**TI India’s Programmes**

- Appointment of Lokayuktas (State-level Ombudsman) in all States.
- Compulsory audit of accounts of political parties and bring them under RTI.
- Electoral reforms to prevent tainted politicians from holding the position of power.
- Speedy trial of criminal cases against Ministers, MPs and MLAs.
- Enactment of a legislation for forfeiture of illegally acquired property.
- Enforcement of the Whistle Blower’s Protection Act.
- Effective Implementation of UN Convention Against Corruption.
- Propagates tools like RTI Act, Right to Services (Citizens’ Charters), Social Audit, e-Governance, Citizens’ Report Card 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 & procurement.
- *Pahal: Shaasan Sudhaar Ki Ore* (Initiative: Towards Improving Governance)
- Implementation of Corruption-Free Development Pact by public representatives.
- Filing of PILs

**TI India’s Publication**

- Delays & 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 “Confronting Corruption: The Elements of National Integrity System”)
- India Corruption Study - 2005
- Bharat Mein Bhrastachar Aur Usse Mukabala (Hindi Version of India Corruption Study-2005)
- Stamp Duty & Other Tax Evasion on Property Transactions in Delhi
- Corruption in Trucking Operations in India (2006)
- Model Citizens’ Charters
- A study of the Youth Integrity Index (2008)
- Book titled Towards Improving Governance
- India Corruption Study - 2008
- Soochna Ka Adhikar (Marg Darshika) - Based on RTI Act in Hindi.
- Proposed Citizens’ Charter (Subordinate Judiciary), prepared by TII’s 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 Tatha Charitra Nirman (Hindi)
- A Guide on Right to Information Act (2013)
- Soochna Avam Jansevaon Ke Adhikar (Right of Infomation & Services) in Hindi
- Right to Services Acts
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.

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, advocacy, participatory monitoring through engaging with Government, private sector and NGOs.

www.transparencyindia.org

While every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of the information contained in this report, all information is believed to be correct as of 30 June 2013. Nevertheless, Transparency International India cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of its use for other purposes or in other contexts.

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ORGANIZATION INFORMATION

Name:
Transparency International India

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

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

### Uttar Pradesh

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

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

### Rajasthan

**Chairman**
Shri I.C Srivastava, IAS (Retd.)
4-k -26, Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur – 302 004
Ph.: (0141) 2654050 Mob.: 09414000265
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), 5" Main Road
Kasturiba Nagar, Adyar, Chennai – 600020
Ph.: (044) Res. 24916291; Off. 24422415
Mob.: 09444051133
E-mail: ananda1928@gmail.com

**Convenor**
Shri L M Menezes, IAS (Retd.)
C/o Guild of Service –
Bala Vihar, No: 10, Halls Road (1 Floor)
Kilpauk, Chennai-600010
Ph.: (044) 64581444; 2664 4774
E-mail: titn77@gmail.com

### Uttarakhand

**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 , tiuiuttranchal@yahoo.com

**General Secretary**
Dr. Nitin Pandey
Shivam Vihar, Jakhan, Dehradun – 248001
2734673 Mob 9997400303
E-mail nitindoon@gmail.com,

### Odisha

**Chairman**
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

### Karnataka

**Chairman**
Shri V. Balasuramanian
4/1, Hall Road, Richards Town,
Bangalore – 560005, Karnataka
(080) 2546 5034; 25467933; M. : 9845970092
E-mail: vbalu41@gmail.com

**Secretary**
Shri Mathews Philip,
Ph. : 080-25473922, 25463308, 9845001338
E-mail: mathews.ashok@gmail.com

### Madhya Pradesh (Chapter in Formation)

**Contact Person**
Dr. Sachin Rai
M-1/2, Vikram University Campus
Ujjain – 456010 (Madhya Pradesh)
Ph. 07342520810; 09406650777
Email: sachin.78r@rediffmail.com

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**West Bengal**

**Chairperson**
Ms. Nirmala Banerjee
Ph.:9432673544;
Email:nirmalabanan@gmail.com

**Secretary**
Shri Prodyot Sarkar, IAS (Retd.)
BE- 330, Salt Lake, Kolkata- 700 064
West Bengal, Ph. : 23219201
ADVISORY COUNCIL

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

Shri B. G. Verghese has been with the Centre for Policy Research since 1986. He started his career in journalism with the Times of India. He served as an information adviser to the Prime Minister of India from 1966 to 1969 and information consultant to the Defense Minister in 2001. He has served on a number of official and unofficial boards and committees. He is associated with several NGOs in the fields of media, human rights, and education. He has authored several books such as Design for Tomorrow, Waters of Hope, Harnessing the Eastern Himalayan Rivers, Winning the Future, India’s Northeast Resurgent and Reorienting India. Shri 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 Chief Mentor. In June 2000, Asia week 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.
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 time and is now its Adviser. Besides, he was an Individual Member of the Transparency International till recently. Now in his 96th year, he is also actively working as an Adviser of the Servants of the People Society (Delhi Branch), and is running the Gandhian Seva & Satyagraha Brigade (GSSB) 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 the Servants of the People Society and the Gandhian Seva & Satyagraha Brigade (GSSB). He had been the Chairman of Transparency International India from 1997 till March 2010. He is now “Mentor” of TII. He was a Member of Central Vigilance Commission's Advisory Council.
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

CHAIRMAN

Dr. S.K. Agarwal: Born on December 3, 1939, Ph.D. (Economics) in 1966, Former Director (Economics), Government of India. Earlier, he served as Research Supervisor (Demography), Lucknow University (1966-70); Demographer, Government of U. P. (1970-73). Since 1999, he is associated with TI India, GSSB and SOPS. He has authored/co-authored several publications on economic and social issue, besides numerous research papers and articles published in various periodicals and journals.

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Shri Pankaj Agarwal: FCA, Born on July 3, 1961, served as Independent Director, Cement Corporation of India (CPSU under Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises); Former Independent Director, Mazagon Dock Ltd. (CPSU under the Ministry of Defence), Director, Delhi Financial Corporation, Govt. of Delhi, Fellow Member, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI); Life Member, International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ICADR); Member, Indian Council for Arbitration (ICA); General Secretary, Delhi RWA Joint Front (Apex body of RWA’s of Delhi); District Director, Rotary Public Image (Distt.3010), President Rotary Club of Delhi West (96-97)

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Er. Omkar Razdan: IDSE, Born on March 1937, Former Chief Engineer, Govt. of India. Other associations: Educating Youth in Kashmir Valley Against Terrorism; Life Member, Lok Sevak Sangh (LSS) etc. Publications: Trauma of Kashmir – published by Oxford University Press, Karachi & Vikas Publishing House, Daryaganj, Delhi.

TREASURER

Gp. Capt. S. C. Bahri: After serving IAF for 32 years he retired in 1995. During his tenure, he worked as Staff Officer, Intelligence Officer and Education Officer. He joined the TI India in 2005. He has been active as TII Member and assists TI India in organizing the meetings & functions. He tries to motivate / inspire thousands of young students to take pledge “I will not take bribe – I will not give bribe” on every UN Anti-Corruption Day on December 9. He also looks after the TII funds as Treasurer.
MEMBER

Shri P.S. Bawa: Former Inspector General of Police in Goa, Daman, & Diu and Arunachal Pradesh, Served as Joint Commissioner of Police, Delhi, Director General of Police, Sikkim.
Other associations: Member, the Prison Reform Committee, Govt. of Delhi; Consultant to the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi etc.
Publications: Books on police, traffic, managing mobility, human rights, crime prevention, police investigation, etc.
Contributed to professional journals on rights, ethics, transparency, corruption, police management, role of semiotics in public order, etc., besides having written three novels.
Award: Indian Police Medal for Meritorious Service; President’s Police Medal for Distinguished Service; and Asiad Jyoti Medal for coordinating police arrangements for the Asian Games.

MEMBER

Lt. Col K R Dharmadhikary (Retd.): Served 25 years in Army and Defenceee Production having expertise in Marketing & Consultancy also. He has been actively associated with a number of civil society organizations since 2002.
After joining Transparency International India, he was involved actively in “India Corruption Studies” in 2005 and 2008. He was also Involved in assessing the effectiveness of Citizens Charter of DDA.

MEMBER

Shri U. S. Pandey: Born on April 5, 1941, got his Bachelor’s degree in Engineering. Joined Indian Railways service of Engineers in 1963. Served on various technical and administrative posts in Indian Railways including foreign deputation. Retired on superannuation from the post of Addl. Director General (equivalent to Addl Secretary to Govt. of India) R.D.S.O. in April 2001.
Worked as Chief Vigilance Officer and also as Inquiry Officer in DA&R cases relating to corruption cases against senior officers. After retirement associated with TII, Theosophical Society, National Association for the Blind etc. on voluntary basis. Association with Transparency International India is Life Member of TII, Is Founder Member Secretary of Central & Eastern U.P. Chapter of TII and continued on this position from Nov, 2002 to Sept, 2010. Presently Member of B.O.M. of TII.

MEMBER

Col. C. M. Ramakrishnan: After retirement from the Indian army, became a life member of TI India when it was formed. Initially, he functioned as Vice Chairman for four years. At present, a member of institutions and think tanks on security issues and also a member of civil society organisation connected with educational and social issues.
**MEMBER**

**Shri I.C. Srivastava:** IAS (Retired). He holds an LLB and a Master's in English Literature from Rajasthan University. He pursued a Post graduate Diploma in Development Administration from the University of Manchester, U.K. He was Chief Managing Director of Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd., Shri Srivastava served as (i) Special Director of Pardeep Phosphates Limited. (ii) An Independent Director of Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. from March 5, 2007. (iii) He served as a Director of Maharashtra Polybutenes Ltd. from September 26, 2009 to September 3, 2011. (iv) Director of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., and (v) Executive Director of MTNL Mumbai.

**MEMBER**

**Shri Jitendra Kohli:** B.Tech. (Electrical Engg.) from IIT Delhi. Founder & Managing Director of Electronic Tender. He has been researching in the area of E-procurement with focus on public procurement for over 13 years. Based on his pioneering work, his company Electronic Tender has developed an innovative E-procurement/E-tendering software product. The Government of India’s guidelines for E-procurement have taken inspiration from his writings on the security and transparency related aspects of E-procurement. He is also the general editor of the Business Guide to India (a best-selling handbook on Foreign Investment in India), published by Butterworth Heinemann (UK) in Singapore.

**MEMBER**

**Shri M.N. Krishnamurthy:** IPS, He is Additional Director General of Police and Managing Director, Kerala. Earlier served as Chairman-cum-Managing Director in KSRTC and taught for PGDM students for about 3 years in Bangalore University.

Award: He was awarded the prestigious Indian President’s Meritorious Medal in 2004. The prestigious President’s Distinguished Service Medal in 2012. During 2008, and Doctorate Degree by Colombo University in 2008 for best work done as a police officer in antidrug campaign activities.

