Appointment of Lakayuktas (State-level Ombudsman) in all States.
Compulsory audit of accounts of political parties.
Electoral reforms to prevent tainted politicians from contesting elections and holding the position of power.
Enactment of a legislation for forfeiture of illegally acquired property.
Speedy trial of criminal cases against Ministers, MPs and MLAs.
Enactment of a legislation for Whistle Blower’s Protection.
Effective Implementation of UN Convention Against Corruption.
Journalistic Excellence Award in exposing corruption.
Propagates tools like Citizens’ Charters, RTI Act, Social Audit, e-Governance, etc.
Conduct studies about levels of corruption and initiatives to combat it.
Organisation of seminars and workshops on aspects of governance.
Advocacy of Integrity Pact to prevent corruption in contracting and procurement.
Pahal: Shaasan Sudhaar Ki Ore (Initiative: Towards Improving Governance)
Implementation of Development Pact by public representatives.
Filling of PILs

TI India’s Programmes

Delay & Corruption in Indian Judicial System - Remedial Measures (1999)
Corruption in India - An Empirical Study (2002)
Study of Citizens’ Charters of Delhi Govt., DDA and Income Tax
Bhrastachar Se Mukabala: Rashtriya Sadachar Vyavastha Ke Tatva
(Hindi version of TI Source Book 2000 “Confronting Corruption: The Elements of National Integrity system)
India Corruption Study - 2005
Stamp Duty & Other Tax Evasion on Property Transactions in Delhi
Corruption in Trucking Operations in India (2006)
Model Citizens’ Charters
Bharat Mein Bhrastachar Aur Usse Mukabala (Hindi Version of India Corruption Study- 2005)
Youth Integrity Index (2008)
Towards Improving Governance
India Corruption Study - 2008
Soochna Ka Adhikar (Marg Darshika) - Based on RTI Act in Hindi.
Citizens’ Charter (Subordinate Judiciary), prepared by Central & Eastern UP Chapter
‘Corruption & Development’ TI India’s Annual Lecture by Lord Meghnad Desai
‘Education for Values, Character & Integrity for Students, Teachers & Parents’
Shiksha Dwara Jeevan-mulya, Satyanishtha Ttatha Charitra Nirman (Hindi)
## CONTENTS

1. Corporate Information .................................................. 01
2. TI India's State Chapters ................................................ 02
3. Advisory Council ......................................................... 03
4. Founder & Adviser / Mentor / Board of Directors / Administration .................................................. 04
5. Obituary (Shri A. C. Talwani) .......................................... 05
6. Our Activities
   - Right To Services (Citizens' Charters) ......................... 06
   - Integrity Pact (IP) ..................................................... 08
   - A Robust Regulatory Framework for e-Procurement ....... 15
   - Pahal (Moving Towards Good Governance) .................. 15
   - Advocacy and Legal Advice Centers (ALAC) ................. 20
   - Development Pact (DP) ............................................. 25
   - FK Exchange Program & Meeting ................................ 25
   - Annual Lecture .................................................... 25
   - Lectures, Meeting & Consultations .............................. 26
   - Anti-Corruption Day ............................................... 26
   - Participation in Consultations .................................... 26
   - Board of Management Meetings ................................. 27
   - Annual General Meeting ........................................... 27
   - TI's AMM at Brazil .................................................. 28
   - Press Release on Corruption Perception Index (CPI) ....... 28
7. Activities of TI India State Chapters’
   - Uttar Pradesh ....................................................... 30
   - Rajasthan ........................................................... 30
   - Tamil Nadu ......................................................... 30
   - Odisha ............................................................... 31

### Annexures

- Annexure I - Donors & Key Donors .................................. 32
- Annexure II - Financial Data ........................................... 33
CORPORATE INFORMATION

Name:
Transparency International India

TII’s Accreditation
The accreditation of the Indian Chapter is currently under TI-S review. Most likely it will be extended in 2013 for another period.

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; 26460827 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

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
Ph.: (080) 2559 6773 Mob.: 09844028695

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

Odisha
Chairman – Prof. (Dr) Bimalendu Mohanty, Former Vice Chancellor, Utkal Univ. of Culture, N-3/314, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar-751015
Ph.: (0674) 255-6755/255-4341
Mob.: 09238300265
Email: mohantybimalendu@gmail.com

General Secretary – Shri R. B. Patnaik
132, Jagannath Vihar, Road- 1, Lane - 5
Bhubneshwar- 751003

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

Secretary: Shri Ashutosh Gupta, IAS (Retd.)
S-8, Divya Mall, Lal Kothi, Tonk Road, Jaipur-302 004 (Rajasthan)
Mob.: 09829039993
Email: ashutoshgupta.ias@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
Ph.: (044) Res. 24916291; Off. 24422415
Mob.: 09444051133
E-mail: ananda1928@gmail.com

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

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

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

Secretary – Shri D C Verma,
C- 425, Indira Nagar, Lucknow -226016
Ph.: (0522) 234-7077 Mob.: 9415702007
E-mail: dcvverma06@hotmail.com

Treasurer – Shri Narender Deo,
Ph.: (0522) 235-6158 Mob.: 9451402349
E-mail: deonarendra740@gmail.com

West Bengal (www.tiilwestbengal.org)
Chairman Shri Deabrata Bandyopadhyay
Secretary – Dr Ajit Banerjee,
Ex-Indian Forest Service, 9, Greek Church Row Ext., Kolkata - 26
Ph.: (033) 2464-2918/2386, Mob.: 9830346100,
E-mail : ajitbanerjee2@gmail.com
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 Veghese 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.
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 95th 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 Commissions Advisory Council.

**BOARD OF DIRECTOR / ADMINISTRATION**

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS (2012)**

1. Shri P. S. Bawa  Chairman
2. Dr. S. K. Agarwal  Vice-Chairman
3. Shri A C Talwani  Vice-Chairman (Passed Away on 8 April 2012)
5. Lt. Col. K. R. Dharmadhikary  Member
6. Shri Pankaj Agarwal  Member
7. Dr. Bimalendu Mohanty  Member
8. Shri B. B. Tandon  Member
9. Mrs. Kiran Aggarwal  Member
10. Shri U. S. Pandey  Member
11. Justice Kamleshwar Nath  Member
12. Shri Biswajit Mohanty  Member
13. AVM V. B. Batra  Member
14. Shri James Rajasekaran  Member
15. Shri Pratyush Sinha  Member (Co-opted)
16. Col. C. M. Ramakrishnan  Member (Co-opted)
General Secretary
Shri G N Srivastava

ADMINISTRATION

1. Ms. Anupama Jha, Executive Director
3. Shri Ashutosh Kumar Mishra, Director (Integrity Pact)
4. Shri Rama Nath Jha, Director (ALAC)
5. Ms. Akanksha Pandey, Project Director (PAHAL)
6. Shri Sanjeev Dhiman, AccountS Officers
7. Shri Ajay Kumar, Asst. Admin-cum-Computer Operator
8. Shri Amber Jain, Asst. Coordinator, IP
9. Shri Sharad Kumar, Office Assistant
10. Shri Dhruv Kumar, Office Assistant

OBITUARY

(SHRI A. C. TALWANI)

TI India is deeply grieved at the passing away of Shri Arun Talwani, Vice Chairman, on 8 April 2012 after a brief illness.

Shri Talwani was a pillar of strength to the organization. A silent guide who was constantly involved with issues of integrity, he constantly sought the participation of the private sector companies in the adoption of Integrity Pact as his experience provided him the insight into the need for this move.

A study, under his guidance, on the evasion of stamp duty during transfer of property by undervaluing the transaction thus incurring a heavy loss to the government exchequer, led to a landmark decision of the Government of Delhi to introduce the concept of Area Circle Rates. This not only added to the revenues and but also reduced the onslaught of black money. TI India shall, forever, recall his contribution in this respect.

Besides his involvement with TII, Shri Talwani was closely associated with humanitarian activities of the Servants of the people society and various other outfits functioning at Lajpat Bhawan. Here was a life dedicated to the social causes. He shall be missed.
TI India’s Activities

RIGHT TO SERVICES (CITIZENS’ 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 in the delivery of public services and to increase government officials’ public accountability and transparency. Madhya Pradesh became the first state in India to enact Right to Services Act on 18 August, 2010. Thereafter, the Central Government and the other state governments have initiated the process for such an enactment as listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Act title</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Right to Public Service Act, 2011</td>
<td>Notified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>The Uttarakhand Right to Service Act, 2011</td>
<td>Notified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh Lok Sewaon Ke Pradan Ki Guarantee Adhiniyam, 2010</td>
<td>Notified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Delhi Right to Public Services Act, 2011</td>
<td>Notified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>Right to Service Act, 2011</td>
<td>Notified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh Public Services Guarantee Act, 2011</td>
<td>Notified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Rajasthan Public Service Guarantee Act, 2011</td>
<td>Notified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Right to Service Act, 2011</td>
<td>Notified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>Kerala Government Service Assurance Act, 2011</td>
<td>Enacted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>The Karnataka (Right Of Citizens to Time Bound Delivery Of Services) Act, 2011</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh Lok Seva Guarantee Act, 2011</td>
<td>Notified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>The Jammu &amp; Kashmir Public Services Guarantee Act, 2011</td>
<td>Notified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Odisha Right to Public Services Act, 2012</td>
<td>Notified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>Assam Right to Public Services Act, 2012</td>
<td>Notified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Government</td>
<td>Citizen’s Charter and Grievance Redressal Bill 2011</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Gujarat (Right of Citizens to Public Services) Bill, 2013</td>
<td>Enacted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Such public services are generally notified separately through Gazette notification. Some of the common public services, which are generally covered under the above 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-seekers, 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, Tele. Nos. of concerned officials, and detailing their alternatives, 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 next meeting time, place and other details.

