of IP.
3. Stressing the importance of various dimensions such as finding the proper balance between over- and under-centralization, maintenance of an ethical operating environment, maintaining a transparent operation among others, etc. while engaging with any PSU for adoption of IP.
4. To deal with collusive corruption and cartel formation. A small study in a few oil and coal companies may be conducted.
5. A committee of experts may also be constituted to assist in effective monitoring and implementation of the Integrity Pact.
6. A few orientation sessions to be organized for Monitors and civil society members to help them in identifying red-flags in public procurement. For this purpose, experts from India and abroad may be engaged.

Corruption in Extractive Industries

During the course of compiling information for the **Assessment of Integrity Pact in IP Compliant Public Sector Undertakings**, it was found that leading coal and oil companies were far from demonstrating embedded anti-corruption practices in their operation. ONGC and several subsidiaries of Coal India Limited have accepted **Integrity Pact**, but they do not always provide meaningful details on the support systems required to achieve transparency in procurement and tendering process. As a result, bribery and corruption was perceived to be endemic in extractive industries.

Earlier in 2009, TI-Secretariat’s (TI-S) project called **Transparency in Reporting on Anti-Corruption (TRAC)** that focussed on the extent and quality of information provided by leading companies on
the policies and measures they are taking to combat bribery and corruption, showed that Indian extracting companies were falling far behind their competitors in other countries when it came to reporting practices. The assumption is that reporting is a critical aspect of demonstrating commitment by companies to prevent, monitor and address corruption. TI-S had examined publicly available documents of 500 global companies, including five Indian companies like NTPC, ONGC, Indian Oil, SAIL and Reliance. It was found that these companies were not focussing enough on giving or receiving of bribes, kickbacks, facilitation payments, gifts, entertainment, agent’s fee etc in their policies. It also looked into the broader area of political contributions and lobbying activities which could sometimes be construed as inappropriate or corrupt.

In yet another 2011 TI-S Report Promoting Revenue Transparency on Oil and Gas companies based on 44 companies’ evaluation, ONGC featured a dismal 32 per cent on the issue of reporting on anti-corruption programmes, as against 93 per cent scored by British Gas.

These reports clearly indicate that although there is a demand from socially responsible investment movements to disclose anti-bribery and anti-corruption policies and systems, these companies have not done enough to dispel their stakeholders’ scepticism yet. For instance, although ONGC adopted Integrity Pact almost six years ago, the document on IP is not easily available on their website. In case of subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd., namely, Northern Coalfields, Eastern Coalfields, Western Coalfields and Mahanadi Coalfields, little information on IP is provided on their official websites. Interestingly, the CVO of Western Coalfields admitted that “the implementation of Integrity Pact has been only for the namesake. It is a ritual.”

PAHAL (SHAASAN SUDHAAR KI ORE)

Pahal (Initiative) is a grassroots project that was initiated by TII and is being run in Chattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Bihar since 2009 and Tamil Nadu since 2011 to address the corruption faced by the rural community. In Pahal, the poor and marginalized rural masses in particular are empowered to demand and access their entitlements and public services through knowledge of existing mechanisms of transparency and good governance. For this purpose, tools of good governance like the citizens’ charter, RTI Act, social audit, e-governance, etc., have been promoted.

PAHAL Launch: Awareness Campaign about Tools of Good Governance:

(1) A training workshop for about 15 grassroots NGOs’ Network in Bihar was organized by DKA/KFB Austria at Sewa Kendra in Kurji (Patna) on 25th January. TII participated in the Panchayat Awareness Campaign and shared its vision, mission and programs with the network. The NGOs are committed to work in Gram Panchayats with TII’s advisory support and guidance.

(2) An Orientation-cum-Experience Sharing workshop was held at Raipur on 3rd February.

(3) A multi-state Conference on Right to Information was held at the Collectorate Campus in Raipur on 4th February. It was attended by about 80 RTI activists from Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Jharkhand. As a result, an RTI Network was created in Chhattisgarh for its effective implementation and follow-up.
(4) A workshop for 20 RTI activists (Soochna Praharis) was held at Watson High School, Madhubani, for widening awareness about various tools for fighting corruption and improving governance.

(5) TII team interacted in a workshop organized by the Sub-Divisional Officer in the Jhanjharpur Sub-division of Madhubani on 17th February, to facilitate the implementation of RTI Act, and thereby make Jhanjharpur a model sub-division.

PAHAL: Post - Launch

Bihar & Jharkhand: Within a month after the launch of this program in Madhubani and Darbhanga in February, more than a thousand complaints against bribery and corruption were received and more than a hundred RTI applications were filed. Besides, a Panchayat Voter Awareness Campaign was launched in 30 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in May, ahead of the Panchayat elections.

The Committees of Concerned Eminent Citizens were also formed in these districts. A fair Election Campaign was organized to motivate voters to vote for responsive and qualified candidates in 30 GP Elections. Besides, ten Model Gram Panchayats were identified to make good governance a reality. More than 200 RTI applications and citizens’ complaints were taken up to improve service delivery and to make government officials accountable. The TII team in Madhubani also organized (i) the Citizens’ Walk against Corruption, (ii) the Right to Service Support Camp, and (iii) a Navodit Kavi Sammelan to raise awareness on the International Anti-Corruption Day on 9th December.

More than 1,800 citizens, PRI representatives and government officials have been trained on tools of good governance. A ‘self-sustaining PRI network’ has been created to promote the concept of a model Gram Panchayat. On TII’s request, Shri Sunil Mahto, a noted RTI activist, organized workshops to train (i) youths from university and professional colleges of Ranchi and Giridih, and (ii) field workers on the use of RTI etc. for community development in September in partnership with Nehru Yuvak Kendra. A series of Nukkad Natak (street plays) were held in ten Gram Panchayats of Ranchi, Koderma and Chatra between 27th August and 12th October to widen awareness on the RTI, Panchayati Raj, and corruption.

Chhattisgarh: The main focus was on promoting the RTI Act amongst the Government officers and the local community. About 9500 people were sensitized on the use of the RTI for their grievances, while approximately one Lakh villagers were indirectly a part of the awareness effort. The officers, who were responsible to provide information under the RTI Act, had also been trained in order to change their perception and to follow the process of law suitably. Approximately 450 government officers were trained.

An RTI Training Campaign was launched in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts in collaboration with the Chhattisgarh Information Commission and Department of School Education on 29th July. As a result, about 1,300 children and youths have been, inter alia, informed about the preparation and filing of RTI applications to address common problems.
The Madhya Pradesh Academy of Administration & Management, Bhopal, awarded the Best RTI Success Story in March for the work done in TII’s Model Gram Panchayat, Moch of Takhatpur block, Bilaspur district. A delegation from Jharkhand, consisting of State Information Commissioner Smt. Gangotri Kujur and 15 newly elected Panchayat leaders, also visited this Gram Panchayat in April.