**MEMBER**

**Dr. Sachin Rai:** Born on July 25, 1978, He is Associate Professor in Vikram University, Ujjain. RTI Activist and Social Worker involved in anti-corruption activities. He is also Editor of Pratham Adhikar RTI monthly Journal in Hindi, Consultant of advocacy “NGO Prayatna” from July 2005 and teaching Advertising and Consumer Buying Behavior and Organization. Behavior, Business Communication, Organization Effectiveness and Change.
MEMBER

Shri M.S. Kochar: He holds a bachelor's degree in Mechanical. Having over 40 years experience in corporate sector at various locations in the field of Automotives. Agricultural Management Program from IIM Ahmadabad. Formerly Member of Human Resource Committee of Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), New Delhi. Currently, working as an advisor in Federation of Automobile Dealers Associations (FADA), New Delhi.

MEMBER

Shri Prem S. Khamesra: He is a national rank holder Chartered Accountant with a wide and varied experience of professional practice, having been the founder partner of a CA firm for the last 34 years, an entrepreneur having set up a medium scale industry to manufacture aluminium architectural products, a corporate head as a whole time director of Mirza International Limited - a mid sized corporate and an independent professional director having sat on the boards of U.P. Financial Corporation and Kanpur Plastipack Limited."

MEMBER

Shri E. James Rajsekaran: Born on April 22, 1959, Registered for Ph.D. in Peace Making
Involvement & Association:
- Community Organiser from June 1984 to December in SPACE
- Programme Administrator from January 1986 to December 1990 in DARP
- Project Director from January 1991 to date in PARD
- Was the Editor in the students magazine by name Raham in the year 1981
- Was the Editor of the development magazine Vennila in 1984
- Functioning as the Station Manager in PARD, VAANOLI a Community Radio Station functioning in T. Pudupatty, Thirumangalam Block, Madurai District which was officially inaugurated on 8th September 2009.

General Secretary

Shri G. N. Srivastava: MA in Sociology, trained in Communication from Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi/ Xavier Institute of Communication, Mumbai and received professional health education training in USSR, West Germany, UK, USA & Colombo. He joined as General Secty. in 2005 to look after the work related to TII membership and convening Screening Committee, EC, BoM & AGM meeting and Maintenance of their proceedings, including minutes.

Earlier, he worked in Ministries of I & B and Health & Family Welfare in different positions for promotion of Communication/Health Education Programmes. Was involved for two years in teaching diploma training programme for PG students of the Delhi University. He also worked as a consultant in WHO programme and Programme Manager in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi under National Control of Blindness Programme for promotion of Catract Surgeries in South Delhi.
Executive Wing

❖ Shri Ashutosh Kumar Mishra, Executive Director
He holds a bachelor's degree in Mineral Engineering from Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad and a certificate degree in Cyber Laws from the India Law Institute, Delhi. Before joining Transparency International India, he has worked in mining and power sector and has experience in the area of handling issues related to beneficiation of high ash coal, beach sand minerals and clean coal technologies.

❖ Shri Rama Nath Jha, Director, ALAC & PAHAL
He holds a Master's Degree in Law with specialisation in Constitutional Law. He has authored six books on ‘Good Governance Issues’. He joined the TI movement in 2011. Mr. Jha has profound knowledge about issues such as governance, politics, and development. He also has vast practical experience in diverse fields, such as working with disadvantaged sections of the society as well as interacting and guiding young law students from top colleges of India.

❖ Shri Pankaj Kumar, Deputy Director, ALAC & PAHAL
He holds an MBA degree in Marketing and Finance from ICFAI Business School. He has over 4 years of experience in the non-profit sectors. In his previous assignments, he has worked closely with social entrepreneurs, grassroots organizations, corporate houses and thousands of motivated volunteers and interns. He has expertise in social entrepreneurship, strategic interventions and brand building.

❖ Shri Awinash Kumar Mishra, Project Co-ordinator (IP)
He holds master’s degree in Business Administration. Worked with Transparency International Nepal as FK Exchange Fellow of the Government of Norway. He has more than four years of experience in different areas like Channel sales, corporate sales and banking, additionally have multiple fieldwork experiences in the developmental sector, especially in grass root level programs.

❖ Shri Manish Mangla, Asst. Coordinator (IP)
He hold bachelor’s degree in Electronics & Communication Engineering from World Institute of Technology, Gurgaon research on different techniques and process used in the various areas where the temp. is automatically controlled using temperature sensor based on automatic control system & power transmission without connection based on Electromagnetic Induction.
Ms. Alisha Koundal, Helpline Monitor

She is a graduate from Shimla University. Having diploma in Aviation, Hospitality and Travel Tourism of Advance Studies at Pathankot and pursuing MBA. Before joining TI India, she has worked with Unicon Investment Solution as a Team Leader.

S. M. Atikur Rahman Sumon, (FK Exchange Fellow)

He is a post-graduate in Political Science from National University of Bangladesh. He is serving as Area Manager in Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB). He served as a Voluntary Trainer in The Hunger Project Bangladesh (THPB). He has attended number of national & international training, conference, seminar, workshop etc.

Shri Nanhoo Kumar Mishra, Accounts Officer

He holds bachelor’s degree in Commerce. He has over 5 years of experience in the field of account. Before joining TI India, he has worked with the Centre for Equity Studies (Society) and various CA firms.

Shri Ajay Kumar, Program Coordinator

He holds bachelor’s degree in Science from Magadh University, Bihar. He is working with TI India since May 2005. Recently, he has worked with FK Fellowship with TI - Bangladesh. Before joining TII, he had worked in a publication house. He has over 14 years of experience in graphics.

Shri Shyam Babu Bhakta, Asst. Admin-cum-Computer Operator

He holds a bachelor's degree in Computer Application from Sikkim Manipal University and a Certificate in Graphics & Web Designer from Standard Institute of Information Technology, Delhi. Before joining TII on 24th June, 2013, he worked in A.P. Graphics, Nehru Place as a Graphic Designing for one year (2011-12) and then worked as freelance Graphic Designer.
FIELD STAFF

❖ Shri Ashok Singh

He is a Law Graduate (L.L.B) from Lalit Narayan Mithila University Darbhanga, working as an activist of good governance in Bihar since 2000, Promoting RTI as a tool of good governance since-2006. Helped more than 2000 victims to get their entitlement at grass roots level free of cost. Associated with TII since 2011. Associated with NCPRl Bihar chapter. Earlier in 2007-08 also associated with CHRI as a resource person on RTI. Also Convener of SUCHNA PRAHARI a people's initiative of RTI applicants since 2005.

❖ Shri Ram Kumar Jha

He is a Post Graduate in Physics from LNM University, Darbhanga. He has been associated with TI India since 2011.

❖ Shri Ashutosh Kumar

Graduated from University of Delhi in Statistics. Previously associated with a number of civil society organizations.

❖ Shri Shambhunath Sharma

Post Graduate in History from Patna University. He has been associated with TI India since 2011.

SUPPORT STAFF

Shri Shankar Office Asst., Project Office
Shri Aakash Office Asst., Project Office
Shri Karan Sharma Office Asst., Head Office
IN THE WORDS OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Transparency International India through its various projects has been advocating tools of good governance. Through projects, we have been successful in addressing various concerns of our stakeholders and partners but more is to be done. Considering the extent of the country, there is a need to expand our activities. The expansion requires a cost, keeping this in mind we are approaching donor agencies, corporate and individuals for the financial assistance. We feel that the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) guidelines, issued recently by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, must include “Governance” as agenda point for support.

As corruption hits most the poor and impact the growth and development of the country, we feel that Indian Corporate have a moral responsibility to promote good governance in the country.

There are many anti-corruption bills which are still pending in the parliament and some have lapsed due to the dissolution of 15th Loksabha. The challenge to new government is not limited to passage of these bills but also bringing new laws which are relevant on the present context. Establishment of an office of effective Lokpal must be the priority of the government.

In order to give a teeth to the present anti-corruption movement in India, TII look forward to collaborate with like minded organizations in India. This will not only help in spread of projects like Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC) but also gives an opportunity to understand the problem of corruption better.

The support from TI Secretariat, TI members, staff members, interns and other stakeholders have been encouraging. We are hopeful of getting continuous support from all. We are committed to make this country better day by day.

Ashutosh Kumar Mishra
TI India’s Activities

### INTEGRITY PACT (IP)

The Integrity Pact (IP) is an anti-corruption tool to help governments, businesses and civil society to check corruption in the fields of public contracting and procurement. It consists of an agreement between a government organisation or department (hereafter referred to as the Principal) and all bidders for a contract. The IP sets out their rights and obligations to the effect that neither side will pay, offer, demand or accept bribes, and/or collude with competitors to obtain the contract, while carrying it out. Only those vendors/bidders, who commit themselves to such a pact with the buyer, would be considered competent to participate in the bidding process. In other words, entering into this Pact would be a preliminary qualification.

MoUs were signed with Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) on 5th Aug 2013 at HAL Liaison Office in New Delhi. With this, HAL became the first Defence PSU to sign IP and the number of PSUs with whom TII has signed MoUs has till the end of 2013 gone to 46.

#### List of Integrity Pact compliance PSUs as on 10.07.2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSU</th>
<th>Date of MoU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Oil &amp; Natural Gas Corporation</td>
<td>17.04.2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited</td>
<td>29.03.2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Gas Authority of India Limited</td>
<td>23.07.2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Coal India Limited</td>
<td>25.08.2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. MECON Limited</td>
<td>24.09.2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Metal Scrap Trading Corporation Limited</td>
<td>24.09.2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Steel Authority of India Limited</td>
<td>24.09.2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Oil India Limited</td>
<td>29.11.2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited</td>
<td>10.01.2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Indian Oil Corporation Limited</td>
<td>18.01.2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Airport Authority of India</td>
<td>15.02.2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited 05.03.2008
22. Northern Coalfields Limited 14.03.2008
23. South Eastern Coalfields Limited 26.03.2008
25. Western Coalfields Limited 21.05.2008
27. Central Mine Planning Design & Institute 11.08.2008
28. Telecommunication Consultants India Ltd. 27.08.2008
29. Hindustan Copper Limited 29.09.2008
33. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited 02.03.2009
34. Bharat Coking Coal Limited 04.03.2009
35. RITES Limited 13.03.2009
36. Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited 24.03.2009
37. Shipping Corporation of India Limited 26.03.2009
38. National Hydro-Electric Power Corp. Ltd. 15.05.2009
40. Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited 05.01.2011
41. Numaligarh Oil Refinery 26.09.2011
42. Engineers India Limited 07.11.2011
43. Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. 09.11.2011
44. Orissa Power Generation Corporation 20.12.2011
45. Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (THDC) 03.11.2012
46. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) 05.08.2013
47. New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) 16.01.2014
49. National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) 09.05.2014

IP Activities:
A Round Table Discussion on prevalence of cartel and collusive corruption in Indian industries was organized on 23 January at Delhi. It was attended by officials from C&AG, Indian Oil, BHEL, MOIL, HSCL, and others. Based upon the discussions, the IP Cell has launched a survey on the theme. The Cell has also compiled selected cases of collusion. The case study on “Cartel and Collusion in Indian Industries” has been circulated among the Board Members for approval. A Manual on procurement has been finalized. It shall be released soon. Director (IP) visited ONGC, PGCIL, EIL, THDC and AAI offices to review IP’s implementation.
Discussions, conferences and workshops were held to promote Integrity Pact. At Bhopal, a state level workshop was held on 21 September, 2013 which was attended by CVOs and IEMs.