(7) Minimum documentation, self-attestation and self-declaration

(8) 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.

(9) 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)

(10) 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, block levels and other lower levels.

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

(12) 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 use it.

(13) 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.

(14) 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.

(15) Application of Information Technology (IT) 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).

(16) If possible, the services and their related information may be presented in a tabular form.
INTEGRITY PACT (IP)

It is in public procurement that most of the "grand corruption" occurs with much of the damage visibly inflicted upon the development process particularly in poorer countries and countries in transition. Keeping this in mind, the Integrity Pact was designed and launched by Transparency International in the 1990s. In this process, voluntary agreements are made, involving bidders and the government, to restrict opportunities for corruption in a particular project. Thus, the goal of the Integrity Pact is to minimise chances of corrupt practices during procurement to enable companies to abstain from bribing by providing assurances to them that -

(i) their competitors will also refrain from bribing, and
(ii) the government procurement, privatisation or licensing agencies will prevent corruption, including extortion, by their officials and to follow transparent procedures.

It also enables governments to reduce the high cost and the distortionary impact of corruption in public procurement, privatisation or licensing. Keeping it in views,

Thus, the Integrity Pact is a specific tool used to build transparency in public procurement, bidding or licensing process by both public institutions and private agencies. The establishment of such a fair and transparent basis for awarding contracts not only ensures efficiency but also helps in building public trust in the government and the private sector.

Assessment of TII’s IP Work in India

TII has made remarkable progress in propagating the IP concept and in getting the government, PSUs, the industry and the engineering family to become more aware of the damage from corruption and the benefits of a systematic campaign against that problem. Those impressive results have been achieved with a very small staff. There is no doubt in my mind that that campaign must be enabled to go on and indeed expand. The scope for additional activities in India is limitless – but so are the potential benefits. I believe TII is on the right path.”

- TI-S Michael Wiehen

With its systematic work in propagating the implementation of the IP concept, TII is addressing wide-spread corruption in public procurement in India, primarily through the PSUs (Public Sector Undertakings) first only at the central and now also at the state level. Accordingly, TII has effectively motivated the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) to prescribe the application of the IP by all the Central PSUs in India. TII has so far signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with 45 PSUs and has now to involve several major State-level PSUs.

IP Adoption by States:

Uttarakhand: Realising that the IP is widely perceived to be an effective tool to help governments, businesses, and civil societies to fight corruption in public contracting and procurement, Uttarakhand has announced the introduction of IP in all its purchases and contracts worth over Rs 25 lakh. Accordingly, a MoU has to be signed between the seller and buyer/purchaser pledging not to give or take bribe for the work to be awarded to bring greater transparency in the government functioning.

It also provides for an Independent External Monitor (IEM), comprising of a panel of people with unquestionable integrity, to ensure IP’s proper implementation. This information would be posted on official website to ensure fair and transparent governance.
**Rajasthan** : Integrity Pact has been incorporated in the Rajasthan Transparency Act 2012. Its rules were under formulation. It is likely to be introduced in all its public procurements, including RIICO, the nodal industrial PSU of Rajasthan.

**IP-related Workshops and Events**

- The Report on “Assessment of the implementation of Integrity Pact in IP-compliant PSUs” was released on 16 January by CVC. Its key findings were as follows:
  - About 95% of stakeholders from PSUs Believe that the Integrity Pact in general has helped in making the procurement process transparent.
  - PSUs like Gas Authority of India’s, Shipping Corporation India, South Eastern Coalfields Limited, shared success stories of IP in the form of case studies.
  - By implementing Integrity Pact in two of their tenders Gas Authority of India (GAIL), had been able to save 3610 Million of Indian Rupees (70 million $).
  - Two private firms have been blacklisted for violation of clauses of Integrity pact.
  - Private sector is no more a victim of Corruption. Instead they are instrumental and hand-in-glove with public officers.
  - Government must bring a strong deterrent tool to curb Corruption in the private sector.
  - Collusive Corruption, where officials from the public sector undertaking join hands with the private sector, is greatly present in the Indian business environment, particularly in the power, mining and Oil sectors.
- Conference on Red Flag on Strategic Oversight Corporate Governance, held on 3 March.
- Signed Integrity Pact with Tehri Hydro Development Corp. (THDC) on 3rd November at Rishikesh. TII Chairman and Dir. (IP) addressed the executives of THDC and attended an event on the theme “Transparency in Public Procurement” as part of Vigilance Awareness Week.
- As its follow up and subsequent interaction with the CVC, TII India has compiled a “Manual for the Examination of Public Procurement Process” meant for IEMs and all the stakeholders involved in public procurement process. It includes “Do’s and Don’ts” for IEMs.
- TII participated as one of the logo partners for the ICSI Corporate Governance Week.
- Director (IP) had discussions with some of faculty members from IIM Ahmadabad, for collaboration in the survey on "Presence of Cartels in Indian business environment".
- Cluster Workshop Against Corruption organized by PTF and Public Affairs Center on 16th and 17th Aug in Bhubaneswar.
- An appeal was sent to the Indian Prime Minister, about victimization of a whistle blower of the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC).
- Letter written to Director (Civil), Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd (SJVN) to facilitate review of IP operations and interactions with IEMs, Vendors, Vigilance and other stakeholders.
- Initiated a survey to study the Cartelization in India.
- Held a meeting with the CVC Shri Pradeep Kumar, CAG Shri Vinod Rai, CII’s representatives, SAIL’s Nodal Officer, Directorate of
• With the support of Shipping Corporation of India (SCI), Partnership for Transparence Fund (PTF) and Ernst & Young, TII organized a Conference on “Making Integrity to Work for Business” on 19 December at SCI Auditorium Mumbai. Around 150 representatives from public and private sectors participated in the program. West Bengal Vigilance Commissioner, Shri K S Ramasubban was the Guest of Honour.

• TII India Chairman and Director (IP), participated in the bidders’ meet organized by Hindustan Steel Construction Ltd (HSCL) at Bhillai on 30 December.

• Organized a conference on “Enhancing Frameworks for Transparent Public Procurement and Strengthening Public Grievance System” in Patna on 11 February.

• A meeting was held at the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Delhi, on 23 February to implement the Integrity Pact in the corporate sector.

• The Vendors’ Meet was organized on 29 February by the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (TCIL) to take feedback from vendors on implementation of Integrity Pact. Among others, about 30 Vendors participated.

• **TII held a Workshop on Integrity Pact in Public Procurement & Whistle Blowers Protection on 22-23 August** Besides TII members, it had a large number of participants representing, PSUs, Lok Ayukta, IEMs, Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs), media, and college students. Chief Guest of the Workshop Shri Pradeep Kumar, Central Vigilance Commissioner, gave the Keynote Address. The speakers expressed their views and suggestions. They discussed issues like the roles and responsibilities of IEMs, E-Bidding/E-Procurement/E-tendering, identifying the red flags in procurement and the role of IP. Another grave issue that came into the limelight was cartelization and collusion in Indian Industries. Participants and speakers shared many real life experiences on the issue.

Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. (KIOCL)’s IV IP Annual Review held in Bangalore on 23 Sept. TII India, in association with the Vigilance Study Circle (VSC), also organized a workshop on Ethics In Governance, Forensic Audit & Transparency In Public Procurement, with the support of Canara Bank, Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) and ING Life Insurance. Speakers addressed issues like ethics, and highlighted their importance by giving the examples of real life scenario that they had faced. KIOCL is one of the 45 PSUs, which signed the Integrity Pacts, for the last four years. It has been successfully conducting an annual review meeting in the presence of their top management officials, vendors and their IEMs. The Nodal Officer informed that KIOCL has not received a complaint during the last six years.

