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National Election Watch



Annual Report 2013-14



Association for Democratic Reforms

*Winning Entries for "Mera Vote Mera Desh"
Campaign Cartoon Competition 2013*



Ist Prize

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IInd Prize

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OUR ACTIVITIES: 2013-14

Election Watch

The Election Watch is the flagship programme of ADR. In 2003, the Supreme Court made it mandatory for candidates contesting elections to declare their criminal, financial and other background details to the citizens. ADR and NEW started the process of conducting Election Watches by which these background details provided by the candidates to the Election Commission (via their affidavits) were analyzed and released in an effort to help the citizens make an informed choice.

Over a period of time, this process has become more streamlined with the use of an online tool (the Election Watch Software) to feed and analyze the details of the contesting candidates.

Interaction with voters has also become much more extensive. 6 to 9 months before elections, the process of awareness generation among the voters is undertaken with the help of the National Election Watch network. Meetings, seminars and awareness drives are undertaken and data with respect to outgoing elected representatives (criminal, financial and other background details, data on performance of MPs/MLAs and Assemblies) and political parties is released. Separate meetings are held with the Election Commission (or state Chief Electoral Officers at the state levels) to garner the ECI's collaboration during elections.



During elections, data from the affidavits of the candidates is fed into the online database and reports are released at least 10 days before polls. The dissemination of analyzed data takes place through multiple channels including national and vernacular media, online campaigns, SMSs, bulk voice calls, social media and through other disseminating material.

During the year 2012-13, Election Watches were conducted for the following elections held across the country:

- **State Assembly** elections for the following states: Delhi, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh,

Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Tripura and Meghalaya

- **Rajya Sabha** (Upper House) elections
- **Bye elections**

Election expense details of elected representatives of the above state Assembly elections were also released to the citizens.

ADR and NEW also launched the 'Mera Vote Mera Desh' campaign for the Lok Sabha 2014 elections. The Campaign was characterized by extensive activities in almost all the states aimed at enhancing voters' awareness to reduce the effect of crime and money in elections.

As soon as parties started releasing the names of contesting candidates, their background details were analyzed based on previous records and information regarding pending criminal cases was released to the citizens with a request that they should not vote for candidates with serious criminal cases.

The background details (financial, criminal, education, age, gender etc.) were analyzed and provided to citizens at least 10 days before polls for each election phase.

Other Analyses Undertaken

1. **Analysis on the nexus of crime and money in elections (10 years of Election Watch):** based on the data collected through 10 years of Election Watch, from 2004 to 2013, was released. The report highlighted the fact that criminal background and money power substantially boost a candidate's chances of winning in elections.
2. Analysis of average **pendency of criminal cases** against Lok Sabha MPs.
3. Analysis of **election expenditure** as declared by the MPs in 2009 Lok Sabha elections.
4. Analysis of background details of candidates contesting **Rajya Sabha elections**.
5. Analysis of **election expenditure** declared by the newly elected MLAs of Delhi, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.



6. Analysis of background details of 227 **Rajya Sabha** MPs.
7. Analysis of **vote share and representativeness** for the Assembly elections of Delhi, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.
8. Analysis of **cases of electoral offences** against sitting MPs and MLAs.
9. Analysis of **pending cases and convictions** declared by sitting MPs and MLAs.
10. Analysis of cases under **'Prevention of Corruption Act'** against sitting MPs and MLAs.
11. Analysis of cases pending against sitting MPs and MLAs for **promoting communal tension**.

Political Party Watch

The Political Party Watch aims to enhance **transparency and accountability** in the functioning of political parties.

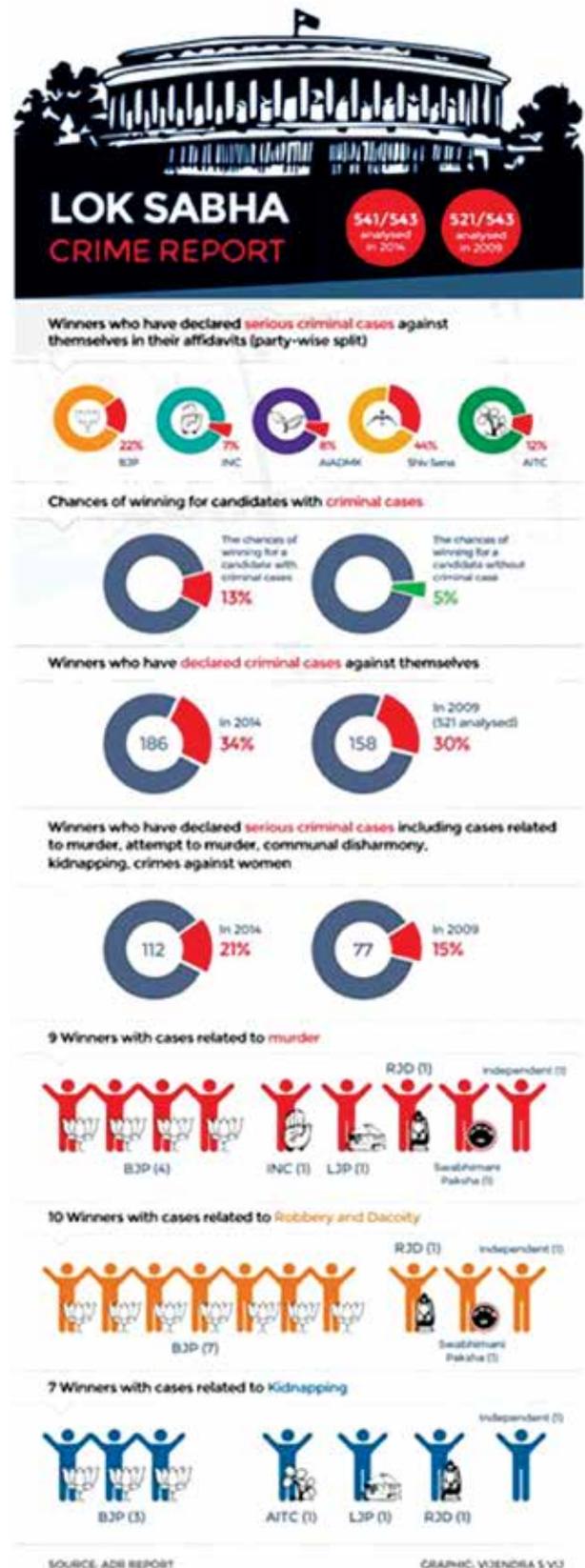
Under the program, research is carried out on following aspects of functioning of political parties:

- Income Tax Returns of Political Parties.
- Donations received by political parties.
- Election expenditure declared by the political parties.

An analysis on the **'Sources of Funding of National Parties'** for the financial years of 2004-05 to 2011-12 was released in September 2013. The analysis, based on the IT returns of political parties highlighted the fact that 75% of the funding to political parties are from unknown sources. The report can be found at: <http://adrindia.org/research-and-report/political-party-watch/combined-reports/sources-funding-national-political-partie>

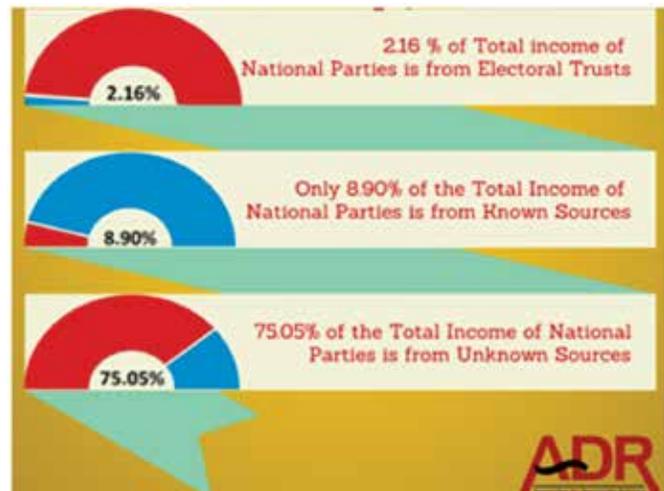
Other analyses undertaken

1. Analysis of **known and unknown sources of funding of political parties**.
2. Analysis of **corporate donations to political parties**.



Hindustan Times, May 20, 2014

3. Analysis of responses received from state political parties under Right to Information Act.
4. Analysis of expenditure of political parties in the states of Delhi, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Mizoram and J&K in 2008, Jharkhand in 2009 and Bihar in 2010.
5. Difference in election expenditure declared by National parties and their MPs.
6. Analysis of funds received by political parties during elections between 2008 and 2012.



Strategic Litigation

1. Public Interest Litigation on foreign funding of two major political parties

On 28th March 2014, the Delhi High Court held the two major national political parties Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and Indian National Congress (INC) guilty of obtaining foreign funding and violating the provisions of FCRA and directed the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and Election Commission of India (ECI) to take action against the two parties within six months. The judgment was announced on a petition filed in public interest by Mr. E. A. S. Sarma, Former Secy, Govt of India, and ADR in Delhi High Court in January 2013. The petitioners had asserted that there was a blatant violation of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 (FCRA) by the two major National political parties INC and BJP. For more details, please see: <http://adrindia.org/content/foreign-funding-political-parties-delhi-hc-asks-centre-and-eci-respond>

MINISTERIAL MISMATCH		
Some of the 81 Congress Union ministers whose claims about not receiving any poll funds in 2009 from their party run counter to the Congress's declaration to the Election Commission		
Ministers	Ministers' declaration of how much party paid them	Party's declaration of how much it paid them
P. Chidambaram	Nil	Rs 10 lakh
Kamal Nath	Nil	Rs 15 lakh
Girija Vyas	Nil	Rs 10 lakh
Deepa Das Munshi	Nil	Rs 10 lakh
Chandresh Kumari Katoch	Nil	Rs 10 lakh
Beni Prasad Verma	Nil	Rs 10 lakh
Sri Prakash Jaiswal	Nil	Rs 10 lakh
Dinsha J. Patel	Nil	Rs 10 lakh

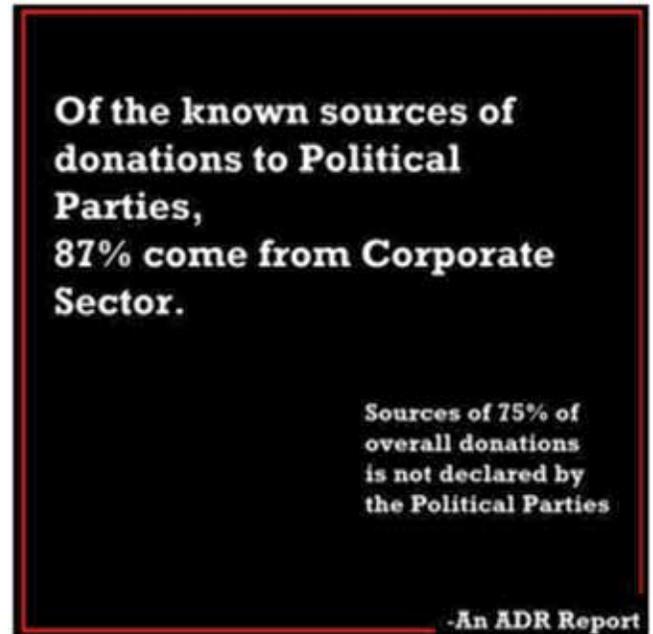
Source: Affidavits filed with the Election Commission by the Congress and its MPs, according to National Election Watch, a wing of the NGO Association for Democratic Reforms

The Telegraph, March 25, 2014

2. Political parties under RTI

On 3rd June 2013, a full bench of Central Information Commission (CIC) comprising of Chief Information Commissioner Shri. Satyananda Mishra and Information Commissioners Shri. M.L. Sharma and Smt. Annapurna Dixit gave a landmark judgment where they ruled in favor of bringing 6 national political

parties (INC, BJP, CPI, CPM, NCP and BSP) under the ambit of Right to Information (RTI) Act. This marked a milestone in the journey started in October 2010 when Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) filed RTI applications with various national political parties seeking information regarding the contributions (donations) that were received by them. In response to these RTI applications, all national political parties, barring CPI, refused to divulge any information by putting forth the argument that they did not come under RTI. Following this a complaint was filed with CIC in March 2011 requesting that political parties should be declared as public authorities so as to bring them under the purview of RTI. A similar complaint was also filed by Mr. Subhash Chandra Agrawal, an RTI activist. In both the complaints, the common issue relating to



the disclosure of the accounts and funding of political parties was raised. Hence, it was decided by the CIC to dispose of these matters through a common order. The Parliament tried to overturn the CIC's judgment by amending the RTI Act but the Bill to bring about the same Amendment (which was ratified by a Parliamentary Committee) has lapsed. For more details, please see: <http://adrindia.org/content/parliamentary-committee-rejects-cic%E2%80%99s-order-bring-political-parties-under-rti>

3. Supreme Court's judgment on convicted MPs and MLAs

On 10th July 2013, the Supreme Court delivered a landmark verdict with regard to convicted MPs and MLAs. The judgment ruled that a convicted elected representative cannot continue in office and the conviction will lead to instant disqualification of the elected representative.

The verdict was in response to petitions filed in the Supreme Court by Ms. Lily Thomas and an NGO LokPrahari in 2005. ADR had intervened in the case. It led to the disqualification of former Chief Minister of Bihar and Member of Lok Sabha (Lower House of Parliament), Lalu Prasad Yadav. Three more politicians, Rasheed Masood (former member of the Rajya Sabha), Jagdish Sharma (former member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly) and T. M. Selvaganapathy (former member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly) were also disqualified. The most recent case of disqualification because of this judgment was that of Ms. Jayalalitha, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

4. None Of The Above (NOTA) option in the Electronic Voting Machine (EVM)

On 27th September 2013, the Supreme Court ruled in favour of a PIL filed by Peoples' Union for Civil

Liberties (PUCL) and upheld the citizen's right 'not to vote' as a "mechanism of negative voting that serves a very fundamental and essential part of a vibrant democracy". It directed the Election Commission to include an additional button (None of the Above) in the Electronic Voting Machine. ADR had intervened in the above case.