TII Chairman and the Fellow met the Chairman & CMD of CONCOR during the Workshop on “Promoting Good Governance Positive Contribution of Vigilance” on Vigilance Awareness Week. They explored possibility of assisting the Corporation so that their investments on Corporate Social Responsibility delivered as intended. Mr. Ashutosh Kumar Mishra delivered special talk on “Good Governance through Ethical Management” on Vigilance Awareness Week organized by Indian Oil Corporation Limited on 2013


A Conference on “Transparency in Defence Procurement” was organized on 15 May. It was inaugurated by Shri A. K. Antony, Defence Minister. He also released the “Manual for Examination of Public Procurement Process”. It was attended by representative from TI-S, UK, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.

Another conference on “Promoting Transparency in Construction Industry” was organized on May 27. It was attended by the representative from CVC, CCI, and various Public Sector Undertakings.

Meeting: Director (IP) had meetings with CVO and Nodal Officer of KIOCL Ltd. during his Bangalore visit

Focus group discussion on “Role & Responsibility of IEMs” was organized at ONGC Scope Complex, New Delhi on 2013. It was attended by former Chairman of SAIL and CMD of HPCL. Another conference on “Need & Relevance of Integrity Pact in Private Sector” was held on 22 Nov. 2013

Under IP program

- TII took up the whistleblowers’ cases of Shri Ram Padhy (NALCO) and Shri P.P. Sah (DVC) in relation to Whistleblower Protection in these PSUs.
- Director (IP) and Ms. Shristi Karki, FK Fellow from Nepal, participated in the Bidders meet organized by TCIL. They also participated in the IEM review meeting.
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTEGRITY PACT
FROM COMMITMENT TO COMPLIANCE

An International conference on IP: From commitment to Compliance was held at India Habitat Centre in Collaboration with UN Global Compact Network India on 9th & 10th December 2013. Its inaugural session was addressed by Ms. Shabnam Siddiqui, The Project Director, GCNI

Welcomed all delegates in the two-day conference organized by Transparency International India (TII) and Global Compact Network India (GCNI) attended by 150+ compliance / vigilance / procurement officers from key public and private sector businesses of India, as well as delegates from UK, Germany, Rwanda, Malaysia, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Mauritius. Ms. Siddiqui in her opening remarks stated that the Conference is special because it is being organized on the International Anti-Corruption day and while the two day conference will deliberate on how businesses can improve transparency and integrity within their set-ups, the Global Compact Network will also be having it’s Working Group meeting at the headquarters in the New York on the same evening which will be addressed by the Secretary General Mr. Ban Ki Moon. It’s a kind of synergy between local and global efforts on the issue of anti-corruption. Ms. Siddiqui further mentioned that a lot of thought and prior efforts has gone into organizing the Conference. The focus is on stock taking of public sector undertakings and their current status w.r.t integrity pact & how they can proceed further whereas for private sector, where no entity have so far signed integrity pact, what are the challenges for the private sector to adopt integrity pact needs a proper assessment. Both organizations will facilitate discussions across these two focus areas.

She further mentioned that prior to this conference, two closed door meetings on Integrity Pact was organized with public and private sector representatives in Delhi. The first meeting was with the independent external monitors (IEMs) who have the thorough knowledge on integrity pact and the second meeting was exclusively with private sector to gauge the hesitation on private sector. This Conference is the culmination of efforts that has been done by both the organizations-GCNI and TII in the last two months. Ms. Siddiqui introduced the esteemed speakers of the inaugural session and invited Justice (Retd.) Kamleshwar Nath, Chairman TII to deliver his welcome speech.
Justice (Retd.) Kamleshwar Nath, Chairman TII

He stated that the feedback from stakeholders have motivated the organizers to organize the international conference with an aim of not only discussing operational issues related to implementation of IP in India but also to share international experiences of IP. He further elucidated the ill effects of corruption; which leads to economic drain and affects below poverty line population the most. He further opined that the existing anti-corruption institutions have had limited success in fighting corruption. Therefore, a new initiative was needed. Integrity Pact Program offers a way to supplement existing methods and make efforts more effective in reducing corruption. He thanked the CVC for the support it has rendered to the integrity pact since its beginning. He further stated that integrity Pacts, since the 1990s, and have been applied in more than 15 countries and 300 separate situations. The global overview of experience indicates that the IP concept is sound and workable, smoothens the procurement process and avoids litigation. One of the strengths of the concept seems to be that it is flexible enough to adapt to the many local legal structures and requirements as well as to the different degrees in which governments are willing to proceed. Integrity Pacts in a more complete form have been used and are currently being used in Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Germany, Mexico and Paraguay, as well as in Indonesia and Pakistan. They have been introduced as a general model in complete sectors (Construction in China), groups of public institutions (public enterprises in India) or local governments (Milan, Italy). Essential elements of the IP (e.g. monitoring) are being used to detect risk of corruption in public contracting elsewhere, among them Bulgaria, Rumania, Czech Republic, Serbia, Guatemala, and Peru. In India 46 PSUs including one defence and one State PSU have adopted IP by signing MoU with TII. The latest development related to banning certain firms for violation of IP is a positive and encouraging beginning, it will certainly give more teeth to the pact. He expressed his hope that the deliberations of the conference will certainly help in fine-tuning of this tool and will benefit all.

Inaugural Address by Shri Sudhir Vasudeva, CMD ONGC and President GCNI

He said that “ONGC is proud to be the first PSU to sign the Integrity Pact and has since implemented it diligently, yielding substantial benefits to them, few of which were greater transparency and integrity between the buyer and seller, improved sense of ethics in ONGC and among the Bidders, reduction in number of frivolous lawsuits and representations and complaints from vendors, speeding up of tender and procurement process and lowering of cost of procurement, reduced political, diplomatic and administrative interference, quick resolution of differences as representations are referred to IEMs for consideration, reduction in external interventions in matters of contracts and tenders and improvement in the image and general perception about...
the company.” Mr. Vasudeva was firm in his recommendation of IP adoption by other businesses and extended his resolve to share practical experience of ONGC with those who wish to join the IP fraternity.

The Founder Address delivered by Dr. Michael Wiehen Senior Advisor TIS.

He shared with delegates that integrity pact was conceptualized by him and Mr. Peter Eigen in early 1995 and he has developed and nurtured it ever since. The IP has been tested in many different circumstances, in many different countries, and in general it has been found very effective in reducing corruption. He expressed his pleasure that TI-India became a National Chapter of this global movement so early. While stressing upon the huge sums involved in public procurement, he stated that Public procurement in most countries absorbs between 15 and 25 % of GDP, involving huge sums of money, and thus even relatively small inroads in the evil processes can save the country significant amounts. The importance of those savings is underlined by the fact that, while industrial countries can swallow inflated costs, developing and threshold countries too often, when faced with unexpected cost overruns, will make the necessary cuts in the softer sectors, such as education and social services. The real victims of such illegal activities very often are the poorest people in society. There have been many efforts to quantify the costs of corruption to a society. He expressed that the efforts to curb corruption need to look at all participants in the procurement field: The owner or authority, the supplier and contractor, the consultant, the individuals acting on behalf of all those players, as well as agents and middlemen. Mr. Wiehen mentioned the need to have effective internal oversight and controls and timely external audit functions. But over the last few years a potentially most useful “observer of compliance with the rules of the game has emerged – namely the public, mostly in the form of organized Civil Society. India of course is a country with a strong tradition of effective Civil Society in general. Many Civil Society organizations have focused specifically on effective administrative procedures and functions, including public procurement. TI-India is one of those Civil Society actors with focus on corruption, including corruption in public procurement. Unless individual organizations are given special privileges in access to information, there is one factor that is essential to their effectiveness: Transparency and easy access to administrative information! Beginning high upstream – the determination of demand and the selection of the particular means to meet that demand should be fully accessible to the public. When selecting the suppliers or contractors (the traditional procurement stage), it is important that the public know the specifications of the major contracts tendered. When the competitive bids are compared and evaluated, the most economical offer (not necessarily the lowest price) should also be accessible to the public so that the potential for manipulation by DRAFT REPORT : INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTEGRITY PACT 5 corrupt officials and bidders is reduced. The period of actual implementation of a contract (or execution) has proven to be another critical phase in the effort to minimize corruption and requires most careful supervision and control. The final accounting with all its measurements is another phase prone to corruption. Speaking on the role of civil society, Dr.
Wiehen said that Civil Society generally is ready to admit that it lacks adequate capacity to do many of the more technical tasks. That calls for dedicated capacity building among organizations. Fortunately that fact has been acknowledged clearly among a number of international and national organizations that are active in the public procurement field – the World Bank, the other International Financing Institutions, the European Commission - to name just the most important ones.

Mr. Wiehen shared with the participants his experience of speaking in an international conference organized by the European Commission together with Transparency International in Brussels in the first week of December 2013. The subject was the global experience with the IP – and the detailed review of the IP for a major hospital reconstruction in Bremen, Germany. Both the owner and the contractors had much praise for the IP – in particular due to the wise activities of the independent external monitor who has managed to gain the full respect of both sides of actors. The City of Bremen is looking at the IP for additional projects, and the contractors, after an early period of skepticism, praised the IP since it removed so many uncertainties and assured a predictable, positive outcome. He marked his appreciation by the serious commitment in India to fighting corruption and look forward very much to the experiences and stories that will emerge at this conference. Mr. Wiehen expressed his appreciation to the organizers for providing the excellent platform for this exchange of experiences and hope very much that this conference will advance all stakeholder's efforts to minimize corruption in public procurement in India.

Keynote Address by Shri Pradeep Kumar, Central Vigilance Commissioner

Highlighted that “In India 28% of the GDP is spent on some form of Public Procurement Contract which is higher than the total GDP of some states in the country.”

According to Shri Kumar “a blend of both curative and preventive measures are needed to control corruption in India and some specific steps that could be used to control corruption are EProcurement, simplification of rules, objective evaluation of offers and prudent management of contracts.” Shri Kumar shared that 85 organizations in India have adopted the Integrity Pact and 146 independent external officers have been appointed till date. He mentioned that IP is not a magic wand which can remove corruption overnight. Integrity Pact is just another weapon in the arsenal to fight corruption. It supplements the other anticorruption initiatives which are underway. Shri Pradeep Kumar ended his speech by emphasizing that as we move from Commitment to Compliance, the most important process needed was to finetune the IP in India, since this is an international concept. This Conference is a useful step in this direction and an excellent forum for sharing global and national experiences. It may also be useful if a professional agency is engaged to undertake a more scientific assessment of the implementation and impact of Integrity Pact in India.
Vote of Thanks by Dr. Uddesh Kohli, Senior Advisor, UNGC

Proposed the vote of thanks for the inaugural session of the Conference and thanked the speakers for their inputs in the inaugural sessions. He also thanked the sponsors and marked his appreciation to the efforts put in by both the organizers in organizing the conference. Dr. Kohli opined that the conference will lead to important deliberations which can further the anticorruption movement in India.