TII conducted a workshop on 29th Sept., for enhancing framework for transparent public procurement through adoption of Integrity Pact. Among others, It was attended by Shri Ashok Kumar Chauhan, Principal Secretary (Vigilance Department) and Shri UN Panjiar, Chairman, Bihar Electricity Regulatory Commission. The objective of the workshop was--
• To widen awareness about IP and to present frameworks for transparent and fair public procurement.
• To empower Bihar PSUs involved in public procurement to eradicate corruption through IP.
• To strengthen IP program through advocacy
• TII organized a round table discussion on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Good Governance on 17 October. The discussion on the current TII projects as presented by TII Project Directors for IP, ALAC, and PAHAL focusing their project activities, as well as the presentation from the World Bank and Public Affairs Center sparked debate about the importance of CSR, and TII’s role in its promotion.
• Mr Roland Lomme, Governance Advisor, World Bank, talked about and the status of CSR and improving the corporate governance scenario in India. Shri Harish Poovaiah of Public Affairs Centre talked about CSR and Good Governance, the need for investing in Governance issues. The Workshop had participants from organizations like the World Bank, the Asia Foundation, Australian High Commission, DFID, FICCI, PRS, PRIA, Water Aid, OXFAM, GIZ, Ford Foundation, Canadian High Commission, etc.

**Presentation on Integrity Pact**

(i) The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Delhi, on 23 February for Implementing IP in the corporate sector. Attended by the representatives from prominent business houses.
(ii) Officers of Bihar Road Development Corporation, Patna, on 23 March.
(iii) Ministry of Home Affairs on June 24 for the Para-Military Forces.

**Letters were addressed to the-**

(i) Minister of Power and Central Vigilance Commissioner, highlighting the Coal Scam at DVC handrapura Thermal Station.
(ii) Prime Minister of India registering TII’s Surprise over extension granted to Shri B L Bagra, Director (Finance), Nalco.
(iii) Chairman, National Advisory Council requesting for stopping of continuous victimization of a whistleblower, Shri A.K Jain of DVC.
(iv) Ministry of Defence to procedure of Integrity Pact
(v) Shri Godrej, President FICCI for IP’s implementation in private sector.
(vi) World Bank to incorporate IP in its procurement
(vii) Various Training Institutes of PSUs for widening awareness about IP

• Formation of a Coordination Committee to study IP’s implementation by selected PSUs.
• Participation in the IX Anniversary of Vigilance Study Circle, Hyderabad, on 7th July.
• A State-level Workshop on “Enhancing Framework for Transparent Public Procurement” in Muzaffarpur (Bihar) on 27 June

**Monitoring of Integrity Pact, Corporate Fraud and Whistleblower Protection**

• TII filed RTI in relation to Bunder Diamond deposit of Rio Tinto
• TII took up the cases of whistleblowers, namely, Shri Ram Padhy (NALCO), Shri P.P. Sah (DVC) and Shri Deepak (ICICI Bank).
• TII highlighted irregularities committed by various public and private organizations, including NABARD.
• TII’s attended complaints regarding violation of IP in IOCL, OIL, Power Grid and Coal India. Most of the complaints have been resolved.
• Compilation of complaints received against a few private sector companies.
Media Coverage of the Integrity Pact Related Activity

‘Simple laws are the need of the hour’

Workshop on ethics in governance inaugurated

Special Correspondent

BANGALORE: Vigilance Commissioner J.M. Gang on Tuesday, advocated greater participation of civil society, non-governmental organisations, government bodies and the media in running new laws to fight corruption.

He was speaking at a two-day workshop on “Ethics in Governance” jointly organised by the Vigilance and Anti-Corruption Bureau, Bangalore, and Transparency International India.

Mr. Gang said that the effort was under way to change the laws and the system to make the rules simpler and more effective.

He said that the country should not become fragmented and the system should continue to function.

Mr. Gang said that the system should not become fragmented and the country should not continue with the fragmented laws.

The commissioner added that the government should be able to combat corruption.

‘Corruption has become a blood disease: Lokayukta’

New Delhi: Aug 23, 2012 DHNS:

Advocating zero tolerance to corruption, Lokayukta Justice Mammenoshan Sarin on Tuesday, said corruption in any level, indirectly or directly, affects the common man, who ends up paying more due to the greed of a few.

“Corruption has become a blood disease and the system is the victim of corruption and must be done away with. The country should not become fragmented and the system should continue to function,” Mr. Sarin said.

He said that the system should not become fragmented and the country should not continue with the fragmented laws.

Mr. Sarin said that the government should be able to combat corruption.

Tough steps being mulled to punish firms on graft issue: CVC

PTI, Aug 23, 2012, 03:41 PM IST

Team: Pradeep Kumar | graft issue | CVC | Central Vigilance Commission

NEW DELHI: Officials of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) said that there were some specific cases which were under investigation but the authority had not decided what to do.

Mr. Kumar said that the CVC was keeping a close watch on the matter.

Mr. Kumar said that the CVC was keeping a close watch on the matter.

Civil society and vigilante groups are being targeted by those who do not want to see effective action against corruption.

In the case of the Delhi Police, the CVC has been investigating the matter since 2009 and has made several recommendations.

The CVC has been investigating the matter since 2009 and has made several recommendations.

"Corruption is a disease that affects the body and bloodstream of every citizen," said Justice Sarin.

He said that the system should not become fragmented and the country should not continue with the fragmented laws.
BACKGROUND

A few years ago, e-procurement started emerging as the new method of conducting Government tendering using the internet in many countries, including India. While e-procurement has some obvious advantages such as saving in time and cost, increased reach etc, and should definitely be encouraged, it should be done only after taking into full consideration the concerns relating to – ‘Security’ (including prevention of Cyber Crime and related Forensics) and ‘Transparency’ of the process, so that under the garb of technology, new and more powerful methods of manipulation are not unleashed.

Since inception, the focus of TII’s activities has been on checking corruption and manipulation in public-procurement through instruments such as the ‘Integrity Pact’. Since e-procurement was emerging as the new methodology for public-procurement, and technology also has the potential for being misused, TII became concerned with issues relating to e-Procurement since the year 2007. Some key issues were as outlined below:

• e-Procurement was a new technology globally, so there was very little awareness about the potential of its misuse. In the early part of the previous decade, some service providers in India had started rendering e-Procurement services to Government organizations. The surprising part was that there were no Government regulation and guidelines on how e-procurement was to be conducted without compromising security and transparency. A sensitive activity like Government procurement being conducted without any security related regulation was obviously unpalatable.
• There were many negative press-reports about flawed e-procurement systems.
• Two most critical aspects of the Government tendering process are – (A) Maintaining the confidentiality of each bid till the bid is opened publicly and transparently in a Public Tender Opening Event. (B) Conducting the Public Tender Opening Event in the most transparent manner in the simultaneous presence of the bidders. There were reports that e-procurement systems were compromising on both these counts. It was demonstrated that it was possible to secretly make copies of the so-called sealed-bids (i.e. encrypted electronic bids), and clandestinely decrypt these before the online public tender opening event. Similarly, in most e-procurement deployments, the online tender opening event was a mere sham, and was bereft of most of the well-established transparency related procedures being followed for decades in the manual tender opening process. TII approached the Central Vigilance Commission of the Government of India. The Central Vigilance Commissioner (CVC) took note and started looking into the issues along with his Chief Technical Examiner (CTE). TII was also asked to document the issues and present it to the CVC. This was a highly specialized technical topic on which there was dearth of awareness even within the concerned Government Departments. Only somebody who had researched in this area could provide guidance. Fortunately, TII had as one its active members, Jitendra Kohli, a pioneer and expert in the area of e-procurement, who had been researching in this area since the year 1998. To ensure that there was no conflict of interest, TII’s e-procurement expert, Jitendra Kohli was specifically requested to create a document which focused essentially on the ‘WHAT aspects’ of the security and transparency issues relating to e-procurement, and not on the ‘HOW aspects’. Once the ‘WHAT’ aspects were defined and understood, it was left to the individual e-procurement
vendors to appropriately address these issues through their respective e-procurement solutions. A document called ‘e-Procurement Integrity Matrix’ was prepared and presented to the CVC. To independently validate the ‘e-Procurement Integrity Matrix’ and double-check its neutrality and correctness, the CVC then requested a respected member of his Vigilance Advisory Council, Shri N.R. Narayana Murthy (the founder of Infosys, and an icon in the Information Technology industry) to do so. Mr Narayana Murthy and his team of internet security experts then validated and cleared the Integrity Matrix after many weeks of incisive due-diligence. Transparency International believes in creating ‘systems’ to increase transparency and check corruption. The ‘e-Procurement Integrity Matrix’ was a document to help the government create an effective system for ensuring security and transparency in e-procurement. TII is proud to state that the ‘e-Procurement Integrity Matrix’ was understandably the first comprehensive document on e-procurement technical issues, security and transparency aspects, published anywhere in the world for the benefit of all – Government authorities, as well as, users of such e-procurement systems and the general public. Even e-procurement solution providers can benefit as they can gain knowledge on what are the critical issues to be addressed while developing e-procurement solutions.