**Tamil Nadu:** Pahal was launched in Madurai (Tamil Nadu) on the 6th of August. More than 150 civil society members, especially women, participated in the event. Tamil version of the Pahal brochure and TII-TN Chapter’s communication materials on RTI were distributed.

In August and September, about 150 women from slums participated in training programmes on RTI and were encouraged to file RTI applications on government schemes. Several RTI Camps were also organised in the villages of Puliyambatty, Mettupatty, Vadakarai and T. Kallupatty of Madurai. Another RTI camp was organized in an urban slum in Madurai to guide them in filing RTI applications. The TII Team also interacted with the local community to share their field experiences in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar. Based on the experiences, an RTI Cell was established in Madurai to assist the community to prepare RTI petitions, and to launch a Helpline for the victims of corruption.

**Networking Activities for Pahal:**

Meetings were held with representatives of Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK), the Institute of Social Sciences (ISS), Society for Participatory Research In Asia (PRIA), Action Aid and Forum Asia to explore possible collaborations. NYK has already partnered with TII for their regional training programs. PRIA has also agreed to share the knowledge resources with TII teams nationally and locally in various states.

**Evaluation of Pahal Programme:**

To evaluate the program, inputs were collected from four Gram Panchayats, namely, Mochh of Bilaspur, Jariput of Khurda, Dadpur of Hazaribagh and Purna Nagar of Koderma in a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) mode by an academic from IIM-Ahmedabad.

**ADVOCACY & LEGAL ADVICE CENTRE (ALAC) - HELPLINES**

With TI Secretariat support, TII has undertaken another project, known as Advocacy & Legal Advice Centre (ALAC), to help people in resolving public grievances and also for advocacy with the Governments in Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar and Delhi. The project shall assist victims of apathy and engage in advocacy for improvement in the system. Accordingly, Helplines are now functioning at Jaipur (Tel. No. (0141) 2742799), Chennai (Tel. No. (044) 64581444 & (044) 26644774), and Ranchi (Tel. No. (0651) 6522632).

The possibility of coordinating the ALAC activities with the Odisha’s Department of Health, Women & Child Welfare are also being explored.
DEVELOPMENT PACT (DP)
The Development Pact (DP) is in the form of a ‘social contract’ between political candidates and the community. It aims at improving accountability of public representatives and access to quality goods and services to the public at large. It has been implemented at the Panchayat-level in Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan and at the Assembly-level in Bihar.

Bihar: Village-level consultations were held in eight panchayats in Rajnagar, Jhanjharpur and Digha to implement DP in elections. These were also attended by MLAs of Rajnagar and local administrators, including the District Magistrate.

Chhattisgarh: Political representatives had signed DP as their development agenda in 14 panchayats. Committees were constituted to monitor and review their performance.

Rajasthan: The DP was signed in Jhupelaw Panchayat of Pali District on 3 March by its people, Sarpanch and administration. The process of implementation is in progress.

What ails Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)
The 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution rejuvenated a landmark development in the evolution of democratic decentralisation and local-self government in the country. These were aimed to play an important role in the empowerment of the weaker sections. However, a close look revealed that this institution was beset with a lot of problems.

Panchayats failed to deliver because their roles and responsibilities were not clearly defined, and their staff & the public representations had not been trained properly. They had inadequate control over officials implementing their programmes. There was also an information gap regarding government schemes as BDOs did not share information with mukhiyas.

In North Bihar, mukhiyas and sarpanchas (Chiefs) of various panchayats had no understanding of their roles and responsibilities. In some panchayats, there was no office space for them to work from. As a result, they sat in block offices which opened up opportunities for collusion with block development officers for siphoning off funds for various government schemes meant for weaker sections.

It had also come to the notice that in Mailam panchayat of Andhra Thadi block, the Mukhiya found it difficult to perform his duty in the absence of a gram sewak (Village level Worker). Despite the amendment, there was no visibility of the panchayat employees and their administrative autonomy. However, this problem was not unique to this panchayat.

Another important limitation of PRIs was that they still functioned in the grip of state bureaucracy. The village mukhiya and Zila Parishad members had to contact the block office several times for technical and financial purposes.
Assessment of Development Pact

According to an evaluation study undertaken by Shri Pershuram, there were visible results in some constituencies where DPs have helped in improving the provisions, ensuring timely delivery of and quality goods and services. It has also increased the sense of belongingness among citizens through an engagement with public resources and development efforts, while public officials have become more responsive to people’s needs.

TII staff has been in touch with PRI members in Bihar and Chhattisgarh. Ambiguity about the functional jurisdiction of the panchayats is one of the most serious limitations. To ensure a vibrant local self government institution, a strong political will from the state government and cooperation from the bureaucracy is needed.

PIL ON THE DECRIMINALISATION OF POLITICS

In cooperation with NGOs like Common Cause, Public Interest Foundation and Gandhian Seva & Satyagraha Brigade, a public interest litigation (PIL) on the decriminalisation of politics was filed in the Supreme Court of India for debarring criminals from politics. Aggrieved with the increase in the number of Members of Parliament in the Lok Sabha with criminal cases, the PIL invoked the right to have free and fair elections and ensure a clean democratic polity. The PIL seeks to achieve the following goals:

1. The court should lay down a framework to ensure that those charged with criminal offences were unable to contest, and also a time frame during which the trial of such persons must be conducted.

2. A framework where the nexus between criminals, politicians and bureaucrats could be negated.

3. Appropriate directions to the Government to consider the feasibility of enacting a legislation to deal with the criminalization of politics and debar those charged with serious offences from contesting elections of any sort.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION (RTI)

Under the Right to Information Act, 2005, the TII Chairman P S Bawa followed up on the decision of the Supreme Court in the Association of Democratic Reforms (ADR) case whereby the right of the voter to access information on the contesting candidates’ background was decided on. TII suggested that this information be voluntarily exhibited in the public domain as notices, rather than providing the information to only those who sought it, which would be an under-utilization of important information with the election machinery.

Following this, TII received a letter with an attachment of a notice issued by the Election Commission to the Chief Electoral Officers (CEO) of all States and Union Territories, directing them to display the information containing in the affidavits filed by the candidates with their nomination papers on the notice board immediately after these were filed. The Commission also directed to distribute free copies of the affidavits to any concerned party who sought information and for the affidavits to be uploaded on the website of the concerned CEO for wider dissemination of information.
The TII Chairman, furthermore, requested the Returning Officer to publicly display information in the form of posters and charts in public spaces and advertisements so that information is more accessible to the public. However, the Election Commission of India was unable to take action on this suggestion.

