"No office in the land is more important than that of being a citizen"
- Felix Frankfurter
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Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) was established in August 1999 by a group of Professors from the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad. In 1999, we filed a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) with the Delhi High Court asking for disclosure of criminal, financial and educational background of candidates contesting elections. Based on this, the Supreme Court in 2002 and subsequently in 2003 made it mandatory for all candidates contesting elections to disclose criminal, financial and educational background prior to the polls by filing an affidavit with the Election Commission.

Post this, ADR has, along with National Election Watch (a conglomeration of more than 1200 organizations across the country), held Election Watches for all Parliamentary and Assembly elections. It also conducts multiple projects aimed at increasing transparency and accountability in the political and electoral system of the country all of which are explained below.

The National Election Watch (NEW) is a nationwide campaign comprising of more than 1200 non-governmental organizations and other citizen led organizations working together with ADR on electoral reforms, improving democracy and governance in India. NEW is active in almost all states of India.
**EARLY 1999:**
11 IIM-Ahmedabad professors get together to form Association for Democratic Reforms to work on electoral reforms.

**AUGUST 1999:**
ADR files PIL in Delhi High Court seeking disclosure of pending criminal cases by candidates contesting elections to parliament and state assemblies.

**NOVEMBER 02, 2000:**
Delhi High Court upholds above PIL.

**DECEMBER 2000:**
Government of India appeals to Supreme Court against the judgment of Delhi High Court.

**MAY 02, 2002:**
Supreme Court rejects the appeal and upholds the High Court judgment.

**JUNE 28, 2002:**
Election Commission issues orders to implement the Supreme Court judgment.

**JULY 08, 2002:**
All party meeting decides to amend Representation of People Act to prevent/dilute the Supreme Court’s orders.

**AUGUST 22, 2002:**
Cabinet sends Ordinance for amending the Representation of People Act, to President for signature.

**AUGUST 23, 2002:**
President returns the Ordinance.

**AUGUST 24, 2002:**
Cabinet sends the Ordinance to the President a second time, the President signs, in keeping with the convention.

**OCTOBER 2002:**
PILs filed in Supreme Court, including one by ADR, challenging the constitutional validity of the amendment to the Representation of People Act, done by above Ordinance.

**MARCH 13, 2003:**
Supreme Court declares above amendment of the Representation of People Act as “illegal, null and void” and restores its May 02, 2002 judgment.

**MARCH 27, 2003:**
Election Commission issues orders implementing the Supreme Court judgment.

**DECEMBER, 2002:**
First Election Watch conducted for Gujarat Assembly Election.
Our goal is to improve governance and strengthen democracy by continuous work in the area of Electoral and Political Reforms. The ambit and scope of work in this field is enormous, hence, ADR has chosen to concentrate its efforts in the following areas pertaining to the political system of the country:

- Corruption and criminalization in the political process;
- Empowerment of the electorate through greater dissemination of information relating to the candidates and the parties, for a better and informed choice;
- Need for greater accountability of Political Parties; and
- Need for inner-party democracy and transparency in party-functioning and in the disclosure of candidates’ profiles;
ADR, in its quest for improving governance and strengthening democracy, is implementing activities that can be broadly categorized under two programs:

**Electoral Process Reform**

Since the landmark judgment of the Supreme Court, ADR along with the NEW, has conducted Election Watches for the 2009 Lok Sabha elections, Rajya Sabha elections and almost all State Assembly elections post 2002 in the country. Under the Election Watch of Parliament and State Assembly elections, ADR discloses the background (criminal, financial, educational and other) of candidates who are contesting the elections. Along with this disclosure, ADR has also started analyzing the election expenditure of candidates. Also, in the effort of providing a more holistic analysis of elected representatives, the Election Watch program will now include analysis of the performance of MLAs and MPs based on select parameters.

The information dissemination happens through various media including the toll free helpline, Push and Pull SMS campaigns, press conferences, seminars and public meetings in states and districts etc. The events and awareness campaigns at the state and local levels are spearheaded by the state partners.

Election Watch has also expanded its focus to local body elections which includes Panchayat and Municipal bodies.
Political Process Reform

Political parties function as the key link between the people and their representatives, and thus, in their structure and working, political parties must adhere to democratic norms and transparency. ADR has been making several efforts to bring greater transparency and accountability in the functioning of political parties. It had sought disclosure of financial information by the political parties, in line with the recommendations of the Indrajit Gupta Committee Report (1998) on state funding of election expenses and the 170th report of the Law Commission. The Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) vide his order dated April 29, 2008, has held that copies of the Income Tax Returns of the political parties filed with the public authorities and the assessment orders passed on them will be available to the citizens. Taking it forward, ADR has been scrutinizing the copies of the IT Returns of political parties collected using RTI.

Additionally, ADR has been collating details on all state sponsored facilities being provided to political parties in an effort to strengthen its case with respect to a pending complaint with the CIC on declaration of political parties as ‘public authorities’.

ADR currently has a number of pending RTI applications at various stages with a number of Government institutions demanding greater transparency on various facets of our political and governance system.

Under the Political Party Watch Program, ADR has also started analysis of election expenses and also contribution reports of political parties.
Election Watch

In close collaboration with our networking partners, ADR continues to conduct Election Watches during the Parliament and Assembly elections. We have expanded our scope to include election watch to the Rajya Sabha and local body elections. ADR has also successfully mobilized and networked with a large number of civil society organizations all over the country. This in turn has helped in taking the campaign to grass-roots while strengthening our network across the country.

State Assembly Elections

- Analysis of criminal, financial and other information of candidates and elected MLAs was conducted and disseminated in the Assembly elections of West Bengal, Assam, Kerala, Puducherry and Tamil Nadu in 2011.

- State Assembly elections, 2012 were held in 5 states - Manipur (60 seats), Uttarakhand (70 seats), Punjab (117 seats), Uttar Pradesh (403 seats) and Goa (40 seats). ADR in collaboration with the Election Watch Chapter of each state organized various seminars, workshops and press conferences. Specific action plans and strategies for the upcoming elections were discussed and implemented in each state. Reports on criminal and financial details of the outgoing MLAs were released.
Various press conferences organized were attended by the media, people from the civil society, senior bureaucrats and police officials. These conferences were widely covered by the state media.

- Various reports on the criminals, financial and other details of the candidates contesting were prepared and released much before the elections so that voters could make an informed choice.

- After the declaration of election results, reports on the winners were prepared and released.

- Analysis of the performance of outgoing MLAs of the five Assemblies and performance of the Legislative Assemblies themselves was released prior to the polls.

- The Election Watch process also included analysis of election expenses declared by the winners of the Assembly elections and releasing the information to the public.

- The above information was disseminated through various media including Press Conferences, toll free helplines, SMS campaigns, websites (myneta.info and adrindia.org) and outbound calls using Aamir Khan’s voice messages.

**Rajya Sabha Elections**

- ADR and NEW have analyzed the criminal, financial and other information from the affidavits of all MPs of Rajya Sabha who contested in biennial elections in March 2012.

**Local body elections – Mumbai, Delhi and Odisha**

- Analysis of the criminal, financial, educational, IT and other information for candidates and elected representatives of the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) elections in Mumbai and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) elections was analyses and release through press conference and various media.
• Election Watch was conducted by Odisha Election Watch (OEW) for Panchayat elections in Odisha. The EW team observed how candidates at different wards were using party symbols in hoarding and pamphlets for publicity, which is not allowed. OEW wrote a letter and met the State Election Commissioner with regard to the above issues. The SEC took immediate action and ordered the removal of symbols from campaign of ward panchayat candidates.

