



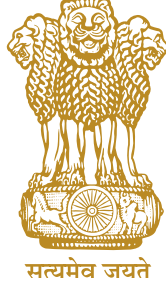
ANNUAL REPORT

2019-20



Lokpal of India

Plot No. 6, Vasant Kunj, Institution Area, New Delhi-110070



Annual Report

2019-20

(23th March 2019 to 31st March 2020)



LOKPAL OF INDIA

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Foreword

I feel privileged to present the first Annual Report of the Lokpal to the Hon'ble President of India. This report covers the activities of the Lokpal since its formation i.e. 23rd March 2019 to 31st March 2020.

The formation of the Lokpal is a historic event in the polity of India which has come about after years of deliberations in the Parliament and outside. The people of India through the Parliament have placed immense faith in this institution by granting it complete independence to deal with complaints of corruption against the public servants. We are committed to making all efforts to live up to this faith.

Corruption has corrosive effects on all aspects of life in a country. It undermines the rule of law, leads to the violation of human rights, distorts markets, and erodes the quality of life of citizens. Corruption not only affects adversely the economic growth of a country but also affects the equitable distribution of resources across the populace. The poor are most adversely affected by corruption.

From time immemorial, corruption has been posing a threat to good governance. In '**Arthashastra**' Chanakya has given the following advice to deal with corrupt people:

*“आसावयेच्चोपचितान् विपर्यस्येच्च कर्मसु ।
यथा न भक्षयन्त्यर्थं भक्षितं निर्वमन्ति वा ॥”*

राजा का कर्तव्य है कि (गबन करने वाले) राजकार्य में नियुक्त व्यक्तियों की संपदा छीन ले और उन्हें निम्नतर पदों पर अवनत कर दे, ताकि वे राज्य-धन न डकार पावें तथा उदरस्थ किये गये को उगल दें ।

While corrupt people must be dealt with sternly under the law, a permanent solution to this problem will emerge only when public servants rise above the instinct of greed. The Isha Upanishad in its first verse postulates the



principle of control of greed. The Lokpal has adopted a part of this verse “मागृधःकस्यसिद्धनम्” (Do not covet the wealth of others) as its motto.

In the first year, the Lokpal has faced many initial problems like non-availability of suitable office premises, lack of staff, etc. which are normal for any new institution. We have received utmost cooperation from all the Ministries, especially the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, in sorting out these problems.

From the beginning, we are trying to make maximum use of information technology in the office operations to bring efficiency and transparency to our working. Our target is to make an online digital platform available to the citizens to make complaints and also to know the status of action taken by the Lokpal on the complaints.

I am thankful to all the Members of the Lokpal and also to the Secretary, Joint Secretary and other staff members for working hard in setting up this institution and simultaneously dealing with complaints of the citizens, despite the lack of basic amenities in the initial period.

Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghose



Chapter 1

Background and Introduction

The institution of Lokpal was first contemplated in India in the early 1960s to root out corruption in public offices. On 3rd April 1963, Late Dr. L.M. Singhvi while participating in the discussion on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Law and Justice, in the Lok Sabha, stressed the need for setting up of a Parliamentary Commission on the pattern of Ombudsman, for tackling corruption and redressal of public grievances. The terms Lokpal and Lokayukta were also mentioned during the discussions. The word 'Lokpal' etymologically means 'protector of people'. The term was coined as an Indian variant of the concept of 'Ombudsman', which has a Scandinavian origin and refers to an official who is appointed to investigate complaints of citizens against the administration.

In 1966, the first Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC), recommended two-tier machinery consisting of Lokpal and Lokayuktas to redress grievances of the public. As per the recommendations of the ARC, the Lokpal was to deal with complaints against Ministers and Secretaries of the Central Government as well as in the states. The Lokayuktas, one for the Centre and one in each State, were to attend to complaints against the rest of the administrative machinery. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission and the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution, 2002 (NCRWC) have made recommendations on various aspects of the institution of the Lokpal.

For the first time, a Bill to set up the Lokpal was introduced in the Fourth Lok Sabha as the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 1968. Since then Bills have been introduced many times viz in 1971, 1977, 1985, 1989, 1996, 1998, 2001, and twice in 2011. The Lokpal Bill introduced on 4 August 2011, was referred, on 8 August 2011, to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing



Committee for examination. Based on the recommendations contained in the Committee's Report, the Lokpal Bill, 2011, was withdrawn and a revised Bill titled 'The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011' was again introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22 December 2011.

This Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha with certain amendments. The Rajya Sabha referred the Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, to the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha. As per the report of the Select Committee, the Government amended the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011. The Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha with certain amendments and was sent back to the Lok Sabha for further approval. The Lok Sabha passed the Bill as amended by the Rajya Sabha. The Bill received the President's assent on 1 January 2014 and was notified on the same day as The Lokpal And Lokayuktas Act, 2013 (No. 1 of 2014). In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 1 of the Act, the Central Government appointed 16th January 2014, as the date on which the provisions of the Act came into force. The Act has been amended once by the Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Amendment) Act, 2016.

India ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption by the deposit of Instrument of Ratification, on 9 May 2011. This Convention imposes a number of obligations, some mandatory, some recommendatory, and some optional on the member States. The Convention, inter alia, envisages that State Parties ensure measures in the domestic law for the criminalization of offences relating to bribery and put in place an effective mechanism for its enforcement.

The objective of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, as mentioned in the "Statement of Objects and Reasons" of the Bill is to further strengthen the existing legal and institutional mechanism, thereby facilitating more effective implementation of some of the obligations under the 'United Nations Convention Against Corruption'.



Chapter 2

Legal Provisions Regarding Lokpal of India

Jurisdiction of the Lokpal of India

The Lokpal can inquire or cause an inquiry to be conducted into any allegation of corruption made in a complaint in respect of the following, namely:—

(a) any person who is or has been a Prime Minister:

Provided that the Lokpal shall not inquire into any matter involved in, or arising from, or connected with, any such allegation of corruption against the Prime Minister,—

- (i) in so far as it relates to international relations, external and internal security, public order, atomic energy, and space;
 - (ii) unless a full bench of the Lokpal consisting of its Chairperson and all Members considers the initiation of inquiry and at least two-thirds of its Members approve of such inquiry;
- (b) any person who is or has been a Minister of the Union;
- (c) any person who is or has been a member of either House of Parliament;
- (d) any Group 'A' or Group 'B' officer or equivalent or above, from amongst the public servants, when serving or who has served, in connection with the affairs of the Union;
- (e) any Group 'C' or Group 'D' official or equivalent, from amongst the public servants, when serving or who has served in connection with the affairs of the Union subject to the provision of sub-section (1) of section 20;



- (f) any person who is or has been a chairperson or member or officer or employee in anybody or Board or corporation or authority or company or society or trust or autonomous body (by whatever name called) established by an Act of Parliament or wholly or partly financed by the Central Government or controlled by it:
- (g) any person who is or has been a director, manager, secretary or other officer of every other society or association of persons or trust (whether registered under any law for the time being in force or not), by whatever name called, wholly or partly financed by the Government and the annual income of which exceeds such amount as the Central Government may, by notification, specify.