**TI INDIA’S ANNUAL LECTURES**

Dr. Bimal Jalan, economist, former Governor of Reserve Bank of India and former Member of Parliament delivered the 2nd Annual Lecture on “The Supply and Demand of Corruption” on 19th February. The 3rd Annual Lecture was delivered by former Governor of Jammu & Kashmir and former Union Cabinet Minister Shri Jagmohan on ‘Developing Social and Cultural Capacity for Corruption-free Governance’ on 15th November. Ms. Huguette Labelle, Chairperson, Transparency International, delivered the Key Note Address prior to the lecture, held at the India International Centre, New Delhi.

**INDIA’S RATIFICATION OF UNCAC**

On constant persuasion and follow up by TI India, the Government ratified the United Nations’ Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in May 2011 as part of a broader effort by Indian government to tackle corruption and stem the flow of illicit capital flight estimated at approximately USD 19 billion per year.

According to Raymond Baker, director of Global Financial Integrity (GFI), the officiating member of the Task Force, “The UN convention is the only legally binding international agreement targeting corruption. India has taken a significant step forward both in its own efforts to stamp out corruption and in supporting broader international efforts to increase transparency in the global financial system”. Hence the UNCAC now foresees practical measures to prevent and control corruption in India.

The convention is currently signed by 140 countries, though many have yet to ratify it. It commits signatories to tackle corruption internally through criminalisation and proactive measures and comprehensively through cooperation in asset recovery and information sharing with other countries.

**SUMMIT : FREEDOM FROM CORRUPTION**

TI India, in collaboration with 5th Pillar, organized a two-day ‘Freedom from Corruption’ Summit from 27-28 April at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. Discussions were centred on the issues of black money and corruption in general. All the speakers echoed the importance of CSOs and NGOs in keeping the nation vigilant about the ill effects of corruption. They also said that anti-corruption organizations have an important role to play in empowering citizens in demanding accountability from their elected leaders, administrators and media.

Retired Chief Justice of India J.S Verma inaugurated the Summit. The speakers included Planning...
Commission Member Arun Maira, Chief Election Commissioner Dr S Y Quraishi, Roland Lomme from the World Bank, Bhairavi Jani, from CII, Tim Daniel from Public International Law Group, London, Times of India Journalist Manoj Mitta, noted columnist Gurcharan Das and Akere Muna from the TI Secretariat.

One of the speakers was a young, educated, and articulate lady Sarpanch Chhavi Rajawat from Soda, a village near Jaipur, Rajasthan, who despite being highly educated chose to join politics at the grass-roots level. This was a positive trend when educated young persons started taking interest in governance at the local level.

MEETINGS, TALKS AND WORKSHOPS

- The Chairman attended a Sub-Committee of Ministers, headed by Defence minister A K Antony and members Kapil Sibbal (HRD), Dr. Veerappa Moilly (Law), and Shri Kumaraswamy (Personnel) on 28th March for public consultation to draft of the official Lokpal Bill. The Chairman also appeared before the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Lokpal Bill on 20th October.

- The Chairman spoke at the (i) 150th birth celebration of Swami Vivekananda (IIM, Indore: 10 January); (ii) Conference on Integrity (New Delhi: 18 January); (iii) PNB Paribas Executives and Investors (Mumbai: 28 January); (iv) Haryana Institute of Public Administration along with Kiran Aggarwal on ‘Transparency and Accountability’ (Gurgaon: 1 February); (v) Amity University on the ‘Role of Civil Society in dealing with Corruption’ (Noida: 4 February); (vi) Srikrishan Institute of Public Administration, on the ‘Role of Civil Servants in dealing with Corruption’ (Ranchi: 14 February); (vii) BHEL officers on the RTI Act (SCOPE: 28 Feb); (viii) Symbiosis, on corporate responsibility (Bengalauru: 5-6 March); and (ix) Kirori Mal College, University of Delhi, on the ‘Political Economy of Corruption’ (Delhi: 15 March).

- Meetings with PTF’s John Clark, (16 February); Credibility Alliance, Frank Vogl, founding member of Transparency International (28 February) and Jose W. Fernandez, Assistant Secretary of State, USA, and his colleagues on US business in India (11 March).

- The Chairman attended the Transparency Committee meeting of Council for Advancement of People Action & Rural Technology (CAPART) on 16th March to ensure compliance with sec 4 of RTI Act.

- The TII Chairman addressed on ‘Reporting Corruption’ on 12th April at the Asian College of Journalism, Chennai.

- Under the aegis of IC Centre of Governance, the Chairman delivered a special lecture on ‘Corruption-free Governance’ at India International Centre on 15th April.

- The Chairman participated in a discussion on ‘Black Money’, organised by Foundation of Good Governance on 19th April.

- A Workshop on ‘Transparency in Foreign Aid’ was organized by Plan International (18 - 20th of April) to promote transparency and accountability norms in its Cash-For-Work program in
Tehri, Uttaranchal, and was participated by representative form the chapter.

- A paper, based on TII’s Pahal program and co-authored by Prof. (Dr.) Vaibhav Bhamoriya of IIMA, was presented by the Ms. Vineeta Singh, Director (Pahal) at the First Global Conference on Transparency Research at Rutgers University, USA (17-21st May).

- TII Chairman delivered the keynote address and the Executive Director spoke on ‘Governance in Public Health’, in a XLRI seminar (Delhi: 19th May).

- Director (Pahal), presented a paper on the Pahal project at the National Conference for Improving the Lives of the Marginalized, held at AAPG College, University of Puducherry on 4-5th August.

- A roundtable on the Lokpal Bill was jointly organized on 24 April by the Lok Satta, Centre for Media Studies, Foundation for Democratic Reform and TI India to find a consensus over the proposed bill, clause by clause. Among others, it was attended by framers of the Jan Lokpal Bill, two former Chief Justices of India and representatives from the civil society and media.

- The Executive Director delivered a lecture on ‘Gender and Corruption’ at the Inner Wheel Club (Bhubaneswar: 7th July) and attended a Seminar on “Global Finance Capital Marginalized Majorities and Limited Transparency – Lessons for Ensuring and Inclusive India” (Cochin: 28 September).

- TII Chairman addressed a conference on ‘Building Multi-disciplinary Frameworks to Combat Corruption’ as a part of a panel on civil society initiatives in seeking legal reforms organized by ABD/OECD, and the Department of Personnel & Adm. Reforms.

- TII Chairman contributed a paper on ‘Inclusive governance for shared growth’ in a conference on Initiative of Change (Caux, Switzerland: 11-17th July) at the invitation of the IC Centre of Governance.