Bye Elections

• Election Watch also conducts an analysis of the background details of all candidates and elected representatives who stand in all bye elections. In 2011-2012, the bye elections for the following states were covered: Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Lok Sabha.

Analysis of union cabinet disclosure of assets

• In early September, the Union Cabinet declared their financial details. ADR and NEW analysed the increase in assets of the Ministers from the 2009 Lok Sabha data. This information was widely circulated in the media. Since vital information regarding occupation and IT returns etc. was not furnished, ADR proposed to the PMO that disclosure should be made in the format prescribed by the ECI.
Analysis of legislative councils

- Analysis of criminal, financial and other information of all members of the Legislative Council of UP and Bihar was undertaken and disseminated.

Analysis of State budget

- First ever report on Analysis on State Budget Allocation of Goa, Manipur, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand was released.

Meeting with the ECI

- Members of ADR and NEW (including State Coordinators of all five states that went for elections in 2011) met with the Chief Election Commissioner, Dr. S.Y. Quraishi and other members of the ECI in August 2011 to discuss experiences of Election Watch processes and putting forth recommendations regarding the electoral process. Most of the ADR and NEW’s series of recommendations for greater transparency and easier access to information during elections were accepted by the CEC.

Register of members interest – Rajya Sabha

- Post winning a Central Information Commission (CIC)’s order after a 2 year RTI struggle, ADR/NEW also helped put information in the Register of Members’ Interest of the Rajya Sabha in the public domain. The register contains crucial information regarding remunerative directorship, shareholding of controlling nature, regular remunerative activity, paid consultancy and professional engagement of the Rajya Sabha members. This information was analysed and released widely. We are presently corresponding with the Speaker of the Lok Sabha to institute the same disclosure norms in the Lower House also.
Conference on role of media in elections, Patna

- ADR/NEW also conducted a conference on the ‘Role of Media in Electoral Reforms’ on the 28th of March 2012 in Patna. In the Conference, documents on the IT returns and contribution reports of major political parties, analysis of performance of the Bihar Assembly, Analysis of the Cabinet’s asset declarations, analysis of the state budget and a letter to the CM by the Bihar Election Watch team making specific demands to improve transparency in the political system and to improve governance were released. These reports were widely circulated in local media.

Political Parties Watch

IT returns and assessment orders

- IT returns and assessment orders of all national parties and most regional parties of states where elections were conducted in the last two years have been analysed. They include the Indian National Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party, Bahujan Samaj Party, Nationalist Congress Party, Communist Party of India, Communist Party of India (Marxist), AIADMK, Shiromani Akali Dal, Janata Dal (United), Jammu & Kashmir National Conference and the Samajwadi Party.

- We have filed eight individual 2nd appeals with the CIC asking for Income Tax returns of MPs.

- ADR is also looking at the status of income tax filings of political parties. In the process, we have acquired details of political parties of 14 states.

Contributions

- We have also analyzed and released contribution (donation) details of all national and select regional parties. They include the Indian National Congress,

- The above information and corresponding analysis is available on www.adrindia.org website. This section of the website was inaugurated by the Chief Election Commissioner of India, Shri S.Y. Quraishi during the 7th Annual National Conference held in Chennai in February 2011.

- In September, ADR wrote to the CBDT regarding the irregularity in the system of donations received by political parties through donation coupons and highlighting the fact that there should be a thorough investigation and scrutiny of the source and flow of donations.

Political parties as public authorities

- We have a complaint pending with the CIC relating to “Political Parties as public Authorities”. Political parties are not under the purview of the RTI Act and the complaint is an effort towards them being declared as ‘public authorities’ under the said Act to enhance transparency in their functioning.

Communication and Information Technology

Information Technology is a very important tool used in the functioning of ADR’s programmes. It makes the processes of data entry, analysis and dissemination more effective and expedient.

- The adrindia.org website was completely re-vamped to increase user accessibility.
• The Election Watch Software (EWS), which is the backbone of all our research work, has gone through a process of change and upgradation. EWS is the online tool used to feed information on antecedents of candidates. The changes were made to suit the new format of affidavits released by the ECI in 2011 and also for the analysis of election expenses. The online tool was also expanded to include information on the performance of MLAs and Assemblies.

• Initiatives undertaken to disseminate information on contesting candidates and elected representatives during all the elections include push and pull SMSs and Helpline campaigns. Initially voters used to acquire information about their MPs or MLAs by sending ‘myneta’ along with their pincode to 56070. However to make the campaign more user friendly and accessible the voters can now get information also by sending ‘myneta’ along with constituency name to 56070. Over 3 crore SMSs were sent to subscribers in all states going for elections through the push SMS service.

• Problems were faced because of the new TRAI guidelines and we have adopted other mechanisms to increase subscriber base. Of them was encouraging people to call 020 30590400 to hear Aamir Khan’s message urging people to make an informed decision. Once a missed call is registered to this number, the caller is added to our subscriber database. Aamir Khan’s voice message was also used to make
about 11 lakh calls to voters in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Goa, Mumbai and Delhi urging them to make an informed decision and to give missed calls to the above number to subscribe to the SMS service.

- ADR is also present on Facebook, Google Groups and Twitter with approximately 40000 subscribers, to ensure that the information collated by it is disseminated as widely as possible.

https://www.facebook.com/adr.new

http://twitter.com/adrspeaks
ADR has come out with several reports and pamphlets this year which was shared with the media and citizens. These publications have been widely appreciated and used by elected representatives and media. The publications that were published during this year are:

1. ‘Analysis of Criminal, Financial and Other details of MLAs of Outgoing Assemblies’ – these reports was prepared for the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Goa and Punjab. They were released in the respective states prior to the polls.

2. ADR also brought out a report on ‘The performance of Outgoing MLAs and Legislative Assemblies’ for Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Goa and Punjab. This report was released to the national media as well as the local media of the respective states prior to the Legislative Assembly polls.

3. A report was prepared and released on the Analysis of criminal and financial details of MPs of Rajya Sabha. The affidavits of 230 MPs out of 237 were analyzed by NEW and ADR.

4. Analysis of newly elected MLAs including Election watch publications
Cabinet Ministers of 2012 Assembly Elections – reports were created for the recently held Assembly elections in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Manipur and Goa. These reports were based on the affidavits submitted by the candidates while filing their nominations.

5. Analysis of Election Expenses of the newly elected MLAs – A report was made on the election expenses declared by the MLAs of Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Manipur.

6. First time ever a report was released by ADR on the Analysis of State Budget Allocation of Goa, Manipur, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

7. A report was released on the Criminal, Financial and Other Details of Candidates Contesting and Newly Elected Councilors of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi 2012 elections. ADR for the first time had covered the local body elections of any State and released its report to the media.

8. ADR also released a report on the analysis of criminal, financial and other background details of candidates and elected representatives at the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation Elections 2012.
The Year in Media
India Inc Puts its Trust in Lawful Funding of Parties

Companies play it safe, contribute to all major parties

NAREN KARUNAKARAN
Mumbai

The Aditya Birla Group increased its contribution to political parties about fourfold to ₹30.5 crore in 2009-10 while the Birla Group cut it from ₹17 crore to zero. The two main national parties, Congress and BJP, received ₹84 crore and ₹92 crore, respectively, as contribution from all sources while a regional party like Sharad Pawar’s NCP obtained only ₹9 crore.