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>Number of Services</th>
<th>Number of departments Covered</th>
<th>Penalty for not providing service</th>
<th>Nodal Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh Lok Sewaan Ke Pradan Ki Guarantee Adhiniyam, 2010</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Rs. 250 per day, max Rs. 5000</td>
<td>Department of Public Service Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Bihar Right to Public Services Act, 2011</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Rs. 250 per day, max Rs. 5000</td>
<td>General Administration Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Rajasthan Public Service Guarantee Act, 2011</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Rs. 250 per day, max Rs. 5000</td>
<td>Administrative Reforms Department</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Right to Service Act, 2011</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rs. 250 per day, max Rs. 5000</td>
<td>Department of Revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Delhi (Right of Citizen to Time Bound Delivery of Services) Act, 2011</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Rs. 10 per day, max Rs. 200</td>
<td>Department of Information Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Punjab Right to Services Act</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Rs. 250 per day, max Rs. 5000</td>
<td>Department of Governance Reforms</td>
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<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Act</td>
<td>Reps.</td>
<td>Rs. per day, max Rs.</td>
<td>Authority</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>Right to Service Act, 2014</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>General Administration Department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>The Jammu and Kashmir Public Services Guarantee Act, 2011</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rs. 250 per day, max Rs. 5000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>Right to Service Act, 2011</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Not Available, Depart of Home Affairs</td>
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<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh Public Services Guarantee Act, 2011</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>Min Rs 1000 Max Rs 5000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>The Karnataka (Right Of Citizens to Time Bound Delivery Of Services) Bill, 2011</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Department of Personal and Administrative Reforms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>The Kerala State Right to Service Act, 2012</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>Rs. 250 per day, max Rs. 5000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh Lok Seva Guarantee Bill, 2011</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Personal and Administrative Reforms Department</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>The Uttarakhand Right to Service Act, 2011</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Rs. 250 per day, max Rs. 5000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Odisha Right to Public Services Act, 2012</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Rs. 250 per day, max Rs. 5000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>Assam Right to Public Services Act, 2012</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Rs. 50 per day, max Rs. 2000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Gujarat (Right of Citizens to Public Services) Act, 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Upto Rs 10,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Odisha Right to Public Services Act, 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reward upto Rs 1,000 as incentive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>Assam Right to Public Services Act, 2012</td>
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<td>Administrative Reforms and Training Department</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gujrat</td>
<td>Gujarat (Right of Citizens to Public Services) Act, 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Upto Rs 10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Odisha Right to Public Services Act, 2012</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Reward upto Rs 1,000 as incentive</td>
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<td>Assam</td>
<td>Assam Right to Public Services Act, 2012</td>
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<td>Administrative Reforms and Training Department</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Gujarat (Right of Citizens to Public Services) Act, 2013</td>
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<td>Assam</td>
<td>Assam Right to Public Services Act, 2012</td>
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<td>Administrative Reforms and Training Department</td>
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<td>Central Government</td>
<td>Citizen’s Charter and Grievance Redressal Bill 2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>State Public Service Delivery Commission</td>
<td></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.


(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. (According to an order issued by general administration department (GAD) on Dec. 27, 2013, three important certificates—caste, residential and income—can be procured within two working days from January 15, 2014, throughout Bihar by petitioning under 'Tatkal Service' to the concerned circle officer (CO) under the Right to Public Service (RTPS) Act.)

(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.
ADVOCACY AND LEGAL ADVICE CENTRE (ALAC)

ALAC was initially started in India in 2011. It works in a simple and uncomplicated manner. The complaint is received either through a free helpline number or through ALAC walk in centre or e-mails or by posts. ALACs offer to help the victims of corruption by advising them suitably through legal remedies available to them and also helping them in drafting their complaints, legal papers etc.

Conferences & Workshop:

A Workshop on “Empowering Women for Curbing Corruption”
ALAC Bhubaneswar observed International Women's Day on 8th March, 2013 at Rotary Bhawan, Bhubaneswar in association with Rotary Club. The theme of the workshop was “Empowering Women for Curbing Corruption”. The ALAC centre presented detailed information to the women participants regarding their legal rights. On this occasion, a panel discussion and a small workshop was conducted for the participants. The workshop was attended by various eminent women personalities of the state, students, women social workers, members of TII and senior citizens from the Civil Society. The reports related to the workshop were reported in a number of newspapers like Dharitri, Navbharat Times, Pioneer, The Statesman etc.

Conference on “Strengthening Public Grievance System and Role of Civil Society & Launch of Anti-corruption Helpline in Bhopal: 900-999-23-23”
ALAC India organized a conference on “Strengthening Public Grievance System and Role of Civil Society” in Bhopal on September 21, 2013. It was attended by Shri Ramesh Sharma, Chairman M.P. State Civil Supplies Corporation, Commissioner MGNREGA, Director of State Govt. Shri S K Raout (Former DGP) several CVOs and other officers.

Conference on “Strengthening Public Grievance System and Role of RWAs”:
It was held at India International Centre, Delhi on June 25, 2013. Whenever there is a need for assistance and support, a citizen first approaches his family members, well wishers and close associates or Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs). Keeping this in mind, reaching out to RWAs becomes very important to common citizens. The RWAs are generally respected individuals and their support will help us to achieve our goal of a corruption free India. About 1750 Resident Welfare Associations and 200 NGOs of Delhi were invited. The Conference was also attended by Public Grievance Officers, Civil Society Organizations, Senior Citizen Forums, RTI Social Activists, Lawyers, and Chief Vigilance Officers etc. The Delhi Public Grievances Commission (PGC) Chairman Shri P.K. Tripathi was chief guest. He admitted that there are a number of problems in the system, and that there is distrust among the people.

Hon'ble Justice Manmohan Sarin, Hon'ble Lokayukta, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, while delivering his keynote address said that like a snowball keeps rolling and increasing in size, corruption is also increasing in our society due to the indifferent and insincere attitude of people. He advised the citizens to start naming and shaming the corrupt officials. Shri S.C. Agarwal (noted RTI
Activist) talked about the importance of ‘protection of whistleblowers’. He also released the Handbook on the Tools of Good Governance”.

Corporate Social Responsibility Meet – 27th September 2013:
Sustaining ALAC activities, after project funding ends, is one of challenges we are facing. In our quest to link CSR activities with governance issues, ALAC organized a discussion on “Corporate Social Responsibility and Governance” on 27 September at India International Centre, Delhi.

Shri S. Mittal, Secretary, Socio Research and Reform Foundation (SRRF - pioneer civil society organisation working in CSR area), in his Keynote address. He said that we have to understand the ground reality, whether it has made any difference. He talked about his organization studying, Report top 100 companies in the last few financial years. Many other dignitaries, including CSR heads of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), also participated in the meeting.

NGO Partnership Meet and Awareness Campaign in Ranchi : It was organized on 9th July to develop a better understanding with NGOs working in Jharkhand and to assess the results achieved so far in enabling the urban and rural people to access our services. At a local level, we collaborated with a number of NGOs, local social welfare committees etc. ALAC official shared TII related information and conducted advocacy to NGO representatives. They also met the Director of Ranchi Institute of Medical Science (RIMS) and State Head, Dainik Bhaskar (Jharkhand’s leading Hindi Newspaper) to promote ALAC’s objectives.

Youths training workshop at Danapur on July 14, 2013 : To educate the citizens, particularly the youths, about their rights and to guide them on “how to tackle corruption” using tools of good governance like RTI and RTS, ALAC wing organized on RTI training workshop at Danapur Cantt. on July 14. Two trainers, namely, Raj Kumar John and Ashish Mishra imparted training under the guidance of Shri Ashutosh Kumar, Assistant Director. ALAC Delhi explained in detail the Right to Information (RTI) and Right to Services (RTS), and trained the youths on the same.

ANTI-CORRUPTION DAY
Every year, Dec. 9 is observed as the International Anti-Corruption Day, marked by the United Nations. “ALAC” also celebrates this day every year by organizing functions to acquaint and educate people regarding their rights and train them to take suitable steps to fight corruption. Accordingly, this year TII organized various programs in three states on 9th and 10th Dec. 2013.

In Ranchi, it trained 25 Youth Coordinators of Nehru Yuva Kendra on RTI/RTS and tools of Good Governance and help them setup four “On the spot Legal Help Clinics”. Giving free legal advice to all.
In **Delhi**, an Anti-Corruption Day was organised at Balwant Rai Mehta Vidya Bhawan School by holding essay, debate and painting competitions on the theme of “Techniques to Fight Corruption” for students from over 15 schools to enlighten them regarding their rights and corruption fighting techniques.

In **Patna**, the ALAC organized a Painting and Essay Competition in the Youth Hotel on Dec 12, followed by a brief speech on the “The Dangers of a corrupt system and How to tackle it?” to raise awareness among the youths regarding the ill-effects of corruption.

**International Anti-Corruption Day:** We celebrated it on Dec. 9 with full vigour at Balwant Rai Mehta Vidya Bhawan School, New Delhi, by organizing essay, debate and painting competitions on the theme “Techniques to Fight Corruption” for students from over 15 schools to enlighten them regarding their rights and corruption fighting techniques.

In Patna, the ALAC organized a Painting and Essay Competition in the Youth Hostel on Dec 12, followed by a brief speech on the “The Dangers of a Corrupt System and How to Tackle It?” to raise awareness among the youths regarding the ill-effects of corruption.

**Internship program** – Due to coordinated efforts, 75 interns from some of the Law Universities of India were trained on various tools of good governance, administrative and legal rights at ALAC during April–June. All the interns are likely to act as our flag bearer and use these tools to redress problems.

**Outreach Programs**

- **ALAC @ Campus: Youth Against Corruption**

  We started **ALAC @Campus with the slogan “POWER TO EMPOWER”**. In this, we shortlisted some volunteers from different law colleges to provide free legal advice in different states in the country. With their training and guidance, we provided the interns at ALAC during their six week internship; they acquired the skills to help the poor in their respective hometowns. These trained para-legals will provide legal advice to citizens, support ALAC’s core objective, act as cashless manpower who can spread our word to the rest of the country. We are hopeful that we will develop this culture as way of campus life.

- **Mobile ALAC in Delhi**

  The ALAC Team organized Mobile ALAC, an outreach activity, outside the Moolchand, Nehru Place, and Govindpuri Metro Stations with the help of our interns to provide free legal advice and information to common people under the supervision of a team of professional lawyers from ALAC.

  These interns were given training on a wide range of important topics of day-to-day relevance faced by the commonman before deputing them to these camps. We received over 300 complaints on a variety of issues like issue of Birth/Death Certificate, Ration Card, L.P.G Connection, Electricity Bills, Voter ID- Card, Passport, PAN Card, police,
women safety issues, auto-rickshaw related complaints and many more. Interns and staff sat outside the above metro stations in shifts from 8:00 am to 6:00 pm. Over 60 interns, from some of the top law colleges in the country, worked with us on a pro-bono basis.