The Central Government by a notification dated 20th June 2016, has specified this amount as rupees one crore. Only the grants or financial assistance given by the Central Government are required to be taken into consideration for determining the annual income for this purpose.

- (h) any person who is or has been a director, manager, secretary or other officer of every other society or association of persons or trust (whether registered under any law for the time being in force or not) in receipt of any donation from any foreign source under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 in excess of rupees ten lakh in a year or such higher amount as the Central Government may, by notification, specify.

Appointment of the Chairperson and Members

The Chairperson and Members of the Lokpal are appointed by the President after obtaining recommendations of a Selection Committee consisting of the Prime Minister, the Speaker of Lok Sabha, the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha, the Chief Justice of India, or a sitting Supreme Court judge nominated by him and one eminent jurist to be nominated by the President based on the recommendations of the other members of the Selection Committee. The Chairperson and every Member shall hold the office for a term of five years or until he attains the age of seventy years whichever is earlier.



Salary, Allowances and Other Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members

The salary, allowances and other service conditions of the Chairperson and Members are the same as those of the Chief Justice of India and those of a Judge of the Supreme Court respectively. The salary, allowances and pension payable to and other conditions of service of, the Chairperson or a Member cannot be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

Procedure for Removal

The Chairperson or a Member can be removed by the President of India on the grounds of misbehavior, only on the report of the Supreme Court of India after holding an inquiry into the allegations. A reference to the Supreme Court of India for holding such an inquiry can be made by the President of India on a petition signed by at least one hundred Members of Parliament. Notwithstanding the above, the President may also remove from office the Chairperson or any Member on grounds of insolvency, engagement in any paid employment, etc.

Secretary, Officials and Other Staff of Lokpal

A Secretary to the Lokpal in the rank of Secretary to Government of India is appointed by the Chairperson from a panel of names sent by the Central Government. A Director of Inquiry and a Director of Prosecution, not below the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India or equivalent, are also appointed by the Chairperson from a panel of names sent by the Central Government. The appointment of other officers and staff of the Lokpal is made by the Chairperson or such Member or officer of the Lokpal as the Chairperson may direct.

Expenses of Lokpal to be Charged on Consolidated Fund of India

The administrative expenses of the Lokpal, including all salaries, allowances, and pensions payable to or in respect of the Chairperson, Members or Secretary or other officers or staff of the Lokpal, are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.



Preliminary Inquiry and Investigation by the Lokpal

When a complaint is received, the Lokpal may order a preliminary inquiry by its Inquiry Wing, the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), Delhi Special Police Establishment or any other agency to ascertain whether there exists a prima facie case for proceeding in the matter. After considering the preliminary inquiry report, and after giving an opportunity of being heard to the public servant, the Lokpal may order an investigation by the Delhi Special Police Establishment or any other agency or initiation of departmental proceedings.

Every preliminary inquiry shall ordinarily be completed within a period of ninety days and for reasons to be recorded in writing, within a further period of ninety days from the date of receipt of the complaint. An investigation ordered by the Lokpal shall be completed within a period of six months from the date of its order. The Lokpal may extend this period by a further period not exceeding six months at a time for the reasons to be recorded in writing.

Search and Seizure

If the Lokpal has reason to believe that any document which, in its opinion, shall be useful for, or relevant to, any investigation under this Act, are secreted in any place, it may authorize any agency including the Delhi Special Police Establishment to whom the investigation has been given to search for and to seize such documents.

Attachment of Assets

Where the Lokpal has reason to believe that a person accused of having committed an offence relating to corruption is in possession of any proceeds of corruption, the Lokpal may provisionally attach such property for a period not exceeding ninety days from the date of the order. The Lokpal, when it provisionally attaches any property, shall, within a period of thirty days of such attachment, direct its Prosecution Wing to file an application stating the facts of such attachment before the Special Court and make a prayer for confirmation of attachment of the property till completion of the proceedings against the public servant in the Special Court.

Transfer or Suspension of Public Servant

Where the Lokpal is prima facie satisfied that the continuance of a public servant in his post while conducting the preliminary inquiry is likely to affect such preliminary inquiry adversely; or such public servant is likely to destroy or in any way tamper with the evidence or influence witnesses, the Lokpal may recommend to the Central Government for transfer or suspension of such public servant from the post held by him till such period as may be specified in the order. The Central Government shall ordinarily accept the recommendation of the Lokpal except for the reasons to be recorded in writing in a case where it is not feasible to do so for administrative reasons.

Power to Grant Sanction for Prosecution

Notwithstanding anything contained in section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 or section 6A of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 or section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, the Lokpal shall have the power to grant sanction for prosecution of a public servant against whom it has ordered the investigation. In respect of the cases referred by the Lokpal, the investigation agency shall submit the investigation report to the Court having jurisdiction and forward a copy to the Lokpal. A bench of at least three members will consider the report and may grant sanction to file the charge-sheet. The Lokpal may also direct its Prosecution Wing or the investigation agency to initiate prosecution in the Special Court. In such cases, no prosecution shall be initiated against any public servant accused of any offence alleged to have been committed by him while acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duty, and no court shall take cognizance of such offence except with the previous sanction of the Lokpal.

Supervision of Inquiry and Investigation Agencies

Lokpal shall have the powers of superintendence over, and to give direction to the Delhi Special Police Establishment in respect of the matters referred by the Lokpal for preliminary inquiry or investigation to the agency. Any officer of the Delhi Special Police Establishment investigating a case referred to it by the Lokpal shall not be transferred without the approval of the Lokpal. The Central Vigilance Commission shall send a statement to the Lokpal in respect of action taken on complaints referred to it for a



preliminary inquiry. On receipt of such statement, the Lokpal may issue guidelines for effective and expeditious disposal of such cases.

Special Courts for Trial of Cases

The Central Government shall constitute such number of Special Courts, as recommended by the Lokpal, to hear and decide the cases arising out of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (49 of 1988) or under this Act. The Special Courts shall ensure completion of each trial within a period of one year from the date of filing of the case in the Court. In case the trial cannot be completed within a period of one year, the Special Court shall record reasons therefor and complete the trial within a further period of not more than three months or such further periods not exceeding three months each, for reasons to be recorded in writing before the end of each such three months period, but not exceeding a total period of two years.

Prosecution for False Complaint

Whoever makes any false and frivolous or vexatious complaint shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with a fine which may extend to one lakh rupees. In case of conviction of a person for having made a false complaint, such person shall be liable to pay compensation to the public servant against whom he made the false complaint in addition to the legal expenses for contesting the case by such public servant. However, no action will be taken in case of complaints made in good faith.

Declaration of Assets

On and from the date of commencement of this Act, every public servant shall make a declaration of his assets and liabilities in such form and manner as may be prescribed.