The 2009-10 numbers of companies making legal donations to political parties, compiled by the Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR), a Delhi-based civil society group, both reveal and conceal. What they reveal is a listing of the 26 corporate entities that donated ₹1 crore and more to political parties. They show a majority of companies don’t want to be seen leaning toward one party and the gradual emergence of a more structured way of giving through "electoral trusts".

What they conceal is how misrepresentative this listing is. According to the Centre for Media Studies, political parties spent ₹10,000-16,000 crore during the 2009 national elections, implying that legal, transparent contributions by companies account for less than 2% of election spending.

The truth is more obvious: elections in India are fought on torrents of unaccounted money that flow from businesses of all hues to political parties. "Politicians, even those with a national stature, openly demand black money," laments Vishnuvardhan Haribhakti, chairman of audit firm Haribhakti & Co, and trustee of the General Electoral Trust of the Aditya Birla Group.

Even figures for above-board funding were not easy to come by. In spite of loud proclamations on transparency made by political parties and businesses, ADR had to ferret out the 2009-10 numbers from tax filings of political parties. A series of Right to Information applications moved by ADR were initially rebuffed by the parties. "We had to lodge a complaint with the chief information commissioner to get to these figures," says Ashirwad, national co-ordinator, ADR.

According to ADR data, the ₹30-billion Aditya Birla Group, with ₹30.5 crore in contributions, has emerged the largest corporate donor to parties in 2009-10.

Corporates gave to both Congress & BJP

Top 10 Corporate Donors

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<th>Rank</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Amount (₹ Cr)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>General Electoral Trust</td>
<td>30.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Asianet TV Holding Pvt Ltd</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Torrent Power Ltd</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Electoral Trust (Tatas)</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Infrastructure Development &amp; Consultant</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hindustan Construction Co Ltd</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ITC Limited</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sterile Industries (India)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>KSK Energy Venture Ltd</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Harmony Electoral Trust</td>
<td>3.5</td>
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Fig for 2009-10 SOURCE: Association for Democratic Reforms

Corporates Donate to Both Congress & BJP

Top Corporate Donors to Political Parties

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<th>Rank</th>
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<th>Amount (₹ Cr)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Harshad Mehta Trust (BDP)</td>
<td>13.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Reliance Power Ltd</td>
<td>12.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nirmal (India)</td>
<td>10.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hero Electric Ltd</td>
<td>10.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Infrastructural Development &amp; Consultant</td>
<td>5.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ILD Limited</td>
<td>8.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Indian Coal (India)</td>
<td>8.0</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Tata Motors (India)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tata Consultancy Services Ltd</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>ITC Limited</td>
<td>5.0</td>
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Fig for 2009-10 SOURCE: Association for Democratic Reforms
Aamir Khan proposes

LUCKNOW: Two lakh voters in Uttar Pradesh will get personalized call from the National Election Watch (NEW). The phone call will ask the recipient to use their votes judiciously and vote for a candidate of their choice. “We are also going to start a hotline for people where they can report any anomaly during the polling. This information will be passed on to the district magistrates or the appropriate authority for action against the defaulter,” said Shruti Nagwanshi. Also, two short films have been made available on the website of the NEW. One of the films has Aamir Khan asking people to vote for the right candidate. The voters can also listen to Aamir Khan’s appeal by dialing 02030050400. The film is of 45-second duration and the phone appeal will be of 90 sec. (HT)

THE TIMES OF INDIA

Aamir Khan calls Punjabis to vote sensibly

Alkesh Sharma, TNN Jan 29, 2012

CHANDIGARH: A surprise call from Bollywood’s “clean” actor Aamir Khan is now urging residents of Punjab to exercise their right to vote and choose the most honest candidate. The call comes from an unknown landline number and the voice on the other side says, “Main Aamir Khan baat kar raha hoon aap sab vote kijiye aur soch saamna kar sabse imandaar aur saaf record vale candidate ko hi vote dejiye (This is Aamir Khan calling... all of you must think and vote to pick a candidate who is most honest and has a clear record).”

First-time voter Sunny Shergill, 23, was taken aback by the call but said it served the purpose of encouraging him to vote sensibly. “Though it was both shocking and surprising, it was a wake-up call for me. Initially, I thought somebody was playing a prank but after listening carefully I realized that it was actually Aamir Khan’s voice,” said Sunny, who is a resident of Zirakpur in Punjab.

Kritika Sehgal, 22, an engineering student and another first-time voter, said she thought Aamir was actually talking to her. “I was at home when I got the call and yelled out to my family members that Aamir was on the line. But then I realized that it was only a recorded message. Anyways, the message from my favourite star has motivated me to vote otherwise I had decided to boycott the polls.”

Khan’s one-minute recorded message is being played randomly on selected numbers by Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR), an NGO. “Aamir Khan is known for his clean, non-aligned image and has emerged as a role model for many youths. One of my colleagues happened to meet him while he was shooting for ‘Three Idiots’ at IIM-Bangalore. He had expressed his desire to volunteer, without charging any money, so we roped him in,” said professor Jagdeep Chhokar, founder member of ADR. Chhokar added that the messages are being flashed in all states going to polls. “Three short films of Aamir have also been uploaded on our website to inspire people for clean voting,” he said.
Karan, Dhoote have no pecuniary interests

New Delhi: According to Rajya Sabha rules, all members are expected to submit their financial interests and professional consultancies within 90 days of taking oath. All except 10 MPs, who have recently been nominated, have submitted their disclosures. Those who have completed 90 days in office, must declare their interests under five heads — remunerative directorships, shareholding in company, regular remunerated activity, paid consultancy and professional engagements.

The top three MPs, who say they do not have any pecuniary interests yet have high assets, are J Subramanian Reddy (Rs 263.2 crore) and Karan Singh (Rs 17.4 crore) of Congress and Rajkumar Shettar (Rs 20.5 crore) of Shiv Sena.

Others in the list include Congress's A K Antony (Rs 29 crore) and Ambika Soni (Rs 17.5 crore), Swarup Sivaram (Rs 14 crore), G Sanjeeva Reddy (Rs 6.6 crore), Vishwanath Shettar (Rs 3.9 crore) and M S Gill (Rs 4.5 crore) among others.

BJP's Venkaiah Naidu (Rs 7.7 crore) also figures on the list, as does DMDK MP K Palaniswami (4.4 crore).

According to the analysis by ADR, an NGO working for electoral reforms, 82 MPs have declared their interests. Among the 28 MPs who have declared that they have remunerative directorships, Mallya tops the list. He holds 19 directorships of various firms, amounting to Rs 38.45 crore. The Karnataka MP is followed by NCP's Y F Tripathi with 11 directorships and Naresh Gujral from Shriramani Akali Dal with four. The highest amount received is also by Mallya, followed by Gujaral and Congress's Vijay Darda.

The NGO, which struggled for years to make the information public through an RTI, also found that 33 MPs had declared shareholdings of controlling nature. The highest number of such shareholdings was declared by Congress's Anil Yadav (27 companies), followed by Darda (21 companies) and Mallya (12 companies).

"According to the Rajya Sabha rules, MPs with interests have to declare it before speaking on the floor of the House but it will be interesting to know if the practice is followed," said Triptii Shastri, founder member of ADR and a professor at IIM Bangalore.