The e-Procurement Integrity Matrix can be accessed from TII’s website:
http://www.transparencyindia.org/integrity_matrix.php

**DIT’s e-Procurement Guidelines dated 31st August 2011**

After protracted deliberations within the Government and various stakeholders, on 31st August 2011, the Department of Information Technology (DIT), Ministry of Information Technology, Government of India, finally issued a detailed set of guidelines on e-procurement named ‘Guidelines for Compliance to Quality Requirements of e-Procurement Systems’. These guidelines have taken substantive inputs from the ‘e-Procurement Integrity Matrix’ of TII, as well as, some other independent inputs including inputs from international sources.

These guidelines are also referred to as ‘DIT’s e-Procurement Guidelines dated 31st August, 2011’. It is understood that these DIT-Guidelines are the most comprehensive and challenging guidelines on e-procurement compiled anywhere in the world.

DIT’s e-Procurement Guidelines can be accessed from the URL: http://egovstandards.gov.in/guidelines/guidelines-for-e-procurement/e-Procurement%20Guidelines.pdf/view

Within India, these DIT-Guidelines now serve as a beacon to evaluate and certify security and transparency related aspects of various e-procurement systems developed and offered by different e-procurement vendors and service-providers. Other countries can also benefit from this unique initiative of TII.

TII’s vigil on this front will continue, as vested interests within the Govt., as well as, e-procurement solution/service providers may attempt to dilute these guidelines with malafide intentions.
PAHAL (MOVING TOWARDS GOOD GOVERNANCE)

Pahal is a grassroots initiative to work towards transparent & accountable governance in rural areas by empowering poor & marginalized, especially focusing on BPL families, tribes, women, youth and village leaders with the knowledge and use of the tools of good governance to demand their rights with selected Panchayats in the state of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand and Bihar since April, 2009 and Tamil Nadu since 2011.

This initiative is the next logical step taken after the TII’s India Corruption Study: 2008 which revealed that the total bribe amount paid by the BPL households in a year was Rs. 883 crore to avail their due basic and need based services.

Along with empowering people through training, engagement and participation in programmes on RTS (Right to Services), RTI (Right to Information) and Social Audit; Pahal also works towards ensuring greater accountability in governance to strengthen the grassroots planning and democratic governance through revived Gram Sabhas, enhancing capacities of elected village representatives, also promoting positive interaction, participation and partnership between citizens and government officials to improve service delivery.

Since its inception in 2009, project Pahal with the support of US based India Development Relief Fund (IDRF), the Asia Foundation, and Commonwealth Foundation has directly benefitted more than 20,000 rural people and tribes.

BIHAR

Giving voice to the most marginalized to demand and access their rights:

A momentum has been built to fight corruption and improve governance with the intensive intervention of project Pahal. About 3,500 people, including women and youths, have directly benefitted by participating in to various anti-corruption programmes and activities. People have been empowered to fight for their due entitlements rather than feeling helpless and paying their hard earned as bribe. Through communication material, message was disseminated to around one lakh villagers. Several cases of corrupt practices in delivery of services have been exposed through more than 500 hundred RTI applications filed by trained volunteers.

The most important achievement of the project has been a positive change in people’s perception towards fighting against corruption. Now, poor villagers have started believing that corruption cannot be a way of life any more, and they don’t need to bribe to avail their rights and due entitlements.
TII believes that having access to information is an important step to reduce vulnerability of the people to corruption. In the continuation to the initiatives under project Pahal, 13 workshops and training programmes were organized on tools of good governance to educate BPL villagers, women and youths, and train volunteers to act as an agent of change. These programmes include training to the PRI members and Vasudha Kendra Sanchalak, women and marginalized people of Madhubani, Supaul and Darbhanga districts and gathering of our trained RTI users to discuss the challenges faced by them in filing RTI applications.

**Success Stories : Poor families getting their land right using RTI:**

**Altaf Ansari** was a landless poor man, belonging to the minority community of Pirojgarh Panchyat in Ghoghardiha block. He was living at a Raiyati land (left over land) for the last 30 years since his childhood. But he was not given Basgit Parcha (legitimate document of domicile land to this family). As per the norms of the State Government, poor landless families like Altaf should have been given Basgit Parcha of the land where they have been living for more than 20 years. Since 2009, he was visiting to the concerned Department and struggling to get his land right but the Revenue Office in Ghoghardiha was asking him to pay a bribe of Rs 2000 to give him the legitimate document. Since it was a huge money for Altaf - a below poverty line daily wage laborer, he couldn’t pay any bribe to avail his legal right.

Altaf participated in a RTI training programme organized by Pahal in Mialam Panchayat of Jhanjharpur block in the month of January, 2012. He learned in detail about RTI and its utilization in getting his due entitlement. In the Workshop, he mentioned about his Problem and similar stories of seven other families who were waiting for their due Basgit Parcha from Revenue Office. After the training, field staff of Pahal encouraged him and the seven other families to file RTI applications in the concerned office to get the status of their Basgit Parcha application and a valid answer for upholding it. They had to struggle till second appellate authority as the PIO ignored and harassed them by not taking action on their applications. Finally, Information Commission started proceeding and gave notice to the Circle Officer (CO) Ghoghardiha. The continuous efforts against the corrupt and slow revenue official brought good result. After the notice, CO Ghoghardiha gave legitimate document for their land to these eight families within six months.
Training to Youth Volunteers:
Thirty Post Graduates in Social Sciences and Rural Development from different educational institutes of Patna have been registered as youth volunteers for TII anti-corruption activities. A workshop on Right to Information was organized on September 27, 2012 at Seva Kendra, Sadakat Ashram, Kurzi, Patna to educate them on existing tools to fight corruption. Volunteers are also motivated to disseminate the information to the common man and help them in accessing their rights.

Conference on RTI emerging at grassroots:
On the issues emerging RTI at grassroots, Pahal conducted a state-level conference in Patna on July 25th at the Auditorium of Geology Deprt. of Science College, University of Patna. In all 150 people including representatives of the concerned government departments, NGOs, academicians, advocates, RTI & Human Right Activists and students participated in the programme to discuss various issues, including challenges faced by RTI applicants, lack of awareness about the tools to fight corruption, accountability frameworks for the Government and harassment to the RTI activists. In addition, it also discussed about information disclosure and the measures to be taken by the government and civil society to strengthen RTI Act and reduce the harassment of the information seekers.

Strengthening Panchayat Raj System - Ward Sabha:
Pahal has been vigorously assisting Panchayats to conduct systematic organization of Gram and Ward Sabhas. It has been putting rigorous efforts to impart training to different stakeholders and volunteers of Ward Sabhas so that people’s decisions are respected and implemented properly through the Panchayat development plans. All the four Ward Sabhas organized in Jhanjharpur (Madhubani) and Darbhanga were well attended. In all, these meetings excited villagers to report their first experiences of participating in any Ward Sabha.
Promoting Transparency & Accountability - Social Audits:

Social Audit of the welfare schemes have been one of the most attended and widely discussed programmes of Pahal. Four such Social Audits in Madhubani in 2012 exposed many irregularities in the implementation of schemes like MNREGA, Pension, Indira Awas Yojna etc. Also, in an unprecedented move, Pahal successfully motivated an honest Anganwadi worker in Madhubani to use Social Audit to prove her innocence by allowing all the beneficiaries to audit information mentioned in the record registers being maintained at the centre. More than 2000 people participated in different Social Audits to assess the transparency in the implementation of the scheme and hold Panchayat accountable to their responsibilities.

CHHATTISGARH:

Pahal activities included training of journalists, official and non-officials of the administration on RTI in Raipur, Rajnandgoan, and Jagdalpur Districts.

ODISHA:

Ten training programs on tools of good governance were organized to empower 400 tribe volunteers specially focusing on women in partnership with the local NGO Utkal Youth Association for Social Development in Nayagarh district of Odisha. This initiative is spreading outside Nayagarh also to other surrounding areas as well. The awareness campaign on targeted government schemes for poor and marginalized, training programmes on use of tools of good governance to the women, tribal and PRIs have created collective demand for transparent governance and a mass support to fight corruption and improve governance.

It is proposed to publish a booklet reflecting the experiences of RTI users in the project areas. Along with motivating people to fight against corruption, booklet will also serve as Guide to the RTI users.
TAMILNADU:
Six RTI camps were organized for 150 women from the slum areas at Madurai.

Observing Int’l Anti-corruption Day, Human Rights Day and Right to Information Day:
Pahal conducted an awareness generating programmes through painting and cartoon competitions involving youths from the different sections of the society to observe the International Anti-corruption Day on December 9. A one day consultation was also organized on “Corruption & Human Rights” in Madhubani on the occasion of Human Rights Day on December 10.

Along with the various field based, local level awareness and training programmes organized in Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Tamilnadu and Bihar, Pahal partnered with the different like minded NGOs in Delhi to advocate for transparency and accountability in the governance and for an effective and user friendly RTI.

Media Coverage of the Pahal Related Activity
ADVOCACY AND LEGAL ADVICE CENTRE (ALAC)

“ALAC will work as connecting pin between government and citizens”

- Shri P S Bawa, Chairman, TII

The following ALAC Anti-Corruption Help-lines were launched to provide free legal advice and help victims of corruption.