- ALAC Delhi organized an **“On the spot Legal Aid Camp”** and Focus Group Discussion on Consumer Rights on the occasion of World Consumer Rights Day on 15th March in association with Efforts Group (Federation of RWAs) and Dignity India (Dignity Restoration and Grievance). In this Camp, free legal advice provided to the consumers by the advocates of ALAC, Delhi. We are providing all possible support like drafting of consumer complaints to consumers.

**Publicity:**

- We have focused extensively on advertisements. We have advertised through hoardings and stickers on various places from where it will be visible to everyone.

- We also advertised our helpline with a following catchy slogan at Delhi Metro (used by maximum commuters- No. of Commuters in the Year 2012 was 25 Lac /per day). “कितनी अजीब बात है कि आप पुलिस से खर्चते हैं, पर कानून से नहीं” (It’s strange that you are afraid of the police, but not the law.)

- **Anti-Corruption Calendar** - A six page multicolor 2013 calendar was designed and printed with anti-corruption slogan. We have been distributing calendars to various law colleges, Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Advocates, NGOs, Women Groups etc.

- Director (ALAC-India) Shri R N Jha attended a program on Red FM which was aired on 22 September 2013. Radio Mirchi is also helping us to spread the helpline numbers.
• Articles about ALAC were published in vernacular newspapers in different states. This publicity helped in achieving our goal of reaching out to the common masses and also in saving funds allotted for advertisement of our organization.

Publications for raising awareness

• Booklet on RTI and RTS – Information is power and Right to Information is best available tool in fight against corruption. A 60 page small size handbook written by Dr. S K. Agarwal was printed. We are distributing this booklet though ALAC Centres to students and persons in need.

• ALAC team developed a booklet “Layman's guide for Administrative and Legal Rights” a user Manual on the Right to Information (RTI) and Right to Services (RTS) along with general information on the entitlements of the common man under different social security schemes. The handbook also includes legal rights related issues like the powers of the police and special provisions relating to women and children. The book is meant for PRIs officials, school teachers, Nyaya Mitra (advisors appointed by the government in Panchayats in rural areas), college students, NGOs and grassroots workers. This is an innovative method to attract target groups directly. Through knowledge sharing, we will empower CSOs with information on rights and duties.

Awards

ALAC has won the prestigious Financial Inclusion and Payment Systems (FIPS) Award for the Excellence in Advocacy/Empowerment of Weaker Sections Category. The is award was given by Jesudasu Seelam, Hon’ble Minister of State for Finance at a 2-day mega conference on 24-25 October, 2013. Shri Pankaj Agarwal, Vice-Chairman, TII, received the award on behalf of ALAC. The Keynote Speaker was Shri C Rangarajan, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister.

Success story of ALAC

Manoj’s fight in Delhi Jal Board: Shri Manoj Singh* has been working as Caretaker in Delhi Jal Board (an autonomous body of Government of Delhi) in the store located at I P Estate in Central Delhi near Minto Road. Hired 20 years back as a temporary staff, he was later made a permanent employee, receiving full wages and perks. In Delhi Jal Board, the post of a caretaker under this category is popularly known as a BELDAR. Most beldars are recruited as casual employees and are later absorbed as permanent staff. These Beldars are often subjected to misbehavior by their senior officers since they hold a very low position in the institutional hierarchy.

Since most of the stores are located in distant locations far off from the administrative offices, the attendance of these beldars is not regularly marked in the attendance register. Supervisors were deputed to observe and watch over these beldars. Due to internal politics, his supervisor deliberately marked him absent (leave without authorization).
Although Mr. Manoj Singh was attending office regularly and discharging his duty as per his duty roster, his salary for a month was withheld citing his ‘unauthorized absence’. Competent authority of Delhi Jal Board also issued him a show cause notice and stopped the subsequent months’ salary.

When he approached his administrator’s office, officials demanded 50 per cent of his salary (as bribe) and offered him an unofficial alternative (Understanding) for preventing future hassles as well. They told him that his attendance would be marked, and in case of a surprise inspection, he would be informed regarding it in advance, so he could be present.

Manoj finally approached Delhi ALAC Centre in November 2013. When we enquired with senior officers of DJB, they informed us that they did not release the salary of Shri Manoj Singh since he was absent. On the other hand, the senior officer promised immediate action would be taken. Since we had anticipated that proper steps would not be taken, we filed RTI seeking information regarding the caretaker of that store in that particular period. We also questioned regarding the replacement for Shri Manoj who was in charge for his job when Shri Manoj was alleged to be absent from work.

Within 15 days of filing of RTI application, Manoj was called by DJB official and his salary was released, he was also transferred to another store. We also filed series of RTI in other stores as well to enquire about alleged loss of about Rs 2 crore (Rs 20 million) to public exchequer in past few years by paying salaries to hundreds of its ghost employees. RTI applications are pending in Delhi Jal Board.

Graph Presentation

Section 1. Activities

Operations and capacity building

“How to write a complaint”? - The common man is ignorant and almost at sea when it comes to demanding their rights or drafting their grievances. This campaign aims to enlighten the citizens to avail their rights and enable them to write to the concerned department. They are informed and taught how to write complaints and follow the correct procedure. They have been given on the spot training. ALAC was able to train over 200 people and enable them to write official complaints and address them properly. (Annexure-2)

Capacity building

1. Induction Program on Operational aspect of ALAC database for New Recruits
2. Database of Public Officials and NGOs
   - ALAC India team, with the support of regional ALACs, prepared database of nodal officer (public grievances) government grievance redressal cells, a list of NGOs. A total of 4000 NGOs in Delhi, Jharkhand and Odisha were approached. We also developed training manual on Good Governance
   - Please find list of NGOs and activists (Annexure –III attached). We have sent them emails, SMs and couriers. Interns made thousand of telephone calls to inform them about our services.
   - To keep our legal knowledge updated so that we can meet expectation of client, we subscribe to All India Reporter (AIR) weekly and Manupatra (online magazine) to improve the knowledge of our staff.
• We also purchase database of Judgement Act, Legislation, Courts decision etc

CONFERENCE AND WORKSHOP

• ALAC Odisha team attended and gave presentation on 3rd July 2012 organised by IKSL for fishermen community. ALAC brochures were distributed to all participants.
• ALAC team also attended a workshop organised by PTF for “PTF funded NGOs” with Director (Integrity Pact) at Bhubaneswar as special invitees.
• On the eve of RTI Day, TI-India Odisha organised discussion on “Role of Youth in curbing corruption” on 12th of Oct, 2012. Attended mostly by college students, the seminar was organized to motivate youth in the fight against corruption.
• We received a complaint from an NGO working primarily in a slum in Indira Basti, Delhi. The residents of that slum had not been receiving ration from the fair price shop for several years. Over 1000 families live in that area. Our staff went to the slum repeatedly to collect all the documents required to make new ration cards for the residents. Our interns filled the forms and went to the office of the Public Distribution System inspector to request him to make new ration cards for the residents. The inspector was very cooperative and promised to look into the matter. We collected more than 50 complaints in one day.

Partnerships and collaboration
Focus on Youth and Weaker Section

• In the past, we have received less number of calls from women. (They are mainly from Mobile ALAC Neori, as we added around 400-450 data in database). Women in villages normally avoid talking to outsiders. In many cases, even though cases are relating to women, normally other family members like father or brother call at ALAC Centre on her behalf. In rural or semi urban areas, it’s largely attributed to social dictum or tradition. Access to Phone is also ‘limited’ for women in rural and semi urban areas. ALAC will provide supportive environment for callers particularly women. We are coordinating with like minded “NGOs FOR WOMEN”. Few cases, of dowry and domestic violence are received at ALAC and we are treating all such cases with top priority. At least spreading the information and number of the helpline, and encouraging women callers would be a step in the right direction. We think if the message is known that ALAC is a women friendly helpline (which it is), then women would be more likely to use it.
• In a review meeting, we decided to shift our focus on the youth, weaker section of society and women in the next quarter.
• ALAC@Campus will cater youth involvement in project. For this, targeting working women in Delhi (Via Social Media) and in states particularly rural area as a trial exercises, we will focus on working women in informal sector like local vegetable and fish vendor/seller are women from a particular community. We can target them to create awareness and spread message in women section as these women group have access to most of houses and female member of household. But low literacy level act as deterrent in such endeavour.
• Working relationship with RWA, NGOs and CSO.

Awareness raising and advocacy for change

• Advocacy with State Govt. for implementation of Rights to Hearing and better implementation of Right to Services.
• Identification of suo moto cases and advocacy
• Strategic litigation
• Integration of Mini Mobile ALAC in Law University
• Advocacy for pro active discloser of information by Govt. Agency under Sec 4 of RTI Act
• Workshop on “Role of civil society in galvanizing public grievance systems” in Jharkhand and Odisha.
• We have sent letters and ALAC publicity material to over 200 NGOs in Jharkhand and Odisha to improve ALAC reach. These NGOs work at the grass root level and an association with them will prove fruitful in the future. We will also send these invites to NGOs in other states.

Statistical Data 2012-13

% Increase in Cases since the Previous Year

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<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td><strong>Percentage of Cases %</strong></td>
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<td>33%</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Percentage of complaints %</strong></td>
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<td>22%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>762</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>993</td>
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% Increase in clients w.r.t. to Age

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<td>11</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>951</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 and under</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% Increase in clients w.r.t. to Where? Problem Sector

[Diagram showing the distribution of clients across different sectors]
While going through the analysis generated through database, we found that there in an **increase in cases since the previous year**. There was a total of 881 males and 280 females comprising both complaints and cases. Also peeking into the reports of the **increase in clients’ w.r.t gender/sex**, we saw that there were only 284 females w.r.t to 910 males. Thus, this data prompted us to take the initiative of reaching further out to the female section of the society. Also seeing the **increase in clients’ w.r.t Age** we found out that most of the clients (928) were in the age group of 25-39 i.e. the middle age people. Only 133 clients were in the age of 40+ and a mere 38 clients were in the age group of 24 and under. Thus, in our next year, we have decided to concentrate on the younger as well as older section of the society. We have already started ALAC@Campus Programme, which is showing fruitful results. We are also doping Senior Citizen Forum and pensioner association.

It was clear from the database that majority of the **complaints/cases** were from the Executive **Sector**. Thus, we have decided to do advocacy to reduce the problems in this sector. According to the data from the ALAC database, we got to know that most of the **clients heard about ALAC** through our Outreach Activities and Print Media while there were only limited people who heard about it through TV, SMS or most importantly Internet. So in the next year, we have decided to reach out the masses mainly through the medium of TV, SMS and Internet.
Bihar: In response to their RTI application, Pahal volunteers received government records of MNREGA in Nawani Panchayat of Madhubani district in the month of May. The audit conducted by the Mahadalit Mazdoor Mahilas in the Nawani Panchayat on June, 2013 revealed that the women received only a total of Rs. 4,000 as their wages against a payment of Rs 80,000 shown in the records. These women also alleged that their job cards were kept with Rojgar Sevak. A complaint based on this information was has been sent to Civil SDO for further action. Trained volunteers had filed 90 RTI applications and helped others in filing 256 applications, demanding action, transparency and accountability in governance and service delivery. As a result, two more wards of Sukhet and Kako village conducted Ward Sabhas.