Overriding Effect of the Act

The provisions of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act-2013 shall have effect, notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any enactment other than this Act or any instrument having effect by virtue of any enactment other than this Act.

The Lokpal (Complaints) Rules 2020

The Central Government has notified the Lokpal (Complaints) Rules, 2020 on 2nd March 2020, under the section-59(2)(a) of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013. These Rules contain form and manner of filing of complaints and handling of complaints by the Lokpal.

Amendments to the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952

The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 provides that no matter in respect of which a complaint has been made to the Lokpal shall be referred for inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952. An amendment in the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 has been made to bring it in conformity with this provision of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013. In subsection (1) of section 3, words “The appropriate Government may” have been substituted with “Save as otherwise provided in the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, the appropriate Government may”.

Amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

Under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, the Lokpal has the power to grant sanction for prosecution of a public servant against whom it has ordered the investigation. In conformity with this provision, the Prevention of Corruption Act has been amended by inserting the words ‘save as otherwise provided in the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013’ in section 19 of the Act.

Amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

The words “save as otherwise provided in the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act-2013” have been inserted after the words “except with the previous sanction” in section-197 of The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to bring it in conformity with the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.

Amendments to The Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003

Following amendments have been made in the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003 to give effect to certain provisions of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013:



- i. The Central Vigilance Commission has been empowered to inquire into the complaint against all categories of the officials on a reference made by the Lokpal. In the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003, clause (c) has been inserted in section 8, sub-section (2) for this purpose.
- ii. The Commission has been empowered (section 8A), based on preliminary inquiry, to cause an investigation by any agency or initiate departmental proceedings against the public servants belonging to Group C and Group D officials of the Central Government in cases referred by the Lokpal.
- iii. The Commission has been empowered (section 8B), based on the investigation report, to file a charge sheet in the Special Court or initiate departmental proceedings against the public servants belonging to Group C and Group D officials of the Central Government in cases referred by the Lokpal.
- iv. A provision (section 11A) has been made in the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003 for the appointment of Director of Inquiry, not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, to conduct preliminary inquiries referred to the Commission by the Lokpal.



Oath Taking Ceremony 23rd March, 2019



Swearing in Ceremony of the Members, Lokpal 27th March 2019



Oath taking ceremony of Hon'ble Chairperson on 23rd March, 2019

Chapter 3

Formation of First Lokpal of India

Appointment of the Chairperson and Members

Shri Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghose was appointed as the first Chairperson of the Lokpal of India. The President of India administered the Oath of Office to him on 23rd March 2019, in a ceremony held at the Rashtrapati Bhavan. Subsequently, four judicial members and four other members were administered the Oath of Office by the Chairperson on 27th March 2019. A brief biographical sketch of the Chairperson and the Members is given in the following paragraphs.

Shri Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghose



He obtained a B.Com. degree from the St. Xavier's College and LL.B. degree from the University of Calcutta. He also became Attorney-at-Law at the High Court of Calcutta. Thereafter, he joined Calcutta Bar in the year 1976. He served as Executive Chairman of West Bengal State Legal Services Authority and as Executive Chairman of Andaman & Nicobar State Legal Services Authority. In July, 1997, he was appointed as a Judge of Calcutta High Court. He was appointed Acting Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court in 2012 and subsequently, served as permanent Chief Justice of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. During his tenure as Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh, High Court he served as Chancellor of NALSAR, Hyderabad. On 8th March 2013, he was elevated as a Judge of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and demitted his office on 27.5.2017. He served as a Member of the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi From 29.6.2017 to 21.3.2019.



Shri Justice Dilip Babasaheb Bhosale



He obtained a degree in Law from Government Law College, Mumbai. He was elevated as a Judge of the Bombay High Court on 22nd January 2001 at the age of 45. He has served as a Judge in the High Court of Karnataka also. He remained Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad for the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for 15 months (2015-2016). During this period, he also served as Chancellor of NALSAR, Hyderabad, and DSNU University, Visakhapatnam. He was appointed as Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court on 30th July 2016, and superannuated from there on 23rd October 2018. He was appointed as a Judicial Member of the Lokpal of India on 27th March 2019. He resigned from his position on 12.01.2020 due to personal reasons.

Smt. Justice Abhilasha Kumari



She was enrolled as an Advocate on 26.03.1984, in the High Court of Himachal Pradesh. She has represented various Universities, Boards, and Corporations of Himachal Pradesh as Standing Counsel. She also remained Central Government Standing Counsel from 1995 to 2002. Subsequently, she served as Additional Advocate General for the State of Himachal Pradesh. She has practised in all branches of law including civil, criminal, constitutional, service and company law. She was elevated as an Additional Judge of the Himachal Pradesh High Court on 02.12.2005. She was transferred to the High Court of Gujarat and took oath as an Additional Judge on 09.01.2006. She was appointed as a Permanent Judge of the High Court of Gujarat on 25.09. 2006. She was appointed as the Chief Justice of the Manipur High Court on 09.02.2018 and has the distinction of being the first lady Chief Justice of that state. She was appointed as Chairperson of the Gujarat State Human Rights Commission on 17.05.2018. She has been appointed as a Judicial Member of the Lokpal of India on 27th March 2019.

Shri Justice Pradip Kumar Mohanty

He joined the Bar Council in 1978. He was elected as a Member of the Orissa State Bar Council and continued as such for three terms. Subsequently, he



was elected as Secretary of the Orissa High Court Bar Association. He was sworn in as Additional Judge of the Orissa High Court on 7.3.2002 and as a Permanent Judge on 6.3.2004. He was appointed five times as Acting Chief Justice of the Orissa High Court. He also served as Judge, Acting Chief Justice and subsequently Chief Justice of the High Court of Jharkhand. He served as the Executive Chairman, Odisha State Legal Service Authority from December 2012 to April 2016.

He also served as Chancellor of NLU, Cuttack, and NUSRL, Ranchi. He has been appointed as a Judicial Member of the Lokpal of India on 27th March 2019.

Shri Justice Ajay Kumar Tripathi

He graduated in Economics with Honours from Shri Ram College of Commerce and studied Law in Campus Law Center, Delhi University.



He started his practice in 1981 at Patna High Court in Service, Constitutional, Taxation, Excise, and Commercial litigations. He was the Standing Counsel for the Union of India and the Income Tax Department. He also served as Additional Advocate General for the State of Bihar. On 9th October 2006, he was elevated as an Additional Judge of Patna High Court and became a Permanent Judge

w.e.f. 21.11.2007. He also served as the Executive Chairman of the Bihar State Legal Services Authority. He was serving as the Chief Justice of the Chhattisgarh High Court before he was appointed as a Judicial Member of the Lokpal of India on 27th March 2019. Unfortunately, Shri Justice Ajay Kumar Tripathi passed away on 2 May 2020.