5. Income Tax Returns of MPs

In February 2010, ADR had filed RTIs for the IT returns of 22 MPs and 20 MLAs with the ECI to corroborate the asset declarations in their affidavits. The information was denied under Sections 8(1) (j), 8(1) (e) and 8(1) (d) of the RTI Act. ADR filed a first appeal and then a second appeal post which a hearing was held at the Central Information Commission (CIC) on the 3rd May 2012. After two hearings, the matter was finally taken up by a larger bench on the 16th April 2013 where the CIC gave the representatives of the respective MPs three weeks to provide their submissions. The verdict was reserved by the CIC.

To strengthen our case, we had also written to all MPs of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha asking them to voluntarily declare their IT returns. 28 legislators came forward to voluntarily disclose their IT returns in public interest. Details are available at: <http://adrindia.org/content/disclosure-mp-it-returns-cic-hearing>

All members of the CIC bench (including former Chief Information Commissioner, Shri Satyanand Mishra) have since retired, the matter will be heard afresh once the new bench is constituted.

6. ADR was invited for a **Public Hearing on the RTI Amendment Bill** by the Rajya Sabha Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on 6th November 2013.

7. ADR was invited for a **National Consultation by the 20th Law Commission** of India on the 1st of February 2014 to share and express its views on issues pertaining to electoral reforms.

Networking and Advocacy: Events held

Madhya Pradesh Election Watch (MPEW) held a Press Conference on the 'Financial details of major political parties of MP' on the 3rd May 2013. The report, which contained detailed analyses of IT returns and donation details of major parties, including INC and BJP, was covered widely in the media.

MPEW also convened another meeting on the 25th of August 2013 with ADR to plan for the upcoming Assembly elections. It also held a Press Conference to release background information of outgoing MLAs on the 30th of Sept. 2013.

Rajasthan Election Watch held a planning meeting on the 24th of September 2013. The meeting was attended by a variety of members from the civil society and activists who chalked out the road map for the Assembly elections.

Chhattisgarh Election Watch (CEW) A planning meeting of all partners for the upcoming Assembly

elections was held in Raipur, Chhattisgarh on the 25th of May 2013 by the CEW team. The planning meeting was attended by individuals and representatives of organizations from various districts. On the same day, a ‘*Conference on Political Party Reforms*’ was also held. It was attended by representatives from major political parties, representatives of Chhattisgarh Election Watch and ADR, who discussed the need for greater transparency and inner party democracy within political parties.

Jharkhand Election Watch held a ‘*Conference on Political Party Reforms*’ on the 8th of June, 2013 which was attended by eminent representatives of all major political parties in the state. They, along with members of ADR and Jharkhand Election Watch, discussed the need for and means to achieve reform within political parties.

Odisha Election Watch also held a ‘*Consultation on Electoral and Political Reforms*’ with representatives of major political parties in the state on the 9th June 2013. In the consultation, various political party representatives unanimously agreed on the need for reforms.

Punjab Election Watch held a ‘*Seminar on Political Parties under RTP*’ on the 20th June 2013 in Jalandhar. Members of the Punjab Election Watch team and ADR discussed the issues and impact in relation to the Central Information Commission’s order declaring political parties under the RTI Act. They also addressed the Press on the same issue.

Delhi Election Watch organized a planning meeting to strategize the Election Watch process for Assembly elections on the 10th October 2013. Various representatives of civil society and media participated in the meeting. Shri P.K. Dash, Director General (Election Expenditure), Election Commission of India, also participated in the meeting and shared his inputs.

Planning meeting for Lok Sabha 2014

A planning meeting consisting of all representatives of all National Election Watch state chapters and ADR was held on the 28th of July 2013 in Delhi. The objective of the meeting was to discuss the plan for Lok Sabha 2014 and formally roll out the ‘**Mera Vote Mera Desh**’ campaign.

10th Annual National Conference on Electoral and Political Reforms

Under the aegis of the Jharkhand Election Watch team, the 10th Annual National Conference on Electoral and Political Reform was held on the 15th and 16th of February 2014 in Aryabhata Sabhagar, Ranchi, Jharkhand. The meeting was attended by Election Watch groups from over 22 states in the country. Representatives of the civil society, activists, media and political parties attended the two day Conference which was inaugurated by Mr. Shashank Shekhar Bhogta (Speaker of the Jharkhand Assembly). Mr. H.S. Brahma, Election Commissioner, attended the National Conference as Chief Guest. Other eminent personalities who participated in the various panel discussions were

Mr. R. Venkataramani (Member, Law Commission), Mr. M.L. Sharma (former Information Commissioner) and Justice (Retd.) Vikramaditya Prasad. Representatives of various political parties, including Indian National Congress (INC), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Communist Party of India – Marxist (CPIM), Aam Admi Party (AAP), Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM), All Jharkhand Students' Union (AJSU) and the Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajanatrik) which was represented by Mr. Babulal Marandi, the first Chief Minister of Jharkhand.

The discussions focused on the '**Mera Vote Mera Desh**' Campaign planned in various states, political reforms, pending electoral reforms suggested by the Law Commission and role of media in ensuring free and fair elections.

MERA VOTE MERA DESH: Lok Sabha 2014 Campaign

ADR and NEW launched a nation-wide Campaign titled '**Mera Vote Mera Desh**' for the Lok Sabha elections. The objective of the Campaign was to reduce the influence of crime and money in elections. The Campaign rolled out in different parts of the country, urged voters to "vote for clean candidates" and not yield to inducements during elections ("don't sell your vote").

As part of this Campaign, a gamut of activities were initiated in all states including awareness drives with community based organizations, colleges and universities, media campaigns using print/electronic media, social platforms like Facebook and Google, street plays etc. The Campaign has been endorsed by a number of celebrities (local and national) whose messages to voters were relayed using various media. Information on contesting candidates were provided to citizens through Press releases, toll free Helplines, SMS services and out bound bulk calls.

Partners across the states took initiatives to spread awareness regarding the need for a clean, transparent and accountable polity. The Mera Vote Mera Desh Campaign was spearheaded by the National Election Watch coordinators in almost every state in active collaboration with the Election Commission, civil society organizations, educational institutions, NSS, women's groups and various community based organizations.

The Trustees and Head of ADR along with the State Coordinators in states were invited to various talk shows/discussions on national and regional TV channels. They also participated in different Conferences and Seminars across the country on issues of elections and reform.

To solicit the support of various individuals for the Campaign, ADR also wrote letters to the individuals from various sections of the society informing them about the '**Mera Vote Mera Desh**' Campaign and requesting their support towards decriminalization of politics and reducing the impact of money in our democracy. Letters were sent to the following:

1. Judges of the Supreme Court and all High Courts.
2. Leaders of all major political parties.
3. Members of Parliament.
4. Members of Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils.
5. All Chief Ministers.
6. Senior bureaucrats.
7. All Chief Electoral Officers.
8. All District Electoral Officers.
9. Central Bureau of Investigation.
10. Superintendents of Police.

Outdoor Campaign

Apart from the efforts undertaken by the various Election Watch groups in the states, ADR undertook a massive campaign across the country covering 81 major cities where the above messages were displayed through posters featuring Aamir Khan in buses, ISBT bus depots, railway stations, metros and autos.



Media Collaborations

- **TV Channels:** ADR collaborated with IBN7 ('Mera Vote Meri Sarkaar' Campaign), Zee Media ('Aapki Vote Aapki Taqat'), NDTV (for its web and Mobile applications) for the Assembly elections held in 2013 as well as the Lok Sabha 2014 elections with the purpose of providing information on contesting candidates to the voters.
- **Google:** Google India collaborated with ADR on its initiative to launch its election page (<https://www.google.co.in/elections/ed/in/districts>) where it sourced data on candidates from ADR.
- **Facebook:** ADR was approached by Facebook to collaborate on its initiative towards voters' awareness for the Assembly elections in Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Mizoram. The

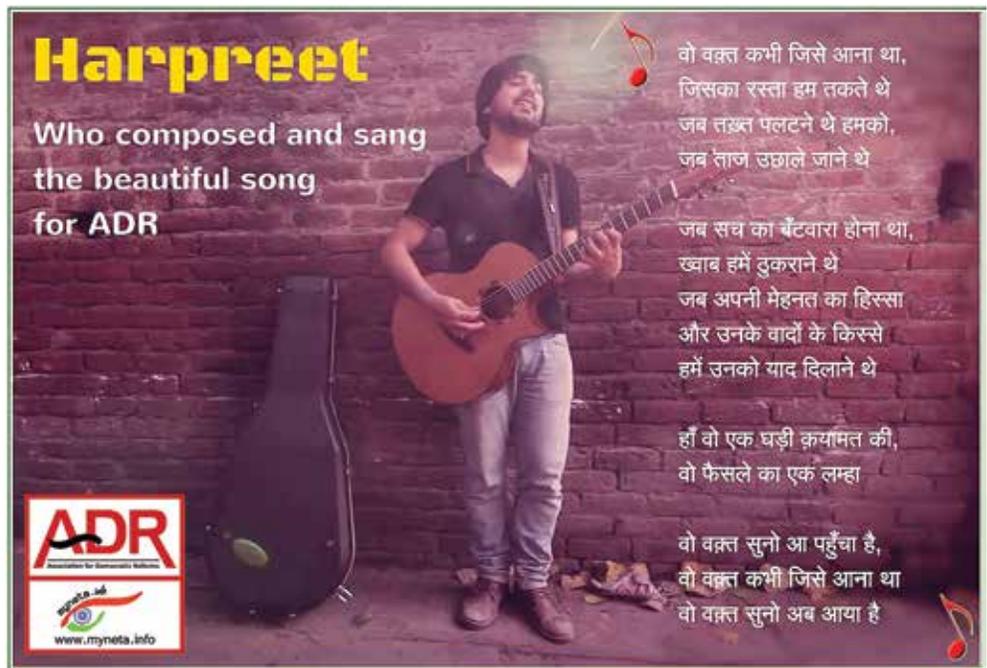
collaboration, through which information on contesting candidates was made available through an easy to use, free of cost USSD platform, continued for the Lok Sabha elections as well.

- **Celebrity Videos:** A number of videos in twelve different languages with short messages from well know film, TV and sport celebrities were made encouraging voters to vote for clean candidates, not to sell votes and to vote for 'NOTA' in the event of not finding any suitable contestant. ADR also collaborated with The Viral Fever, India's first Online Youth Entertainment Network to make short films on voters' awareness targeted towards youth.
- **Cinema Halls:** Videos of Aamir Khan on ethical voting were projected in 911 cinema theatres across 43 cities in the country, for 7 days in each theatre 6 days prior to the polling date.
- **Cable TV:** The messages were also broadcast through cable TV in 20 cities (7 states) in collaboration with 9 cable networks (including regional language channels) for 15 days. In West Bengal, the broadcast lasted a month.
- **FM:** Aamir Khan messages were broadcast in 36 cities for 15 days through 36 radio stations (including local FM channels and 93.5 Red FM).
- **SMS Campaign:** the SMS campaign included the PUSH service where 2 crore messages with background details of candidates were sent out to citizens a few days prior to polling. PULL SMS service was also active which allowed citizens to access the criminal, financial and educational details of contesting candidates on their cell phones. At peak periods during the Lok Sabha Campaign, ADR received upto 35,000 requests on the PULL service.



- **Out Bound Calls:** Bulk calls were also made to citizens with Aamir Khan's voice message urging people to make an informed choice.
- **Missed Call Number:** A facility to give a missed call to certain numbers was also provided. Upon receiving a missed call, an out bound call was given to the caller's number with Aamir Khan's voice message followed by a request to feed the pincode to get information about contesting candidates of the area. Upon receiving the pincode information, an SMS with the background information of contesting candidates was sent.

- **ADR Anthem 'Woh Waqt Kabhi Jise Aana Tha':** ADR in collaboration with Harpreet (well known Sufi musician) and Gaurav Raturi (founder of Filmbooth), composed an anthem song for the **Mera Vote Mera Desh** campaign.



The song focused on the

issue of criminalization and the need for citizens to make an informed choice. It was shared widely in the social network. The song can be found here: <https://www.youtube.com/user/adrspeaks>

- **'Satyamev Jayate':** ADR also featured on Satyamev Jayate's television episode on 'Criminalization in Politics' telecast on the 30th March 2014 urging viewers to take a pledge to vote for clean candidates and not to sell their vote. Satyamev Jayate is Bollywood actor Aamir Khan's philanthropic venture in collaboration with Star TV.

Mera Vote Mera Desh Competition

The **'Mera Vote Mera Desh'** competition was a nation-wide competition organized by ADR in October 2013. It invited creative original entries under the theme of "Reclaiming Democracy, Reclaiming our Country". Creative works of art, poetry, songs, slogans, short films etc. were invited in all languages with a message

that could be used for the Lok Sabha campaign. The competition was organized in order to engage the citizens creatively in the discourse of electoral and political reforms and to generate awareness regarding the same.

A fairly large volume of entries were received from all corners of the country and NRIs. The winners were the following:

Category – Cartoons

1st Prize: T.A. Abdul Rahiman, Kerala

2nd Prize: Vasandan . V, Puducherry

Category – Slogans/ Poems

1st Prize: Santosh Kumar Patel, Madhya Pradesh

2nd Prize: Mukesh Kumar, Bihar

3rd Prize: Sachin Kumar Jain, Madhya Pradesh

Commendable Mention

Category: Video

Video Name: *Take Out* by Adarsh Shekhar, Bihar

The winners were felicitated with a trophy and their creative inputs were used during the Lok Sabha Campaign and publicized through social media platforms.