Other information sent to the NGO received was that 28 MPs have declared that they get regular remuneration, seven have financial interests in the form of shareholding and 43 have professional engagements. ADR's Jagdish Chisolmerdemanded scrutiny of the declarations. "The MPs are not following their own code of ethics by taking so long to make this information public," he said.
**These affidavits defy all logic**

**CONTESTANT CLAIMS** While a fishmonger declares assets worth crores of rupees, the standing committee chairman doesn’t own a house or car.

**BELIEVE IT OR NOT**

Here’s what some of the candidates who will contest the February 16 civic polls have claimed in their affidavits:

**HER HOUSE COSTS MORE THAN HIS HOUSE**

Ganesh Sansar, 32 (Shiv Sena) candidate from ward no. 224 (Mahatma Phule market to Intra Docks)

**Sells fish for a living and has Rs 3.43 crore**

Hiran Paiwal, 71 (NCP) candidate from ward no. 226 (Sassoon Docks to Goa Market)

**Prahar Sandeep, 41 (Shiv Sena) candidate from ward no. 134 (Mundhwa)**

**STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN HAS NO HOUSE OR CAR**

**‘Internal democracy among political parties shunned’**

**HT Correspondent**

**PATNA:** Underdeveloped system of operation of political parties and lack of transparency has led to circulation of black money in elections with candidates not flinching to use muscle and money power to get tickets, said Trilochan Saxtri, founder, Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR).

Addressing a workshop on ‘Electoral reforms and the role of media’ jointly organised by ADR, Bihar Election Watch (BEW) and National Election Watch (NEW) here on Wednesday, Saxtri said it was impossible to bring in electoral reforms without targeting political parties. “A strong bill needs to be passed, forcing reforms in political parties,” he asserted.

**Alarming ‘money-factor’**

In a letter addressed to chief minister Nitish Kumar, BEW pointed out that 140 people's representatives had criminal history. The largest chunk of the state’s revenue (nearly 80%) came from the Centre in 2007-08. Of this, 54% was spent on salary, pension and subsidy. An analysis of funds received by four major political parties in 2008-09 and 2009-10 revealed that BJP got the largest share of 41% crude and ECI claimed.

**Bihar Election Watch and the role of media**

Experts at a workshop on “Electoral reforms and the role of media” in Patna on Wednesday.
MLA's STRIKE RICH IN MANIPUR

The average growth of assets of the re-contesting MLAs is Rs 98,08,956 -- a whopping 414 per cent growth >>>

BY NAVA THAKURIA

Insurgency is synonymous with the socio-political landscape of Manipur. Besides the insurgent leaders of nearly 15 armed outfits and their well-wishers, those benefited with the ongoing separatist movement in the land of classical Manipuri dances, splendid theatres and written art works, are politicians. In the absence of a free and fair atmosphere for the growth of conscious civil society groups, these political party leaders play the role of saviour and that way they earn their dividend with huge amount of monetary growth.

In fact, while the common people are worst hit due to extortion, insecurity and unbelievable high prices of essential commodities, political party candidates for the 60-member Manipur Assembly election, scheduled on January 28, have shown nearly 400% of growth in their properties in the last few years. Primarily, those MLAs seeking re-election have established their huge property growth. Many of them are also not free from criminal charges.

A recent study shows that at least 33 candidates are crorepatis. But most of them have not filed their income tax returns. Amazingly, over 85 candidates have not given PAN details in their affidavits submitted to the election officers.

"Out of 258 candidates analyzed, the number of re-contesting MLAs is 41 and significantly their average assets (as declared in nomination papers) is Rs 1,21,78,887. But the average assets of these MLAs as declared in 2007 was Rs 23,69,931," said Tashaduk Ariful Hussain, regional coordinator of North East Election Watch, which studied the profile of the candidates.

Mr. Hussain also added that the average growth of assets for the re-contesting MLAs is Rs 98,08,956 and hence the percentage growth of assets is reported as high as 414 percent. The Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) and the National Election Watch (NEW) with the help of like minded NGOs have been working on electoral reforms and improvement of democratic process in India. The analysis is a part of their activities to expose the candidates for Legislative or Parliamentary space.

The first three richest candidates in the Manipur polls belong to the Congress, as T.N. Haokip tops the list of crorepatis (with assets of over Rs 10 crore). Another Congress leader, Alfred Kameshwar Singh, follows him with assets of Rs 7 crore and Biren Singh shows his assets of over Rs 5 crore. Others who follow in the list include Biju Patnaik (NCP - 2.68 crore), Kh. Govindas (Congress - 2.49 crore), Sehpu Haokip (NPP - 2.45 crore), Haokhoteip Kipgen (NPP - 2.38 crore), Thanglalam Haokip (AITC - 2.36 crore), Gonsuanhau (Congress - 2.32 crore) Radhakunbi Senjam (NCP - 2.24 crore) and so on.

The analysis also shows that out of the 258 candidates, at least three candidates (Alhaj Md. Ahmed Ali of Congress, Falaham Kadamiit Singh of NPP and Kongrihaung Maglem Singh of AITC) have pending criminal charges against them. A comparison of candidates with pending criminal cases in the election in 2007 and the upcoming polls shows that the number of candidates with pending criminal cases has increased this time.

The ruling Congress is seeking re-election for the third consecutive term. It has committed itself to 'polls' candidature by effectively enforcing the Lokayukta in the State. The party poll manifesto tries to woo people with the pledge of revoking the controversial Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act 1958 from Manipur, if voted to power again.

epaper: www.hanibhoomi.com

यूपी की सीलहरी विधानसभा के 47 प्रतिशत हिस्से में होंगे विजयांत्य

189 विधायक आपराधिक छवि वाले
चुनाव मैदान में हुई दागियों और करोड़पतियों की जरामार

राजस्थान के विदेश सचिव अभियुक्त

पांच साल में मलामाल हुए विधायकों

Is there anything 'NEW' about it?

REALITY BITES: Number of criminals locked in electoral battle in the third phase UP polls has gone up, says an analysis of National Election Watch and Association for Democratic Reforms

CONTESTING CANDIDATES WITH WANTED OFFENDERS IN THIRD PHASE

battlefield under presidency

Indira Gandhi (UP) in 20
criminal cases. Amritsar: Akali Dal candidate from Amritsar (L) on the campaign trail.

The number of convicted criminals being challenged for the third phase of UP elections has gone up. According to the National Election Watch and the Association for Democratic Reforms, 37.45 per cent of the candidates in the third phase have criminal records. The number of candidates with criminal records in the third phase is 421 compared to 337 in the second phase and 309 in the first phase.

Out of 20 candidates who have criminal records, 15 candidates have been convicted in criminal cases, 11 candidates have cases pending against them, nine candidates have been acquitted in criminal cases, and nine candidates have been acquitted in criminal cases.

The National Election Watch and the Association for Democratic Reforms have identified 15 candidates with criminal records who have been elected to the Lok Sabha from the state. Among them, six candidates have been convicted in criminal cases, three candidates have cases pending against them, and six candidates have been acquitted in criminal cases.

The report has also highlighted the presence of candidates with criminal records in key constituencies in the third phase. In the state, the maximum number of candidates with criminal records is from the Lucknow constituency, with 14 candidates having criminal records.