Shri Dinesh Kumar Jain



He did his B.Tech. and M. Tech. from the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. He further did a Master of Business Administration from the University of Hull, United Kingdom. He joined the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) in the Batch 1983 and was allotted Maharashtra Cadre. In Government of India, he has worked as Joint Secretary (MGNREGA), Ministry of Rural Development and Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. He served in various capacities in Govt. of Maharashtra including Secretary, Rural Development, Secretary, Information Technology, and Finance Secretary. He was appointed Chief Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra in May 2018. He has been appointed as a Member of the Lokpal of India on 27th March 2019.

Smt. Archana Ramasundaram



She is a post-graduate in Economics from the university of Rajasthan and has also acquired an M.S. degree in Criminology from the University of Southern California, USA. She joined the Indian Police Service (IPS) in 1980 and was allotted Tamil Nadu Cadre. She worked as Superintendent of Police, Nilgiris, SP (Vigilance and Anti-Corruption) and Deputy Inspector General of Police, Vellore Range. She also served as DIG, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), in the Government of India and was the first woman to be promoted as a Joint Director in the CBI. As Additional Director General of Police in Tamil Nadu, she headed the Directorate of Prosecution, Economic Offences Wing, Crime Branch CID, Training and Police Housing Corporation. She was promoted as Director General of Police in 2012 and posted as the Chairperson, TN Uniformed Services Recruitment Board. She also served as DG, National Crime Records Bureau, New Delhi, during 2015-16. On her appointment as the Director General of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) in February, 2016, she earned the distinction of being the first woman to head a Paramilitary Force/Central Armed Police Force in India. She was awarded the President's Police Medal for Meritorious Service in 1995 and the President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service in 2005. She has been appointed as a Member of the Lokpal of India on 27th March, 2019.

Shri Mahendra Singh



He did his Master's in English in 1980. In 1981 he joined Indian Revenue Service (Customs and Central Excise). During his career, he handled challenging assignments in the field of anti-smuggling, anti-drug trafficking, Central Excise Intelligence across the country. He is credited with detecting a large number of cases of smuggling and tax evasion as well as cracking down on international drug syndicates. He was twice awarded the "Appreciation Certificate" by Union Finance Minister. He was elevated as a Member (GST) in the Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs (CBIC) in 2017. As the Member (GST), he led a team of officers for which successfully implemented GST - the biggest tax reform in India, launched on 1st July 2017. He has been appointed as a Member of the Lokpal of India on 27th March 2019.

Dr. Indrajeet Prasad Gautam



He did his Masters in 1976 and L.L.B from Lucknow University in 1980. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree by the CEPT University Ahmedabad. Dr. Gautam began his career with the Indian Revenue Service as Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax and joined the Indian Administrative Service in 1986. He has served as SDM, Collector, Joint MD GIC, Director (Finance) Sardar Sarovar Narmada Project, MD Gujarat Power Corporation, Secretary Energy, Secretary Ports, and Municipal Commissioner of Rajkot & Ahmedabad. As Principal Secretary to the Government of Gujarat, he has headed many key departments. He has headed Nationally and Internationally famous projects like BRTS, Kankaria Lake Front, Sabarmati River Front, and Metro Rail Project of Ahmedabad. He has also served as the Managing Director of Gujarat Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. He has been appointed as a Member of the Lokpal of India on 27th March 2019.



Challenges of the New Organisation- Early days

As the institution of Lokpal of India had been set up for the first time since the notification of the Act, it faced all the challenges that a new institution/organization would face. These can be summarized as:

- (i) Setting systems and process in place;
- (ii) Plan and provide logistics and infrastructure such as office building, office equipment, staff, etc. to meet the expectations in terms of the mandate provided under the Act.
- (iii) Arranging and managing resources in terms of finances and manpower required to discharge the function mandated under the Act.

The initial few days were spent on identifying and prioritizing the rules/regulations necessary to kick off the functioning of the Lokpal of India. Accordingly, a proposal for notifying the Rules for the form of complaint as required under the provisions of Section 2 (e) of the Act was pursued with the Government. In addition, efforts were focused on putting in place, minimal staff for the processing of the complaints that would be received from the citizens. It may be mentioned here that right from the beginning and even though the rules for the form of complaint were not notified by the Government, the Lokpal office had started receiving complaints and it became necessary to deal with them.

The progress with regard to notification of Complaint rules and staffing of the Secretariat has been dealt with elsewhere in this Report. In so far as the logistics support is concerned, temporary office space along with skeleton staff was provided to Lokpal of India by the Government, to begin with. Thereafter in November 2019 a part of erstwhile International Centre for Alternate Dispute Resolution (ICADR) Complex, Plot No.6, Vasant Kunj, Institutional Area, Phase-II, New Delhi was allotted to the Lokpal of India by the Government. The Central Public Works Department (CPWD) was engaged for carrying out alterations in this office space so that the same could be utilized for the Office of Lokpal of India. The Office of Lokpal of India shifted to the new premises on 14th February 2020.

In addition to the above, the budgetary requirements for the financial year 2020-21 as well as Revised Estimates for the year 2019-20 were worked out and conveyed to the appropriate authority in the Government.



Swearing in Ceremony of the Member Lokpal 27th March, 2019



Inauguration of LOGO & MOTTO for Lokpal of India



Chapter 4

Organization and Budgetary Provisions

Human Resources

For the Secretariat of the Lokpal, three statutory posts have been provided in the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 viz. Secretary, Director of Inquiry, and Director of Prosecution. In addition to this, 124 posts have been sanctioned by the Government of India as intimated vide letter No.407/19/2019-AVD-IV(LP)dated 04/09/2019 and letter No.407/03/2014-IV(B)(Pt.2)dated 27/09/2019. The details of these posts and the incumbency position is given in Appendix-I.

Mode of Appointment

As per Section 10 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act 2013, the appointment of officers and other staff of the Lokpal is to be made by the Chairperson. To facilitate the appointment of staff in the Lokpal, the Department of Personnel and Training has included certain posts sanctioned for the Secretariat of Lokpal of India in the respective cadres of Central Secretariat Service (CSS), Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service (CSSS), and Central Secretariat Clerical Service (CSCS). The details of these posts are in Appendix II.

The Lokpal of India, vide letter No. A-11011/01/2019-Lokpal dated 02/03/2020 has consented to this arrangement subject to the following conditions:

- i. The Department of Personnel and Training will propose the names of employees along with their service records to the Hon'ble Chairperson, Lokpal of India. If found suitable their order of posting

will be issued by the Lokpal under section 10 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.

- ii. No Staff will be taken back without the consent of the Hon'ble Chairperson, Lokpal of India.
- iii. Employees will be posted on deputation to the Secretariat of the Lokpal of India.
- iv. If a suitable candidate for a particular post is not available with DOPT, the Lokpal of India may take the employee on deputation from other government institutions.

On the other posts, which are not included in any of the cadres by the DOPT, appointments are proposed to be made initially by taking suitable incumbents on deputation from other government institutions. Later on, the appointment of incumbents by direct recruitment will also be considered.