- TII Chairman delivered a talk at the Foundational Course for Probationers of the All India Services at the National Academy of Direct Taxes (Nagpur: 9th September).

- A ‘Capacity Assessment Tool’ (CAT) exercise was conducted on 31 Oct to assess the commitment of various participants of TI India in order to design strategy.

- ED addressed Students of IIM, Lucknow, on Nov. 4 and IIM, Indore on Nov. 17

- Chairman spoke in a seminar ‘Caux Initiative on Business’ at Asia Plateau, Panchgani (21 November) on ‘Communicating ethics and values for sustainable growth’.

- Chairman delivered keynote address in the PTF Conference at Jaipur (29 November)

- Dr S K Agarwal, Vice Chairman, visited Dehradun on Dec 4 to make a presentation on IP

- UN Anti-Corruption Day was observed by organizing a debate at Balwantray Mehta School, Greater Kailash Pt. II, New Delhi.

**VIGILANCE WEEK**

- There was an active participation of TI India in the observance of the Vigilance Week during the year.

- The Chairman spoke at the STC, MMDC (Delhi), ONGC at Kakinada and Rajamundhry (Andhra Pradesh). The Executive Director also spoke at a programme organised by BSNL.
FREDS KORPSET (FK) EXCHANGE PROGRAMME AND MEETING

The FK Phase III Planning Meeting for TI’s South Asian Chapters was held from the 21 – 23rd of February, in New Delhi, *inter alia*, to review the follow-up activities of the 2nd Phase, partner exchange proposals, 3rd Phase partners budget estimates, and for the signing of agreements. Accordingly, Binod Bhattarai from TI-Nepal joined TII on the 24th of July and Akanksha Pandey of TI-India was posted to TI-Bangladesh for ten months.

PRESS RELEASES:

BRIBE PAYERS’ INDEX (BPI) ISSUED ON 2ND NOVEMBER

India ranked 19th out of 28 leading international and regional exporting countries on Transparency International’s BPI 2011. India’s score was 7.5 against 6.8 in 2008, on a scale of 0-10 (0 being always bribe and 10 being never bribe).

China and Russia were ranked at the 27th and 28th positions, respectively. Dutch businesses are considered the cleanest, ranking first in the least likely to pay kickbacks among the world’s 28 leading exporting countries.

BPI 2011 also looked at the likelihood of firms in 19 specific sectors to engage in bribery and exert undue influence on governments. Public works and construction companies scored lowest.

BPI 2011 also examined business-to-business bribery for the first time. This suggested that corruption was not the only concern of the public sector, but the private sector as well, carrying major reputational and financial risks for the companies involved.

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX (CPI) RELEASED ON DEC. 1st

According to Transparency International’s Corruption Perception Index-2011, there continues to be a decline in India’s Integrity Score to 3.1 in 2011 from 3.5 in 2007, 3.4 in 2008 & 2009, 3.3 in 2010. Accordingly, India’s rank had also declined further to 95 out of 183 countries surveyed this year, from 87 out of 178 countries in 2010.

Such a perception about corruption in India seemed to be to a series of scandals involving the sale of telecom licenses, alleged corrupt practices in the Commonwealth Games, land scam involving high level military officers, improper property loans made by state-owned financial institutions, and the WikiLeaks reports.

APPEAL TO ANNA HAZARE: APRIL 7, 2011

Delhi, April 7, 2011 - We appreciate and support the concern and commitment of Shri Anna Hazare in his fight against corruption in general and for enactment of a suitable Lokpal Bill in particular. His initiative expresses the anguish of people of India who have been troubled by the recent scams and indifference of the government during the past in ignoring to undertake measures to deal with the monster of corruption.
The government has to give commitment to take early action and appear to be sincere this time, instead of procrastinating, like it has done for the past 42 years. We have to continue to insist upon the consultation of the clauses of the bill so that the viewpoint of the civil society gets incorporated. We have to aim at ensuring that the final shape of the bill as it would emerge after going through all the legislative processes, must pass muster, the test of being effective, time bound and be implementable, without providing exception which leads to escape routes.

Shri Anna Hazare should continue to lead and advise and undertake measures for cleansing the system that requires more areas of governance to be attended to, aside from the Lokpal Bill. Veteran Gandhian, Shri Shambhu Dutt who started the fight for Lokpal Bill in 1996, is also of the view that the Lokpal Bill should contain certain preventive measures to check corruption, so that appropriate preventive and punitive systems are put in place without delay, as the latter alone cannot stem the rot. This can be done by addressing concerns such as confiscation of property, electoral reforms, ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), Whistleblowers Act and preventing criminals from contesting election.

We, therefore, earnestly appeal to Shri Anna Hazare to consider our plea and accept the offer of the government for a dialogue and consultation, and ensure that the civil society has been adequately heard in a time bound manner and assurance of the govt that the revised the agreed draft of the lokpal bill is enacted in the monsoon session.

**TI-INDIA CONDEMNS THE ARREST OF ANNA HAZARE: AUGUST 16, 2011**

Delhi, August 16, 2011 - Anti Corruption watchdog, Transparency International India (TII), has condemned the arrest of Anna Hazare, Arvind Kejriwal and other members of India Against Corruption, this morning.

**BOARD OF MANAGEMENT MEETINGS**

The quarterly meetings of the Board of Management were held on 26th March, 25th June, 17th September and 17th December. Minutes of all meetings were circulated among the Board Members.

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

The AGM - 2011 was held on the 17th of December. After reviewing and discussing TII’s activities and minutes of the last AGM, the queries were addressed and the revised minutes were adopted. Thereafter, the TII’s Annual Report 2011, highlighting its significant achievements, was presented.

The AGM approved the Audited Accounts for 2010-11, the 2012 budget, and the appointment of Ms Rajesh B. Mangla & Associates as the Auditor for FY 2012.

Election by postal ballot was held under the supervision of Prof. P. B. Mangla, the Returning Officer, for five vacancies in the BOM against which six candidates had filed nominations. He declared Dr. S. K. Agarwal, Shri P. S. Bawa, Justice Kamleshwar Nath, Shri A. C. Talwani, and Shri U. S. Pandey elected to the Board of Management.

Prof. Mangla was unanimously re-appointed as Returning Officer for the election to the Board in December 2012.
ACTIVITIES OF TI INDIA’S STATE CHAPTERS

ODISHA

On May 15, a meeting was held to discuss the provisions of the Jan Lokpal Bill and suggestions for further improvement in it. It was attended by distinguished civil society members.

The Odisha Chapter organized a one-day workshop on the theme of ‘Right to Information – Opportunities and Challenges’ on 15th June in collaboration with Concern Worldwide and WOSCA, Keonjhar.