Activities of State Partners during the ‘Mera Vote Mera Desh’ Campaign

The build up to the ‘Mera Vote Mera Desh’ Campaign for the Lok Sabha 2014 elections saw a wide range of activities being initiated by partners across all states with the motive of creating awareness among voters and entering into a dialogue with representatives of political parties, the Election Commission and various civil society groups. Following is a brief summary of the activities initiated in various states:

mymeta.info National Election Watch

ADR Association for Democratic Reforms

All India Competition

Mera Vote Mera Desh Campaign

"Let's Reclaim Democracy, Let's Reclaim Our Country"

Participate in our National Campaign Against Crime and Money in Politics

Send your entries under these Categories-
Slogans, Videos, Songs, Cartoons or any other creative input

Best entries will be used in the National Campaign and will be awarded attractive prizes & certificate from an eminent jury

To submit your entries visit:
www.campaign.adrindia.org
Last Date - 15th October, 2013

Know Your Neta: SMS MYNETA <pincode> OR <constituency> to 9246556070
Contact us: campaign@adrindia.org or Call us at: 8010394248

ODISHA

The campaign in Odisha kick started with a State Level Convention which saw participation from the Chief Electoral Officer of Odisha, the media, district coordinators of Odisha Election Watch (OEW) and eminent citizens, focusing on strategies to deal with the increasing influence of money and muscle power in our democracy. As part of the campaign, a number of activities were initiated in order to reach out to the voters, ranging from street plays, motor cycle rallies and community meetings across various districts to the use of a mobile publicity van, which travelled across the state distributing pamphlets as well as reaching out to people by means of audio visual messages encouraging them to elect clean and honest candidates.

In a unique initiative, OEW collaborated with a local sand artist, to create a piece of sand art on the Puri beach, with a message that discouraged people from selling their votes to political party representatives in return for money or any other goods. State coordinators in Odisha also involved various local celebrities in their campaign. Videos, featuring local celebrities urging people to vote for honest candidates and dissuading them from selling their votes were prepared and circulated. A range of initiatives were also undertaken to mobilize the youth, such as signature campaigns and oath taking in colleges around the state, street plays and road shows. Panchayat level meetings were held in various districts around community centres and market places where posters and audio visual material was disseminated to the voters in order to foster awareness among them.

Apart from directly reaching out to communities, state partners in Odisha held a number of seminars and conventions in order to enter into a dialogue with representatives of political parties; members of the local administration as well as various civil society groups. Workshops focusing on the role of voters in strengthening democracy were also held. Members of the OEW team participated in various discussions on the radio as well as panel discussions on regional and national television channels which were based on data released on the criminal, financial and other background details of candidates who were contesting in the Lok Sabha 2014 Elections as well as in the Odisha State Assembly Elections.

GUJARAT

The most prominent feature of the campaign undertaken by Gujarat Election Watch (GEW) was their use of a 'multimedia van' in order to spread awareness among voters, not merely in urbanized Gujarat but even in the interior tribal areas, an effort, that was even applauded by the Chief Electoral officer of Gujarat. The van screened short videos in public places (bus stands, slum areas, markets, colleges) featuring Aamir Khan appealing to people to elect clean candidates and discouraging people from selling their votes. Pamphlets bearing similar messages were also distributed. As part of their campaign in the Ahmedabad East and Gandhinagar constituencies, autorickshaws bearing posters with messages supporting decriminalization of politics and reducing the use of money power in our democracy were used. Representatives of GEW also appeared on a discussion related to election funding that was broadcast on national television.

MADHYA PRADESH

Madhya Pradesh Election Watch (MPEW) undertook an extensive ‘campaign on wheels’, covering a number of towns and districts. While towns like Jabalpur and Bhopal saw campaigning take place through autos, bearing posters with the relevant messaging, in many other constituencies across the state, a mobile van activity was planned out, which played videos, and distributed posters and pamphlets. These were accompanied by citizen awareness meetings in slums as well as public places and rallies where oaths were administered to the people and large scale signature campaigns were carried out. Representatives of MPEW initiated unique activities such as puppet shows and bullock cart rallies by means of which they could impart voter awareness to a larger cross section of the people, especially those inhabiting the rural areas of the state. MPEW also carried out an intensive youth mobilization campaign, involving the youth by means of discussions and sensitizing them about their role in the democratic process. An attempt was made to involve college students in the campaign through essay and speaking competitions and events such as poster exhibitions and street plays. Partners in Madhya Pradesh also interacted with women’s groups, educating them on the importance of voting. As part of their media outreach program, a number of press conferences were held, where information on the background details of contesting candidates was disseminated. Alongside of this, MPEW members also appeared in television and radio programs based on the background details of contesting candidates, on youth participation in elections as well as on other election related shows.

TAMIL NADU

As part of the Tamil Nadu Election Watch (TNEW) campaign, a number of conferences were held, which had participation from senior journalists, several Members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu, members of the Election Commission of India as well as other eminent citizens. The conferences comprised a panel discussion on electoral integrity as well as discussions on ethical voting. A unique feature of the TNEW campaign was their ability to reach out to a large number of college students through quiz competitions that were based on questions related to parliamentary democracy. A voter awareness rally with participation from over 2000 students was also held in the town of Trichy. TNEW was also represented on television discussions around topics such as the dominance of money and muscle power in elections; importance of NOTA; funding of elections; donations to political parties by corporate houses and the role of the electorate in choosing clean and honest candidates.

JHARKHAND

The 10th Annual National Conference on Electoral and Political Reforms, organized by Jharkhand Election Watch (JEW) marked the beginning of the ‘Mera Vote Mera Desh’ campaign in Jharkhand. JEW was successful in launching a massive voter awareness campaign around the Lok Sabha 2014 Elections, one that not only spread awareness among people about the pressing issues that the Indian democracy is faced with

but was also able to mobilize the state election machinery in its campaign, and engage in a dialogue with political party representatives.

The community outreach program of JEW entailed imparting awareness among voters through programs such as workshops on ethical voting practices; voter clinics; signature campaigns and Gram Sabha meetings covering over 2 lakh people. An effort was also made to reach out to people by means of ‘padyatras’ and ‘prabhatpheris’ as well as an intensive ‘campaign on wheels’ covering over 30,000 people in local trains and buses. Besides appealing to voters to elect clean and honest candidates, representatives of JEW were also involved in asking citizens to ensure that their names were enrolled in the voter’s registration list, orienting them to the process of voter’s registration.

The youth awareness program initiated by JEW, saw a number of unique initiatives, such as cricket matches which were organized to promote ethical voting practices among people; the setting up of information desks in colleges; holding of public lectures and discussions led by members of JEW, along with students from colleges across the state and street plays encouraging voters to be aware of their candidates’ profile, dissuading them from accepting bribes.

As part of their advocacy on election manifestoes, workshops were held, to discuss with the youth, issues they had with the election manifestoes of various parties. The demands that emerged out of these discussions were placed before the media. Meetings were held with representatives of political parties and letters were written to party leaders requesting them to include such points in their manifestoes which would lead to greater accountability and transparency in governance.

The JEW campaign for the Lok Sabha 2014 elections was extensively covered by both the print and electronic media.

KARNATAKA

In pursuit of increasing voter awareness and voter participation, Karnataka Election Watch (KEW) took initiatives in a few parliamentary constituencies in Karnataka. A range of programs were conducted in this direction, from distribution of pamphlets, carrying messages pursuing voters to elect honest candidates, to street plays, display of banners and posters on autos and screening of ADR videos with messages from popular cinema actors. KEW also ran an SMS campaign, where cell numbers were collected from the audience of street plays and messages with details of contesting candidates were sent before the voting day.

A press conference on the background details of contesting candidates was also organized by KEW. The data released was widely covered by regional and national dailies. Coordinators of KEW also participated in a number of panel discussions on regional television channels, based on the background information of candidates.

With regard to the activities of KEW, the campaign in Mysore district was particularly intensive. The campaign in Mysore was initiated as early as October 2013, focusing on an early registration of new voters. Voters Clinics were organized to provide people with information on enrollment. As part of their community outreach program, community meetings and workshops focusing on the rights and duties of candidates and voters were held, as were padyatras, ‘jana jagruti rath yatras’ and cycle rallies accompanied by performances on the streets, all with the aim of educating the voter. There was also the provision of a mobile publicity van which went around distributing pamphlets and playing videos with recorded messages from popular celebrities. The youth awareness campaign comprised programs in around 26 degree colleges in Mysore district where drawing, essay and recitation competitions as well as debates were held.

BIHAR

Over the entire course of the ‘Mera Vote Mera Desh’ campaign in Bihar, seminars and conferences on electoral and political reforms attended by eminent personalities from the media, civil society groups and the education sector were held. Press meets on data regarding the background information of contesting candidates were held and these were followed by discussions on the issue related to political parties coming under the ambit of the RTI Act. A capacity building meet for volunteers of Bihar Election Watch was also held. Like in many other states, in Bihar too ‘padyatras’ and street plays formed a major part of the community outreach campaign.

Coordinators of Bihar Election Watch (BEW) also participated in prime time discussions on Television channels which focused on data on the criminal and financial background details of contesting candidates as well as on issues related to election funding. The activities of BEW as well as the data released at the press meets organized by them were widely covered by the media.

UTTAR PRADESH

For the purpose of the ‘Mera Vote Mera Desh’ campaign, Uttar Pradesh Election Watch (UPEW) formed district level election watch teams in 15 districts of Uttar Pradesh in order to deal with election related issues. The district level committees of UPEW held a number of seminars for the youth in association with different colleges and youth groups, based in various cities across the state. These seminars were also attended by eminent members of civil society. Besides seminars, ‘Jan chaupals’ were organized where matters such as the importance of voting; role of the youth in democracy; criteria for selecting elected representatives; queries related to the NOTA option in EVM’s etc were discussed.

In order to reach out to larger numbers of people, street plays and ‘padyatras’ were held across villages and districts in the state. As part of the celebrations for National Voters Day, a rally was held where over 2500 children participated. In order to involve the youth in its campaign, essay competitions were also organized. UPEW also interacted with NSS women’s camps in order to tackle issues related to the low turnout of women voters in the state. Dialogues were also held between representatives of UPEW and political party

representatives. The activities and initiatives undertaken by UPEW were widely covered by the media and state coordinators also participated in a number of television discussions.

NORTH EAST (ASSAM, TRIPURA, NAGALAND, MANIPUR)

Assam: The ‘Mera Vote Mera Desh’ campaign in Assam comprised a number of public meetings, conferences and seminars on electoral and political reforms. The meetings were attended by eminent citizens, bureaucrats and representatives of political parties. Voter awareness campaigns were organized by Assam Election Watch (AEW) in association with a number of colleges/departments of the Assam University. As part of their media outreach programs, state coordinators in Assam organized a number of press conferences where data on the criminal and financial background of contesting candidates was disseminated to the press. State partners also participated in a number of talk shows and panel discussions held on national television, alongside academicians and representatives of the Election Commission.

Tripura: The campaign of Tripura Election Watch (TEW) was directed towards sensitizing the youth on matters relating to the rising criminalization of politics and the use of money power by candidates to increase their chances of winning. Alongside a number of street plays and drama shows, TEW in association with students of the Tripura Central University, also organized a panel discussion. Representatives from TEW also participated in a number of discussions on news channels which were based on the data on contesting candidates, the NOTA option on EVMs and honest voting.

Nagaland: Nagaland Election Watch (NEW), assisted the Chief Electoral Office of Nagaland in carrying out the SVEEP (Systematic Voters’ Education and Electoral Participation) program, aimed at encouraging people to register themselves as voters and cast their votes in a free and fair manner. During the tour, audio copies of the anthem for the ‘MVMD’ campaign were distributed to the people and efforts were made to reach out to mobilize the youth in particular.

Manipur: Manipur Election Watch carried out community awareness programs, dissuading voters from accepting bribes in return for their votes. While volunteers visited various constituencies, interacting with voters, in particular with members of village councils and women, directly, messages urging people to vote for clean and honest candidates were also disseminated by means of SMS and All India Radio. Data on the background details of contesting candidates was widely covered by leading regional dailies.

Information Technology

ADR has been using Information Technology tools widely to ensure effective and efficient data analysis along with greater dissemination of its research. The following were the major activities of the IT team this year:

1. Maintenance of and updating the Election Watch Software: the online tool was revamped to include more reports for the Election Watch analysis during the Assembly elections of 2013 and during the Lok Sabha elections of 2014
2. The two android applications: Myneta Disseminator and Election Watch Reporter were used during the election periods. Both can be downloaded from the links below:

Myneta Disseminator: <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.webrosoft.myneta1>

Election Watch Reporter: https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.webrosoft.election_watch_reporter

3. The website (www.adrindia.org) was revamped for the Lok Sabha elections to highlight disseminating material (including celebrity videos, the ADR anthem etc.) and the election and survey reports.

How information is disseminated?



www.myneta.info

Provides full information of criminal cases, asset, liability and education details declared by candidates in the self sworn affidavits filed by them prior to contesting Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections.



www.adrindia.org

Provides detailed analytical reports of Lok Sabha, state assembly, local body elections and financial reports of political parties.



Get information by SMS the users have to send
MYNETA <PINCODE> or <CONSTITUENCY>
to 56070 or 9246556070



1800-110-440
Mon to Fri : 10 am to 6 pm



Twitter: www.twitter.com/adrspeaks

Facebook page: www.facebook.com/adr.new
www.facebook.com/myneta.info

You Tube: www.youtube.com/adrspeaks



Myneta:
The Criminal, Financial, Educational and other background information self declared by candidates in their affidavits during elections is now available on your mobile phones.

Election Watch Reporter :
This app enables citizens with a tool to capture violation of election related laws and the code of conduct.

Both the applications are available on Google Play Store.