Status of Appointments

Government of India, vide DOPT order dated 21 August 2019, has appointed Shri B. K. Agarwal, IAS (HP: 85) as Secretary, Lokpal of India who has joined this office on 4th September 2019. The DOPT has been requested to send panels of names for the appointment of Director of Inquiry and Director of Prosecution.

Though a few other officers have been posted by the Department of Personnel and Training, there are a large number of vacancies in the Secretariat of the Lokpal of India. DOPT has been requested to fill up the posts as early as possible, to run the office efficiently. The position of the sanctioned and filled up posts as of 31.03.2020 is in Appendix-I.

Because of the shortage of staff, four consultants have been engaged against the vacant sanctioned posts as per the extant norms of the Government of India. The office has also hired seventeen data entry operators through outsourcing. Sanitation services and security services have also been outsourced.



Proposal for Additional Staff

An assessment of the requirement of staff for the secretariat of Lokpal of India has been made taking into consideration all the functional requirements. It has been found that the present sanctioned strength of staff is insufficient to handle the workload likely to be generated as per duties assigned to the Lokpal of India under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013. Based on this assessment, a proposal for sanction of 447 posts of various categories has been sent to the Government for approval.

Office Premises

Lokpal of India started to function from a temporary office established at the Ashok Hotel with effect from 28.03.2019. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs was approached vide letter No.D-11011/1/2019-Lokpal/1166 dated 09.10.2019 to provide land for the construction of the office of the Lokpal of India. They have informed vide letter No.L&DO/L-II-A/D-1472/2019/521 dated 13.11.2019, that no such land was available for allotment.

The Department of Legal Affairs has provided a part of the erstwhile ICDAR Building in Vasant Kunj Institutional Area, New Delhi, on rent. The CPWD was engaged to carry out necessary additions and alterations in the building to make it suitable for the office of the Lokpal of India. The office has commenced its operations from the new office building w.e.f 14.02.2020.

Budget and Expenditure

In the Budget Estimates of 2019-20, a separate provision of Rs.101.29 crore was made for the Lokpal of India, under Major Head of 2062 (Vigilance), Minor Head 00.102 Lokpal (Charged), in Demand No.73 of Ministry of Personnel, Pension, and Public Grievances. In view of the less requirement of funds, this provision was revised to Rs.18.01 crores as per Revised Estimates of 2019-20. A total expenditure of Rs.16.40 crores has been incurred during the Financial Year 2019-20.

Budget allocation and Expenditure during 2019-20

Major Head: 2062 Vigilance

Minor Head: 00.102 Lokpal (Charged)

Sub Minor Head: 01 Establishment

Object Head	Budget allocation and Expenditure during 2019-20. (In Rupees)			
	Descriptions	Budget Estimate (B.E.)	Revised Estimate (R.E.)	Actual Expenditure
2062.00.102.01.00.01	Salaries	29,71,50,000	3,31,00,000	2,93,90,000
2062.00.102.01.00.02	Wages	1,00,00,000	5,00,000	4,07,000
2062.00.102.01.00.03	Over Time Allowance	5,00,000	2,00,000	0
2062.00.102.01.00.06	Medical Treatment	1,00,00,000	10,00,000	6,77,000
2062.00.102.01.00.11	Domestic Travel Expenses	2,50,00,000	20,00,000	8,53,000
2062.00.102.01.00.12	Foreign Travel Expenses	1,50,00,000	10,00,000	0
2062.00.102.01.00.13	Office Expenses	20,00,00,000	5,00,00,000	5,25,92,000
2062.00.102.01.00.14	Rent, Rates & Taxes	15,00,00,000	8,00,00,000	6,30,73,000
2062.00.102.01.00.20	Other Administrative Expenses	50,00,000	10,00,000	7,19,000
2062.00.102.01.00.27	Minor work	22,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,51,17,000
2062.00.102.01.00.28	Professional Services	3,00,00,000	10,00,000	12,45,000
2062.00.102.01.00.50	Other Charges	2,50,000	3,00,000	0
Total		96,29,00,000	18,01,00,000	16,40,73,000
4059.01.051.14.00.53	Major Work Acquisition of Land and Construction of Building (LOKPAL)	5,00,00,000	0	0
Grand Total		101,29,00,000	18,01,00,000	16,40,73,000



Chapter 5

E-Governance, Website, Logo and Motto

Website

With the advancement of Information Technology, having one's own website has become an essential part of any organization. One of the early decisions taken by the Lokpal of India was to develop its own web-portal which would, inter-alia, meet the following objectives:

- (i) To convey all essential and helpful information to the stakeholders;
- (ii) To create a platform for the Lokpal of India to express itself to the public;
- (iii) To build an online presence;
- (iv) To provide an interactive mechanism that would facilitate and enable online processing of the cases to be received by the Lokpal of India viz. receiving complaints, processing complaints and taking further action thereupon, etc.

With these objectives, the National Informatics Centre (NIC) was entrusted with the task of developing and maintaining a website for the Lokpal of India. Several rounds of discussions and meetings were held with NIC to convey the functional requirements of the website. The website was finally made operational on 16th May 2019 and can be accessed at <http://lokpal.gov.in>

Essential information regarding the working of the Lokpal of India which may be useful to the citizens has been displayed on this website. The contact details of the Members and Secretarial Staff have also been made available so that these can be accessed by the general public.

The website has undergone the necessary security audit test and it follows the protocols laid down by the Government in this regard.

E-Governance

Intending to bring efficiency and transparency in the official work, the Lokpal of India has decided to use e-governance as far as possible. The following projects have been implemented in the office so far.

Complaint Management Software 'LokpalOnline'

A Complaint Management Software 'LokpalOnline' is in the advanced stage of development and it will be made operational very soon in the Lokpal of India Office. It will have the facility of online submission of complaints, uploading of supporting documents digitally, and will also allow tracking of the status of complaints by the complainants. In addition to the above, the processing of Complaints is also electronic and is based on process workflow as per the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act 2013 and the Lokpal (Complaint) Rules 2020. The complaints will digitally move from one section to another with alerts for further processing until the disposal of the complaints. It will quicken the disposal of complaints with adequate accountability, transparency, and efficiency for all stakeholders.

Electronic Movement of Files (E-Office)

E-office system has been fully implemented in the Secretariat of the Lokpal of India. Now there is no physical movement of administrative files in the Secretariat of the Lokpal. All the office operations like the diary of inward correspondence, creation of files, movement of files from one desk to the other, recording of decisions at various levels, and archival of records is completely digitized. It is an ICT based Solution that has replaced the existing manual handling of files and documents with an efficient electronic system. It envisions a paperless office with increased transparency, efficiency, and accountability in the organization. This being a web-based application, officials can access it from anywhere on a VPN allowing work from any location in case of a contingency. A Disaster Recovery system is also in place, which ensures that files are not lost in case of any disaster.