LAUNCH OF ALAC HELPLINES

- **Patna ALAC Helpline No. 09304 22-00-23** on 11 February during a seminar attended by senior officers of Govt of Bihar, civil society volunteers, students, and media.
- **Bhubaneswar ALAC Helpline No. 0674-25-555-25** on March 18 by Hon'ble Justice Indrajeet Mohanty of the Odisha High Court during the Conference presided by Prof. Bimalendu Mohanty, Chairman, TI India Odisha Chapter.
- **The Ranchi Helpline No. 093-34-40-23-23** on April 15 by the Jharkhand Lokayukta, Hon’ble Justice Amreshwar Sahay. He termed corruption as “cancer” in the Indian society which had been untreated for so long that it has eroded the framework of the nation. He advocated the confiscation of the assets of corrupt individuals. More than 100 participants from diverse fields- politicians, bureaucrats, academicians, development practitioners, social workers, NGO representatives, women activists and students from Chhotanagpur Law College attended.
- **Delhi Helpline (011) 26-23-23-23** on April 28 by Lokayukta Hon’ble Justice Manmohan Sarin.

Shri MJ Xavier, Director, IIM Ranchi in his address said, “These days values are eroding fast and hence corruption is increasing day-by-day. Our academic system should focus on value education.” He highlighted the initiatives taken by IIM, Ranchi to impart value education among management professionals.

ADVOCACY AND LEGAL ADVICE CENTRES EMPOWERING CITIZENS SECURING LASTING CHANGE

Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres (ALACs) provide free legal advice and assistance to victims and witnesses of corruption. Through toll-free telephone hotlines, walk-in centres and outreach services, ALACs help citizens pursue corruption-related complaints. Their success serves as a rebuttal to the idea that corruption is inevitable. Harnessing the powerful, real life data gathered by ALACs on the consequences and mechanisms of corruption, Transparency International (TI) chapters engage in strategic advocacy to being about systemic change. The diversity of cases and people who use the centres – from the unemployed to entrepreneurs and well-positioned whistleblowers – demonstrates the pervasive nature of corruption. In line with TI's approach of constructive
engagement, ALACs build partnerships with public authorities and private actors to effect change. ALACs observe strict client confidentiality.

KEY FACTS
• ALAC have already received more than 1000 calls, visits and contacts from citizens.
• ALACs operate in more than 90 countries in all regions of the world, with an increasing number of centres opening at sub-national level and working with rural communities.
• Increasingly, TI chapters combine their support to victims and witnesses with online reporting and mapping platforms as well as social media initiatives.
• Cases taken on by ALACs range from small-scale bribery to grand corruption involving hundreds of millions of dollars. They cover a wide range of sectors and themes including public procurement, abuse or misuse of public assets, privatization environment – human right health and education related issues, the judiciary, customs, immigration services, small business licensing, planning and development inspectorates and others.
• External evaluations have found that ALACs achieve significant impact at a remarkable rate of cost effectiveness
• ALACs first started in 2003 in South Eastern Europe. ALAC model represents one of the most dynamic of anti-corruption interventions. This rapid growth is evidence of ALACs practical and results-driven approach, as well as their high cost effectiveness.

SUCCESS AND IMPACT
Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres (ALACs) yield remarkable impact in highly diverse environments:
• ALAC empowers citizens in the fight against corruption by providing a sample, credible and viable mechanism to pursue citizens’ corruption-related complaints.
• Changes arising from citizens’ complaints include: introduction of whistleblower laws, new administrative procedures, changes in court procedures, re-tendering on large infrastructure projects, registration and prosecutions in situations where impunity was rife.

WORKSHOPS AND EVENTS
• A training workshop was organized in New Delhi from 18-21 May for ALAC officials from Bhubaneswar, Ranchi and Patna to familiarize them with various operational aspects of ALAC. On 18th of May an interactive session was convened by Director (ALAC), in the presence of TII’s Chairman, Vice- Chairman and Executive Director.
• On 21 May, a Database Software Training was conducted. Handouts related to the ALAC software database, prepared by Transparency International (Berlin), were also distributed. Motivational videos related to ALAC and how it benefits common people were shown.
• A Citizen meet-cum-Nagrik Sahayta Shivir (Mobile ALAC) was organized at Kanke Block, Ranchi on 23rd September.
• Over 2,000 complaints of outright graft, miscarriage of justice, mis-management in public distribution system (PDS), BPL or Lal ration cards, schemes such as Indira Awas Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, old age and widow pensions were received.
• Training session-cum-discussion on tools of good governance and legal rights for RWA/NGOs were organized at Ranchi and Patna in Sept.

**Seminar on Legal Rights & Tools of Good Governance**

TI India Advocacy Campaign at National Seminar on “GOOD GOVERNANCE : ISSUES, CHALLENGES & PROSPECTS” held on May 12-13. It was sponsored by Ranchi University. As a pre-ALAC launch advocacy work, Director (ALAC) held a meeting with Prof and head of Political Science Dr JP Singh. TII Exec. Dir. addressed the youths and initiated the discussion. The training focused on analyzing and explaining ideas and governmental mechanisms to meet needs of citizens so that the governance issues and social problems of the citizens are resolved.

Amidst culture of coalition politics, the most important issue has been the status of governance which is regarded as one of the root causes of all evils within our society. Major donors and international financial institutions are increasingly basing their aids and loans on the condition that reforms which ensure “good governance” are undertaken. The problems that have become synonymous with bad governance include corruption, bureaucratic delays, dismal public services and archaic judicial procedures. Having no excuse, states have to work diligently towards bringing in good governance in the globalizing environment. With this backdrop in mind, the seminar aimed at exploring the issues of good governance with special reference to Jharkhand.

“Our aim is to see a corruption free world and we are here to give voice to voiceless and serve the victims of corruption in every possible manner”

Shri Rama Nath Jha, Director ALAC

**SUCCESS STORIES**

**Abduction of a minor**

A 15-year-old girl was kidnapped because her father, Rajiv Chaudhary, an auto rickshaw driver, was a social activist. He approach ed ALAC claiming the Police were not acting in the girl’s abduction case. In the past Rajiv, had helped Police in seizing ganja, and was now being harassed by the new SHO. He also lodged a First Information Report (FIR) but no action was taken. We drafted his complaint and approached the JT CP/CP-Delhi. Due to ALAC’s intervention, the girl was rescued and the accused was arrested.

**DDA flat allotment case**

To lose the roof over your head is probably the most frightening thing for a family. Monica and her husband Gaurav were allocated a house in Chilla Village (Delhi) in a draw. But the same flat had been sold by DDA for the last 12 years to another family, which was already living there. They wrote to DDA /CM Delhi and the PMO but got no response. He contacted the ALAC Delhi Help Lines. It drafted his case for State Consumer Commission Delhi, and wrote to the LG-Delhi. Finally, the DDA informed Gaurav about the allotment of an alternative flat in the same locality.

**Two minors were burnt alive**

Fifteen months after a fire at a godown in South Delhi, Parmeet wanted justice for his two minor sons’ death, who he claimed were murdered by his rivals. The Police had initially registered it as an accident. He approached the ALAC Helpline requesting legal advice and help. ALAC pressurized the Crime Branch to register a murder case. Parmeet had insisted that it was an act of sabotage and accused his business rivals of murdering his two sons after setting the place on fire. ALAC also
approached the National Commission for SCs in this case. The Commission in July 2012 has taken serious view in this matter and issued a notice to the Police.

Corruption in MNREGA Scheme: Gumla (Jharkhand)

Vikki called us from Chainpur, Gumla on ALAC Helpline complaining that he was not getting his due under the MNREGA scheme. The Panchayat Sewak and the Mukhiya of that Panchayat were not giving him his cheques even after getting a written permission from BPO (Block Programme Officer).

ALAC contacted the BDO of Chainpur block and advised Vikki to complain to the Deputy Development Commissioner, Gumla with the details of Scheme Number and payments due. Vikki got his payments after the ALAC intervened.

Kisan Credit Card: Ranchi (Jharkhand)

The Kisan Credit Card Scheme, started by the Central Government, aims at providing need based and timely credit support to the farmers for their cultivation needs. Kumar from Thakurgaon, Ranchi called us on ALAC Helpline alleging that the Bank of India, Thakurgaon branch is not issuing him a Kisan Credit Card. He further added that some brokers were demanding Rs 2000 as bribe for the same.

ALAC contacted the Bank of India Zonal Manager complaining on behalf of Kumar. The Zonal Manager made sure that Kumar got his Kisan Credit Card.

- ALAC Ranchi
  (i) facilitated the delivery of Voter ID Cards to Md. Imran Khan and his family through e-mail to Election Officer-cum-Deputy Commissioner; and
  (ii) expedited the payment of salary dues from March 4 to Oct. 9, 1990, of a Retired Sr Citizen Shri G.N. Mishra, withheld by Industries Dept, Govt. of Jharkhand.