Workshop: Pahal organised four one-day workshops on Right to Information to educate rural deprived communities, and youths at Muzaffarpur, Supaul, Madhubani and Darbhanga in Bihar. Project evaluation for 2011-12 was conducted in Bihar. A Base Line Survey was done to create benchmark information for proper monitoring & evaluation and to ensure proper implementation of project.

Odisha: 450 women and tribals in Nayagarh District were trained on tools of good governance. They were also inspired to use this knowledge. Accordingly, they filed 70 RTI applications for seeking information. Efforts shall be made to cover more areas with the assistance of local partners. Realizing the importance of the training to PRIs, other Panchayats had demanded training camps in their jurisdiction. Two RTI & RTS training programs were organized to educate 88 villagers of Badajhada village of Kijhar Gram Panchayat on April 14 and in Singapada village of the Singapada Gram Panchayat on May 5 in Nayagarh district.

Advocacy and Networking
Director (Pahal) participated in a conference at the Institute of Rural Research and Development (IRRAD), Guragaon, on Good Rural Governance and Citizen’s Participation on the theme of ‘Accountability at Grassroots - Experiences and Learning’ on 1-2 March.

Success Story of PAHAL

BATTLE AGAINST CORRUPTION BY A POOR WIDOW
Mrs. Mehrun khatoon 45 year old widow living in the Adhratharhi village of Madhubani district (Bihar). Her husband (Md. Maksud) was a small time vegetable retailer and was only able to meet with the basic needs of the family. Unfortunately, her husband died on 16-05-11 in a road accident near Darbhanga and FIR regarding the same was lodged in Sadar Police Station of Darbhanga. Md. Maksud is survived by his wife and three children. Her husband was the only breadwinner for the family. His family is landless with almost zero savings for future, and belongs to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) category.
For over two years, Mrs. Mehrun Khatoon suffered the hardships of extreme poverty. Someone told Mrs. Khatoon that a scheme called Paarivarik Labh had been launched by the central govt. to enable people like Mrs. Khatoon to get on their feet by receiving them a immediate financial relief of INR 20,000. Paarivarik Labh is a scheme for those below poverty line whose "primary breadwinner" had deceased. A lump sum grant of Rs.20,000 was supposed to be provided to such households. The primary breadwinner as specified in the scheme, whether male or female, had to be a member of the household whose earnings contributed substantially to the total household income. The death of such a primary breadwinner occurring whilst he or she is within the age group of 18 to 64 years i.e., more than 18 years of age and less than 65 years of age, makes the family eligible to receive grants under this scheme. As per law Mrs. Khatoon was entitled for this scheme. But due to red-tapism and demands for bribe, Mrs. Khatoon was not able to get this benefit in spite of approaching concerned officials several times for over two years.

In a workshop on tools of good governance organized by Transparency International India, Mrs. Khatoon met its officials and discussed her problem. Team PAHAL explained her about the scheme Paarivarik Labh and guided her to complete formalities in the block office for ex-gratia relief. PAHAL field staff Shri Ashok Kumar Singh also helped her in drafting legal papers like Complaint and Right to Information application to ascertain the status of her case. With the help of TII officials she personally met the chairman Cum Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate (ACJM) Jhanjharpur; The Chairman summoned the concerned officials, of the block & directed them to resolve her problem immediately. She received her benefits after this intervention.

Corruption leads to waste of scarce resources and results in neglect of basic needs of the people thus perpetuating poverty and other social problems. Since independence in India, noticeable efforts have been made to ensure that the administrative system effectively reacts and responds to the citizens’ grievances. The general credibility of the system is not very good. People have to run from pillar to post to ensure their grievances are heard and resolved.

**CORRUPTION-FREE DEVELOPMENT PACT (DP)**

Corruption-free Development Pact 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. Work on Corruption Free DP project started in Jhanjharpur (Madhubani distt,.) by holding ward and review committee meetings. A citizen report card is also under way. A presentation was made on it at the 14th Annual Global Development Conference in Manila on 19th to 21st June.
FK EXCHANGE PROGRAM

In a meeting held in Kathmandu, it was agreed to exchange FK Fellows among Bangladesh and India. Accordingly, Ajay Kumar from TII was sent to Bangladesh and S. M. Atikur Rahman Sumon from Bangladesh Joined TII was for training and attachment.

Meanwhile, Awinash Kumar Mishra of India, who was in Nepal since July 2012, returned to work for IP. Similarly, Mrs. Nauli Wimalarathna from Sri Lanka and Ms. Shristi Karki from Nepal, who had completed their term in June, had gone back to their respective countries.

PARTICIPANTS OF FK EXCHANGE PROGRAM

“Transparency International India (TII) is working to reduce the corruption in India at the national as well as at the grass root level. I had a wonderful opportunity as a FK fellow to learn from the Indian anti-corruption implementation experience. Through my fellowship, I had a chance to work with TII’s three main programme areas: Pahal, ALAC and IP. My experience of attending public rally, conference, workshop and exposure field visits has helped me to improve my knowledge about Indian anti-corruption legislative, cultural and religious beliefs of Indian citizens as well as anti corruption tools and methods. I believe I improved my personal and professional life by working with TII.”

Nauli Wimalarathna from Sri Lanka to India

“It is commendable how TII has been working on hard hitting anti-corruption cases and not limited it’s work to mere advocacy. Having a less number of staff with so much of work gave me enough working opportunities which has enhanced my professional skills”.

Shristi Karki from Nepal to India

“TI India is working tremendous job in it's anti-corruption movement through the project of Integrity Pact (IP) and Advocacy & Legal Advice Centre (ALAC). Development Pact (DP) and PAHAL Projects are also raise worthy. Staffs of TII are very much committed and dedicated. Though it has less number of staff, they are contributing a lot to the society as well as to the country. It's really a great opportunity for me to work with them. I've learned many things here which have enhanced my professional skills and personal qualities”.

S. M. Atikur Rahman Sumon from Bangladesh to India
Photos & Media Clips of FK Exchange Programs

LECTURES, MEETINGS & CONSULTATIONS

• Chairman and ED attended the TI-S Annual Asia Pacific Regional Meeting held in Cambodia.
• Special talk on “Good Governance through Ethical Management” on vigilance week of Indian Oil Corporation Limited
• Workshop on “Promoting Good Governance – Positive Contribution of Vigilance” on Vigilance Awareness Week of Container Corporation of India Limited.
• ED spoke on RTI at the National Academy for Training & Research in Social Security at Delhi on 7 May.
• TII former chairman P. S. Bawa spoke at the UNCAC consultation workshop organized by the Amity Law School.
• ED addressed on “Dealing with the challenges of Bribery Solicitation” at the audit and consulting firm, Deloitte, on 13th Sept. and at the Conference on Corruption organized by American Con Institute in Delhi.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The AGM was held on 14th Dec, under the chairmanship of Justice Kamleshwar Nath. It was informed that members of Karnataka State Chapter were keen to revive the activities of the chapter. Shri Razdan proposed the setting up of a State Chapter in J&K. He agreed to explore its possibilities as per TII Guidelines for opening State Chapters. It was suggested that the budget for 2014-15 be redrafted.

Election to the Board: Elections to the Board were held by postal ballot. Prof P B Mangla, Returning Officer, announced the election of Shri M.N Krisnamuthy, Dr Sachin Rai, Shri M.S Kocher, Shri Prem Khamesra and Shri James Rajsekaran as Members of TII Board of Management. In view of his efforts to conduct a fair and transparent election process, Prof Mangla was persuaded to continue as a Returning Officer for 2014-15, which he had agreed.
Participation in AMM

Shri Jitendra Kohli, who represented TI India at the annual meeting, made a presentation on e-procurement as a tool for security and transparency in procurement. He also informed the delegates that the Government of India had issue ‘e-Procurement Guidelines’. These were likely to be adopted by other national chapters.

Vision, Mission and Goals: Shri Kohli informed that APD Director would visit India to discuss the Strategic Plan, development of ‘Vision, Mission, Goals’, organizational structure, budget, etc., to be prepared with the assistance of a Consultant. Shri P S Bawa opined that since he had prepared ‘strategic priorities’, there was no need for a Strategic Plan. The engagement of a consultant was not likely to contribute more to the document, which could be further developed in-house by Shri Kohli. The plan to engage a consultant was dropped.

Corruption Perception Index (CPI) & Global Corruption Report (GCR)-2013

Transparency International’s Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2013 was released on 3rd Dec. India maintained same rank, i.e., 94 with a score of 36 as for previous year. The report consists of corruption caused due to bribery, abuse of power, and unethical dealings. These problems continued to ravage nations around the world. More than two-thirds of the 177 countries ranked in CPI 2013 scored below 50, on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (Clean). It indicated that public institutions ought to be more transparent, and politicians and government officials more accountable. Denmark and New Zealand were at the first place this year, with a score of 91, followed by Finland and Sweden (score 89) and Singapore (score 86). Afghanistan, North Korea and Somalia were at bottom with a score of 8.

The Global Corruption Report: Education is Transparency International’s study, bringing the expertise of the anti-corruption movement to bear on a specific corruption issue or sector. It consists of more than 70 articles commissioned from experts in the field of corruption and education. This Report was published on October 1, 2013. According to it, corruption and poor governance are the major impediments to realising the right to education and to reaching global development goals. Corruption not only distorts access to education, but affects the quality of education and the reliability of research findings. From corruption in the procurement of school resources and nepotism in the hiring of teachers, to the buying and selling of academic titles and the skewing of research results, major corruption risks can be identified at every level of the education and research systems. At the same time, education serves as a means to strengthen personal integrity and is a critical tool to address corruption effectively.
RAJASTHAN CHAPTER

The General Body Meeting was held at Bal Sambal, Sirohi. The Chairman, Managing Committee, and State Advisory Council were elected. Members also had interaction with Bal Sambal, an orphanage for children. The children staged a cultural program for the members.

Shri Panchsheel Jain, activist and Member State Advisory Council TII went on fast on New Year’s Day for 5 days to bring about Naitik Jagaran (ethical consciousness) in society.

The Chapter 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.