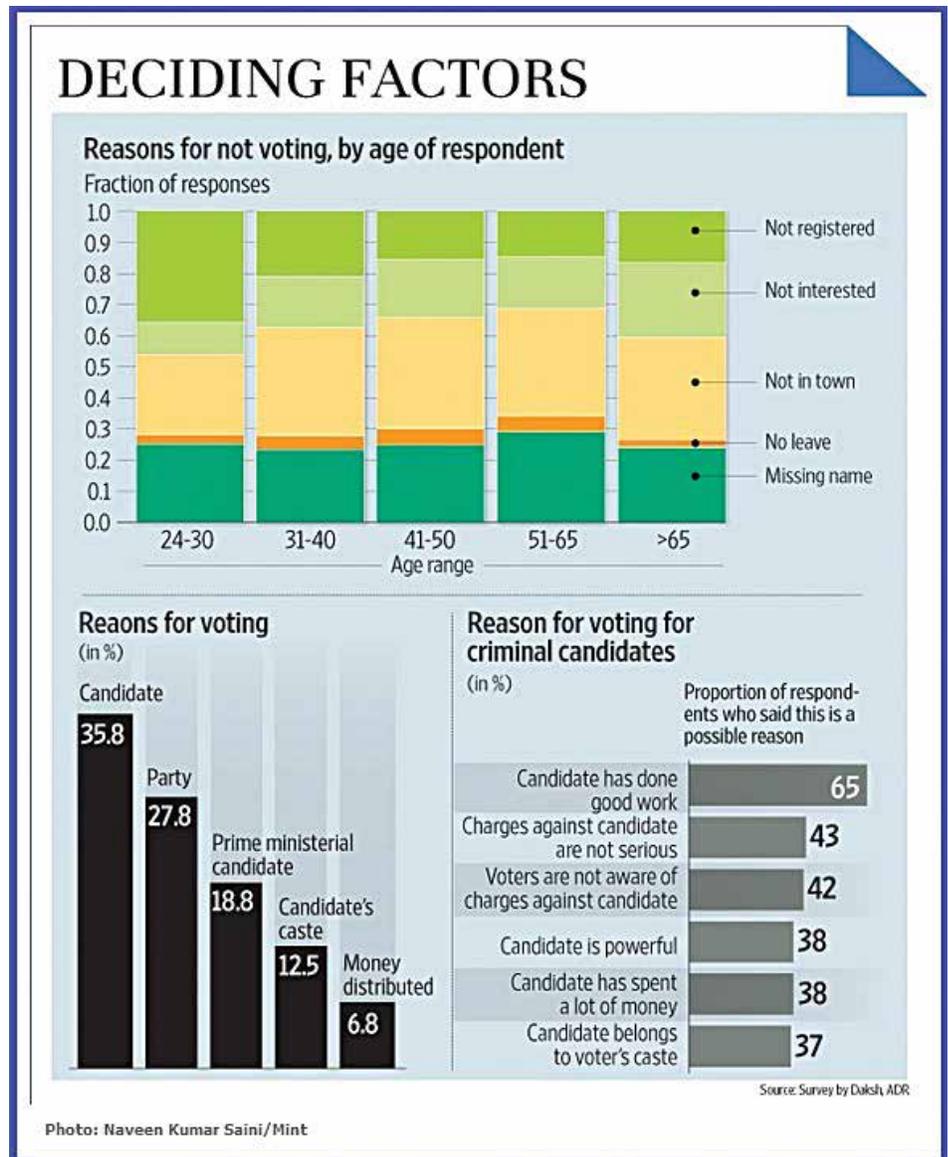
ADR-Daksh All India Survey

ADR along with Daksh (Bangalore) undertook a national survey covering 2,50,000 respondents in 525 Parliamentary constituencies from January 2014 to March 2014 before the Lok Sabha elections. The purpose of the survey was three fold:

1. **To analyse voter priorities** in terms of governance issues like water, electricity, roads, food, education and health. A list of 30 items was given to voters and they were asked to respond whether a particular issue was High, Medium, or Low priority. This list was comprehensive as less than 5% said that there were “other issues” beyond the list.
2. **To analyse rating of MPs by the citizens:** On each of the governance issues above, the voters were asked to rate the performance of MPs as good, Average or Bad.
3. **To analyze the role of caste, religion, crime and money power in elections.**

The larger purpose, however, was to highlight voter priorities so that elections in future are fought on voter issues, and more importantly, the governance agenda of future Governments reflects voter priorities. ADR expects that this is a long term effort and this survey will have to be repeated several times before the larger goal is achieved.

The results of the survey were covered by major English/Hindi TV news channels and major Hindi, English and regional newspapers.



OUR ACHIEVEMENTS: 2013-14

Impact of Our Work

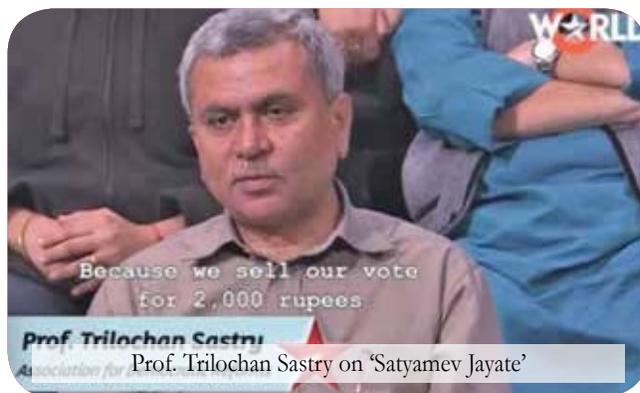
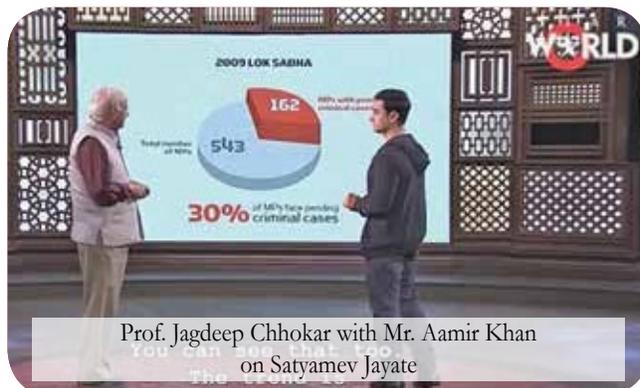
1. As part of the Lok Sabha Campaign titled '**Mera Vote Mera Desh**', ADR, with the support of National Election Watch has initiated a nation-wide campaign to empower citizens in making an informed choice and in reducing the influence of crime and money in politics.
2. As part of the Lok Sabha Campaign, ADR, along with Daksh, Bangalore, has also undertaken nation-wide survey of 2,50,000 voters in 530 Parliamentary constituencies to ascertain voters' perception on governance issues, the performance of their MPs and the role of caste, religion, crime and money in elections.
3. On 28th March 2014, the Delhi High Court, in response to a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) filed by ADR and Mr. E.A.S. Sarma, found the two major political parties: Indian National Congress and Bharatiya Janata Party, guilty of accepting foreign donations and violating the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act.
4. On 10th July 2013, the Supreme Court, delivered a judgment on a Petition filed by Lily Thomas and Lok Prahari NGO, setting aside clause 8(4) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and therefore barring sitting MPs and MLAs from holding office on being convicted in a court of law. ADR had intervened in this case.
5. On 3rd June 2013, a full bench of the Central Information Commission (CIC) declared the 6 national political parties (INC, BJP, CPI, CPM, NCP and BSP) as "public authorities" under the RTI Act in response to a complaint filed by ADR and Subhash Agarwal.
6. The Ethics Committee of the Lok Sabha took cognizance of Association for Democratic Reforms' recommendation to instate a Register of Members' Interest to disclose business and financial interests of the members on the same lines as that of the Rajya Sabha. The Lok Sabha, as a House, is yet to accept the recommendation. The Second report of the Committee on Ethics of the Lok Sabha mentioning ADR's recommendations can be viewed on: <http://164.100.47.134/lsscommittee/Ethics/2nd%20Report%20Committee%20on%20Ethics.pdf>
7. The press releases on Income Tax returns and financial contribution details of major parties of the last seven years (2004-05 to 2010-11) of political parties coupled with the CIC's judgment bringing political parties under RTI has greatly enhanced the demand for transparency and accountability in the functioning of political parties.

8. The 10th Annual National Conference held in Ranchi in February 2014 saw significant participation from Government institutions like the Election Commission of India, the Law Commission, political parties, members of the media and representatives of civil society organizations.
9. Within this year, more than 500 articles can be cited which quoted data presented by ADR on the issue of electoral and political reform. Some of this press coverage can be viewed on: <http://adrindia.org/media/adr-in-news>

Awards and Recognition

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| April 2014 | The NDTV ‘Indian of the Year – India’s Future’ (in Public Service) |
| March 2014 | ‘The Innovation for India Award in social category’ by Marico Innovation Foundation |
| December 2013 | The CNN IBN ‘Indian of the Year’ Award in the category of Public Service, along with Ms. Lily Thomas |

Picture Gallery 2013-14





Conference on criminalization of politics, Allahabad High Court



Conference on Electoral Reforms, Banda, Uttar Pradesh



Election Commissioner Shri H.S. Brahma inaugurating the Election Watch Reporter with Shri Jaskirat Singh.



Former Chief Election Commissioner Shri N. Gopalaswami felicitating quiz contest winners, Tamil Nadu



Interaction with contesting candidates, Bellampally, Andhra Pradesh



Mobile Van for voters' awareness, Madhya Pradesh



Auto awareness drive Madhya Pradesh



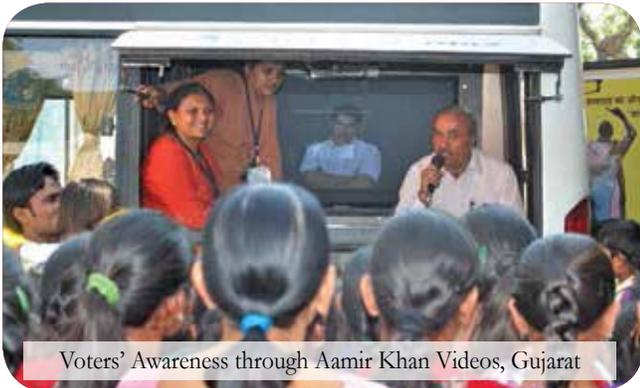
Padyatra for Mera Vote Mera Desh Campaign in Bihar



Workshop on Criminalization and Money power in elections, Supaul, Bihar



Padyatra, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh



Voters' Awareness through Aamir Khan Videos, Gujarat



Press Conference, Delhi Election Watch



Auto Awareness Campaign, Jammu & Kashmir



Auto Awareness drive, Rajasthan



Sand art for Mera Vote Mera Desh Campaign, Odisha



Shri H.S. Brahma and Shri Shashank Shekhar Bhokta inaugurating the 10th Annual National Conference



Stree play for voters' awareness, Uttarakhand



Citizens' Convention, Uttarakhand



Inaugurating Voters' Awareness Rally, Hyderabad



Rally for Free and Fair Elections, Madhya Pradesh



Campaigning through Mobile Van, Gujarat



Planning Meeting for Delhi Election Watch



Mera Vote Mera Desh Poster, Punjab



Village Meeting in Uttar Pradesh

ABOUT ADR

The History

A group of Professors from Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad set up Association for Democratic Reforms in August 1999. A Public Interest Litigation (PIL) filed by ADR in the same year culminated into a landmark Supreme Court Judgement of May 2, 2002 making it mandatory for all candidates contesting elections to declare to the Election Commission their criminal, financial and other background details. An ordinance on Electoral Reforms was promulgated in August 2002 to overturn the Supreme Court's order. The Ordinance was subsequently passed in December 2002 thereby amending the Representation of People Act, 1951. It partially overturned the May 2, 2002 Supreme Court Judgement, requiring disclosure of criminal background, but not of financial and educational background. ADR and two other petitioners challenged this Act. The Supreme Court, in a second landmark judgement on March 13, 2003, struck down the Amendment as unconstitutional and restored its earlier order.

ADR has been conducting **Election Watches** since 2002. The first election watch was conducted by ADR in 2002 for Gujarat Assembly Elections whereby detailed analysis of the backgrounds of candidates contesting elections was provided to help the electorate make an informed choice during polls. Since then ADR has conducted Election Watches for almost all state and parliament elections in collaboration with the National Election Watch. There is now an **Election Watch** chapter present in each state in the country working for National Election Watch.

ADR along with the NEW has also increased its efforts towards increasing transparency and accountability in the functioning of political parties. After a Central Information Commission (CIC)'s order in 2008, it started analyzing and disseminating information on the Income Tax Returns and Donation details of political parties. In 2013, based on a complaint filed by ADR and Shri Subhash Agarwal, the CIC declared 6 national parties as 'public authority' under the Right to Information Act.

As part of the same effort, ADR has also increased its engagement with political parties with the objective of soliciting their support in reforming the political system.

Strategic litigation is another tool employed by ADR to push for required reform in the political and electoral system. ADR has intervened in several PILs, some of which have resulted in landmark judgments and has filed PILs itself in some cases.

ADR is supported and strengthened by the National Election Watch and a large number of very eminent personalities who continue to collaborate with ADR/NEW in various efforts. ADR uses Information

Technology to streamline its data analysis and has over time, increased its communication initiatives to broad base its outreach on the ground.