Media Coverage of the ALAC Related Activity
DEVELOPMENT PACT (DP)

• DP is a tool of holding the elected representatives of the local bodies accountable for performance in their areas and deals with problems at the ground level as people were pestered by the middlemen. A review meeting on the DP was conducted at Madhubani on 12 March in the presence of Additional District Magistrate (Development).

• Out of 40 candidates for Jhanjharpur Punchayat, who signed community members’ DP Agenda, 16 were elected. Local issues like availability of potable drinking water, improving drainage system, water logging etc., are expected to be taken up by these elected representatives.

• A Jan Sunwai was held at Jhanjharpur, a sub-division of Madhubani, on 24 March. It provided an opportunity to a large number of women, NGOs, and elected representatives to understand the public delivery system and the need for adequate response from authorities.

• Election Manifesto of MCD’s Safdarjung Ward in Delhi was signed on 4 April.

• A one day training was held in Madhubani (Bihar) for Panchayati Raj Representatives (PRI). This was organized in collaboration with local partner, Sakhi on June 29.

FK EXCHANGE PROGRAM

In a meeting held from 13-16 February in Kathmandu, it was agreed to exchange FK Fellows among Nepal, Sri Lanka and India. Accordingly, Shri Avinash Kumar from TII was sent to Nepal and Ms. Nauli Wimalarathna from Sri Lanka and Ms. Shristi Karki from Nepal joined TI India for training and attachment.

Meanwhile, Ms. Akanksha Pandey of India, who was in Bangladesh since July 2011, came back to work for Pahal Project. Similarly, Shri Binod Bhattarai from Nepal, who had completed his term in June, has gone back to Nepal.

ANNUAL LECTURE

TI India’s fourth Annual Lecture on ‘Corporate Corruption & Informal Labor; Role of Business Ethics’ was delivered by Social Scientist Prof Dipankar Gupta on December 10, at the IIC, Delhi.

The first lecture was delivered by Lord Meghnad Desai on ‘Corruption and Development’; the second by Prof. Bimal Jalan on ‘Supply and Demand for corruption’; and third by Shri Jagmohan on “Developing Values for dealing with corruption”.

Dr. Balbir S. Sihag, Prof. Emeritus, University of Massachusetts, Lowell (USA) delivered a lecture on ‘Kautilya’s Ideas on Governance and their Relevance to Indian Condition’ at the IIC, New Delhi, on 15 November. It was presided by Dr Lallan Prasad, Exec. President, Kautilya Foundation, Delhi and Former Head & Dean of Business Economics, Delhi University.
LECTURES, MEETINGS & CONSULTATIONS

• Chairman and ED attended the TI-S Annual Regional Pacific Meeting held in Korea (May 12-17)
• ED participated in (i) a symposium on Governance organized by Meghalaya Institute of Governance in Shillong on April 5; (ii) the ‘Core Value Month’ of NTPC as Speaker on Sept. 25 and (iii) a meeting on ‘Mining and Society’, organised in Shillong on Sept 27
• Vice Chairman appeared on Zee TV on May 23 on Black Money, and on Lok Sabha TV on May 30 on Corruption in Corporate Sector.

ANTI-CORRUPTION DAY

• The Anti-Corruption Day was observed on 10 Dec. at Balwantray Mehta Vidya Bhawan, Greater Kailash Part II, New Delhi. About 30 students from 14 schools participated in the debate on the theme “Laws Against Corruption should be enacted in the Parliament, not on the Road”.

PARTICIPATION IN CONSULTATIONS

• Addressed suggestions to the Sub-Committee of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Right to education (RTE)
• National Consultation on Transparency and Anti-Corruption Measures in Procurement in India on April 18 - 19
• Board Member Shri Pankaj Agarwal participated in the Stakeholders Consultations (Civil Society) for formulation of ADB’s Country Partnership Strategy on May 24 in Delhi. During his interaction, he spoke on the TII activities and the importance of transparency, anti-corruption measures and Whistle Blower Protection mechanism in the ADB funded projects and issues of governance and need for improving service delivery.
• Consultation meeting on “Issues of Governance in Water Sector” organized by India Water Partnership on June 18.
• Vice Chairman and Dir (ALAC) participated in the Working Group meeting of the UN Office on Drugs & Crime on May 29, to review current legislation, policy and practices in view of India’s ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)
• Social Responsibility Sectional Committee MSD10 of the Bureau of Indian Standards on Oct 25
• The Chairman addressed : (i) Delhi Law University (13 Oct); (ii) National Academy of Direct Taxes on ‘Fighting Corruption is inevitable’ to the Foundational Course for All India Services (19 Oct); (iii) Symbiosis Law School at Pune on ‘Role of Civic Society Organizations in Combating Corruption’ (17 Dec).
• Mrs. Kiran Aggarwal, TII BoM Member, spoke on ‘Good Governance’ at the Symbiosis Law School (17 Dec).
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT MEETINGS

The quarterly meetings of the Board of Management were held on 10 March, June 9, Sept. 8 and December 8. During these meetings, project-related activities were reviewed and applications for TII’s Life and Active Membership were considered and approved.

In its meeting on March 10, Shri Pratush Sinha, former CVC, was accepted as an Active Member and co-opted as a Member of the Board due to vacancy caused by demise of Shri B.R. Lall.

In its meeting held on 9 June, a two minutes silence in memory of Late Shri A C Talwani, TII Vice Chairman, was observed. Col C. M. Ramakrishan, formerly TII Vice Chairman, was co-opted as a member of the Board in place of Late Shri A. C. Talwani.

Mr. Rukshana, Programme Coordinator from TI-Sectt. (TI-S), made a presentation on the TI-S Strategy-2015 to fight corruption on June 9. He suggested that the TII should go beyond volunteerism and run as a professional entity. However, the BoM members were of the view that TI-S’ policy should be country-specific.

In the BoM meeting of Sept. 9, the implications of the Civil Court’s Judgment were discussed. Justice Kamleshwar Nath opined that the observations of the Court did not apply as there was no amendment to the Memorandum of Association (MoA) and hence no violation of the Societies Registration Act. However, the amendment of the R&R were within the jurisdiction of the BOM. After detailed discussion, the following action was proposed:

1. Only Active Member would be eligible to contest BoM’s election in view of the Arbitration Award.
2. Right to vote shall be conferred to all members as per R&R of 1998.
3. A committee comprising of Col Ramakrishan (Convener), Gp. Capt. SC Bahri, and Shri Pankaj Agarwal was constituted to advice on the issue of criteria for AM with a view to making it more broad-based.

In the BoM meeting held on 8 Dec., the issue of amendments in the TII’s Rules & Regulations (R&R) was taken up in response to demand from members and the Membership Accreditation Committee. After discussion, the BoM inter alia, approved denial and cessation of membership to anyone joining a political party; constitution of the Screening Committee for enrolment of Active Members; frequency of the meeting of the Screening Committee; formation of the Executive Committee that had started functioning since 2005 after approval of the BOM; election to be held by secret ballot and eligibility of only the Active Members to contest elections; and conferment of voting rights to all members. It was also decided that no member should communicate with the TI-Secretariat directly as it was barred under Rule 3.6.6

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 2012 AGM was held on 8 December. It was attended by 38 members. The meeting approved the amendments in R&R, proposed by the BOM earlier. The amendments shall come into operation after the Special General Body meeting approves the same on 2 Feb. This is a procedural requirement of the Registrar of Societies that was approached to make changes in the document.

The elections for due vacancies in the Board were postponed as these would now be held in accordance with the amended R&R. After the final approval by the Special GBM and formalities at the Registrar’s office are over, the schedule of elections shall be announced. Prof. Mangla was reappointed as Returning Officer for the elections in 2013. A 5-member non-BOM Screening Committee for the selection of the Active Members was constituted by the AGM.
## TI’s AMM at Brazil

The TI-S Annual Membership Meeting was attended by TII BoM Member Shri Pankaj Agarwal and Executive Director Ms. Anupama Jha at Brasilia during 3-6 November.

## PRESS RELEASE ON CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX (CPI)

According to the Transparency International’s Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2012 released on 5th December, India ranks at 94th position with a score of 36 on a scale from zero (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). Such a low score could be attributed to several scams and incidents of corruption in India. Bhutan and Sri Lanka scored 63 and 40, respectively. Last year, India ranked on 95th position out of 183 countries, with an integrity score of 3.1 out of a score of 10. However, due to change in the methodology, CPI score of 2012 is not comparable with previous editions.