Electronic Human Resource Management (E-HRMS)

The e-HRMS (Human Resource Management System) has been implemented in the Secretariat of the Lokpal of India. It is a web-based solution developed by the NIC. This system aims to provide a generic, product-based solution to the organization for better management of personnel through electronic service record. It further assists the top management in knowing the exact number of employees, the retirement pattern, additional requirements in the coming year for planning recruitments, funds required for retiring employees, re-allocation of surplus employees to other Departments/organizations, etc.

The digitization of the Service Book is in place and updating of the service book can be carried out through online mode. The system has been integrated with the Employee Information System (EIS) for salary, GPF, retirement benefit of the employee. It has also been integrated with the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for Payment of Claims made by the employee. The system will also be integrated with SPARROW for APAR and CGHS for medical benefits. A dashboard has been created from where an employee can easily check the status of his/her requests and other important details. Also, a provision for alerts/ reminders has been made for employees.

Electronic Annual Performance Appraisal Report (SPARROW)

The electronic Annual Performance Appraisal Report (SPARROW) is an online system based on the comprehensive performance appraisal dossier that is maintained for each member of the Service by the Central Government. This system aims to facilitate the electronic filing of Annual Performance Appraisal Reports by officers online. The recording and movement of APAR forms become seamless, quick, and convenient due to inbuilt alert mechanisms through different modes at appropriate stages. The system provides status checks so that the officers know where their PARs are pending as well as what is pending with them. The SPARROW application has been implemented in the Secretariat of Lokpal of India. This system is expected to reduce delays in the submission of filled APARs of the officials.

Logo and Motto of the Lokpal of India

The visual identity of an organization is important for its internal functioning and communication with the public. For the employees of the organization, it is a symbol of a feeling of camaraderie and team spirit. Visual identity also helps the citizens to associate with the organization. It was, therefore, decided by the Lokpal of India to have its logo and motto that represent the values, beliefs, and ethics of this institution.

A nationwide competition for the design of a logo and a motto was held through the **MyGov** platform of the Government of India. Out of the 2236 entries for the logo, the design of Shri Prashant Mishra of Allahabad, given below, was selected and adopted by the Lokpal of India.



This logo is based upon the literal meaning of Lokpal -- “Lok” meaning people and “pal” meaning caretaker, i.e. caretaker of the people. The logo symbolizes protection and care by the Lokpal of India given to the people of the country by establishing justice as per law. It depicts the essence of the institution of Lokpal figuratively in shapes such as ombudsman (judges bench), people (three human figures), vigilance (Ashoka Chakra forming eye-pupil), law (shape of the book in orange colour), and judiciary (two hands are placed below forming a unique balance). The logo is in tricolour representing the national character of the Lokpal.

Out of 4766 entries received for the motto, none was found suitable for selection. It was, therefore, decided by the full bench to select a part of the following opening shloka of Isha Upanishad:

*ईशावास्यमिदं सर्वयत्किञ्च जगत्यां जगत् ।
ते न त्यक्ते न भुञ्जीथा मा गृधः कस्यस्विद्धनम् ॥*



The following line of this shloka was adopted as the motto of the Lokpal of India to be used along with the logo.

“मागृधःकस्यसिद्धनम्”
“किसी के धन का लोभ मत करो”

“Do not covet the wealth of others.”

Right to Information

The Lokpal of India is complying with all the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005. Central Public Information Officer (CPIO) and First Appellate Authority (FAA) in the Secretariat of the Lokpal of India have been appointed as given below:

Name and Address of Central Public Information Officer (CPIO)	Name and Address of First Appellate Authority (FAA)
Shri Arun Kumar, Under Secretary, Lokpal of India	Shri Manoj Kumar Mishra, Deputy Secretary, Lokpal of India
Plot No.6, Vasant Kunj, Institutional Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-110070	Plot No.6, Vasant Kunj, Institutional Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-110070
Phone No. 011-26125024	Phone No. 011-26125025

Applications and Appeals

In the year 2019-20, 154 applications were received for seeking information under the Right to Information Act, 2005. All these applications have been disposed of within the time prescribed in the Act. All the 17 appeals received during this period have also been disposed of within the prescribed time limit.



Chapter 6

Complaint Resolution

As per the provisions of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, a complaint alleging that a public servant has committed an offence punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 has to be made to the Lokpal of India in the form prescribed in the Rules notified by the Government of India in this regard. The Government of India has notified the Lokpal (Complaint) Rules, 2020, containing the form for filing a complaint, on 02.03.2020. With the objective of ensuring probity in the governance, the Lokpal of India has taken cognizance of complaints, made by the citizens before notification of the Rules, in whatever form these were received.

Complaints against Various Categories of Public Servants

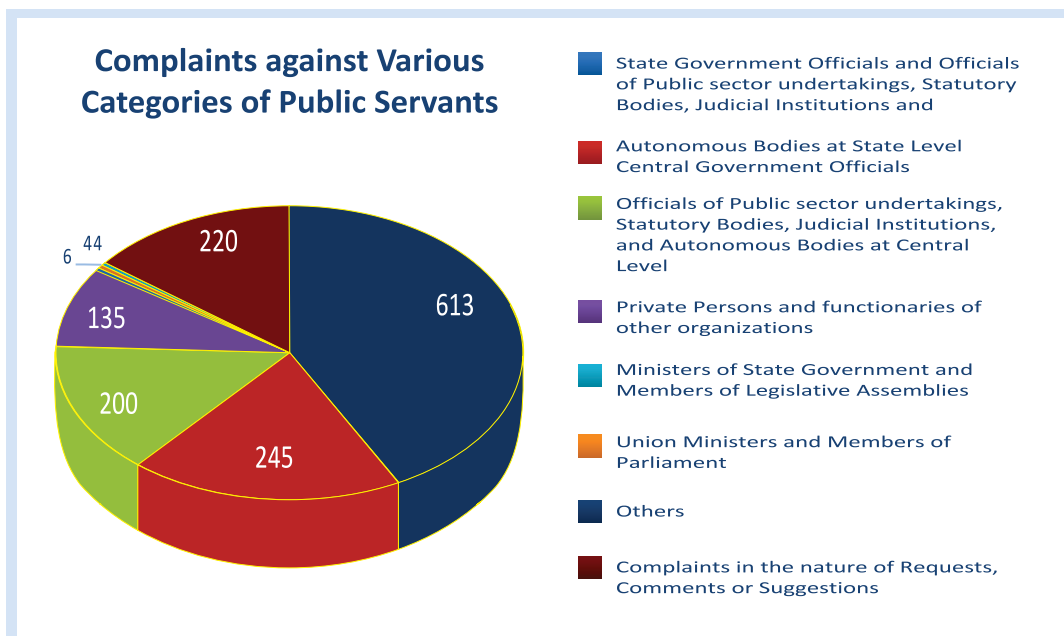
During the year 2019-20, a total of 1427 complaints were received in the office of the Lokpal of India. A break up of the number of complaints received against various categories of officials is given in Table-1. A graphical representation of this break up in the form of a pie chart is presented in Figure-1.