Our Trustees

1. Prof. Trilochan Sastry, Professor, IIM Bangalore
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Financial Status

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2014

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	Rs.	INCOME	Rs.	Rs.
To Expenditure in respect of properties :			By Grants Utilised - Annexure-3		41,204,320.60
Rates, Taxes, Cessess - Muni. Tax					
Repairs and maintenance - Building			By Voluntary Contributions		25,332,438.00
Salaries					
Insurance			By Interest on Bank Deposits		
Depreciation (by way of provision or adjustments)			Interest on FDRs- IndusInd Bank	566,099.28	
			Interest on FDRs - SBI	-	
Other expenses		-	Interest on FDRs- HDFC Bank	2,039,841.64	
			Saving Bank Interest	448,920.00	3,054,860.92
To Remuneration (in the case of a math to the head of the math, including his house-hold expenditure, any)			By Other Income		
		-	Annual Membership Fees	4,500.00	
			Member Entrance Fees	1,000.00	5,500.00
To Amount written off		-			
Income Accumulation u/s.11		19,500,000.00			
To Depreciation : -					
Depreciation on Computer/printer	387,481.00				
Depreciation on Furniture & Fixtures	39,977.00				
Depreciation on Office Equipments	103,141.00				
Income Applied to Fixed Assets	584,123.00	1,114,722.00			
To Expenditure on objects of the trust					

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	Rs.	INCOME	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Religious	-				
(b) Educational	-				
(c) Medical Relief	-				
(d) Relief of poverty	-				
(e) Other charitable objects:- Electoral Reforms					
Administrative Activities Exp- Annexure-1	8,332,838.15				
Election Watch Activities Exp- Annexure-2	32,932,726.00	41,265,564.15			
To Surplus carried over to Balance Sheet		7,716,833.37			
Total		69,597,119.52	Total		69,597,119.52

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2014

FUND & LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Trust Funds or Corpus :			Immovable properties :		-
Balance as per last Balance Sheet.	2,423,000.00				
Add : During the year	1,000,000.00	3,423,000.00	Computer : (At Cost) (Fcra)		
			Balance as per last Balance Sheet	1,144,534.00	
Contribution from Founder Members			Additions during the year	323,982.00	1,468,516.00
Balance as per last Balance Sheet.		6,000.00			
			Furniture & Fixtures : (At Cost) (Fcra)		
Other Earmarked Funds :			Balance as per last Balance Sheet	373,763.00	
(Created under the provisions of the Trust			Additions during the year	26,925.00	
Deed of Scheme or out of the income)	-		Less: during the year	(15,550.00)	385,138.00
Ford Fixed Assets Fund (Fcra) Opening Balance:	1,035,302.00		Office Equipment : (At Cost) (Fcra)		
Less : During the year	(15,550.00)	1,019,752.00	Balance as per last Balance Sheet	668,457.00	
Hivos Fixed Assets Fund: Opening Balance	1,151,452.00		Additions during the year - Fcra	64,098.00	
Add : During the year	232,387.00		Less: during the year	(30,299.00)	702,256.00
Less : Asset Stolen	(30,299.00)	1,353,540.00			
Fixed Assets Fund (Sdtt) : Opening Balance	641,525.00		Computer : (At Cost) (Local)		
Add : During the year	-	641,525.00	Balance as per last Balance Sheet	380,629.00	
Fixed Assets Fund - Local : Opening Balance	55,991.00		Additions during the year	180,561.00	561,190.00
Add : During the year	214,967.00	270,958.00			
Fixed Assets Fund - ADR : Opening Balance	-		Furniture & Fixtures : (At Cost) (Local)		
Add : During the year	182,618.00	182,618.00	Balance as per last Balance Sheet	134,766.00	
			Additions during the year - Local	-	134,766.00
Accumulation of funds u/s.11		19,500,000.00			
			Office Equipment : (At Cost) (Local)		
Depreciation Fund : (Fcra)			Balance as per last Balance Sheet	188,021.00	
Computer	1,230,651.00		Additions during the year - Local	34,406.00	222,427.00
Furniture	107,601.00				

FUND & LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Office Equipment	262,159.00	1,600,411.00	Investments :		-
Depreciation Fund : (Local)			Advances :		
Computer	475,897.00		To Employees	47,935.00	
Furniture	46,270.00		To NGO Partners	3,099,769.00	
Office Equipment	91,404.00	613,571.00	To Others	5,991,622.00	
			To Prepaid Expenses	99,734.00	
Grants :-			To TDS Earlier Years	271,521.49	
Ford Foundation- Opening	3,271,801.00		To TDS F.Y 13-14	260,594.59	9,771,176.08
Add: Received during the year	6,145,000.00		Security Deposits:-		
Less: Utilised during the year	(8,131,077.27)	1,285,723.73	For Office-Local	562,200.00	562,200.00
			Membership Fee Receivable		1,000.00
Omidyar Network- Opening	10,493,530.83				
Add: Received during the year	42,049,880.00		(i) Cash And Bank Balances-		
Less: Utilised during the year	(23,782,337.83)	28,761,073.00			
			In Current/Savings Account with :		
Hivos- Opening	2,845,905.00		IndusInd Bank ,Ahmedabad - Local	33,260.18	
Add: Received during the year	1,483,104.00		IndusInd Bank,Ahmedabad - Fcra	194,797.12	
Less: Utilised during the year	(3,989,950.00)	339,059.00	HDFC Bank - Local	548,575.96	
			HDFC Bank -Fcra Utilisation A/c	(518,397.50)	
SDTT- Opening	1,594,391.50		State Bank of India-Local	9,927.50	
Less: Utilised during the year	(1,594,391.50)	-	Punjab National Bank -Local	10502.3	278,665.56
Rohini Nilekani- Opening	716,193.00		In Fixed Deposit Account with		
Add: Received during the year	5,000,000.00		HDFC Bank - local-General Fund	29,065,595.80	
Less: Utilised during the year	(3,706,564.00)	2,009,629.00	HDFC Bank - local-Corpus Fund	3,218,996.56	
			HDFC Bank- Fcra Utilisation A/c	21,375,772.43	
Liabilities :			IndusInd Bank,Ahmedabad - Fcra	5,928,517.01	59,588,881.80
Duties & Taxes	73,158.00				
Sundry Creditors	382,165.00		(ii) Cash in hand - Local	9,768.00	
Provisions	54,073.00		Cash in hand - Fcra	6,921.00	16,689.00
Membership Fee received in Advance	1,000.00	510,396.00			
Income and expenditure Account :					
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	4,458,816.34				
Less : Appropriation, if any	-				
Add : Surplus/less : (Deficit)					
As per Income & Expenditure A/c.	7,716,833.37	12,175,649.71			
Total		73,692,905.44	Total		73,692,905.44

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The various activities we carry out are made possible through the support of individuals and organizations. We gratefully acknowledge the financial, material, moral and technical support of the following partners:

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- 5. Caring Friends**

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Press Clippings 2013-14



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दोबारा बने सांसद संपत्ति में भारी इजाफा

अपनी संपत्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए हम निवेश के अतिव्ययों पर दिन रात याबा खाते रहते हैं। इसके लिए विविध और निवेश सलाहकारों पर भी अपनी जेब खोली करते हैं जब जाकर अधिकतम 10 फीसद मुनाफा मिलने की शुरुत दिखती है। अवश्यक नहीं है कि यह मुनाफा मिले ही, भूखान भी गंठने का जोखिम बरकरार रहता है। हमारे राजनेता पता नहीं अपनी संपत्ति किस मद में निवेश करते हैं जो उसमें अमास की छंटाया की तरह इजाफा कर देता है। नेतृत्व इलेक्शन बाव और एसोसिएशन धर डेमोक्रेटिक रिफॉर्म द्वारा जारी एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 2014 के लोकसभा चुनाव में कुल 168 सांसद दोबारा चुने गए। इनमें से 165 के हलचलानों के विस्तारण पर यह सामने आया है कि 2009-14 के पांच सालों के दौरान इन सांसदों की संपत्ति में औसत उछाल 137 फीसद रहा। दोबारा चुने गए सांसदों की विविध और अपर्याप्त संपत्ति पर पेश है एक नजर:

दोबारा चुने गए सांसदों की संपत्ति का दलवार विवरण

पार्टी	2014	2009
शिउद	58.88	31.75
वाईएचआईपी	29.06	18.53
बीजद	24.15	7.09
तेदेवा	17.03	4.44
जरा	15.5	3.94
भजप	12.6	5.11
कांग्रेस	11.57	5.66
शिवसेना	8.64	3.49
अन्नाडमूक	5.98	3.37
तृणमूल कांग्रेस	2.78	0.87
आइएमएस	1.25	0.22
सीपीआई (एम)	0.78	0.7

(करोड़ रुपये)

संपत्ति वृद्धि वाले शीर्ष दस सांसद

क्रम संख्या	नाम	दल	चुनाव क्षेत्र	संपत्ति (करोड़+)	संपत्ति में वृद्धि (%)
1	शत्रुघ्न मिश्र	भजपा	पटना सांसद	131	15
2	विनायक मिश्रा	बीजद	पुरी	137	29
3	सुधीर सुते	राजस्थान	बायमली	113	51
4	बंदरकंत सुनुथ घटिल	भजपा	नवसरी	74	24
5	इलीमरत खोर कादल	शिउद	बटिटा	108	60
6	राखयती सहासिव तव	तेदेवा	नारासरोपेट	59	14
7	वीसी मोहन	भजपा	बंगलूर सेंट्रल	47	5
8	डीके सुनेश	कांग्रेस	बंगलूर श्यामल	85	47
9	गोपीनाथ मुंडे	भजपा	बीड	38	6
10	तरुण घोषी	भजपा	सुल्तानपूर	35	4

5.38 करोड़ रुपये: 165 सांसदों की 2009 में औसत संपत्ति

12.78 करोड़ रुपये: 2014 में औसत संपत्ति

7.40 करोड़ रुपये: 2009-14 के बीच संपत्ति में औसत वृद्धि

137% 2009-14 के दौरान दोबारा चुने गए सांसदों की संपत्ति में हुआ उछाल

TIMES CITY

THE TIMES OF INDIA, NEW DELHI | MONDAY, MAY 19, 2014

YOUNG DELHI MPs TOP CRIME CHART

The average age of MPs is lowest in the Capital, but 5 out of the 7 have criminal cases against them. Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab among other big states have almost a clean slate

State/UT	Avg Age	MPs with Criminal Cases	% of Total MPs from the state
Delhi	47.3	5	71.4
Bihar	52.8	27	67.5
Maharashtra	52.4	30	63.8
Andhra Pradesh	54.9	20	47.6
Kerala	58.0	9	45.0
UTS & Goa	51.5	3	37.5
Uttar Pradesh	51.5	28	35.0
Gujarat	54.8	9	34.6
Karnataka	56.4	9	32.1
Jharkhand	55.5	4	30.8
Assam	53.2	4	28.6
Himachal Pradesh	59.0	1	25.0
Madhya Pradesh	55.0	7	24.1
Uttarakhand	62.0	1	20.0
West Bengal	54.0	8	19.0
Odisha	51.0	4	19.0
Tamil Nadu	50.9	7	17.9
Jammu & Kashmir	59.0	1	16.7
Haryana	51.8	1	10.0
Chhattisgarh	52.9	1	9.1
NE states	59.3	1	9.1
Punjab	59.9	1	7.7
Rajasthan	53.0	1	4.0

Source: ADR. Doesn't include MPs from Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) and Sikkim (SIK) because of lack of data on arrears.

A HOUSE OF EXTREMES

On results day, TOI profiled the 16th LS, in terms of the age, gender, assets of MPs & criminal cases pending against them. The day after, we brought you a party-wise breakup. Today, find out which states sent the richest and oldest MPs, most women and criminals | P 12 & 15

RICH & POOR

Avg assets (in ₹ cr)

Andhra	38.8
Meghalaya	38.6
Uttarakhand	34.7
Himachal J.K.	12
Tripura	8.4

MOST & LEAST WOMEN

No. of women MPs as % of total MPs from state

W Bengal	34
MP	27
UP	26
Karnataka	4
Rajasthan	4

TAINTED & CLEANEST

MPs with criminal cases as % of total MPs from state

Delhi	71.4
Bihar	67.5
M'ashtra	63.8
Punjab	3.7
Rajasthan	4

OLDEST & YOUNGEST

Average Age

U'hand	62
Punjab	59.9
SIK, NP	59
TR	59.3
Delhi	47.3

हर तीसरे MP पर क्रिमिनल केस

विशेष संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली

34% सांसदों के खिलाफ क्रिमिनल केस दर्ज

30% थी पिछली लोकसभा में इनकी संख्या

442 करोड़पति हैं नए सांसदों में से

300 करोड़पति थे पिछली लोकसभा में

8 सांसदों पर भार के आरोप हैं, जिनमें चार बौनेबे के हैं। लोकसभा में करोड़पति सांसदों की संख्या भी बढ़ी है। अगले सांसदों में बौनेबे के 237 और फसिल के 29 सांसद हैं। अगले सांसदों में नंबर 1 जगदेव गल्ला है, जिनके घोषित संपत्ति 683 करोड़ रुपये है। यह अंध प्रदेश के मुंठू से टोंडोपी के एएनपी हैं। सबसे गरीब सांसदों में सीकर से बौनेबे सांसद सुभानंद सरस्वती हैं, जिनके पास सिर्फ 34 हजार की संपत्ति है।

एशोकमिशन और डेमोक्रेटिक रिफॉर्म ने सांसदों के चुनावी हलचलानों की समीक्षा करके यह अंकगण निकाला है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, ऐसे सांसदों में 98 बौनेबे के, 8 बंधित के, 35 एआईएलएमके के, 18 शिवसेना के और 7 तृणमूल कांग्रेस के

WEALTH AND LEGAL TROUBLES

% of MPs facing criminal proceedings

BJP	35%	11.6 cr
INC	18%	16.7 cr
AIADMK	16%	6.5 cr
BJD	15%	16.5 cr
SHS	83%	9.2 cr
TDP	38%	64 cr
TRS	46%	63.7 cr
CPI(M)	56%	79.8 lakh
YSRCP	56%	50.9 cr
LJP	67%	2.5 cr
NCP	80%	37.3 cr
RJD	100%	4.3 cr
PDP	33%	39.7 cr
JD(U)	50%	1.7 cr
AAP	0%	3 cr

Average assets of party MPs: 14.6 cr

THE NEW LOK SABHA WILL HOLD THE DUBIOUS DISTINCTION OF HAVING THE RICHEST MPs AND THE HIGHEST PROPORTION OF THOSE FACING CRIMINAL CHARGES

Source: Association for Democratic Reforms

THE TIMES OF INDIA

Political parties come under RTI, rules CIC

RTI, rules CIC

Political parties now under RTI

CIC Says 6 Parties Part-Funded By Centre, Declares Them Public Bodies

Mineral/Mineral/Mineral

New Delhi: Lifting the cloak of secrecy from sources of funding of political parties and their expenditures, the Central Information Commission (CIC) has ruled that they are public authorities who need to respond to RTI queries within six weeks.

