



Language

This sub-section gives references for the role of civil society bodies, and in particular the work of the radical Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (Association for the Empowerment of Workers and Farmers), which waged a campaign including direct action in the state of Rajasthan in the 1990s for a Right to Information Act. This Act became law in Rajasthan in January 2001. The MKSS encouraged campaigns in other parts of India, and a national Right to Information Act was passed in 2005. The Act now provides a basis for campaigners to seek out examples of corruption.

Jenkins, Rob, [Democracy, Development and India's Struggle Against Corruption](#) [1], Public Policy Research, Vol. 3, issue 3 (Sep-Dec), 2006, pp. 155-163

Jenkins, Rob, [Civil Society versus Corruption in India](#) [2], In , [The State of India's Democracy](#) [3] Baltimore MD, John Hopkins University Press, , 2007, pp. 161-167

Jenkins, Rob ; Goetz, Anne Marie, [Accounts and Accountability: Theoretical Implications of the Right-to-Information Movement in India](#) [4], Third World Quarterly, Vol. 20, issue 3, 1999, pp. 603-622

Examination of the grass roots work of the MKSS in developing campaign for right to information as part of their wider campaigning and their use of jan sunwals (public hearings) in communities where official documents regarding public works, anti-poverty programmes etc. are read out and people are encouraged to add their own testimony about diversion of funds and fraud. The article also covers the MKSS use of public protest, such as a 52 day sit-in in the capital of Rajasthan, Jaipur, in 1997. See also: , [Right to Information. State Level: Rajasthan](#) [5] [2005] , 2005 . Brief elaboration and update on work of MKSS and Right to Information Acts up to 2005.

Kumar, Raj C., [Corruption and Human Rights in India: Comparative Perspectives on Transparency and Good Governance](#) [6], New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2011, pp. 234

Analyzes corruption as a violation of human rights and proposes a multi-pronged approach to tackling corruption, including a greater role for civil society. A postscript takes account of the 2011 Anna Hazare movement against corruption.

Webb, Martin, [Disciplining the Everyday State and Society? Anti-Corruption and Right to Information Activism in Delhi](#) [7], Contributions to Indian Sociology, Vol. 47, issue 5, 2013, pp. 363-393

On use of legal mechanisms under the 2005 Right to Information Act by anti-corruption and right to information groups.



Links

[1] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2006/democracy-development-and-indias-struggle-against-corruption> [2] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2007/civil-society-versus-corruption-india> [3] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2007/state-indias-democracy> [4] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/1999/accounts-and-accountability-theoretical-implications-right-information-movement> [5] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2005/right-information-state-level-rajasthan> [6] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2011/corruption-and-human-rights-india-comparative-perspectives-transparency-and-good> [7] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2013/disciplining-everyday-state-and-society-anti-corruption-and-right-information>