Table 1

Complaints against Various Categories of Public Servants

S.No.	Category	Number of Complaints
1.	State Government Officials and Officials of Public sector undertakings, Statutory Bodies, Judicial Institutions, and Autonomous Bodies at State Level	613
2.	Central Government Officials	245
3.	Officials of Public sector undertakings, Statutory Bodies, Judicial Institutions, and Autonomous Bodies at Central Level	200
4.	Private Persons and functionaries of other organizations	135
5.	Ministers of State Government and Members of Legislative Assemblies	6
6.	Union Ministers and Members of Parliament	4
7.	Others	4
8.	Complaints in the nature of Requests, Comments or Suggestions	220
	Total	1427

Figure 1 : Complaints against Various Categories of Public Servants



Nature of Allegations in Complaints

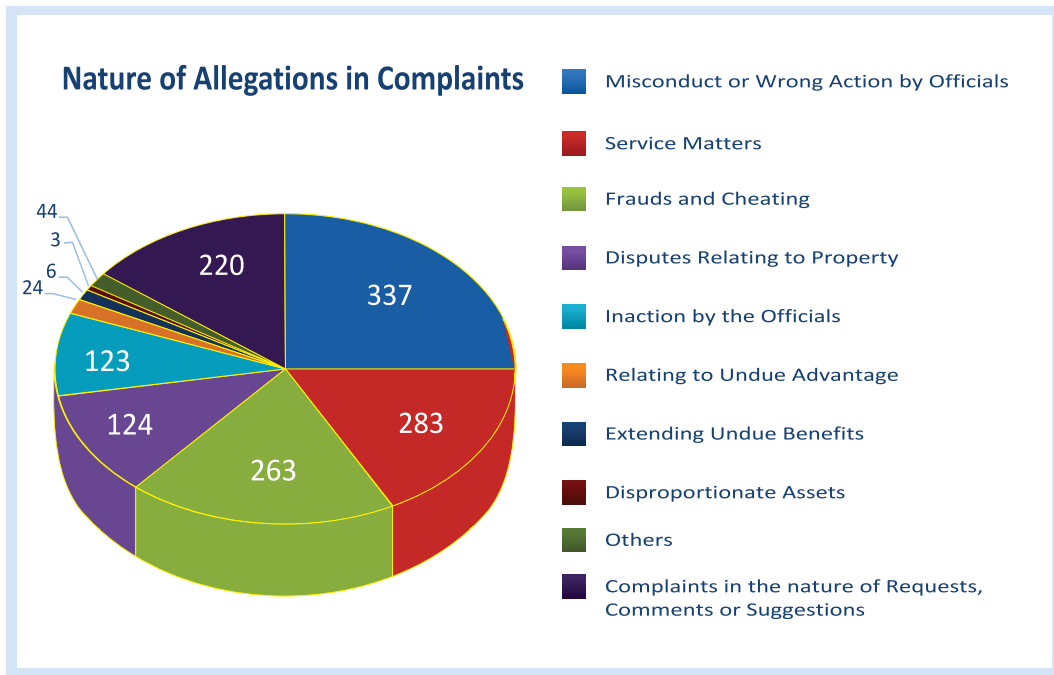
Out of a total of 1427 complaints, 220 complaints were of the nature of requests, comments, or suggestions. Among the rest, the maximum complaints were regarding misconduct or wrong action by the public servants.

A broad classification based on the Nature of Allegations of the complaints is given in Table-2. This classification is graphically represented in a pie chart as Figure-2.

Table 2
Nature of Allegations in Complaints

S. No.	Nature of Allegation	Number of Complaints
1.	Misconduct or Wrong Action by Officials	337
2.	Service Matters	283
3.	Frauds and Cheating	263
4.	Disputes Relating to Property	124
5.	Inaction by the Officials	123
6.	Taking Undue Advantage by officials	24
7.	Extending Undue Benefits to other persons	6
8.	Disproportionate Assets	3
9.	Others	44
10.	Complaints in the nature of Requests, Comments or Suggestions	220
	Total	1427

Figure 2 : Nature of Allegations in Complaints



Place of Origin of Complaints

Complaints received by the Lokpal of India have been analyzed to know the state or the Union Territory of their origin. The number of complaints received from different states/UTs is given in Table-3. This classification is graphically represented in a bar diagram as Figure-3.

Table 3 : Place of Origin of Complaints

S.No.	Name of State / Union Territory	No. of complaints
1.	Uttar Pradesh	361
2.	Delhi	156
3.	Maharashtra	138
4.	Rajasthan	109
5.	Bihar	107
6.	Madhya Pradesh	97
7.	Haryana	60
8.	Jharkhand	38
9.	West Bengal	37
10.	Karnataka	36
11.	Uttarakhand	31
12.	Gujarat	28
13.	Odisha	27
14.	Chhattisgarh	26
15.	Punjab	26
16.	Tamil Nadu	25
17.	Andhra Pradesh	20
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	19
19.	Telangana	18
20.	Kerala	11
21.	Himachal Pradesh	8
22.	Chandigarh	6
23.	Puducherry	6
24.	Assam	5
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
26.	Tripura	1
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
28.	From Outside India	1
29.	Address Not Given	28
	Total	1427

Figure 3 : Place of Origin of Complaints



Disposal of Complaints

Out of 1427 complaints received, 1347 complaints were considered by the Lokpal of India up to 31 March 2020, and appropriate orders were passed. On the remaining 80 complaints, orders have been passed in the following year.

Out of these, 1218 complaints were closed as they were found to be beyond the jurisdiction of the Lokpal of India or were having no substance to proceed further. In 37 cases, the complaints were closed as some other authority was seized of the matter. In 34 cases, where action by the Lokpal was not warranted, the concerned authorities have been directed to take appropriate action.

In 88 cases, where substantial allegations of corruption were made, complainants were advised to resubmit the complaint in the prescribed form after its notification by the Government of India under Section 59 of the Act. In 45 cases an inquiry report or a status report was sought from the Central Vigilance Commission or the concerned Ministry. The number of complaints pending with various agencies on 31.03.2020 is given in Table 5.

Classification Based on Action Taken

A broad classification based on the nature of orders passed is given in Table-4. This classification is graphically represented in a pie chart as Figure-4.