### CPI Score of South Asian Countries

**Calculated on the Updated Methodology**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Rank</th>
<th>Country/Territory</th>
<th>CPI 2012 Score</th>
<th>Surveys Used</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>90% Confidential interval</th>
<th>Scores range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>57 69 58 70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>38 42 35 44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>33 40 24 47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>23 31 22 35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>23 31 19 38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>20 33 21 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CPI Score of India for 2011 calculated on the Updated Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of countries surveyed</th>
<th>India’s CPI Score &amp; Rank</th>
<th>Highest CPI Score &amp; Rank (Top 3 countries)</th>
<th>Asia’s Highest CPI Score &amp; Rank</th>
<th>China’s CPI Score &amp; Rank</th>
<th>CPI Score &amp; Rank of South Asian Nations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>2.7 (71)</td>
<td>Finland (9.7)</td>
<td>9.3 (5th)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Pakistan (2.6), Bangladesh (1.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>GNI Per Capita</td>
<td>Country 1</td>
<td>Country 2</td>
<td>Country 3</td>
<td>Country 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>2.8 (83)</td>
<td>Finland (9.7)</td>
<td>Iceland (9.6)</td>
<td>Denmark (9.5)</td>
<td>NewZealand (9.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.4 (66th)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>2.8 (90)</td>
<td>Finland (9.7)</td>
<td>NewZealand (9.6)</td>
<td>Iceland (9.5)</td>
<td>Denmark (9.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.4 (71st)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>2.9 (88)</td>
<td>Iceland (9.7)</td>
<td>Finland (9.6)</td>
<td>New Zealand (9.6)</td>
<td>9.4 (5th) Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.2 (78th)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>3.3 (70)</td>
<td>Finland (9.6)</td>
<td>Iceland (9.6)</td>
<td>New Zealand (9.6)</td>
<td>9.4 (5th) Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.3 (70th)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>3.5 (72)</td>
<td>Denmark (9.4)</td>
<td>Finland (9.4)</td>
<td>New Zealand (9.4)</td>
<td>9.3 (4th) Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.5 (72nd)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>3.4 (85)</td>
<td>Denmark (9.3)</td>
<td>New Zealand (9.3)</td>
<td>Sweden (9.3)</td>
<td>9.2 (4th) Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.6 (72nd)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>3.4 (84)</td>
<td>NewZealand (9.4)</td>
<td>Denmark (9.3)</td>
<td>Sweden (9.3)</td>
<td>9.2 (4th) Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.6 (79th)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>3.3 (87)</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Singapore (9.3)</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>3.1 (95)</td>
<td>New Zealand(9.5)</td>
<td>Denmark (9.4)</td>
<td>Finland (9.4)</td>
<td>Singapore (9.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UP (CENTRAL & EASTERN) CHAPTER

The AGM, held on Sept 29, constituted a 2-member Sub-committee to visit Civil Court and suggest improvements needed for convenience of litigants. It also considered the launch of a “HELP LINE”. The Chapter objected to the High Court fixing Rs.500/- as RTI fee for seeking information. It had taken up with the UP Chief Minister to ensure appropriate appointments of Information Commissioners in accordance with the recent decision of the Supreme Court. The issue of the decision of government to exclude Lokaykta from the purview of RTI Act was taken up with the Governor of UP.

Responding to the Chairman U.P. Chapter’s letter of April 16, regarding U.P. Govt’s omission to place budgetary demand with Prime Minister of India for creation of more Courts in U.P., the Chief Minister vide his letter of May 24 responded that Government was looking into the matter.

Shri U S Pandey visited (i) Jaipur on 30 October and had discussions with the members of the Rajasthan Chapter on setting of Advice/Helpline Centre; (ii) addressed DRM Northern Railway Lucknow officials on corruption effecting physical and psychic levels on 2 Nov as part of observance of Vigilance Week. He explained how to conduct oneself so as to reduce corruption, and benefits of avoiding corruption; and (iii) delivered a talk on ‘Ethical Character and Universal Brotherhood’ at Jain Girls Inter College, Basera, Muzaffar Nagar at its annual function on 9 Dec. He emphasized the need for eradication of greed leading to corruption.

RAJASTHAN CHAPTER

The Chapter launched an Anti-Corruption Cell to provide counseling on corrupt practices in public dealings. The Chapter representatives met the Governor on 22 August to apprise her about their Chapter’s activities, including the introduction of Integrity Pact, effective application of Right to Services, and timely sanction for prosecution against corruption cases.

A letter has been addressed to the Chief Minister requesting him for an early action in cases of corruption pending for sanction to prosecute.

On a Chapter’s PIL regarding undue Toll Tax collection, the Rajasthan High Court issued notices to the Government & other non-petitioners.

The Chapter also organized School Debate Competition; a National Workshop on Challenges faced by the Criminal Justice System in combating corruption and implementing the provisions of U.N. Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) at the Rajasthan Police Academy.

On its initiative, RIICO, the nodal industrial PSU of Rajasthan Govt, circulated a Draft Integrity Pact for comments. The IP has been incorporated in the Rajasthan Transparency Act 2012. The rules thereof are under formulation. Meanwhile, the Government is being pursued to introduce Integrity Pact in all its public procurements.

TAMIL NADU CHAPTER

The Chapter continues to operate the Anti-Corruption Helpline & RTI Guidance Centre. During 2012, it received 202 RTI complaints, 69 General complaints, 29 general enquiries. Among others, TII-TN conducted 16 RTI Training Programmes to Low and Middle Income groups in Chennai city and

Besdies, retired officials of Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation & other Government Departments conducted a grievance redressal meeting regarding ‘Pension and delay in getting their terminal benefits’ TI –TN sent a letter to the Tamil Nadu Chief Secretary for implementing the ‘Right to Public Services’ so as to benefit the common-man, Convenor Mr Menezes conducted an interaction session with the employees of Sinar Jerinh, Ashok Nagar on Corruption and RTI. TI-TN have also translated the write-up on E-Governance & RTI basic information/ guidelines and Corruption Perception Index 2011 Tamil for distribution.

The Chapter also organized six RTI camps at Madurai for about 150 women from the slum areas and meetings with (i) Vaishnav College for Women, Nungambakkam, on the RTI Act for seeking proper and prompt information; and (ii) the Karunalaya NGO dealing with 65 beneficiaries from the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board Resettlement area and Women of Self Help Groups.

### ODISHA CHAPTER

1. A seminar was organized on “Lokpal Bill Can Make RTI Act Effective” on June 15, in collaboration with CYSD. It was inaugurated by Sri Surya Narayan Patro, Hon’ble Minister of Revenue and Disaster Management, Govt of Odisha. Among others, it was attended by students, representatives from NGOs and press and media people.

2. During the Right to Information Day on Oct 12th, a panel discussion was held on “Role of Youth in Curbing Corruption”. Students and young men placed their views.

3. The Chapter published its annual souvenir “KRANTI” in December.

An Helpline was launched under the ALAC/Odisha on 18th March by Hon’ble Hon’able Justice Indrajeet Mohanty of Orissa High Court at Bhubaneswar in the presence of State Information Commissioner Sri Jagadananda and Shri P.S.Bawa, TI India Chairman Shri P.S.Bawa Helpline number is 0674 – 25-555-25. Some of its Success Stories, include (1) a dowry cum death case from Dhenkanal, Odisha; (2) compassionate appointment after the mother’s death during govt service; and (3) Police victimization of villagers involved in MGNREGS.
### INDIVIDUAL DONORS

1. Shri Gurdeep Singh, B-3/69, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi
2. Shri V. K. Agarwal, Flat No. 17- 2A, Aravali View, Rail Vihar, Sector 56, Gurgaon-122003
3. Shri D. Bandyopadhyay, GD- 89, Sector- II, Salt Lake, Kolkata - 700106
4. Shri Chaman Lal, C/o-Mr. A. K. Suri, 197-G, MIG Flats, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi - 27
5. Justice Kamleshwar Nath, ‘Gunjan’ C-105, Nirala Nagar, Lucknow -226020
6. Shri P. S. Bawa, EB- 62, Maya Enclave, New Delhi – 110064
9. Shri Phool Kumar Chauhan, C/o- Jai Ambey Tent House, G-30, Sabji Mandi, Harola Sec-5, Noida
10. Shri P. R. Pillai, 60, Sreeniketal Appartments, 24, Vashundhara Enclave, Delhi – 110096
12. Dr. Bimalendu Mohanty, N-3/314, IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneshwar- 15
13. Shri Jitendra Kohli, 157, Munirka Enclave, Nelson Mandela Road, New Delhi – 67
14. Shri M. L. Kumar, 132, Nilgiri Apartments, Alaknanda, New Delhi – 19
17. Dr. Suresh Chandra Singhal, Uma Niwas, 7, Chitnavis Nagar, Byramji Town, Nagpur – 13

### CORPORATE DONORS (2012)

1. Godrej Consumers Product Ltd.
2. Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.
3. Indian Oil Corporation Limited
4. Airport Authority of India
7. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd
8. Telecommunication Consultants India Ltd.
FINANCIAL DATA

RAJESH B. MANGLA & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

1407, VIKRAM TOWERS, 16 RAJENDRA PLACE, NEW DELHI - 110008
PH : +91.11 66402060-04, FAX : +91.11 25860460
EMAIL : rbmca@reibfinmail.com, rbmangla@gmail.com

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 2012, 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 give 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 named society as at 31st March 2012;

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 2012.