In the 23rd August issue of the Indian Express (Bhubaneswar), Biswajit Mohanty, Board member of TII, demanded a CBI probe into the “arbitrary” award of mini-hydel power projects worth Rs 2,500 crore in Odisha without inviting tenders or competitive bids.

After intense discussion in a workshop in collaboration with CYSD on Oct, 31, the State Chapter submitted a memorandum to the Chief Minister urging for the enactment of “Odisha Right to Public Services Act” as had been enacted in other States.

International Anti-Corruption Day was observed on 9 Dec in collaboration with CYSD and Jivan Rekha Parishad by organizing a meeting on “The Effects of Corruption on Good Governance and Human Rights”. The speakers expressed concern about large scale corruption prevailing and adversely affecting BPL families the most.

RAJASTHAN

The Rajasthan Chapter organized a symposium on the use of RTI Act for fighting corruption, nepotism, misconduct and dishonesty in public institutions. Retired Chief Justice of Sikkim High Court S N Bhargawa released leaflets, brochures and booklets explaining the salient features of the RTI Act and methods to invoke law to seek information. The Chapter had been in close association with the Anti-Corruption Bureau for bringing about transparency in functioning of public officials.

In collaboration with Prakrat Bharti Academy, an open-house discussion was organized on “the Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act 2011” on December 15 in Jaipur. Shri M L Mehta, former Chief Secretary of Rajasthan was the key resource person. Dr R P Jain, Principal Secretary of the Administrative Reforms Deptt of Rajasthan explained the Act in detail and took note of the suggestions/points emerged during the discussion. Its details in brief were sent to the concerned authorities for consideration.

Rajasthan Chapter member Shri Kewal Khanna delivered a talk on RTI Act to students of Kalyan World School and B. Ed. College, Hathoj, a rural area of Jaipur district, on 4 Nov. Shri Ram Vallabh, former IG Police and Dir. of the School, appreciated efforts in spreading the RTI Act and its utility among the villagers who were generally ignorant about such provisions.
TAMIL NADU

TII Tamil Nadu Chapter continued its Anti-Corruption Helpline and the RTI Guidance Centre. The chapter received 286 complaints under RTI, 171 general complaints and 21 general enquiries.

TII-TN Chairman and Convener L.M. Menezes succeeded in seeking a generous donation of Rs. 11,04,053/- equivalent to US$ 24,980 from the Hand in Hand (U.K.) for TII-TN’s activities for the next two fiscal years (2011-2012 & 2012-2013).

TII-TN participated in and conducted many seminars and meetings during the year. Some of these are as below,

- Distributed guide on “How to Use the RTI Act” during an International Women’s Day conducted by the NGO “Growing Opportunity” in Chennai.
- Addressed a Seminar on “Youth Against Corruption” at D.G. Vaishav College, on 14th March to sensitize the youths.
- Addressed a letter to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 17th May urging:
  1. the full implementation of the e-governance project
  2. the overhaul of the RTI set up
  3. the enactment of the Public Services Guarantee Act
  4. the establishment of Lok Ayukta in Tamil Nadu on the lines of Karnataka.
- M. G. Devasahayam, a TII member, delivered the key note address on electoral reforms, e-governance and Samacheer Kalvi (Equal Education for All) at the Rajaji Centre for Public Affairs, Chennai on 29th May.
- A meeting of TII-TN’s Active Members and Volunteers was held on 17th June to highlight the Chapters’ activities and the need for implementation of RTI, e-governance, legislation and administrative reforms.
- TII-TN Chapter explained the RTI Act, its usage and benefits at two awareness meetings conducted by NGO Growing Opportunity in and around Chennai on the 28th and 30th of June.
- TII Project Director (PAHAL) and Binod Battarai, Exchange Fellow of Nepal interacted with Counselor on 03rd August on the functioning of the Chapter and its activities. The main focus was on ALAC, its usefulness and implementation.
- The Chapter’s coalition partner Anti-corruption Movement arranged a one day fast on 16th August in support of Anna Hazare’s movement in Chennai.
- Organized an RTI training workshop in Chennai on 12th November in collaboration with Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation’s Retired Officers.
- TII-TN and its coalition partners conducted its 10 day course at the Academy for Honest Politics on 3rd December.
- TII-TN conducted 17 RTI Training Programs between October-December.
- TII-TN handouts were distributed to the participants at all the seminars and meetings.
UTTARAKHAND

TII - Uttarakhand Chapter was active in issues related to the drafting of the first Lokpal Bill. The Chapter also participated in the following:

- Discussed the Lokpal bill with politicians. Uttarakhand is the first state to pass a strong Lokpal bill.
- The Cabinet approved Citizens’ Charter and is expected to sign the Integrity Pact after the 2012 elections.
- Prof. K. K. Pande represented TII in the first CSR meet held in Dehradun on 4th November.
- Prof K. K. Pande represented in a Seminar on the Uttarakhand Lokpal bill held at Haldwani on 11th November.
- Efforts to widen awareness about the RTI by introducing a module in the Uttarakhand Open University courses.
- Letters were addressed to the CM and the Principal Secretaries for introducing tools of good governance like the Integrity Pact, Development Pact, and project PAHAL.

UTTAR PRADESH

- A Hindi version of the “Citizens Charter for Subordinate Judiciary”, translated by Dr. R.K. Saxena, Member of TII UP Chapter, was printed and distributed among RTI activists at Lok Adalat Camps organised by UP State Legal Services Authority.
- Justice Kamleshwar Nath, Chairman, TII UP Chapter, presided over a National Seminar on RTI organized by Foundation for Peoples’ Right to Information on 15th April.
- A public meeting, organized by “India Against Corruption”, was presided over by Justice Kamleshwar Nath, Chairman, TII UP Chapter at St. Francis High School, Lucknow on 1st May on the Jan Lokpal Bill as an Anti-Corruption tool.
- Utkarsh Srivastava, a first year LL.B. (Hon.) student of West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata, was guided on “Integrity Pact–An Anti-corruption Tool” by Shri D.C. Verma, Secretary, UP Chapter under a summer training programme.
- U. S. Pandey delivered talks on
  (1) “Ethics in Management and Life”, in a conference of Chief Engineers held on 22nd September, at Indian Railway Institute of Civil Engineering, Pune;
  (2) Presentation on 21st April on the Integrity Pact in the presence of Chairman, Members & other officers of Bihar State Electricity Board and Bihar State Electricity Regulatory Authority (21 April); and
  (3) “RTI and its usefulness in combating corruption and good governance” on 4th October, before a group of rural youths who were being trained by Nehru Yuva Kendra, Lucknow, to generate awareness about the RTI and its provisions.
WEST BENGAL