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राष्ट्रीय सन्हारा
(संस्थापक)

परिवर्तन के लिए खुद पहल चलानी होगी: शास्त्री

हल्द्वानी (पुरावासी)। आईएमएस के दीन प्री. शिवराज शास्त्री ने कहा कि वोट
खरीदने के लिए उम्मीदवार को वोट ना दिया
जायेगा। इसलिए सकारात्मक परिवर्तन आया
और लोग को विकास होगा। परिवर्तन के लिए
खुद ही पहल करनी होगी और अपने को अंदर
से टोलेजन पड़ेगी। उन्होंने कहा कि वोट
खरीदने के लिए उम्मीदवारों से विकास की

लोकतंत्र: चुनावी और संघः लोकतंत्र में संस्थापक कार्य

वोट खरीदने से सेवा
की उम्मीद बनायी

उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती।

श्री शास्त्री सर्वाधिकारी की एम्बासार में
आदेये अपने से शुरू करें अभियान,
हासीक्य वर्चक और राजनीति समुदायी के संस्कृतिक स्वागत में
आयकोरण करते की बारे में समस्याओं
समझाएँ।

उल्लेख किया कि प्रवार

सामाजिक संबंधों और विनियमों के सुनिश्चित करने के लिए स्वयं विकास
योजनाओं के लिए अपने कारोबार विकास की

उत्तर उज्जला
मतदाताओं का जागरूकता होना आवश्यक

गलत लोगों को खारिज करना

मतदाताओं का जागरूक करना आवश्यक

उत्तर उज्जला
मतदाताओं का जागरूकता होना आवश्यक

वह गैर लोगों का खारिज करना जागरूक

उत्तर उज्जला
मतदाताओं का जागरूकता होना आवश्यक
200% increase in assets of MLAs since 2007: ADR report

Mining linked MLA Shyam Satardekar has highest wealth increase from Rs 4.89 crore to Rs 30.20 crore

Average worth of Cong MLA up to Rs 10.74 crore from Rs 3.90 crore

TEAM HERALD 01.06.2013

PANJIM: The assets of the sitting MLAs who are re-conesting the elections have grown by an average of 200% with the highest growth worth being that of Shyam Satardekar whose value has shot up from Rs 4.89 crore in 2007 to Rs 30.20 crore in 2012.

Statistics revealed by the Association of Democratic Regions' Goa Election Watch also revealed that candidates who are not rich and not usually favoured by major political parties.

According to the statistics, which are based solely on the affidavits filed by the candidates submitted both now and last elections, the 35 candidates that are re-conesting have an average growth in assets to the tune of Rs 5.29 crore.

At the top of the list lies Shyam Satardekar from Curchorem whose assets grew from Rs 4.89 crore to Rs 30.20 crore. He is followed by Joaquim Alemao from Cuncolim whose assets increased from Rs 9.12 crore to Rs 31.26 crore an increase of Rs 22.13 crore.

Pratapsingh Rane also showed an increase of assets of Rs 17.04 crore from Rs 8.82 crore to Rs 25.87 crore.

It is interesting to note that both Satardekar and Joaquim are involved in the mining business and the resulting increase in assets is only a reflection of the mining boom that they profited from in the last five years.

Percentage wise Alexio Reginaldo’s assets grew by a whopping 1559% from Rs 7 lakh in 2007 to Rs 1.16 crore in 2012. Pratap Gauns’ assets grew by 1526% from Rs 5.98 lakh to Rs 90.81 lakh while Nilesh Halankar’s assets grew by 968% from Rs 30 lakh to Rs 3.21 crore in 2012.

It is also interesting to note that all the MLAs who have made it big are from the ruling party and none from the opposition.

However, this is not to say opposition MLAs did...
नेताओं की दौलत बढ़ी बेशुमार

;/* एडीआर ने 77 प्रत्यक्षियों के राजस्थानी को खंडीला */

चुनावीजंग
मैदान में उत्तरे 18 विधायकों पर आपराधिक केस

इसमें कॉन्ग्रेस के 10 और और शिवाद के साथ, शपथ पत्रों से हुआ खुलासा।

**एडीआर ने 77 नर्तकियों के राजस्थानी को खंडीला:**

*दिवाली* के दिनों को खंडीला, कांग्रेस ने 77 नर्तकियों के राजस्थानी को खंडीला में नियुक्त किया।

**2007 में विधायकों की अवस्थान अंत: 4.5 करेंगे कर्नल तो विधायकों का अवस्थान अंत: 11 करेंगे।**

मैदान में उत्तरे 18 विधायकों पर आपराधिक केस लगाए जाएगा।

**अमरूज**

*दिवाली* के दिनों को खंडीला, कांग्रेस ने 77 नर्तकियों के राजस्थानी को खंडीला में नियुक्त किया।

**2007 में विधायकों की अवस्थान अंत: 4.5 करेंगे कर्नल तो विधायकों का अवस्थान अंत: 11 करेंगे।**

मैदान में उत्तरे 18 विधायकों पर आपराधिक केस लगाए जाएगा।
‘Bishnoi with Rs. 48 crore tops Hissar assets’

NEW DELHI, October 12, 2011

Congress candidate in Hissar Jai Parkash has an asset of about Rs. 3 crore, while his main rivals, Kuldeep Bishnoi of the Haryana Janhit Congress (Bhaijan Lal) and Ajay Singh Chautala of the Indian National Lok Dal, have assets of about Rs. 48 crore and Rs. 40 crore, according to an analysis by National Election Watch, a coalition of NGOs.

It has analysed the affidavits of 15 of the 40 candidates in the fray in the Lok Sabha by-election in Haryana.

Mr. Bishnoi is found to have the biggest assets, followed by Mr. Chautala. Also, his assets have increased by about Rs.31 crore, while that of Mr. Chautala have risen by Rs. 10 crore since 2009. The assets of Mr. Jai Parkash have gone up by about Rs. 2.5 crore.

Criminal cases are pending against Mr. Chautala (two) and Mr. Bishnoi (one), but there is none against Mr. Jai Prakash.

However, Team Anna is campaigning against Mr. Jai Prakash on the ground that the Congress leadership is dragging its feet on the Jan Lokpal Bill.

A comparison of the assets and other details of the candidates have been uploaded on the website of National Election Watch.

It is a nationwide campaign, comprising more than 1,200 non-governmental organisations and other citizen-led bodies working for electoral reforms, improving democracy and governance in the country.

Hisar bypoll: Bishnoi richest, Jai Prakash has no cases

New Delhi, Wed Oct 12 2011

Amid the clamour of Team Anna for voting any candidate except the Congress nominee in the October 19 by-election to the Hissar Lok Sabha constituency, interesting statistics have surfaced regarding the candidates’ assets and criminal cases pending against them.

According to the data compiled by the Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) from the affidavits filed by the candidates, Kuldeep Bishnoi of the Haryana Janhit Congress (BJ) is the richest candidate in the fray with a net worth of over Rs 48.85 crore. He also has a criminal case pending against him.

Ajay Singh Chautala of the Indian National Lok Dal, which is the main opposition party in Haryana Vidhan Sabha, has two criminal cases pending against him and is worth over Rs 40 crore.

The Congress nominee Jai Prakash is, however, worth Rs 3.16 crore and has no criminal case pending against him.

According to the 2009 Lok Sabha election, Bishnoi’s assets have grown from over Rs 17.30 crore to Rs 48.85 crore, a whopping increase of Rs 31.55 crore or 182 per cent. He was booked in March last year by the Chandigarh Police for, among other things, rioting.

As for Chautala, since the 2009 elections, his assets have grown from Rs 29.97 crore to Rs 40.16 crore, an increase of 10.19 crore or 34 per cent. Among other things, Chautala is in the dock after a case was filed against him and other members of his family by the CBI for corruption and possessing assets disproportionate to known sources of income. Sometime ago, a Delhi court framed charges against him for allegedly possessing wealth exceeding his known sources of income.