CIC is a 50-page order and the national parties - Congress, BJP, NCP, CPM, CPI and BSP - have been substantially found, even if indirectly, by the Centre.

The commission, approached by activists who tried to elicit a response from political parties about their funding, ruled that parties have been substantially funded, even if indirectly, by the central government. **P10**

CIC also took into account RT exceptions gives to political parties and found that, among others, Cong got Rs 300 cr and BJP Rs 141.25 cr as tax relief

Commissioners Anurag Kashyap and M.L. Sharma, said. The CIC held that parties have the character of public authorities and "we hold INC, BJP, CPM, CPI, NCP and BSP have been substantially funded by the central government under section 23(1) of the RTI Act".

The decision was based on three parameters - allocation of prime-time airtime, annual rates, income tax exemption, free air time given to public broadcasters and electoral rolls given by the Election Commission.

The commission also recognized that while parties are not "government-owned", they perform public functions by their mass media and communication in necessary in this regard. "In view of the nature of public functions performed by political parties, we conclude that the political parties in question are public authorities under section 23(1) of the RTI Act," the bench, comprising CIC Sepsaid Mishra and Information

THE HINDU

INDIA'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER SINCE 1878

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 2012

Be gracious and accept CIC order, litigants tell political parties

Parties gang up on CIC order

litigants tell political parties to be gracious and accept the order of the Central Information Commission (CIC) which has ruled that political parties are public authorities and must respond to Right to Information (RTI) queries within six weeks.

The order, which is a 50-page document, is a landmark decision as it lifts the veil of secrecy from the sources of funding of political parties and their expenditures. The commission, which is headed by Justice Sepsaid Mishra and Justice Anurag Kashyap, has ruled that political parties are public authorities and must respond to RTI queries within six weeks.

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नवभारत टाइम्स : 29 अक्टूबर

The Economic Times: 29 October 2013

WWW.ECONOMICTIMES.COM

ECONOMIC

NEW DELHI | 24 PAGES | ₹3.00 OR ₹7.00 ALONG WITH TOI

खर्च चवन्नी, कमाया रुपैया

एडीआर की रिपोर्ट : 2008 के पांच राज्यों के विधानसभा चुनाव में राजनीतिक दलों की कमाई ज्यादा और खर्च कम

Funds & Spends

₹182cr was collected by national parties for assembly elections to MP, Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, J&K & Mizoram in 2008

₹136.9cr WAS SPENT BY NATIONAL PARTIES FOR THESE POLLS

₹102.6cr WAS SPENT BY CONGRESS ALONE

93.4% ₹81.9cr WAS RAISED BY CONGRESS IN CASH

₹59.8cr (58.29%) OF CONGRESS EXPENDITURE WAS PAID VIA CHEQUES/DD

₹16.9cr WAS RAISED BY BJP

₹25.2cr (98.74%) OF BJP'S EXPENDITURE WAS BY CHEQUE/DD

100% BSP FUNDS ₹76.2cr WERE COLLECTED IN CASH

विशेष संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली

कहावत तो है कि आमदनी अठन्नी, खर्च रुपैया। लेकिन, बीजेपी और दूसरे दलों के साथ इसका उल्टा हुआ। दिल्ली सहित जिन पांच राज्यों में अगले सप्तिमी विधानसभा चुनाव होने वाले हैं वहाँ 2008 में हुए पिछले चुनाव के दौरान जितनी कमाई हुई, उतना खर्च नहीं हुआ। मतलब चुनाव दलों के लिए कमाई का ज़रका बना।

चुनाव सुधार की दिशा में काम करने वाली एजेंसी असेसिएशन फॉर डेमोक्रेटिक रिफॉर्म की ओर से जारी की सीमा बढ़ाने की कहा है। चुनाव के दौरान राजनीतिक दलों के खर्च पर नज़र रखने के लिए अलग से पर्यवेक्षक तैनात किए जाते हैं।

रिपोर्ट की खास बात

- बीजेपी ने चुनाव आयोग को जानकारी दी थी कि उसने इन राज्यों के चुनाव प्रचार में प्रचार और टैवल पर कोई खर्च नहीं किया। पार्टी ने सिर्फ उम्मीदवार के स्तर पर खर्च होने की जानकारी दी
- कांग्रेस ने इन राज्यों में सबसे ज्यादा 102 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए
- सभी राष्ट्रीय दलों और क्षेत्रीय दलों को मिलाकर चुनाव में 138 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए
- इन दलों को चुनाव के दौरान 182 करोड़ रुपये की कमाई हुई
- बीएसपी को 76 करोड़ रुपये की कमाई हुई और पार्टी को सारी कमाई कैश में हुई

क्या है नियम

- सभी राजनीतिक दलों को चुनाव होने के बाद 75 दिनों में चुनाव के दौरान हुए खर्च का ब्यौरा देना होता है
- इसमें चुनाव के दौरान मिले तमाम चंटे, डोनरशन और किए गए खर्च के बारे में बताना होता है
- चुनाव आयोग की ओर से हर उम्मीदवार को खर्च करने की सीमा दी गई है और इससे ज्यादा वे खर्च नहीं कर सकते हैं

रिपोर्ट की खास बात है कि बीजेपी ने आने जाने और प्रचार पर एक की पैसा खर्च नहीं करने का दावा किया है। मालूम हो कि नवंबर-दिसंबर में दिल्ली, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, छत्तीसगढ़ और मिजोरम में विधानसभा चुनाव होने हैं। चुनावी खर्च में टैवल, प्रचार सामग्री और नेताओं के आने-जाने पर हुआ खर्च जैसे मदों में होता है। हालांकि चुनाव में खर्च को लेकर राजनीतिक दल आयोग से ज्यादा धील देने की मांग कर रहे हैं। संसद की स्टीडिंग कमिटी ने भी चुनाव आयोग से खर्च



Convicted lawmakers cannot stay in office, says Supreme Court



New Delhi: Lawmakers have to quit if they are convicted of a crime and can't stay on regardless of appeals to higher courts, the Supreme Court today said, in a big leap towards cleaning up Indian politics.

The top court struck down a provision in the Representation of the People's Act (RPA) that protects convicted MPs and MLAs from disqualification if they appeal to a higher court.

"The disqualification takes place from the date of conviction," said a bench of justices A K Patnaik and S J

Mukhopadhyaya. (Read the verdict on convicted lawmakers)

The verdict won't affect lawmakers who have already filed appeals against their conviction.

A petition had said that allowing such lawmakers to stay in office was "discriminatory and encouraged criminalization of politics". The petition sought to highlight the dichotomy in the laws that allow convicted lawmakers to stay on but ban a person convicted and sentenced to a term of over two years from even contesting an election.

The government's affidavit had argued against MPs and MLAs being disqualified.

Reacting to the verdict, Law minister Kapil Sibal said: "We are studying it and will hold consultations."

Many political parties fear that the verdict could be misused to settle scores, but officially, the two main national parties Congress and Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) welcomed it.

"We welcome any ruling that seeks to cleanse the political system," said Congress spokesperson Renuka Chowdhury.

Similarly BJP spokesperson Ravi Shankar Prasad said: "I would like to say that the BJP on principle has welcomed efforts to purify the political system."

Nearly 160 of the 543 current members of Parliament have criminal cases pending against them, according to a study by two non-government organisations, the Association of Democratic Reforms (ADR) and National Election Watch (NEW).

According to the survey based on poll affidavits, some 15 MPs have at least one murder charge against them.

आपराधिक मामलों में 2 साल से ज्यादा की सजा होने पर नहीं रहेंगे सांसद और विधायक: सुप्रीम कोर्ट



सुप्रीम कोर्ट

भारतीय राजनीति में बड़ी बड़ जमान चुकी आपराधिक घड़ियां पर देश की सबसे बड़ी अदालत ने हामीया फासया है. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक ऐतिहासिक फैसला सुनाया है जिसके बाद टाजी नेताओं के लिए चुनाव लड़ना मुश्किल हो जाएगा. अदालत ने फैसला दिया है कि जिन नेताओं को 2 साल या उससे अधिक की सजा सुनाई जाती है, उनकी सदस्यता तत्काल खत्म हो जाएगी. इस तरह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला इनके पक्ष में अदालत से इनकार सदस्यता खत्म करवा देता है.

इसका ही मकसद है, वेद में सून हुए किसी नेता को बंद टुक का अधिकार भी नहीं होगा और ना ही वे चुनाव लड़ सकेंगे. क्योंकि जमान के बाद उन्हें जमानत करने का हक नहीं होगा. सुप्रीम कोर्ट का ये फैसला तत्काल प्रभाव से ही लागू माना जाएगा.

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जनसंविधान के अनुच्छेद 102 का अर्थ स्पष्ट करने का फैसला किया है. अनुच्छेद 102 के अंतर्गत सांसदों को चुनाव लड़ने का हक है. लेकिन अगर कोई सांसद 2 साल से अधिक की सजा सुनाई जाती है तो वह चुनाव लड़ने का हक नहीं रखेगा. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह फैसला सुनाया है कि जिन सांसदों को 2 साल से अधिक की सजा सुनाई जाती है, उन्हें चुनाव लड़ने का हक नहीं रहेगा.

जनसंविधान के अनुच्छेद 102 के अंतर्गत सांसदों को चुनाव लड़ने का हक है. लेकिन अगर कोई सांसद 2 साल से अधिक की सजा सुनाई जाती है तो वह चुनाव लड़ने का हक नहीं रखेगा.

अंत में यह स्पष्ट करने की मांग होती रही है. नेशनल इलेक्शन वॉच की मई 2009 की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक पार्लियामेंट के 150 टाजी सदस्य हैं. इनमें 73 के खिलाफ मोर्चा अपरेट है. इसकी वे सजाव्यक्तता नहीं है. लेकिन इसका तात्पर्य है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का ये फैसला संसद और विधानसभा को साफ करने की दिशा में ऐतिहासिक है.

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने किसी भी तरह के टाजी के टाजी को खत्म कर दिया. फैसला यह है कि आपराधिक मामलों में 2 साल से अधिक की सजा सुनाई जाने पर सांसदों को चुनाव लड़ने का हक नहीं रहेगा.

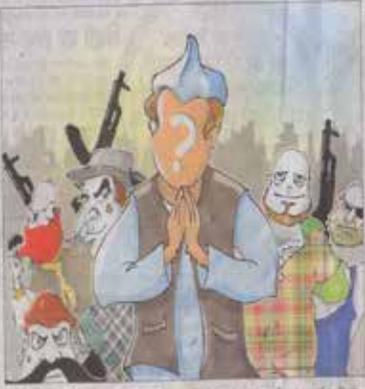
सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले का तत्काल प्रभाव होगा. इसका तात्पर्य है कि जिन सांसदों को 2 साल से अधिक की सजा सुनाई जाती है, उन्हें चुनाव लड़ने का हक नहीं रहेगा.

देश के पार्लियामेंट में फैसी टाजी को दूर करने के लिए संसद का अंतरिम सत्र करवा देने की मांग संसद के भी जाती रही है. जिसका अर्थ भी जमानत को खत्म करना है. ऐसे संसदीय और अंतरिम सत्रों पर देश हल हो में अडिगता का भी खतरा बन चुका है.

राज्य - राजधानी - 16 फरवरी - 2014 खबर मन्त्र 4

आपराधिक रिकॉर्ड यानी जीत की गारंटी

देश में राजनीति के अंधकारपूर्ण जमाने को खत्म करने के लिए हमें एक नया रास्ता खोजना है. राजनीति के अंधकारपूर्ण जमाने को खत्म करने के लिए हमें एक नया रास्ता खोजना है. राजनीति के अंधकारपूर्ण जमाने को खत्म करने के लिए हमें एक नया रास्ता खोजना है.



आपराधिक रिकॉर्ड यानी जीत की गारंटी

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हिन्दुस्तान - 16 फरवरी - 2014

राजनीतिक व चुनाव सुधार को लेकर राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन आयोजित, निर्वाचन आयोग हुए शामिल

स्वच्छ छवि के प्रत्याशियों को दें वोट : ब्रह्म



राजनीतिक व चुनाव सुधार को लेकर राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन आयोजित, निर्वाचन आयोग हुए शामिल

Thursday, January 9, 2014

DECCAN HERALD 7

Nation

Cong rules, but BJP makes a killing via donations

NEW DELHI, DHNS: The Congress may have been wickling power at the Centre since 2004 but it appears that the corporate houses and business establishments preferred Opposition Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) for donating money during United Progressive Alliance regimes, if one were to go by analysis by two private election watchdogs.

The BJP received the maximum donations of Rs 192.47 crore from 1,334 donors from corporate or business sector between 2004-05 and 2011-12, while the Congress lagged behind at Rs 172.25 crore, which is collected from 418 donors, the study by Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) and National Election Watch (NEW) said.

The five national parties—the Congress, BJP, Nationalist Congress Party, CPI and the CPM—got Rs 378.89 crore during the period from

The BJP received the maximum donations of Rs 192.47 crore from 1,334 donors from corporate or business sector between 2004-05 and 2011-12, while the Congress lagged behind at Rs 172.25 crore

corporates while the sixth national party, Bahujan Samaj Party, claimed that it received no voluntary contribution above Rs 20,000 from any donor between 2004-05 and 2011-12.

The donations from corporate and business houses form 87 per cent of the total contribution from known sources of parties. Parties do not need to declare the source if the dona-

tion is below Rs 20,000. For the Congress, the General Electoral Trust of the Aditya Birla group donated the maximum Rs 36.41 crore, followed by Torrent Power Rs 11.85 crore and Bharti Electoral Trust of Bharti group Rs 11 crore.