Local meetings in their respective districts were organized by three members in Howrah on 20th July, in Krishnanagar on 10th September and in Siliguri on 17th September to create awareness on issues of corruption. These meetings were well attended by people and a few government officials. A representative from the Kolkata TII office also attended each meeting where the idea of TII-WB extending its reach at the district level was well received.
## DONORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name &amp; Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>M Junction Service. Ltd, Tata Centre, 43, J L N Road, Kolkata – 700071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Shri Vinod Prakash, 12/35, Old Rajindra Nagar, New Delhi – 110060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Vishwa Yuwak Kendra, Teen Murti Marg, Circular Rd, Chankyapuri, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Youth For Social Dev, 6th Lane, Medical Bank, Colony, Burhanpur- 760004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Shri P S Bawa, EB- 62, Maya Enclave, Mayapuri, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Shri Syed Sohabuddin, D-250, Abul Fazal Enclave, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Shri KSS Nayyar, 826, Sector – 17, Faridabad – 121002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Shri S P Ambrose, Flat 1A ‘Padman’14 (old29),7th Cross Street, Sastri Nagar, Chennai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Axis Corporation, B-7/105 A, Safdarjang, Enclave, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Shri Vishwajeet, B-4/158, Safdarjang, Enclave, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>K S Oils Ltd., 806, New Delhi House, 27, Barakhamba, N. Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Shri Satyabrata Banerjee, B-17, Suncity , Sec- 54, Gurgaon – 122002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Dr. S. C. Singhal, Uma Niwas, 7, Chitnavis Nagar, Nagpur- 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Shri V K Agarwal, 17-2A, Rail Vihar, Sec- 56, Gurgaon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Upkar Merchantry, B-7/105 A, Safdarjang, Enclave, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Adml (Retd.) R H Tahiliani, 290, Defence Colony, Sector -17, Gurgaon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Shri G P Dubey, A-51, Mansarover Colony, Shahpura, Bhopal -039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Shri Bharat Tongia, 89, Srinagar(Main), Indore- 452001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Shri O P Kriplani, E-7/71, Ashoka Society, Arera Colony, Bhopal – 016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Shri B J Bhandari, 86, Bank Colony, E 7, Arera Colony, Bhopal – 016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Smt. Indira Paul, 46, Bhagira Apartments, E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal – 016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Shri R Mathur, 64, Boghira Apartments, E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal -016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Shri B K Srivastava, 25, Boghira Apartments, E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal -016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Shri Rajendra Zanane, 303, Block C-4, Paras Hermitage, Hoshangabad Road, Bhopal -26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Shri Pawan Kumar Bhalla, B-246, Shahpura, Bhopal – 039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Shri Akhilesh Rawat, 23, Baghira Apartments,E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal – 016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
31. Shri Narendra Prasad, 414/E-7, Arera Colony, Bhopal – 016
32. Shri H P Jaiswal, A-64, Shahpura, Bhopal – 039
33. Shri Rajiv Gupta, 125- Zone II, M P Nagar, Bhopal – 011
34. Shri Manoj Boolchandani, A-117, Shahpura, Bhopal – 39
36. Dr. J P Singh, Flat No. 85, Kadambari, Rohini, Delhi – 85
37. Shri Chaman Lal, 197 G, MIG Flats, Rajauri Garden, N.D. – 27
38. Shri Jagannath Jindal,10-B, Zone – II, M P Nagar, Bhopal – 462011
39. Shri S C Gupta, 18, Baghira Apts. E- 5, Arera Colony, Bhopal – 16
40. Shri Sanjay Patel, Hotel Jyoti, Harnidis Rd, Bhopal – 462001
41. Shri Sukhraj Singh Bajwa, 504, Sterling Apts, Prithviraj Rd, Jaipur
42. Shri S. C. Jain, B-2, Industrial Area, Bhopal – 23
43. Shri Praveen Mehta, 21, Apsara Complex, Indrapuri, Bhopal -21
44. Shri R N Panda, 24, Zone-II, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal – 11
45. Shri S.P. Manchanda, C-2/35B, Keshav Puram, Delhi – 35
46. Nippon Audiotronix Ltd., D-8, Sector -10, Noida, UP -201301
47. Shri A C Talwani, M-100, GK I, New Delhi - 48
48. Shri Vijay Kumar, H. No.7, Sector -15A, Noida – 201301
49. India International Centre, 40, Max Mueller Marg, New Delhi – 03
50. R G National University of Law, Mohindra Kothi, The Mall, Patiala – 147001
51. Central Coalfields Ltd., Darbhanga House, Ratu Road, Ranchi
52. CLSA India Ltd., 8/F, Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400021
53. Everonn Education Ltd., ‘Evoronn House’ Plot No. 9699, Perungudi, Chennai-96
54. Shri Alok Pradhan, W-32, Ved Vihar, Secundrabad, Trimulgherry, - 15
55. Coimbatore Capital Ltd., Stock Exchange Building, 1st Floor, 686, Trichy Rd., Coimbore –05
56. Shri I. C. Srivastava, 4 K 26, Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur – 302004
57. Shri O.P. Bhardwaj, Associated Law Advisors, Antriksh Bhawan, 6th Floor, 22, K.G. Marg New Delhi – 01
58. Shri B. C. Bora, H- 29, Sector – 27, Noida – 201301
59. Urivi Virkram Charitable Trust (Regd.), HAF -1, Sector- 22, Dwarka, New Delhi – 77
60. Shri M. L. Kumar, 132, Nilgiri Apartments, Alaknanda, New Delhi – 19
61. Shri R. Srinivasan, B- 402, Kaveri Apartments, Alaknanda, New Delhi – 19
63. Dr. Suresh Chandra Singhal, Uma Niwas, Chitnavis Nagar, Byramji Town, Nagpur- 013
64. Shri Saran Singh, 18 A, Alipore Road, Kolkata – 027
65. Shri Uggar Sain, 32, Hanuman Road, New Delhi – 01
67. Omni Glove Info Technologies India Pvt. Ltd., 231, Udyog Vihar, Phase IV, Gurgaon
68. Dr. T. N. Kaul, 249, Nilgiry Apartments Alaknanda, New Delhi – 19
69. Shri C. S. N. Raju, H.No. 16, Model Colony, Hyderabad – 500038
70. Shri G. H. Anandani, 40, Uday Park, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi – 49
71. Shri P. R. Pillai, 60 Sriniketan Apratments, 24, Vasundhara Encalve, Delhi