Table 4 : Disposal of Complaints

S.No.	Action Taken	
1.	Beyond Jurisdiction of Lokpal	1218
2.	Complainants Advised Filing on Prescribed Form	88
3.	Sent for Status/Inquiry Report	45
4.	Other Authority Being Seized of Matter	37
5.	Directions to Concerned Authority for Appropriate Action	34
6.	Others	5
	Total	1427*
*Includes 80 Complaints that were disposed of in the following year		

Figure 4 : Disposal of Complaints

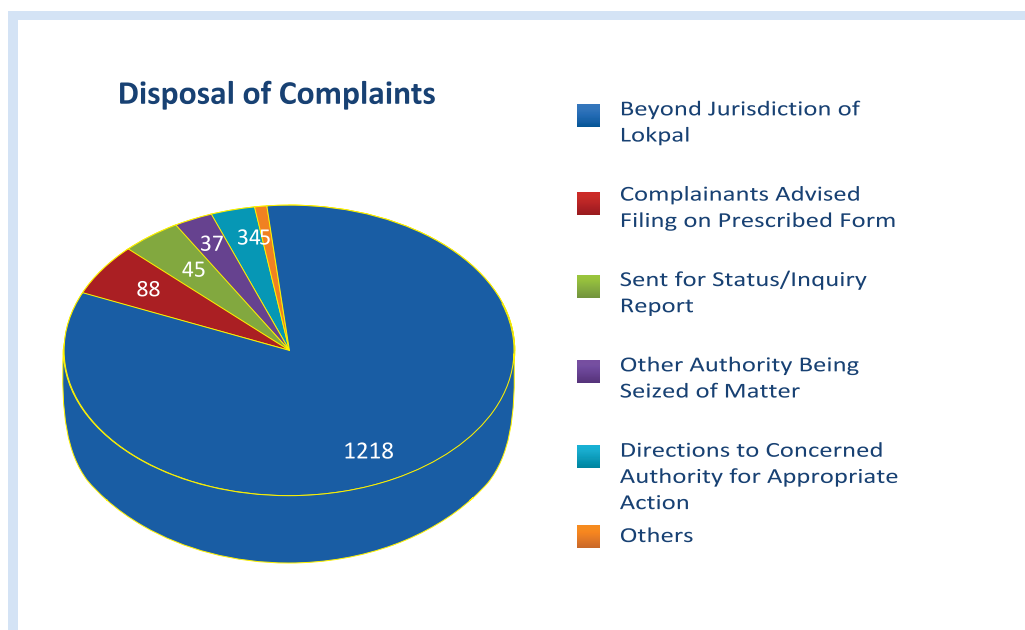


Table 5

Details of Complaints pending with various Agencies as of 31.03.2020.

Agency	No. of cases where Status Report sought	No. of cases for Inquiry
Central Vigilance Commission	25	4
Delhi Police Establishment	2	-
Ministry of Water Resource	1	-
DG of Income Tax	1	-
Ministry of Culture	2	-
Railway Board	-	1
Department of Higher Education	3	1
Department of School Education & Literacy	1	-
Department of Post	1	-
Ministry of Shipping	1	-

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Chapter 7

The Road Ahead

The Government having appointed the Chairperson and other Members of Lokpal and also having notified the form for lodging complaints, preliminary steps required for people to lodge corruption-related complaints against public servants and for the Lokpal office to receive these complaints for scrutiny have been taken. Further steps for prompt and fair investigation and prosecution in corruption cases covered by the mandate provided to Lokpal will be pursued next. Some of these are listed below:

Appointment of Officers

Regulation regarding conditions of service of officers and staff :

Section 10 (2) of the Act provides for the appointment of Director of Inquiry and Section 11 (1) provides for constituting an Inquiry Wing to be headed by the Director of Inquiry for the purpose of conducting preliminary Inquiry into any offence alleged to have been committed by a public servant punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act.

Section 10 (2) of the Act also provides for the appointment of Director of Prosecution and Section 12 provides for constituting a Prosecution Wing to be headed by the Director of Prosecution for the prosecution of public servants in relation to any complaint by the Lokpal under the Act. On directions of Lokpal and in accordance with the findings of the investigation report, Director of Prosecution is required to file a case before the Special Court and take requisite steps in respect of the said prosecution.

The Lokpal will attempt to set up these two offices in the coming period.

Section 10 (4) provides that subject to the provisions of any law made by



the parliament, the conditions of service of Secretary and other officers and staff of the Lokpal shall be such as may be specified by regulations made by the Lokpal for the purpose.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 10(4), the regulations in this regard will be finalized in the coming period.

Follow up with Government

Section 35 provides for the constitution by the Central Government, of Special courts as recommended by the Lokpal to hear and decide the cases arising out of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 or under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013. These Special Courts will have inter-alia, powers to confirm the attachment of assets provisionally attached by the Lokpal or any officer authorized by it under Section 29 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013. Further, under Section 31, these special courts will have powers to confiscate assets etc in special circumstances. Section 35 (2) also provides that the trials in Special Courts, of cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 or under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 should normally be completed within one year of the filing of the case in the court. Lokpal will assess the caseload of Special Courts and recommend to the Central Government, the number of Special Courts that need to be constituted for this purpose.

Increasing outreach

From perusal of the complaints received this year, it is noticed that the public at large is not yet fully aware of the mandate provided to the Lokpal, both, in terms of subject matter of complaints as well as the category of persons complained against. Lokpal will, in the coming period, augment its outreach to increase awareness among the public of the following:

- the categories of public servants who are covered by the mandate provided to Lokpal.
- the nature of offences that are covered by the provisions of the prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- the form in which complaint is required to be filed and
- other incidental matters.

Appendix-I

Sanctioned Posts and Incumbency Position as on 31.03.2020

Name of the Post	Pay Scale Level as per 7 th CPC	Sanctioned Strength	In position
Statutory Posts			
Secretary	Level-17	1	1
Director of Inquiry	Level-15	1	0
Director of Prosecution	Level-15	1	0
Posts Sanctioned by the Government of India*			
Jt. Secretary	Level-14	2	1
Director/Dy. Secretary	Level-13/ Level-12	5	1
Sr. PPS	Level-12	12	9
Under Secretary	Level-11	4	1
Court Master/Court Officer (US Level)	Level-11	3	0
Account Officer	Level-10	1	1
Section Officer	Level-8	5	3
Assistant Account Officer	Level-8	2	1
Assistant Registrar/Court Steno (SO Level)	Level-8	3	0
PS	Level-8	10	0
PA	Level-7	6	1
ASO	Level-7	10	2
Accountant	Level-5	3	0
LDC	Level-2	4	0
Staff Car Driver	Level-2	12	12
MTS (on outsourcing basis)	As per Govt orders for wages	42	35
Data Entry Oprater		20	17
Total		144	84

*Posts sanctioned vide letter No.407/19/2019-AVD -IV (LP) Dated 4.09.2019 and vide order No.407/03/2014-AVD-IV(B)(Pt.2) dated 27.09.2019



Appendix-II

The following sanctioned posts have been included in the cadres of respective secretariat service:

Post	No. of Posts	Secretariat Service
Director/Dy. Secretary	5	Central Secretariat Service (CSS)
Sr. PPS	12	Central Secretariat Stenographers Service (CSSS)
Under Secretary	4	Central Secretariat Service (CSS)
Section Officer	5	Central Secretariat Service (CSS)
PS	10	Central Secretariat Stenographers Service (CSSS)
PA	6	Central Secretariat Stenographers Service (CSSS)
ASO	10	Central Secretariat Service (CSS)
LDC	4	Central Secretariat Clerical Service (CSCS)
Total	56	



Lokpal of India

Plot No. 6, Vasant Kunj, Institution Area, New Delhi-110070