He is also accused in another corruption case by the CBI pertaining to the selection of JBT teachers by a previous Haryana government headed by his father and INLD chief Om Prakash Chautala. The CBI chargesheet drew inspiration from a chargesheet submitted to the Haryana Governor by the Congress in 2004, which was prepared by a team comprising present Chief Minister Bhupinder Singh Hooda, former finance minister Birender Singh, Palwal MLA Karan Singh Dalal and senior advocate Mohan Jain, who is now an additional solicitor general.

The assets of Congress candidate Jai Prakash have grown the most since the last Lok Sabha elections. While he was worth Rs 65.58 lakhs in 2009, his current worth is over Rs 5.16 crore, a jump of Rs 2.5 crore or 383 per cent.

Chautala is the most literate among the three main candidates, having a doctorate. While Bishnoi is a graduate, Jai Prakash has cleared Plus Two only.

Says Anil Bairwal, national coordinator, ADR: “It doesn’t matter which party you vote for. All candidates are the same. Basically, unless the larger issue of parties fielding only clean candidates is dealt with, the voter will continue to have limited choices.”

Bellary Rural bye-poll: Former BJP minister has eight criminal cases

By Newzfirst 11/23/11

BELLARY - Two out of eight candidates contesting in forthcoming Bellary-Rural bye-poll have criminal cases pending against them; B Srimulu, an independent candidate and former minister, has 8 criminal cases pending against him while B Anjinnappa, another independent candidate has 3 criminal cases pending against him, reveals Association for Democratic Reforms.

Also, B Srimulu, close aid of Janardhan Reddy presently lodged in Jail in connection with illegal mining cases, is the richest candidate with the assets of Rs. 40 crore followed by P Gadlingappa from BJP who has the assets worth Rs. 28 crore.
Our Achievements: 2011-2012

- Election Watch processes were conducted for all the 10 Assembly elections (in the states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal, Puducherry and Assam in 2011 and Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Goa and Manipur in 2012) with laudable participation from state and regional partners. Information on the criminal, financial, Income Tax Returns, education, age and gender details of candidates and elected representatives was released to the voters through press releases, SMS and mobile campaigns, websites and toll free helplines operating from partners’ offices. The Press Releases received wide coverage in national and regional media. The members of the ADR team in Delhi and the respective state coordinators also participated in several discussions in national and local channels.

- Information on the election expenses of all newly elected MLAs in 2011 was also released to the media and citizens.

- Apart from Assembly elections, the Election Watch program also covered the following:
  - Rajya Sabha (Upper House) elections
  - Select Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Councils) elections
  - Bye elections and
  - Select Panchayat and Municipal body elections
• ADR and NEW also analyzed information on the performance of select MLAs and Legislative Assemblies based on select parameters.

• The Election Commission of India entrusted the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) with the task of developing an accounting format for political parties. In March 2012, it gave its approval to the format designed which, when notified, will be a significant step towards enhancing transparency and accountability in the finances of political parties.

• After a two year long RTI battle, crucial information on the ‘Registers of Members’ Interest’ was finally mandated by the Central Information Commission (the highest nodal body under the Right to Information Act) to be available in the public domain on 3rd June, 2011. This information was analyzed and released to the media. It received wide coverage.

• IT returns and assessment orders of all national parties and regional parties of states that went to elections in the last two years were
analyzed and released in an effort to bring more transparency.

- We have also analyzed and released contribution (donation) details of all national and select regional parties.

- The meeting of the ADR members and select state coordinators with the Chief Election Commissor, Sh. Quraishi and his team in August 2011 to discuss certain recommendations increase transparency and ensuring of free and fair elections was successful. The CEC accepted almost all recommendations put forth by the ADR/NEW members.

- The adrindia.org website was completely revamped for the process of increasing user accessibility.

- Under the Out Bound Call service using Aamir Khan’s voice message, about 11 lakh calls were made to voters.

- Under the Push and Pull SMS services, SMSs were sent to about 3 crore subscribers urging voters to participate in free and fair elections.

- ADR participated in TEDxIIMB on 4th January, 2012. TEDx is an event where journalists, spiritualists, sports personalities, marketers, behaviour architects among many others share their experiences and ideas themed around ‘Unconventional Paradigms’.

Campaign by youth
Our Achievements Till Date

• ADR has representation in the task force set up by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) to evolve a National Strategy to Combat Corruption. ADR has been asked formally to be part of this committee.

• ADR has also been invited to be on the Working Group on Governance in the National Advisory Council (NAC) which is chaired by the UPA Chairperson.

• In December 2011 ADR won the NASSCOM award for ICT led Innovation by Multi-stakeholder Partnerships. This award was for the Election Watch software of ADR and Webrosoft.

• The frequency of voluntary disclosure of assets has increased. State cabinets of Bihar (2010) and Uttarakhand (2011) have declared their assets voluntarily and the PMO declared the assets of the Union Cabinet in 2011 in a move towards greater transparency.

• In July 2010 Secretary General of Lok Sabha P D T Achary said “Criminals being elected to the Assembly is a serious issue that needs to be addressed”.

• In May 2010 the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Ms. Mayawati had announced the expulsion of about 500 party leaders with criminal past.

• In February 2010 Prime Minister Manmohan Singh asked his Cabinet colleagues to disclose details of their assets and liabilities and refrain from dealing with the government on immovable property.

• In January 2010 Both the Congress Chief Ms Sonia Gandhi and leader of opposition in Lok Sabha Ms Sushma Swaraj of BJP made public statements calling for a consensus on barring candidates with criminal backgrounds from contesting elections.

• In Lok Sabha 2009 a large number of candidates with serious pending cases that contested elections like Pappu Yadav, Atiq Ahmed, Mukhtar Ansari, Akhilesh Singh etc., lost.

• In Lok Sabha 2009 the number of total serious IPC sections against MPs decrease from 296 in Lok Sabha 2004 to 274 in Lok Sabha 2009.

• In the Lok Sabha 2004 Elections, 19 States and 5 Union Territories carried out Election
Watches. In the Lok Sabha 2009 elections, Election Watches were held in all states and union territories in the country.