KEY DONORS

1. Oil & Natural Gas Corporation
2. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited
3. Oil India Limited
4. Gas Authority of India Limited
5. National Mineral Development Corporation
6. Manganese Ore (India) Limited
7. National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation Limited
8. Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited
9. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
10. Indian Oil Corporation Limited
11. Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited
12. Telecommunication Consultants India Limited
13. Airport Authority of India
14. Godrej Consumers Product Ltd.
15. IDRF (India Development and Relief Fund)
AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,

The Members
Transparency International India
New Delhi

We have examined the balance sheet of Transparency International India as at 31st March 2011, Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date which is in agreement with the books of account maintained by the said society. These financial statements are the responsibility of the society’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We have examined all the information and explanation, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit. In our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept by the head office and the branches of the above named Society visited by us so far as appears from our examination of the books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of audit have been received from branches not visited by us, subject to the comments given below:

In our opinion and to the best of our information, and according to information and explanation given to us, the said accounts read with notes thereon gives a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

i) In case of the balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the above mentioned trust as at 31st March 2011.

ii) In the case of the Income and Expenditure of the Expenditure of its accounting year ending on 31st March 2011.

For RAJESH B. MANGLA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

Place: New Delhi
Date: 20/09/2011

Rajesh B. Mangla
Proprietor
Membership No. 088737
RAJESH B. MANGLA & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

1407, VIKRAM TOWERS, 16 RAJENDRA PLACE, NEW DELHI - 110008
PH : +011 66402000-04  FAX : +011 25863460
EMAIL : rbmca@rediffmail.com, rbmangla@gmail.com

Transparency International India

FORM No. 10 B

Audit Report under section 12 A (b) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 in the case of Charitable or Religious Trusts or Institutions

We have examined the Balance Sheet of Transparency International India as at 31st March, 2011 and the Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date which is in agreement with the books of account maintained by the said Society.

We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit. In our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept by the Society so far, as appears from our examination of the books.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give a true and fair view:

i) In the case of Balance Sheet of the state of affairs of the above named Society as at 31st March, 2011 and:

ii) In the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the excess of income over expenditure for the accounting year ending on 31st March 2011.

The prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.

For RAJESH B. MANGLA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

Place : New Delhi
Date : 20/06/2011

Rajesh B. Mangla
Proprietor
Membership No. 089737
## ANNEXURE
### STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS

### APPLICATION OF INCOME FOR CHARITABLE OR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31.3.2011

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Amount of income of the previous year applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during the year</td>
<td>Rs. 20,87,732.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Whether the Trust has exercised the option under clause (2) of the explanation to Section 11(1)? If so, the details of the amount of income deemed to have been applied to Charitable or religious purposes in India during the previous year</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Amount of income accumulated or set part/final set apart for application to Charitable or religious purposes, to the extent it does not exceed 1% of the income derived from property held under the trust wholly or in part only for such purposes</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Amount of income eligible for exemption Under Section 11(1)(C). (Give details)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Amount of income, in addition to the amount referred to in Item 3 above, accumulated or set apart for specified purposes under section 11(2)</td>
<td>Rs. 47,283.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Whether the amount of income mentioned in Item 5 above has been invested or deposited in the manner laid down in section 11(2)? If so, give details thereof</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Whether any part of the income in respect of which an option was exercised under clause (2) of the explanation of Section 11(1) in any earlier year is deemed to be income of the previous year under section 11(1B)? If so, give details thereof</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Whether, during the previous year any part of income accumulated or set apart for specified purposes under section 11(2) in any earlier year.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) has been applied for purposes other than charitable or religious purposes or has ceased to be accumulated or set apart for application thereof or</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) has ceased to remain invested in any security referred to in section 11(2)(b)(i) or deposited any account referred to in section 11(2)(b)(ii).</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) has not been utilized for purposes for which it was accumulated or set apart during the period for which it was not to be accumulated or set apart, or in the year immediately following the expiry thereof? If so give details thereof.</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. APPLICATION OR USE OF INCOME OR PROPERTY FOR THE BENEFIT OF PERSONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 13 (3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Whether any part of the income of property of the trust was lent, or continues to be lent, in the previous year to any persons referred to in section 13 (3) (hereinafter referred to in this annexe as such person)? If so, give details of the amount rate of interest charged and the nature of security, if any.</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Whether any land, building or other property of the trust was made, or continued to be made available for the use of any such person during the previous year? If so, give details of the property and the amount of rent or compensation charged, if any.</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Whether any payment was made to any such person during the previous year by way of Salary Allowance or otherwise? If so, give details.</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Whether the service of the trust were made available to any such person during the previous year. If so give details thereof together with remuneration or compensation received if any.</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Whether any share, security or other property was purchased by or on behalf of the trust during the previous year from any such person? If so give details thereof together. With the consideration paid.</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Whether any share, security or other property was sold by or on behalf of the trust during the previous year to any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the consideration received.</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Whether any income or property of the trust was diverted during the previous year in favor of any such person? If so, give details thereof together with amount of income or value of property so diverted.</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Whether the income or property of the trust was used or applied during the previous year for the benefit of any such person in any other manner? If so, give details.</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### III. INVESTMENTS HELD AT ANY TIME DURING THE PREVIOUS YEAR (S) IN CONCERNS IN WHICH PERSONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION, 13(3) HAVE A SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>St. No.</th>
<th>Name and Address of the concern</th>
<th>Where the Concern is a company, number and class of shares held</th>
<th>Nominal Value of the investment</th>
<th>Income from the investment</th>
<th>Whether the amount in col. 4 exceeded 5 per cent of the capital of the concern during the Previous year - say, yes / No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOT APPLICABLE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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For RAJESH B. MANGLA & ASSOCIATES  
Chartered Accountants

Rajesh B. Mangla  
Proprietor  
Membership No. 085737

Place : New Delhi  
Date :
# Annual Report 2011

## Transparency International India

### Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>SCH NO.</th>
<th>As on 31.03.2011</th>
<th>As on 31.03.2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sources of Funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve &amp; Surplus Account</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>1,158,464.27</td>
<td>497,152.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans &amp; Advances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance made to Transferees of the Chairman (Interest free)</td>
<td></td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities &amp; Provisions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unutilised Grants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earned funds (restricted grant for specific purposes, unspent balances incl. from income &amp; expenditure account)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3,864,594.74</td>
<td>1,664,594.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDS Payable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets Fund</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>824,146.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>47,285.56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,293,581.77</td>
<td>2,194,405.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Application of Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SCH NO.</th>
<th>As on 31.03.2011</th>
<th>As on 31.03.2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td>315,655.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets (Purchased from Grant)</td>
<td></td>
<td>824,146.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances &amp; Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td>603,330.50</td>
<td>94,120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</td>
<td></td>
<td>629,082.98</td>
<td>1,700,025.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,293,581.77</td>
<td>5,194,405.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts

The Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report of even date
For RAJESH B. MANGLA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

Place: New Delhi
Date: 21/03/2011

For Transparency International India

[Signatures]

Chairsman/Co-Chairman
Treasurer
## INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>BCE</th>
<th>AS ON 31.03.2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Income (Restricted Grants)</td>
<td>1,644,301.24</td>
<td>1,644,301.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Project Income received during the year</td>
<td>9,224,716.00</td>
<td>9,224,716.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Refund / Adjusted</td>
<td>394.00</td>
<td>394.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Unspent balance at the end of year c/f</td>
<td>11,385,021.28</td>
<td>11,385,021.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,524,406.99</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,524,406.99</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENSES</th>
<th>BCE</th>
<th>AS ON 31.03.2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Expenses (list attached)</td>
<td>5,322,625.00</td>
<td>5,322,625.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit/Corruption helpline (Pany by TI India - Tamil Nadu)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment Expenses (Salaries &amp; Honorary Salaries)</td>
<td>2,458,270.00</td>
<td>2,458,270.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: amount debited in projects</td>
<td>1,565,765.00</td>
<td>1,565,765.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Expenses for attend Conferences</td>
<td>892,560.00</td>
<td>892,560.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panel Discussions &amp; other events</td>
<td>14,860.00</td>
<td>14,860.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TI India's Contribution in Projects</td>
<td>356,587.00</td>
<td>356,587.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication Expenditure</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symposium on Moral &amp; Ethical Issues</td>
<td>4,764.23</td>
<td>4,764.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>4,170.00</td>
<td>4,170.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TI India Annual Lecture</td>
<td>356,587.00</td>
<td>356,587.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.N. Anti Corruption Day Celebration</td>
<td>292,712.50</td>
<td>292,712.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,054,406.99</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,054,406.99</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL**

**7,524,406.99**

**4,529,211.00**

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**Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts**

For **RAJESH B. MANGLA & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

Rajesh B. Mangla
(Founder)
M.No. 006937

Place New Delhi
Dated 30/09/2011

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For **TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL INDIA**

Chief Financial Officer
Treasurer
### RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS STATEMENT AS ON 31.03.2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>AS ON 31.03.2011</th>
<th>PAYMENTS</th>
<th>AS ON 31.03.2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPENCING BALANCE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at Hand</td>
<td>14,705.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,900,320.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at Bank</td>
<td>1,750,977.95</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,750,977.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Cash &amp; Bank Balance of Chapters consolidated</td>
<td>245,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>245,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROJECT EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving Governance in India</td>
<td>564,798.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,600,320.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Cell - Citizens Against Corruption</td>
<td>611,811.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>611,811.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIEP Regional Programme - Meeting</td>
<td>618,900.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>618,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia Exchange</td>
<td>608,900.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>608,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R Cell - National Workshop on PM</td>
<td>608,900.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>608,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Cell</td>
<td>608,900.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>608,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Cell</td>
<td>608,900.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>608,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>14,855,025.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,855,025.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL**

14,855,025.00

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*Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts*

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report of even date,

For RAJESH B. MANGLA & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Rajesh B. Managla

(Proprietor)

M.No.089/37

Place: New Delhi

Dated:

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For TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL INDIA

Chairman: Vice Chairman

Treasurer

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58 Annual Report 2011
1. The accounts have been maintained on cash Accounting System. Hence Income and Expenses have been provided on receipts/payment basis.

2. Depreciation has been provided on fixed assets on W.D.V method in accordance with the rates specified in the Income Tax Act, 1951.

3. During the year, Grants/Aid received for specified purposes (i.e. Restricted Grants) are recognized as income only to the extent of expenditure incurred out of it. The unspent balance is shown as liability in the Balance Sheet and is deducted from the Grant received in the Income and Expenditure Account. The overspent balance is recognized as income only if there is a reasonable certainty of such receipt.

4. Assets Fund represents acquisition of fixed assets out of specific grants received by the Society.

5. Till financial Year ended on 31st March, 2010, the audited accounts of the various chapters of TI were not consolidated with the accounts of the H.O, and the Balance Sheet of TI was stood the stand alone without the accounts of the various state chapters being consolidated therein.

However, in Executive Committee Meeting of TI held on January 7th, 2011 it was decided that w.e.f. F.Y. 10-11 all accounts of the state chapters shall also be consolidated, with the accounts of the H.O. and the Balance Sheet would be consolidated Balance Sheet of Head Office along with its chapters to give conformity with Rule 17 (1) of Memorandum of Association & Rules and Regulations of Transparency International India.

6. The various state chapters do not have an independent legal entity & have been opened by TI for convenience of the operations of TI. Hence these chapters are not required to be registered under FCRA.

7. No retirement benefits like Leave Encashment, Gratuity etc are payable to the employees. Hence, no provision is required as specified in the Accounting Standard 15 by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

8. Salaries paid to staff have been debited to projects on reasonable bases depending on time devoted, nature and purpose. Honorarium @ Rs. 4,000/- per month paid to Vice Chairman, Dr. S.K. Agarwal towards his services & transportation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Gross amount paid during the year</th>
<th>Debit to Projects</th>
<th>Balance Amount as per I &amp; E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; Honorarium</td>
<td>74,58,270.00</td>
<td>15,65,705.00</td>
<td>8,92,505.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. During the year four visits were scheduled to attend meetings outside India. Details of those meetings are here under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name Of Meeting</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Attended by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMM 2010</td>
<td>Bangkok</td>
<td>Mr. P.S. Bawa, Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.K. Midterm Review Meeting</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>Ms. Anupama Jha, Executive Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.K Planning Meeting</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>Mrs. Vineeta Singh, Project Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAC Conference</td>
<td>Bangkok</td>
<td>Ms. Anupama Jha, Executive Director</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The trust incurred amount on air fares only which was subsequently reimbursed by the organizers as shown in Receipt & Payment A/c for the year.

10. The Trust follows generally accepted accounting principles in respect of accounting policies not specifically referred to herein above.

11. In the opinion of Trustees, all the current assets, loans and advances would realize in the ordinary course of business at least equal to amounts at which they are stated in the accounts.

12. Previous years figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable with the current year figures.

13. Debit and credit balances of party's accounts are subject to confirmation. The necessary adjustments, if any, would be made on reconciliation of accounts.

For RAJESH B. MANGLA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

Rajesh B. Mangla
Proprieter
Membership No. 089737

Place: New Delhi
Date: 20/09/2011

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL INDIA

Chairman/Vice-Chairman
Treasurer