Major points –

- Annual Lecture on RTI was delivered by Shri T. Srinivasan, Rajasthan Chief Information Commissioner on 18 March. It was followed by a discussion in which students and the youth actively participated.
- The Chapter lobbied with the government and Anti-Corruption Bureau, Rajasthan, for creation of additional courts especially for anti-corruption cases.
- The Government of Rajasthan has enforced Transparency Act & Rules with effect from 11 January, providing for transparency in procurement of goods and services.
- In an outreach program, the Chapter enabled Kalyan World School to organize a debate on anti-corruption measures. Similar debate was held among teacher-trainees in Indian Overseas School.
- The PIL filed in November 2012 regarding unwarranted collection of toll tax by National and State highways contractors has been transferred for hearing in the Supreme Court. Another PIL has been finally disposed of in favor of TII Rajasthan Chapter directing the State Government to file replies in all the stay cases pending in the High Court against officers for issue of prosecution sanctions by empowered authorities.
- Entered into tie-up with Rajasthan State Legal Authority which agreed to allow TI members to participate actively in their awareness camps to highlight need for transparency in government offices to ensure exercise of rights by citizens.
- Launched essay and debate programs for city schools and colleges to bring about awareness among students for ethical conduct in life. The Chapter is also organizing an essay competition amongst the students aspiring for the IAS/RAS services in the Parishkar Institute in Jaipur.
- A memo was submitted to Governor with a copy to Chief Secy Rajasthan suggesting measures for expeditious disposal cases against corrupt officers and constitution of additional anti-corruption courts. Chapter interacted with TI Nepal and Bangladesh
visiting representatives on 7th Oct for a better understanding about anti-corruption movement.  
Chapter’s representatives suggested changes in the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill 2013 to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on 9th Oct at the State Sectt, (Jaipur). Suggestions were sent to Jt Secy, Rajya Sabha by e-mail.  
• The Chapter enrolled 8 new members.

### TAMILNADU CHAPTER

Tamil Nadu Chapter continued to operate it Anti-Corruption Helpline & RTI Guidance Centre. It organized 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.

The Chapter participated in meetings on (i) Strategies for consolidating Anti-Corruption Movement by Nandini Voice for the Deprived and other NGOs on Aug 3 on completion of its 6th year as an Anti-Corruption Helpline & RTI Guidance Centre; (ii) the Coalition Against Corruption on Aug. 10 to adopt new strategies in enrolling youth for a course conducted by the Academy of Honest Politics, (iii) On Aug 22 to induct more NGOs for the Anti-Corruption & RTI; (iv) “Satta Panchayat Helpline” (legal Panchayat) jointly organized by Makkal Sakthi Iyakkam and other NGOs jointly so that the people could clarify their grievances and avail Government benefits without bribes; (v) on “Corruption/Bribe Free Society” in Sept. at Hotel Ashoka, Egmore, Chennai. Of about 300 people and students, (vi) The Electoral Integrity Forum Meeting held at 5th pillar Office on 11th Nov. to make suggestions to the Election Commission (EC) and the Tamil Nadu Chief Electoral Officer for conducting free and fair forthcoming elections. (vii) The chapter submitted its views and suggestions at a Focus Group Discussion organized by the consultant, Election Commission of India and TN Chief Electoral Officer & Principal Secretary on 26th Nov.  
(Viii) A meeting at the Academy of Honest Politics was jointly organized by the Tamil Nadu Coalition Against Corruption on 6th Dec. on the commencement Besides a Citizens Awareness Rally was conducted against Bribery & Corruption at Elliot’s Beachon Aug 18 in co-ordination with other NGOs.

### UP (CENTRAL & EASTERN) CHAPTER

Shri U S Pandey of the UP chapter of TII visited Jaipur on 30 October and had discussions with the members of the Rajasthan chapter on setting of Advice/Helpline Centre.

He addressed officials on corruption effecting physical and psychic levels at DRM Northern Railway Lucknow 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. He also delivered a talk at Jain Girls Inter College, Basera, Muzaffarnagar at its annual function on 9 Dec on ‘Ethical Character and Universal Brotherhood’, emphasizing the need for eradication of greed leading to corruption.
Govt urged to fine tune Integrity Pact
Vihaka Sharma/TNS

New Delhi, February 15
India's bid to take back its money from校外 major Phòng chống tham nhũng will hinge on an internationally standardized document. The Integrity Pact endorsed by the Transparency International will be considered in the fight against corruption in public sector deals, according to the Defence Ministry.

Even though the Defence Ministry and its undertakings have adopted the IP document, a key clause is understood to have been "harmonized" in such a way that independent external monitors can only step in to probe a deal if there is a complaint, claims Transparency International, India (TI).

So while the TI on 10, which today welcomed the statement of Defence Minister AK Antony to invoke clauses of the IP as mentioned in the Defence Procurement Procedure in relation to contracts with Min Agro-investments, which in turn can lead to cancellation of contract as well as blacklisting of the contracting firms, it also called for the TI document to be amended to avoid any more embarrassing situations in the future.

According to Babushri Mehta, TI's Director (IPS), the earlier penal provisions of the integrity pact in wide deals were invoked for the first time in April 2012 in a Rs 224 crore black market guarantee given by Scam-travel (India) Ltd, one of the armament companies.

While he feels encouraged by Antony's statement, he also calls for "fine-tuning" the IP document as it is currently being implemented in the Defence Ministry and its undertakings to avoid such situations again.

"This is fine for protecting the contact details of all the independent external monitors on all concerned websites as it caters for complaints and whistle-blowers may face inconvenience if the contract is cancelled in case of corruption," he said.

Mehta explained that until the IP being implemented in public sector undertakings under the Transparency International, the individual external monitors can only act in case of a complaint. This makes it ineffective in case of corruption.

Even though the TI has been adopted by the Defence Ministry and PSCs under it, none of the defence PSCs have signed on yet with TI, he claimed.

What is Integrity Pact

The pact is a tool developed by Bertrand Transparency International for enhancing the degree of fairness and transparency in procurement and contracts, resulting in substantial improvement in the systems and reduction in corruption in public dealings.

This tool has the support of the Central Vigilance Commission, which has issued the operating procedure for its implementation. The Ministry has given a nod to TI, he claimed.

"It's government defence anti-corruption index also points out various lacuna in defence procurement of the Government of India.

MP chief minister Chouhan personally lobbied for dodgy Rio Tinto deal

Madhav Pratap Singh, chief minister of Madhya Pradesh, personally lobbied for a controversial diamond project in the state's Chhattisgarh district worth Rs 400 billion, according to a report in The Indian Express. The report alleges that Chouhan had a personal intervention in the deal and was involved in a conflict of interest.

The report claims that during a meeting in December 2012, Chouhan personally intervened in the project and assured the company that the project would be approved.

The report also mentions that Chouhan had a personal interest in the project and had been in touch with the company for a long time.

The report alleges that Chouhan's personal interest led to a conflict of interest and that he used his position to influence the decision.

The report calls for a probe into the matter and for Chouhan to be held accountable for his actions.

Documents obtained by the Indian Express show that Chouhan had a financial stake in the project and had been involved in the negotiations.

Chouhan has denied any wrongdoing and has said that the report is baseless and unfounded.

The report calls for a transparent and unbiased investigation into the matter to ensure that justice is served.

Documents obtained by the Indian Express show that Chouhan had a financial stake in the project and had been involved in the negotiations.

Chouhan has denied any wrongdoing and has said that the report is baseless and unfounded.

The report calls for a transparent and unbiased investigation into the matter to ensure that justice is served.
HAL signs MoU with Transparency International India

DASSALORE: HAL has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Transparency International India (TI) for adoption of Integrity Pact (IP).

"Considering that HAL deals with a number of domestic and international business partners for goods and services, the MoU will go a long way in establishing higher standards in our operations," said HAL Chairman R. Tortu.

The MoU was signed by Tortu and Justice Kaladhar Reddy, Chairman, TI, at New Delhi yesterday. It is the release from the defence PSU, which has so far signed Integrity Pact (IP) with 175 vendors (45 Indian and 130 Indian).

"Integrity Pact" is a tool developed to ensure that all activities and transactions between companies or Government departments and their suppliers are handled in a fair and transparent manner.

This will support HAL by providing a base and resources to implement the Integrity Pact programme successfully.

HAL is the first defence PSU to sign such an MoU with TI, the statement said.

The formation of this partnership shows that the shareholder of the local partner, AEC Limited, still has 70 per cent of the project's share in 2020, and the area where the prospective licence was awarded in 2018.

That did not stop the in-principle Mining Licence being awarded to Rio Tinto in November 2011. Coalminers' interventions were able to arrive at a critical time for Rio Tinto. The CBI wrote to the Jharkhand government in October 2016, seeking the withdrawal of the "commercial" order, which had been the cause of the company's earlier withdrawal. In October 2018, the CBI wrote to the Jharkhand government to withdraw the "commercial" order. In FY 2018, it wrote to the Jharkhand government to withdraw the "commercial" order.

The report points to the inefficiency of the same. It has been more than two years since the Jharkhand government took action against Rio Tinto for the same.

On July 22, environment minister Bhupender Yadav wrote to the Union environment minister. Vedanta, which had previously been engaged in illegal mining in Jharkhand, said that the Vedanta mining would begin in 2021. The Vedanta mining was expected to begin in 2021. The Vedanta mining was expected to begin in 2021.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDIVIDUAL DONORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sindhu Charitable Society, 132, Katra Mansion Dr. A. B. Road, Worli, Mumbai - 400018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Inder Inderjit Singh Lodhi, A-5, Ring Road, Naraina Vihar, New Delhi -110028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Inder Inderjit Singh Lodhi, A-5, Ring Road, Naraina Vihar, New Delhi -110028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Inder Inderjit Singh Lodhi, A-5, Ring Road, Naraina Vihar, New Delhi -110028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Shri V. K. Agarwal, 17-2A, Aravalis Vies Rail Vihar, Sector - 56, Gurgaon - 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Brigadier Sada Ram, Topchi Loharu Road, Pilani - 333031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Shri P. K. Sarkar, BE - 330, Salt Lake, Kolkata - 700 064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Shri S. P. Ambrose, 14 (old 29) 7th Cross Street, Sastri Nagar, Chennai - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Shri Prem Nath Thakur, A-4/236, Konark Apartments, Kalkaji East, New Delhi -110019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Shri Gangadas Anandani, 40, Uday Park, New Delhi -110049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Shri R. C. Agarwal, 55, Sidhartha Enclave, New Delhi -110014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Shri T. N. Kaui, 249, Nilgiri Apartment, Alaknanda, New Delhi - 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Shri Inderjit Singh Lodhi, A-5, Ring Road Naraina Vihar, New Delhi - 110028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Shri Inderjit Singh Lodhi, A-5, Ring Road Naraina Vihar, New Delhi - 110028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Shri Inderjit Singh Lodhi, A-5, Ring Road Naraina Vihar, New Delhi - 110028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Shri P. R. Pillai, 60, Shrinketan Apts, 24, Vasundhara Enclave, New Delhi - 110096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Management Development Academy, 7-NA-8, Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur - 302004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Shri Chaman Lal, 197, G.Migli Flats Rojouri Garden, New Delhi - 110027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Justice S. N. Bhargava, 20/46, Mansarover, Near Dharam Kanta, Jaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Shri D.R. Chopra, B-5, Amor Colony, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi - 110024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Shri Mohinder Singh Kocher, C-201, Mahindra Apartments, Vikash Puri, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Shri D.C. Verma, C-425, Indra Nagar, Lucknow-226016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Shri Prem Garg, 84, Sector-9, Panchkula, Haryana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Shri M.N. Krishnmurthy, 3 C-910 HRBR Layout, Kalyan Nagar, I Block, Bangalore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Shri M.A. Anandkrishnan, Madan Sadan, 8 (Old), 5th Main Road, Kasturba Nagar, Adyar, Chennai-600020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Shri S.R. Wadhwa, A-445, Defence Colony, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Dr. Sachin Rai, M1/2, Vikram Univ. Campus, Ujjain, (MP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Shri Prem Singh Khamesra, A-61, Sector-30, Noida, (U.P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Shri G.P. Garg, P-1/51 ATS Village, Sector-93-A, Noida-201304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Shri Biren Kumar Gogoi, House No.4, Bhagaduttapur, P.O. Kahilipara, Guwati-781019 (Assam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Justice S.N. Bhargava, 20/46, Mansarover, Renupath, Ambedkar, Marg, Jaipur - 302020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Shri B.K. Dasgupta, BW-85A, Shalimar Bagh, Delhi - 110088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Dr. Suresh Chandra Singhah, Uma Niwas, 7 Chitnavis Naga, Byramji Town, Nagpur - 440013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Shri M.M. Rajendran, 3, G.S. Colony, Ganapathy Nagar, Teynampet, Chennai - 600018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Shri Satyabratana Banerjee, B-17, (GF) Suncity Sector-54, Gurgaon, Haryana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Dr. R.K. Saxena, I/67, Vishesh Khand, Gomati Nagar, Lucknow – 226010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CORPORATE DONORS