- In April 2008 ADR obtained a landmark ruling from the Central Information Commission (CIC) saying that Income Tax Returns of Political Parties would now be available in the public domain along with the assessment orders.
- Because of an RTI application that ADR has been following up with the CIC for nearly the past 2 years, the contribution reports of major political parties have been made public.
- In 2008 Karnataka Assembly Elections, there was a reduction in the number of candidates with serious offenses put up by parties. There were 93 such cases against candidates in the 2008 elections, down from 217 in the 2004 assembly elections.
- In 2008 elections in Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, NCT of Delhi and Mizoram overall, the percentage of candidates with declared criminal cases came down from 20% to 14% in the assembly elections.
- In October 2008, Mr. L.K. Advani, Leader of the BJP gave a press statement that the BJP would not field candidates with criminal records. Mr. Rahul Gandhi, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress (INC), made similar announcement.
- In 2007, UP Election watch and 2008, Karnataka Election Watch, National political leaders contacted ADR and wanted the list of candidates for his party with criminal details.
- In 2005 October, November, Bihar Election Watch resulted in intense pressure on the Chief Minister Designate due to the extensive media coverage of candidate background. As a result, for the first time, Bihar had a Council of Ministers without any known criminal record.
- In September 2003, a Bill on Electoral Expenses was passed. The EC has taken it one-step forward and asked candidates to file a statement of expenses in every three days during the campaign. The EC has also made this information (in addition to the affidavits filed by candidates disclosing financial, criminal and educational background) available to citizens on request to Returning Officers, District Election Officers and the CEOs.
- The Election Commission completed a massive exercise based on the Gujarat Election Watch report to verify information filed by candidates in the nomination papers and affidavits, and has started proceedings in 2002 against candidates with false declarations. They are now currently doing that for the subsequent elections as well.
- After the Supreme Court’s order in 2003, Members of Parliament (MPs) lined up to clear their outstanding dues to the Government for rent, electricity, phone bills and so on to avoid embarrassing disclosures while filing nomination papers.
- In May 2002 and March 2003, ADR won two milestone judgments on disclosure of candidate’s criminal and financial records from the Supreme Court. Since then, 1200 NGOs from all over the country are supporting ADR and ADR in partnership with its partners has organized Citizen Election Watch for all major elections.
## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUND &amp; LIABILITIES</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>PROPERTY AND ASSETS</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trust Funds or Corpus:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Immovable properties:</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as per last Balance Sheet.</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: During the year</td>
<td>1,700,000.00</td>
<td>1,700,000.00</td>
<td>Computer: (At Cost) (Fcra)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(give details)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Balance as per last Balance Sheet</td>
<td>572,554.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution from Founder Members</td>
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<td>Additions during the year - Fcra</td>
<td>523,269.00</td>
<td>1,095,823.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance as per last Balance Sheet.</td>
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<td>6,000.00</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Earmarked Funds:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Furniture &amp; Fixtures: (At Cost) (Fcra)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Created under the provisions of the Trust Deed of Scheme or out of the income)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Balance as per last Balance Sheet</td>
<td>110,117.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment: (At Cost) (Fcra)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford Fixed Assets Fund (Fcra): Opening Balance</td>
<td>698,621.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Office Equipment: (At Cost) (Fcra)</td>
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<td>189,123.00</td>
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<td>986,591.00</td>
<td>Additions during the year - Fcra</td>
<td>230,557.00</td>
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<td>Hivos Fixed Assets Fund: Opening Balance</td>
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<td>808,000.00</td>
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<td>Fixed Assets Fund (Sdtt): Opening Balance</td>
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<td>Balance as per last Balance Sheet</td>
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<td>641,525.00</td>
<td>Additions during the year</td>
<td>64,959.00</td>
<td>380,629.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets Fund - Local: Opening Balance</td>
<td>50,750.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: During the year</td>
<td>5,241.00</td>
<td>55,991.00</td>
<td>Office Equipment: (At Cost) (Local)</td>
<td>148,421.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Accumulation Reserve:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Additions during the year - Local</td>
<td>39,600.00</td>
<td>188,021.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Balance</td>
<td>6,726,670.90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUND &amp; LIABILITIES</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>PROPERTY AND ASSETS</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Income Accumulation utilised(Sdtt)</td>
<td>1,222,086.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Furniture &amp; Fixtures : (At Cost) (Local)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Income Accumulation utilised(Ford)</td>
<td>1,068,500.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Balance as per last Balance Sheet</td>
<td>129,525.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Income Accumulation utilised(Hivos)</td>
<td>850,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Additions during the year - Local</td>
<td>5,241.00</td>
<td>134,766.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: Income Accumulation utilised(Local)</td>
<td>730,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Income Accumulation utilised(Interest)</td>
<td>850,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Income Accumulation utilised(Local)</td>
<td>730,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Income Accumulation utilised(Interest)</td>
<td>263,170.90</td>
<td></td>
<td>Investments :</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,133,756.90</td>
<td>2,592,914.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Advances :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation Fund : (Fcra)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>691,578.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>To Employees</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>53,039.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>To NGO Partners</td>
<td>13,541.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Printer</td>
<td>19,395.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>To Others</td>
<td>49,439.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>112,055.00</td>
<td>876,067.00</td>
<td>To TDS Earlier Years</td>
<td>42,501.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,592,914.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Security Deposits:-</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>298,948.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>For Office-Local</td>
<td>70,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>25,511.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>For Office-Fcra</td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>47,151.00</td>
<td>371,610.00</td>
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<td>Grants :-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ford Foundation- Received during the year</td>
<td>4,830,000.00</td>
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<td>Less: Utilised during the year</td>
<td>2,795,366.00</td>
<td>2,034,634.00</td>
<td>(i) Cash And Bank Balances-</td>
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<td>Omidyar Network- Received during the year</td>
<td>12,012,500.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>IndusInd Bank ,Ahmedabad - Local</td>
<td>41,580.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Utilised during the year</td>
<td>2,206,133.02</td>
<td>9,806,366.98</td>
<td>IndusInd Bank,Ahmedabad - Fcra</td>
<td>475,299.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hivos- Received during the year</td>
<td>1,284,200.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>HDFC Bank - Local</td>
<td>291,695.95</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: Utilised during the year</td>
<td>1,284,200.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>HDFC Bank - Fcra-T.O.D.</td>
<td>(16,726.56)</td>
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<td>Liabilities :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>State Bank of India-Local</td>
<td>488,469.00</td>
<td>1,280,317.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duties &amp; Taxes</td>
<td>35,010.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>In Fixed Deposit Account with</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sundry Creditors</td>
<td>264,240.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>IndusInd Bank,Ahmedabad - Local</td>
<td>41,580.18</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>62,765.44</td>
<td></td>
<td>IndusInd Bank,Ahmedabad - Fcra</td>
<td>475,299.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HDFC Bank - Local</td>
<td>291,695.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For rent and other deposits</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>HDFC Bank - Fcra</td>
<td>3,721,297.16</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>For Sundry credit balance - Fcra</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>362,015.44</td>
<td>IndusInd Bank,Ahmedabad - Fcra</td>
<td>9,104,856.15</td>
<td>18,872,283.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income and expenditure Account :</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as per last Balance Sheet</td>
<td>2,962,696.17</td>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Cash on hand - Local</td>
<td>6,112.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less : Appropriation, if any</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>Income and expenditure Account :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Add : Surplus/less : Deficit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>Balance as per Balance Sheet</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As per Income &amp; Expenditure A/c.</td>
<td>(274,839.79)</td>
<td>2,686,856.38</td>
<td>Add : Deficit as per Income &amp; Exp A/c</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22,928,570.80</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22,928,570.80</td>
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</table>
## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2012

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Expenditure in respect of properties:</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>By Grants Utilised - Annexure-3</td>
<td>11,032,655.92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rates, Taxes, Cessess - Muni. Tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs and maintenance - Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Voluntary Contributions</td>
<td>1,766,250.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Interest on Bank Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation (by way of provision or adjustments)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interest on FDRs-Indus Ind Bank</td>
<td>176,702.41</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interest on FDRs-SBI</td>
<td>233,187.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interest on FDRs-HDFC Bank</td>
<td>195,111.90</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Saving Bank Interest</td>
<td>77,427.98</td>
<td>682,429.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Remuneration (in the case of a math to the head of the math, including his house-hold expenditure, any)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Other Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Administrative Expenses-Annexure-1</td>
<td>1,877,278.85</td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Membership Fees</td>
<td>370.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Contribution for Election Publications</td>
<td>5,500.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Amount written off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interest on I T Refund</td>
<td>503.00</td>
<td>6,373.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) bad Debts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Loan scholarships</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Irrecoverable rents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Other items - Loss on Computer</td>
<td>5,688.00</td>
<td>5,688.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Depreciation : -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation on Printer-Ahmedabad</td>
<td>532.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation on Computer/printer</td>
<td>359,034.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation on Furniture &amp; Fixtures</td>
<td>30,421.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation on Office Equipments</td>
<td>73,832.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Applied to Fixed Assets</td>
<td>1,032,597.00</td>
<td>1,496,416.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Expenditure on objects of the trust</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Religious</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Educational</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Medical Relief</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Relief of poverty</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Other charitable objects:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Election Watch Exp- Annexure-2</td>
<td>10,383,165.15</td>
<td>10,383,165.15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,762,548.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,762,548.00</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Justice Diwan, an eminent member of Gujarat Election Watch, passed away this year. He had always supported and contributed a great deal to the work of the National Election Watch (NEW) and Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR). We extend our heartfelt condolences to his family.

1. Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah, Former Chief Justice of India
2. Justice Jeevan Reddy, Former Supreme Court Judge and Chairman of the Law Commission
3. (Late) Justice B.J. Divan, Former Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court
4. (Late) Justice P.D. Desai, Former Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court
5. Justice T.U. Mehta, Former Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court
6. Mr. V. T. Shah, Former DG Police, Gujarat
7. Mr. Julio Rebeiro, Former DG Police, Maharashtra
8. Admiral Ram Tahiliani, Former Head of the Indian Navy, and President of Transparency International
9. Mr. J.M. Lyngdoh, Former Chief Election Commissioner of India
10. Mr. T.S. Krishnamurthy, Former Chief Election Commissioner of India
11. Mr. C G Somiah, Former Comptroller and Auditor General of India
12. Justice Shiva Shankar Bhatt, Former Justice of the Karnataka High Court
13. (Late) Mr. L.C. Jain, Former Member Planning Commission; Former High Commissioner to South Africa
14. Mr. T R Satish Chandran, Former Chief Secretary; Karnataka, Former Governor Goa
15. Dr. Samuel Paul, Former Director of IIM Ahmedabad
16. Dr. Narayan Sheth, Former Director of IIM Ahmedabad

17. Mr. Ramachandra Guha, Eminent Historian and columnist

18. Mr. P.S. Appu, IAS, Former Secretary to the Government of India

19. Mr. P.V. Shenoi, IAS, Former Secretary to the Government of India

20. Mr. K C Sivaramakrishnan, Former Secretary to the Government of India

21. Mr. I.C. Dwivedi, Former DG Police, Uttar Pradesh

22. Justice Sachidanand Awasthi, Former Judge of the MP High Court

23. Mr. B.G. Deshmukh, Former Cabinet Secretary, Government of India

24. Justice Chandrashekhar Dharmadhikari, Former Justice of the Mumbai High Court

25. Mr. D.M. Sukhtankar, Former Chief Secretary; Maharashtra

26. Lt. Gen. Y.D. Sahasrabuddhe, Former Director General Army Service Corps

27. Justice S.C. Verma, Former Lokayukta U.P.

28. Justice Kamleshwar Nath, Former Judge of Allahabad High Court


30. Shri R.C. Tripathi, Former Secy. Genl. Rajya Sabha

31. Shri S.A.T. Rizvi, Former Secy. Parliamentary Affairs, Govt. of India.

32. Prof. Banwari Lal Sharma, Formerly of Allahabad University

33. Prof. S.K. Agarwal, Former Vice Chancellor Agra University.

34. Dr. Bhumitra Dev, Former Vice Chancellor Gorakhpur and Ruhelkhand Universities

35. Dr. Veer Bhadra Mishra, Retd. Prof, BHU

36. Prof. Waseem Barelwi, Renowned Urdu Poet and Social Activist

37. Shri Prakash Singh, Former DG BSF & DGP U.P

38. Shri Ram Arun, Former DGP, U.P.

39. Dr H.K. Paintal, Former Professor, Lucknow University

40. General (Retd) Shankar Roychowdhury, Former General, Indian Army

41. Ms Aruna Roy, founder member MKSS
1. Prof. Trilochan Sastry, Ph.D. (MIT)
   Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

2. Prof. Jagdeep S. Chhokar, Ph.D.
   (Louisiana State University)
   Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

3. Prof. Sunil Handa, BTech (BITS, Pilani); PGDM (IIM, Ahmedabad)
   Eklavya Education Foundation, Ahmedabad and visiting Professor, IIM, Ahmedabad

4. Prof. Ajit Ranade, Ph.D. (Brown University)
   Professor, ICRIER, New Delhi

5. Prof. Devanath Tirupati, Ph.D. (MIT),
   Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

6. Prof. Brij Kothari, Ph.D. (Cornell University)
   Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

7. Prof. Pankaj Chandra, Ph.D. (Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania)
   Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

8. Prof. Rajesh Agarwal, AICWA, ACA, MIIA
   Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

9. Prof. P.R. Shukla, Ph.D. (Stanford University)
   Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

10. Prof. Prem Pangotra, Ph.D. (Wisconsin University)
    Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

11. Prof. Sudarshan Khanna, PG (Industrial Design)
    Professor, National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad
Current Trustees of ADR

1. Prof. Trilochan Sastry  
   Professor and Academic Dean,  
   Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore

2. Prof. Jagdeep S. Chhokar  
   Former Professor, Dean, and Director In-Charge, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmadabad

3. Prof. Ajit Ranade  
   Chief economist, Aditya Birla Group

4. Prof. Sunil Handa  
   Chairman, Eklavya Education Foundation & Visiting professor, IIM Ahmedabad

5. Dr. Kiran B. Chhokar  
   Programme Director, Higher Education, Centre for Environment Education (CEE)

6. Prof. Brij Kothari  
   Adjunct Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, (Ravi J. Matthai Centre for Educational Innovation)

7. Prof. Devanath Tirupati  
   Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmadabad

8. Ms. Kamini Jaiswal  
   Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India, Secretary, Center for Public Interest Litigation
## State Coordinators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Coordinator</td>
<td>Mr. Anil Bairwal</td>
<td><a href="mailto:anil@adrindia.org">anil@adrindia.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh Election Watch</td>
<td>Mr. Ajay Gandhi</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ajay@wingsinfo.net">ajay@wingsinfo.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Sowmya Kidambi</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sowmyakrishkidambi@gmail.com">sowmyakrishkidambi@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Rakesh Reddy Dubbudu</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rakesh@bhumi.in">rakesh@bhumi.in</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Nani Bath</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nanibath@rediffmail.com">nanibath@rediffmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam Election Watch</td>
<td>Mr. Tasaduk Ariful Hussain</td>
<td><a href="mailto:arif@nestinfo.org">arif@nestinfo.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar Election Watch</td>
<td>Mr. Rajiv Kumar</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rajivkumar_patna@rediffmail.com">rajivkumar_patna@rediffmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Anjesh Kumar</td>
<td><a href="mailto:anjesh.kumar@gmail.com">anjesh.kumar@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh Election Watch</td>
<td>Mr. Gautam Bandyopadhyay</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gautamraipur@gmail.com">gautamraipur@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Uma Prakash Ojha</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ojhaup@gmail.com">ojhaup@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa Election Watch</td>
<td>Mr. Bhaskar Asssoldekar</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vibhanatural@hotmail.com">vibhanatural@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat Election Watch</td>
<td>Prof. Jagdeep Chhokar</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jchhokar@gmail.com">jchhokar@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana Election Watch</td>
<td>Mr. Jaskirat Singh</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jaskirats@gmail.com">jaskirats@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh Election Watch</td>
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