Birla's electoral trust also donated Rs 26.57 crore to BJP, the highest for the party, followed by Torrent Power Rs 13 crore and Asianet V Holding Rs 10 crore. The Sharad Pawar-led NCP got Rs 1 crore each from Ambuja Cement, Hindustan Construction Co and Infra Finance.

Big corporates and business houses appear to have no inclination to donate to CPI as its 11 donors included Nawa Karnataka Publications, four bank officers associations and a housing cooperative group. It received a meagre Rs 11 lakh during the last eight years as donations.

The CPM was a shade better as it got Rs 1.78 crore from 108 donors, which were identified under corporate/business houses, but like its Left ally, many of them were trade unions or officers' associations.

Citing the Supreme Court judgment that no part of candidate's affidavit should be left blank, the ADR and NEW have demanded that similar provisions should be made to ensure that political parties provide all details regarding donations above Rs 20,000 in the prescribed form.

It also demanded that parties, which do not submit its donation statement to the Election Commission before October 31 every year, should be penalised and its income should not be tax-exempt. Only the Congress and CPM have submitted the details of donations they received during 2012-13 to the Election Commission.

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How is MPs NOT disclosing tax returns in public interest: CIC

April 17, 2013 16:28 IST

A three-bench Central Information Commission, has repeatedly questioned the representatives of the 20 members of Parliament whose IT returns were asked for under the Right to Information Act, on how disclosing of their IT returns was not in larger public interest.

The Public Information Officers who denied the information stating lack of larger public interest and the representatives of MPs/members of legislative assembly were invited for the hearing. While the appeal concerned 20 MPs/MALAs, the representatives of only 10 respondents appeared for the hearing to present their cases.

Of the 20 MPs whose IT returns were asked for under RTI, the details of only three MPs [Biju Bar Ryan (MP from Tripura East constituency of Tripura), Shafiqur Rahman Barq (MP from Sambhal constituency of Uttar Pradesh) and Usha Verma (MP from Hardoi constituency of UP)] were made available by the PIO.

The IT returns of others MPs were denied under various sections, such as 8(1)(g), 8(1)(d), 11(1) and 11(3) of the RTI Act. The RTIs of seven MPs were transferred but lost in transit, hence no information was available.

The Association for Democratic Reforms, which filed the RTI query, primary argument was that there is overriding public interest in IT returns of the MPs and that most of the requested information was already in public domain as the total income filed in the latest IT returns of all candidates have to be provided in their affidavits along with their nomination papers to the Election Commission of India.

Throughout the arguments, the CIC asked the respondents to focus on how disclosing the IT returns of the MPs would not be in larger public interest. But interestingly, no arguments were put forth by the PIOs of the IT department who had initially denied providing the information stating lack of public interest.

The ADR stated that the Supreme Court has deliberated in detail on this issue while directing the ECI to collect and make public the information on assets of the contesting candidates at the time of elections through affidavits.

The CIC has given a three-week period for the representatives of the MPs to provide a copy of their written submissions after which it will give its decision.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL INDIA

India's Most Transparent Politicians?



A small group of India's lawmakers have voluntarily published their income tax returns in support of a campaign to push for more transparency among Indian politicians.

The Association for Democratic Reforms, a group campaigning for greater accountability among lawmakers, said they emailed all 790 parliamentarians from both houses of parliament asking them to submit their tax documents.

Just 20 lawmakers, 2.5% of the total, responded positively to the request.

Income tax returns are not covered by India's Right to Information law because they are considered private.

"Politicians do not have to publish this information so 20 doing so is a pretty good number," said Anil Bairwal, national coordinator at the Association for Democratic Reforms. "I think it shows a willingness to be more transparent."

The group wants the law to be changed to require legislators to publish their finances.

"If you are in public life then you are a public personality and there is enough public interest in your accounts that you should publish your tax returns," Mr. Bairwal said.

Candidates in Indian elections are required to declare their assets and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh asked his cabinet ministers to join him in publishing an updated list of their assets.

"We have found looking at declared assets that there are a lot of members of parliament whose assets grow whilst they are in power," Mr. Bairwal added.

"We are curious to find out whether the assets declared in their asset statement correspond to the assets declared in their income tax declaration," he said.

The group has brought a case to the Central Information Commission asking it to consider making MPs' taxes subject to the RTI. The commissioners are expected to hear the case Tuesday.

Lawmakers who volunteered information about their tax affairs included 8 members of the ruling Congress party.

Only 2.89% of India's total population file income tax returns, according to India's Ministry of Finance. Tathagata Satpathy, a member of the Biju Janata Dal party for Odisha in India's lower house of parliament, said that "very few" people in the country pay taxes.

"Every taxpayer is a breed apart," Mr. Satpathy said in a submission to the Association for Democratic Reforms.

"I am grateful to the society that it has enabled me to be a taxpayer. Therefore, my tax returns give me pride as well as a sense of ownership of the nation," he said.

MONEY POWER

Candidates with criminal charges, money win more often: ADR

By Anuja & Lee Mathew

ANUJA

Almost one out of every five candidates that contested elections in Parliament or state assemblies in the past nine years (after 2004) had criminal cases against them, a study by a Delhi-based non-governmental organisation that works in the field of electoral reforms has shown, reflecting the extent of criminalisation in politics.

To be sure, the study by the Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) looks at charges and not convictions, and it is possible—on most political parties—the data—at least some of the cases filed against candidates are false and frivolous and motivated by political rivals.

However, almost one in three members of the current Lok Sabha have criminal cases against them, almost the same proportion of members of current state assemblies that have cases against them—a number that, when seen in conjunction with the one-in-five ratio mentioned above, indicates that there seems to be higher chances of a candidate with criminal charges against him or her being elected.

Indeed, according to the study, one out of every eight candidates with no criminal charges against them got elected to the Parliament or state assembly while one out of every four candidates with criminal charges against them got elected.

The study comes around a fortnight after the Supreme Court and state assemblies should quit cases after being convicted of criminal charges. Interestingly, the study found that the average assets for all candidates (5084) of these 11 states were Rs 1.27 crore while that of the winners was 12.83 crore, and that of winners with criminal charges against them 94.30 crore. Even those significantly 39% of the candidates requesting objections (they may or may not have won the earlier election) saw an increase of over 100% in their assets, an increase of at least 500%, 10%, an increase of over 600%, and 2.3%, an increase of at least 1,000%. Assuming that at least some of these 100% increases are genuine, it stands in

contrast to a trend in power only seen in assets.

Former Union minister and current Manipal Pradesh Chief Minister's rise in assets over the period covered by the study, and one in five of the Bharatiya Janata Party candidates, have criminal charges against them. One out of every five Congress members of Parliament and state assemblies in this period has criminal charges against them. The corresponding figure for the BJP is one in three. The proportion is



Members need: The study comes a fortnight after the Supreme Court said members of Parliament and state assemblies should quit after being convicted of criminal charges.

lowest for the Communist Party of India (Marxist), at 1%—or around one in 10 successful candidates.

Those numbers clearly indicate that there isn't much difference between the two main national parties.

The ADR study has come in the backdrop of the apex court taking a few initiatives to cleanse the political system. It also comes at a time when the United Progressive Alliance government has been battered by corruption scandals.

The study also points to reasons for candidates with criminal charges being elected, said ADR co-founder, Jayaprakash Narayan. In some cases, there may not have been an alternative, he explained. ADR sources its data from affidavits filed by members at the Election Commission during election time.

In the period covered by the study, the Shiv Sena had the highest number of elected representatives—above one of those with declared criminal charges followed by two BJP-based parties—the Rashtriya Janata Dal and the Bharatiya Dal (United). anuja@adrfoundation.org

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

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Assam

Uttar Pradesh



'Two Assam MPs face criminal charges; 5 MPs are crorepatists'

BY OUR STAFF REPORTER GUWAHATI, March 1: The Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) and the National Election Watch (NEW) urged the political parties of the State not to give tickets to candidates having criminal records.

Addressing a press meet held here on Saturday, Tasadduk Arifur Hussain, chairperson, ADR, said, "We have also appealed to voters to check the background of candidates before casting votes in favour of them. We have appealed to the political parties to make the candidate selection process public and transparent. Candidates must reveal their source of money that he or she invests for campaigning."

As per a survey conducted jointly by the ADR-NEW during the 2009 Lok Sabha elections, of the 153 candidates

in Assam, 12 candidates were facing criminal charges. Based on their recent survey, the ADR-NEW revealed that two Assam MPs - Ranee Narah, Congress and Rajen Gohain, BJP - are facing criminal charges.

On the financial strength of the 14 existing Assam MPs, 5 MPs - three from the Congress, 1 from the BJP and 1 from the AIUDF - are crorepatists. The names of these crorepati MPs are Ranee Narah (Congress), Bijoy Krishna Handique (Congress), Rajen Gohain (BJP) and Badaruddin Ajmal (AIUDF).

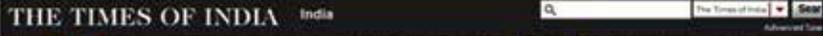
Of these 5 crorepati MPs, Ajmal is richest, amassing Rs 30 crore, the ADR-NEW stated.

A survey conducted by these two election watchdogs on the per annum income of the parties between 2004-2005

and 2011-2012 revealed that per annum income of the Indian National Congress (INC) was Rs. 2365.82 crore, followed by BJP - Rs 1394.22 crore. Per annum income of AIUDF was Rs 329.91 lakh, which is highest among the regional parties of the country.

The survey revealed that the BJP generates its income from donation and the INC generates its income from donation and top-up sale. "INC and BJP are the only two political parties which have received foreign funding. INC received a total of Rs 9.83 crore and BJP received a total of Rs 19.42 crore between financial years 2003-2004 and 2011-2012," the survey revealed.

The two election watchdogs have also found a 1.1 decline in 1800110440 - social people can lodge any complaints against candidates who are facing criminal charges.



50 MPs have criminal cases pending against them for more than 10 years

ASHISH TRIPATHI, TNN | Mar 11, 2014, 08:28PM IST

LUCKNOW: Two MPs from UP figure among the top eight parliamentarians against whom criminal cases are pending for more than 20 years in the law courts, reveals an analysis done by the Association of Democratic Reforms (ADR), a non-government body working for transparency and probity in elections.

The two MPs are BJP's Ramakant Yadav from Azamgarh, and SP's Ramkishun from Chandauli. Yadav is an accused in a murder case which is pending in the court for the past 25 years. Ramkishun is accused in a robbery case pending for the past 24 years.

The ADR in association with the National Election Watch (NEW) did the analysis following the directions of the Supreme Court. The SC on Monday had directed that the criminal cases against MPs and MLAs be completed within a year from the date of framing of charges by the trial court.

The ADR and NEW analyzed the affidavits of the Lok Sabha MPs elected in 2009. It found that 50 Lok Sabha MPs from 2009 have a total of 136 criminal cases pending against them for ten years or more. Similarly, 30 Lok Sabha MPs have a total of 58 serious criminal cases pending against them for ten years or more.

The study also revealed that there are five Lok Sabha MPs who have declared a total of 14 cases of murder which have been pending for ten years or more. Kameshwar Baitha of JMM has declared 10 cases of murder against himself which have been pending for an average of 12 years. Guddu Premchand of Congress from Ujjain Constituency, Madhya Pradesh, has declared a case of murder which has been pending 29 years.

Further, there are nine Lok Sabha MPs who have a total of 14 cases of attempt to murder against them which have been pending for more than 10 years. Kameshwar Baitha of JMM has six cases of attempt to murder against him which have been pending for an average of 11 years. Venugopala Reddy Modugula of TDP from Narasaraopet constituency has a case of attempt to murder which has been pending for 23 years.

There are 20 Lok Sabha MPs who have declared a total of 30 cases of kidnapping and wrongful confinement which have been pending for 10 years or more. Kameshwar Baitha of JMM has declared seven cases of kidnapping and wrongful confinement which have been pending for an average of 14 years. Kalmadi Suresh of Congress from Pune Constituency has declared a case of wrongful confinement for three or more days which has been pending for 28 years.

There are four Lok Sabha MPs who have declared a total of four cases of robbery and dacoity which have been pending for more than 10 years.

The ADR has also issued an appeal for the people: "While the judiciary has taken very important steps including July 10 2013 judgment which debarred elected representatives from continuing in office after conviction to decriminalize politics, political parties have continued to field candidates with serious criminal cases because of their 'winability' factor. In this scenario, the role of citizens becomes pre-eminent. The upcoming Lok Sabha elections gives us the opportunity to elect clean and more accountable MPs."

For more: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/50-MPs-have-criminal-cases-pending-against-them-for-more-than-10-years/articleshow/31853923.cms>

Chhattisgarh

संख्येक इलेक्शन वॉच वॉच रिपोर्ट में सज्जने आई बात

भाजपा से अधिक करोड़पति विधायक कांग्रेस में

49 पर 387 के 39 विधायक



पार्टी	करोड़पति संख्या	कुल संख्या
भाजपा	49	02 प्रतिशत
कांग्रेस	39	17 प्रतिशत
बिसेप	01	07 प्रतिशत
कांग्रेस	01	02 प्रतिशत

पार्टी	संसदीय कार्य दफ्तर विचार-2013	कुल संख्या
भाजपा	49	02 प्रतिशत
कांग्रेस	39	17 प्रतिशत
बिसेप	01	07 प्रतिशत
कांग्रेस	01	02 प्रतिशत

The Hitavada SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15, 2013 RAIPUR

67 legislators in C'garh are crorepatists



CEW office-bearers addressing media in Raipur Press Club. (Pic by Manoj Dewangan)

No MLA with criminal record be made minister: CEW

CONTINUING its campaign for clean and exemplary governance in state, office-bearers of Chhattisgarh Election Watch (CEW) urged the Chief Minister Dr Raman Singh to ensure that none of the MLAs with criminal antecedents be assigned to chairs of responsibility including standing committees, financial committees and such others within the state assembly.