1. Container Corporation of India.
2. Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.
3. Indian Oil Corporation Limited
5. Telecommunication Consultants India Ltd.
6. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.
7. Indian Oil Corporation Limited
Annexure - II

FINANCIAL DATA

RAJESH B. MANGLA & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
1406, VIKRAM TOWERS, 16 RAJENDRA PLACE, NEW DELHI - 110008
Ph. +91 11 26400000-54, T A X. +91 11 26400000
E Mail: tcmca@rediffmail.com, romangla@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 2013, 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 said society and proper records have been maintained according to the provisions of the applicable accounting standards.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and explanation given to us, the said society has not committed any fraud, not in conformity with the accounting principles and or not in conformity with the applicable law.

In the opinion of the said society, the balance Sheet of the said society as on 31st March 2013 is as follows:

1. In case of the balance Sheet of the above mentioned society as on 31st March 2013,

2. In the case of the income and Expenditure Account of the above mentioned society as on 31st March 2013,

Place New Delhi
Date 30th Sep 2013

For RAJESH B. MANGLA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

Rajesh B. Mangla
Proprietor
Membership No 004737

Hezag Office: 62 Guru Chand, 2501/13, Beadonara, Ajan Khaz Road, Karol Bagh,
New Delhi 110005, Ph. +91 11 25120548, +91 11 25124572
AUDIT REPORT U/S 12A (b)
FORM NO. 10B
See rule 17B]

Audit report under section 12A (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, 2013 and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date which is in agreement with the books of account maintained by the said institution.

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 account have been kept by the head office of the above-named institution visited by us so far as appears from our examination of the books subject to the comments given below:

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

(a) in the case of the balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the above named institution as at 31st March, 2013, and

(b) in the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the excess of expenses over income of the its accounting year ending on 31st March, 2013.

The prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.

For Rajesh B. Mangla & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Place: New Delhi
Date: 10th Sep. 2013
### Transparency International India

**Annexure**

**Statement of Particulars**

### 1. Application of Income for Charitable or Religious Purposes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Amount of income of the previous year applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during that year as per computation of income</th>
<th>Rs. 29,56,496.30/-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Whether the trust/institution* has exercised the option under clause (2) of the Explanation to section 1(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. Amount of income accumulated or set apart *or finally set apart for application to charitable or religious purposes, to the extent it does not exceed 15 per cent of the income derived from property held under trust wholly *or in part only for such purposes.</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Amount of income eligible for exemption under section 11(2)(c) (Give details)</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 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>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Whether the amount of income mentioned in item 5 above has been invested or deposited in the manner laid down in section 11(2)(d)? If so, the details thereof</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Whether any part of the income in respect of which an option was exercised under clause (2) of the Explanation to section 11(1) in any earlier year is deemed to be income of the previous year under section 11(1B)? If so, the details thereof</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Whether, during the previous year, any part of income accumulated or set apart for specified purposes under section 11(2) in any earlier year— (a) has been applied for purposes other than charitable or religious purposes or has ceased to be accumulated or set apart for application thereof; or</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) has ceased to remain invested in any security referred to in section 11(2)(b)(i) or deposited in any account referred to in section 11(2)(b)(ii) or section 11(2)(c)(i); or</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) has not been invested for purposes for which it was accumulated or set apart during the period for which it was to be accumulated or set apart, or in the year immediately following the expiry thereof? If so, the details thereof</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II. APPLICATION OR USE OF INCOME OR PROPERTY FOR THE BENEFIT OF PERSONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 13(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Whether any part of the income or property of the trust/ institution was lent, or continued to be lent, in the previous year to any person 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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Whether any land, building or other property of the trust/ institution 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>
</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Whether the services of the trust/ institution 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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Whether any share, security or other property was purchased by or on behalf of the trust/ institution during the previous year from any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the consideration paid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Whether any share, security or other property was sold by or on behalf of the trust/ institution during the previous year to any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the consideration received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Whether any income or property of the trust/ institution was diverted during the previous year in favour of any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the amount of income or value of property so diverted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Whether the income or property of the trust/ institution was used or applied during the previous year for the benefit of any such person in any other manner? If so, give details.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### III. INVESTMENTS HELD AT ANY TIME DURING THE PREVIOUS YEAR(S) IN CONCERNS IN WHICH PERSONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 13(3) HAVE A SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name and address of the concern</th>
<th>Where the concern is a company, member and class of shares held</th>
<th>Nominal value of the investment</th>
<th>Income from the investment</th>
<th>Where the amount in col. 4 exceeded 5 percent 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>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net: Applicable

---

For Rajaish B. Mangla & Associates
Chartered Accountants

(Rajaish B. Mangla)
Proprietor
Membership no: 080221

Place: New Delhi
Date: 30th Sep. 2013
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>SCH. NO.</th>
<th>As on 31.03.2012</th>
<th>As on 31.03.2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOURCES OF FUNDS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESERVE &amp; SURPLUS ACCOUNT</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>1,488,254.59</td>
<td>1,546,024.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOANS &amp; ADVANCES</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>121,848.00</td>
<td>178,217.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT LIABILITIES &amp; PROVISIONS</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>170,901.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unutilized Grants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earned but not reported for specific purposes, unspent balances incl. from income &amp; expenditure account</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>1,078,489.56</td>
<td>1,298,633.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDS Payable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37,481.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Fund</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>2,095,959.42</td>
<td>120,550.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>70,54</td>
<td>84,456.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,128,131.10</td>
<td>1,358,479.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| APPLICATION OF FUNDS | | |
| Fixed Assets | | 417,911.87 | 889,086.56 |
| Fixed Assets (Excluding furn. goods) | | 205,265.48 | 488,506.40 |
| Current Assets | | |
| Advances & Deposits | VI | 347,360.91 | 142,072.44 |
| Cash & Bank Balances | VII | 2,392,733.37 | 6,355,802.76 |
| TOTAL | | 3,122,394.42 | 7,155,179.40 |

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts

In terms of our report of even date
For RAJESH B. MANGA & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Rajesh B. Mangla
(Proprietor)
M.No. 839097

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 30.09.2013

For TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL INDIA

[Signatures]

Chairman/Vice Chairman
Treasurer
## TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL INDIA
### INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.) AS ON 31.03.2013</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.) AS ON 31.03.2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROJECT INCOME (RECEIVED GRANTS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest earned</td>
<td>8,194.84</td>
<td>7,105.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESS: Depreciation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESS: Unspent balance of year to date</td>
<td>35,155.91</td>
<td>29,403.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>43,349.68</td>
<td>36,511.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER INCOME</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.) AS ON 31.03.2013</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.) AS ON 31.03.2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deficit for the period</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>43,349.68</td>
<td>36,511.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts

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

For TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL INDIA

[Signatures]

Place: New Delhi
Date: [Date]
TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL INDIA

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 31.03.2013

1. The accounts have been maintained on Cash System of Accounting except for items appearing under schedule IV.

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 a liability in the Balance Sheet and is deducted from the Grant received in the income and Expenditure Account.

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

5. ITI State Chapters
   a. In the financial year 2011-12 accounts of Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal were consolidated with the accounts of HO. Similarly, in the financial 2012-13 accounts of 5 State chapters (Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal) are being consolidated with the accounts of HO.
   b. Accounts of all Chapters (Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal) are verified by independent firms of Chartered Accountants. The audited statements so received were used for the purpose of consolidation.
   c. The various State chapters do not have an independent legal entity & have been opened by ITI for convenience of the operations of ITI. Hence these chapters are not required to be registered under PCDR.
   d. Loans and advances appearing in the balance sheet are the loans given by the contributors to the State Chapters for the purpose of the society and which is at the knowledge of the management and have the necessary approvals.

6. No provision has been made as specified in the Accounting Standard 15 issued by the ICAI as regards “Employee Retirement Benefits”.

7. Salaries paid to Head Office Staff have been debited to Projects on reasonable basis depending on time devoted, nature and purpose and after debited to Project Account credited to Income and Expenditure Account amounting to Rs. 17,565/-. 
8. During the year four visits were to attend meetings outside India. Details of those meetings are here under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name Of Meeting</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Attended by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMM 2013</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>Ms. Anupama Jha (FD) and Mr. P. Agarwal (Member of Board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FK Planning Meeting</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Mr. Ashutosh Kumar Mishra (PD), Mr. Ram Nath Jha (PD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadership-Training Programme</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Ms. Anupama Jha (ED)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THP Regional Programme Meeting</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>Ms. Anupama Jha (ED) and Shri P.S. Bawa (Chairman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family visit programme</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>T.D.R. Weeraratna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expenditure on above has been reimbursed by the organisation to TII. In respect of above visit reimbursement amounting Rs. 214,194 (Rs 150,874 for AMM 2013 for Ms. Anupama Jha 8, 40000 for FK Planning meeting & 23520 for family visit of Ms. Nauli) have been received by TII after 31.3.2013.

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

10. In the opinion of the Society, 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.

11. Previous year's figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable with the current year figures.

For RAJESH B. MANGLA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

Chairman
Vice Chairman
Treasurer

Prepessor Membership No. 34
Place: New Delhi
Date: 30th Sep. 2013
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Member of
Corporate Support Forum (CSF) 2013
Registered Office:
Qr. No. 4, Lajpat Bhawan,
Lajpat Nagar - IV, New Delhi - 110 024
Ph.: 011-2646 0826 Fax: 011-2642 4552

Project Office:
37, National Park,
Lajpat Nagar - IV, New Delhi - 110 024
Ph.: 011-40634797, 40517303, 26460827

Email: info@transparencyindia.org;
tiindia.newdelhi@gmail.com
Website: www.transparencyindia.org

Anti Corruption Help-line : 011-26-23-23-23