For RAJESH B. MANGLA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

Place: New Delhi
Date: 23/05/12

Regd. Office : 162 Guru Chambers, 2501/3 Beadonaura, Aimal Khan Road, Karol Bagh
New Delhi 110005, Ph : +91.11 25120458, +91.11 25744872
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, 2012 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, 2012 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 2012.

The prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.

For RAJESH B. MANGLA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26/09/12

Rajesh B. Mangla
Proprietor
Membership No. 08879
## ANNEXURE

### STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS

1. **APPLICATION OF INCOME FOR CHARITABLE OR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31.3.2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</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. 22,62,255.90</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 apart for application to Charitable or religious purposes, to the extent it does not exceed 15% of the income derived from property held under the trust wholly / in part only for such purposes.</td>
<td>Rs. 286,826.11</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>NIL</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(1)(B)? 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 thereto 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).

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></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 annexure 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 (5) INCONCERN IN, WHICH
PERSONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION, 13(c) HAVE A SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. 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>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL**

---

For RAJESH B. MANGLA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

Place : New Delhi
Date : 25/09/12

Rajesh B. Mangla
Proprietor
Membership No. 089737
## Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2012

### Particulars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>As on 31.03.2012</th>
<th>As on 31.03.2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOURCES OF FUNDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RESERVE &amp; SURPLUS ACCOUNT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 1,545,284.50</td>
<td>1,158,614.27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOANS &amp; ADVANCES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance recd. by Tamilnadu Chapter</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by its Chairman</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance recd. by Odisha Chapter</td>
<td>58,277.00</td>
<td>58,277.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by its Chairman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT LIABILITIES &amp; PROVISIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unutilised Grants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unutilised Funds (restricted grants)</td>
<td>5,258,630.34</td>
<td>5,665,908.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for specific purposes, unspent</td>
<td>27,481.00</td>
<td>32,071.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balances transferred from income &amp; expenditure account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TDS Payable</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 130,250.19</td>
<td>82,414.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets Fund</td>
<td>34,050.66</td>
<td>47,283.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>7,165,179.59</td>
<td>7,295,381.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>303,093.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets (Purchased from Grant)</td>
<td>433,583.98</td>
<td>396,089.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances &amp; Deposits</td>
<td>162,292.84</td>
<td>645,550.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</td>
<td>6,558,022.76</td>
<td>6,285,982.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>7,155,179.59</td>
<td>7,295,381.77</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. MANGA & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Rajesh B. Mangal
M.No. 089797

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 28/05/12

For TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL INDIA

Chairman: VICE Chairman
Treasurer

Accountant
## INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT INCOME (RESTRICTED GRANTS)</th>
<th>AS ON 31.03.2012</th>
<th>AS ON 31.03.2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unspent balance from b/f from last year</td>
<td>5,863,598.34</td>
<td>6,084,056.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add : Project Income rec'd during the year</td>
<td></td>
<td>70,556,954.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less : Refunded / Adjusted</td>
<td></td>
<td>(70,527,558)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss : Unspent balance at the end of year c/f</td>
<td>12,657,280.92</td>
<td>5,286,830.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(As per List attached)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## OTHER INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>AS ON 31.03.2012</th>
<th>7,368,571.58</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>2,549,082.01</td>
<td>2,513,703.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## EXPENSES

### I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Expenses (Restricted)</th>
<th>VII</th>
<th>AS ON 31.03.2012</th>
<th>7,368,571.58</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme Expenses (Unrestricted)</td>
<td></td>
<td>408,540.26</td>
<td>757,146.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment Expenses (Salaries &amp; Honorarium)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,077,419.00</td>
<td>892,205.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Expenses to attend Intl. Conferences</td>
<td></td>
<td>171,560.00</td>
<td>114,809.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,637.72</td>
<td>16,020.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,525.00</td>
<td>3,525.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest paid on TDS</td>
<td></td>
<td>511,725.00</td>
<td>385,628.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VIII

| Accumulated U/s 11(2) - Charity Fund | IX | 286,820.11 |
| Surplus for the period to Reserve & Surplus Account in Balance Sheet | | 376,767.40 |

**TOTAL**

| IX | 9,917,683.59 | 7,634,406.90 |

### 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

Dated 25/09/12

[Signatures]

Place New Delhi

For **TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL INDIA**

Chaudhary Krishna

Vice Chairman

Treasurer

[Signatures]

[Signature]

Accountant
TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL INDIA

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 31.03.2012

1. The accounts have been maintained on Cash System of Accounting. 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, 1961.

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. In the financial year 2010-11 accounts of Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh were consolidated with the accounts of HO. However, in the financial 2011-12 accounts of 5 state chapters (Tamilnadu, Odisa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal) are being consolidated with the accounts of HO.

6. State chapters of Tamilnadu and Odisha have got their accounts audited by independent firms of Chartered Accountants. We have completely relied upon the audited statement for the purpose of consolidation.

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

8. Loans and advances appearing in the balance sheet are the loans given by the chairpersons to the state chapters for the purpose of the society and which is in the knowledge of the management and have the necessary approvals.

9. State chapter of Tamilnadu has issued some cheques on 31-03-12 because of which bank book is showing a credit balance of Rs. 1897 as appearing in the balance sheet. The necessary funds have however been transferred from the head office to the Tamilnadu state chapter in the next financial year.

10. No retirement benefits such as Leave Encashment, Gratuity etc are payable to the employees. Hence, no provision is required as specified in the Accounting Standard 15 Employee benefits issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
11. Salaries paid to staff have been debited to projects on reasonable bases depending on time devoted, nature and purpose.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Gross amount paid during the year (Rs.)</th>
<th>Debit to Projects (Rs.)</th>
<th>Balance Amount as per I &amp; E (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; Honorarium</td>
<td>28,06,120.00</td>
<td>17,28,705.00</td>
<td>10,77,415.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Honorarium @ Rs. 4,000/- per month has been paid to Vice Chairman, Dr. S.K. Agarwal towards his services.

12. During the year four visits were scheduled to attend meetings outside India. Details of those meetings are hereunder:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name Of Meeting</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Attended by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMM 2011</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>Mr. P.S. Bawa, Chairman &amp; Ms. Anupama Jha, Executive Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.K. Planning Meeting</td>
<td>Kathmandu</td>
<td>Mr. Ashutosh Kr. Mishra, Project Director &amp; Sanjeev Kr. Dhiman, Accounts Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forum on Aid Effectiveness</td>
<td>Busan, Korea</td>
<td>Ms. Anupama Jha, Executive Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Corruption Barometer Launch</td>
<td>Kathmandu</td>
<td>Ms. Anupama Jha, Executive Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIAP Regional Programme Meeting</td>
<td>Malaysia</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.

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

14. 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.
15. Previous years figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable with the current year figures.

16. 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
Proprietor
Membership No. 089737
Place: New Delhi
Date: 26/09/12

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL INDIA

[Signatures]
Chairman/Vice Chairman
Treasurer

[Signatures]
Accountant
Let us work for corruption free India
Advocacy & Legal Advice Centre (ALAC)

Anti Corruption Help-lines

Just Call

DELHI - 011-26 23 23 23
PATNA - 09304-22 00 23
RANCHI - 933 44 0 23 23
JAIPUR - 0141-27 42 7 99
CHENNAI-044-64 58 14 44
BHUBHANESWAR - 0674 25 555 25

Free Information & Legal Advice

CORPORATE DONORS (2012)
Transparency International India

Transparency International India is the accredited India chapter of Transparency International, an international civil society organisation based in Berlin. It is a non-government, non-party and not-for-profit organisation of Indian citizens with professional, social, industrial or academic experience seeking to promote transparent and ethical governance and to eradicate corruption.

We envision a corruption free India where the poor do not lose their voice in the face of corruption, and make it our mission to support a committed effort to improve transparency and accountability through the broadening of knowledge and effective action for eradicating corruption.

Therefore, we consider good governance, capacity building, communication, advocacy, participatory monitoring, research, and engaging with the Government, private sector and NGOs as our main areas of priority.

VISION:
To create a corruption-free India, so that the poor do not lose their voice to corruption.

MISSION:
To lead and support a committed effort to improve transparency and accountability by eradicating corruption through widening of knowledge and catalyzing action.

PRIORITY AREAS:
Good governance, research, capacity building, communication and advocacy, participatory monitoring, engaging with Government, private sector and NGOs.

Registered Office:
Qr. No. 4, Lajpat Bhawan,
Lajpat Nagar - IV, New Delhi - 110 024
Ph.: 011-2646 0826 Fax: 011-2642 4552
Email: info@transparencyindia.org;
tiindia.newdelhi@gmail.com
Website: www.transparencyindia.org

Project Office:
N-37, National Park,
Lajpat Nagar - IV, New Delhi - 110 024
Ph.: 011-40634797
Email: info@transparencyindia.org;
tiindia.newdelhi@gmail.com
Website: www.transparencyindia.org