Uma Prakash Ojha, Gautam Bandopadhyay and Riyaz Amber of CEW, convened a press conference in Raipur Press Club on Saturday, where they informed of having submitted their suggestions to Dr Raman Singh as soon as he was elected leader of BJP legislative party. One of the suggestions is that none of the tainted MLAs are made Ministers or allocated other responsibilities. Such MLAs must not even be assigned responsible positions like Chairperson of Co-operatives. (Contd on page 6)

Staff Reporter RAIPUR, Dec 14

AFTER analysing the results of recently concluded assembly elections, Chhattisgarh Election Watch (CEW) has inferred that crorepati candidates have 42 percent probability of winning while those less affluent have meager 5 percent chance.

CEW office-bearers including Uma Prakash Ojha and Gautam Bandopadhyay cited the statistics of elected MLAs to point out (Contd on page 6)

Bihar

PRABHAT KHABAR
6/08/2013

राजनीतिक दलों में सुप्रीमो संस्कृति हावी

विमर्श

नेशनल इलेक्शन वाच व एसोसिएशन फॉर डिमोक्रेटिक रिफॉर्मस का संवाद कार्यक्रम

संवाददाता
एन-न



संवाद कार्यक्रम के बाद मीडिया से बात करते एमएन कर्ण.

किरामी क्या कमी

जदयू : दो वर्षों से संसदीय बोर्ड विधिकरण
क्या है प्रावधान : पार्टी संविधान की धारा-29 में राज्य पार्लियामेंट्री बोर्ड का गठन अधिवार्य
लोजपा : पुत्र को किना किरामी पूर्व जिम्मेवारी के लिये पार्लियामेंट्री बोर्ड में स्थान
क्या है प्रावधान : 14 संसदीय राज्य संसदीय बोर्ड व 28

संसदीय केंद्रीय संसदीय बोर्ड का गठन
कारिबोस : राज्य चुनाव समिति का बर्फी हुआ गठन, लोकसभा चुनाव 09 व विधानसभा चुनाव 2010 में बिहार राज्य चुनाव समिति की अनुपस्थिति के उम्मीदवारी हाईकमिशन ने तय की
क्या है प्रावधान : पार्टी संविधान की धारा 12 बी में 14 संसदीय राज्य चुनाव समिति का गठन का प्रावधान है.

दलों का हाल

पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के निरमित प्रकाशन का असर कार्यकर्ताओं का प्रशिक्षण गठन औपचारिकता
पार्टी की कमेटियों में महिलाओं की सर्गादारी कम युवाओं को घुसपैठार की स्थिति गठन रणनीतिक

उम्मीदवारों का चयन संविधान के विपरीत

देश की राष्ट्रीय व क्षेत्रीय पार्टियों में पार्टी संविधान के विपरीत एकाधिकार प्राप्त सुप्रीमो संस्कृति हावी होती जा रही है, इसमें दलों में आंतरिक लोकतंत्र समाप्त होता जा रहा है. लगभग सभी पार्टियों में उम्मीदवारों का चयन पार्टी संविधान से अलग हट कर शक्ति संपन्न व्यक्ति जिन्हें सुप्रीमो की संज्ञा दी गयी है, उनके द्वारा की जाती है. फलस्वरूप निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि की प्रतिबद्धता पार्टी या पार्टी की नीतियों, सिद्धांतों के प्रति नहीं, बल्कि व्यक्ति विशेष के प्रति ज्यादा हो गयी है. यही से लोकतंत्र की समाप्ति की शुरुआत होती है. ये बातें नेशनल इलेक्शन वाच व एसोसिएशन फॉर डिमोक्रेटिक रिफॉर्मस के 'राजनीतिक दल एवं सरकार में लोकतांत्रिक परंपराओं की उपेक्षा' पर संवाद

कार्यक्रम में कही गयीं. कार्यक्रम के बाद प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में अर्थशास्त्री एमएन कर्ण ने कहा कि राजनीतिक दलों में कार्यकर्ताओं के चयन के तरीके, संगठन की गाइडलाइन का किताना पालन होता है, इस पर

सार्वजनिक बहस होनी चाहिए. तभी लोकतंत्र मजबूत होगा. बिहार इलेक्शन वाच के समन्वयक राजीव कुमार ने कहा कि बिहार में सक्रिय राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा न तो साहित्य का प्रकाशन किया जाता है, न ही निर्धारित संख्या में

कार्यकारिणी का गठन किया जाता है. महिलाओं की समुचित भागीदारी भी नहीं होती है. पार्टी में आंतरिक लोकतंत्र के अभाव से संसदीय लोकतंत्र लगातार कमजोर हो रहा है. इलेक्शन वाच के राष्ट्रीय समन्वयक जगदीश श्रोक ने

कहा कि राजनीतिक दलों में आंतरिक लोकतंत्र कायम करने के लिए कानून बनाये जाने की आवश्यकता है. इस दिशा में लंबा संघर्ष करना होगा क्योंकि कोई भी राजनीतिक दल ऐसा नहीं करना चाहता है.

प्रभात खबर वोट करें देश गढ़ें \ हाजीपुर-आसपास

स्वच्छ छवि के उम्मीदवारों को दें वोट

नेशनल इलेक्शन वाच, एसोसिएशन फॉर डिमोक्रेटिक रिफॉर्मस एवं मासिक 'मेरा देश मेरा पदयात्रा' द्वारा मजबूत जागरण अभियान के तहत आजीवन पदयात्रा में शामिल करने के संकल्पों से आजीवन कर. सराफ बाजार में आजीवन



पदयात्रा में शामिल सदस्य.

आजमान से मुफ्त. यह कार्यक्रमों में इन लोगों में साठवां करने की अपील की और कहा कि यदि कोई उम्मीदवार पद पर नहीं आता, तो वोट का प्रयोग करें. लोकतंत्र कायम रखने के लिए उम्मीदवारों को स्वच्छ छवि के उम्मीदवारों को वोट देना चाहिए. बिहार इलेक्शन वाच, एसोसिएशन फॉर डिमोक्रेटिक रिफॉर्मस एवं मासिक 'मेरा देश मेरा पदयात्रा' द्वारा मजबूत जागरण अभियान के तहत आजीवन पदयात्रा में शामिल करने के संकल्पों से आजीवन कर. सराफ बाजार में आजीवन

वैशाली आसपास

पटना, 5 मई 2014 दैनिक जागरण | 7



जागरणवादी दलों में शामिल लोग

4 TIMES CITY

45% MPs face serious criminal charges

Murder Cases Pending Against Three Newly Elected Lawmakers

Patna: Three elected MPs from Bihar, one each from BJP, RJD and LJP, have cases related to murder pending against them, according to the affidavits submitted by them to Election Commission.

Vaishali and RJD MP from Madhepura Rajesh Ranjan alias Pappu Yadav have declared cases related to murder pending against them. Twenty eight winners (70%) have declared criminal cases against themselves. Eighteen winners (45%) have declared serious criminal cases including cases related to murder, attempt to murder, criminal intimidation,



थैली एगेंस्ट them, said Rajiv Kumar of

Bihar Election Watch. Out of the 40 winners in Bihar, 33 (83%) are crooked. The three new MPs, who declared their assets worth crores, belong to BJP with Shatrughan Sinha of Patna Sahib being the richest. He has assets worth Rs 131 crore. Another BJP MP Ramna Devi of Sheohar has assets worth Rs 60 crore and Iltisgarh MP Nityanand Rai has assets

worth Rs 1 crore. This time Bihar has sent 11 postgraduate MPs to Lok Sabha. Besides, five are 12th pass while one is just literate. Thirteen MPs are in the age group of 41-50 years while 11 are above 50. This time only three women MPs have been elected from Bihar. They are: Ramna Devi of BJP, Veena Devi of LJP and Hanjies Banjan of Congress.

पदयात्रा के जरिए मेरा वोट मेरा देश का संदेश

आजमान संवाददाता, हाजीपुर : स्वच्छ चुनाव, स्वच्छ छवि के उम्मीदवार, उच्च मानक परीक्षण एवं बेहतर मतदान प्रक्रिया समेत कई उद्देश्यों को लेकर पदयात्रा को पारलौकिक वोट मेरा देश पदयात्रा शुरू हुआ। इसके तहत बिहार इलेक्शन वाच, एसोसिएशन फॉर डिमोक्रेटिक रिफॉर्मस एवं मासिक 'मेरा देश मेरा पदयात्रा' द्वारा मजबूत जागरण अभियान के तहत आजीवन पदयात्रा में शामिल करने के संकल्पों से आजीवन कर. सराफ बाजार में आजीवन

Delhi

THE HINDU | NOIDA/DELHI, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2013

43% Delhi MLAs have criminal cases registered against them

REALITY CHECK

Mohammad Ali

NEW DELHI: An analysis of affidavits of candidates fielded during the 2008 Assembly elections in Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Mizoram has brought out shocking patterns about criminalisation of the political class.

As many as 128 out of 607 (21 per cent) of the outgoing MLAs in the five States going to polls next month self-declared pending criminal cases against them. Forty-seven of them had declared serious criminal cases against themselves.

Among the five State, Delhi with 43 per cent Delhi MLAs has the maximum percentage of legislators with declared criminal cases against them followed by Madhya Pradesh which has 25 per cent, said the analysis released by National

ON THE WRONG SIDE OF THE LAW



Asif Mohammad Khan
MLA, Okhla
(Congress)

Charges related to buying or disposing of any person as slave



Kulwant Rana
MLA, Rithala
(BJP)

Charged with kidnapping with intent to wrongly confine a person



Bharat Singh
MLA, Najafgarh
(Independent)

Charges related to murder, attempt to murder

Thirty-eight per cent of Congress MLAs and 46 per cent of BJP MLAs in Delhi have criminal cases registered against them. In Madhya Pradesh, 34 per cent of the Congress MLAs and 20 per cent of the ruling party MLAs have declared criminal cases.

When it comes to the assets of the lawmakers in the five States, 43 per cent or 264 out of 607 MLAs whose affidavits were analysed by the NEW and ADR, were found to worth a 'crore' rupees. Delhi has the highest -- 69 per cent -- 'crorepatis' MLAs followed by Rajasthan with 46 per cent such MLAs and Madhya Pradesh with 35 per cent.

On the gender profiling, the analysis said only 11 per cent of the MLAs out of 630 MLAs from the five State Assemblies were women. With 14 per cent of its MLAs as women Rajasthan topped the list while Mizoram Assembly had no women representation. Delhi only had 4 per cent women MLAs.

al Election Watch and Association for Democratic Reforms, two NGOs working for transparency in governance.

While releasing the analysis of the self-affidavits by the contesting candidates in the 2008 Assembly elections on Monday, NEW and ADR demanded that in the upcoming elections the political parties should field clean candidates.

When it comes to MLAs

with serious criminal cases registered against them, Madhya Pradesh tops the list among the five States at 11 per cent. It is followed by Delhi and Chhattisgarh both of which have 9 per cent MLAs with serious criminal charges registered against them. With 7 per cent Mizoram among these States has the lowest percentage of MLAs with criminal cases.

During the 2008 Assem-

ly elections, the Congress had fielded 30 per cent tainted candidates in Delhi and 31 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, said the NEW and ADR analysis.

BJP on the other hand had given tickets to 35 per cent candidates with criminal cases in Delhi while 22 per cent tainted candidates were given tickets by the party in the 2008 Madhya Pradesh Assembly elections.

Jammu & Kashmir

4 Crorepatis in fray for Jammu-Poonch LS seat

KT NEWS SERVICE

JAMMU, Apr 2: Out of 19 candidates in the election fray for Jammu-Poonch parliamentary constituency, four are Crorepatis having more than Rs 1 Cr worth of assets of self and others (spouse and dependents) while the average assets per candidate contesting in the first phase of elections in J&K are Rs 68.05 lakhs.

Interestingly the list of four crorepatis candidates is led by an independent Nirmal Singh who owned assets worth Rs 3,04,96,000, to be followed by Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Jugal Kishore Sharma with assets worth Rs 2,68,24,308.

Socialist Democratic Party (SDP) candidate Gursagar Singh with assets worth Rs 1,95,40,000 and Congress candidate Madan Lal Sharma, who is contesting as a joint candidate of NC-Congress alliance,

with assets worth Rs 1,88,43,802 are ranked third and fourth in the list of crorepatis.

Another independent candidate Mohammed Imtiaz has declared zero assets.

While seven candidates declared assets less than Rs 10 lakhs. Three candidates with the lowest assets included Mehar Manav Bhagat of Bharatiya Bahujan Party with assets worth Rs 32,000. Two independents Perseen Singh and Mohammed Abbas Khan are other two candidates with lowest assets. They have declared assets worth Rs 2,05,959 and Rs 2,18,316.

There is no woman candidate in the electoral fray from this constituency.

As per the analysis of the affidavits of 19 candidates, filed with the Election Commission of India, Association of Democratic Reforms

(ADR) and Jammu and Kashmir Election Watch (J&KEW), which released detailed report on the criminal and financial background of candidates contesting in first phase from Jammu-Poonch parliamentary constituency today, eight candidates, three of whom declared assets more than Rs 20 lakhs, did not declare Income Tax details.

Three candidates have not given value for at least one immovable asset declared in their affidavits.

A total of 11 candidates have declared liabilities worth Rs 5 lakhs and above. They included Gursagar Singh of SDP with liabilities of Rs 33.50 lakhs, independent Nirmal Singh with liabilities of Rs 9.04 lakhs, JKNPP candidate Hari Chand Jalmeria with liabilities of Rs 5 lakhs and Madan Lal Sharma of Congress with liabilities of Rs 3.84 lakhs.

■ Turn to Pg 11

Goa

Karnataka

दैनिक हेराल्ड
तिघांवर गंभीर गुन्हे, ७ उमेदवार कोट्यधीश

संघीय विचार मंत्रालय ने १५ उमेदवारों के खिलाफ मुकदमा दायर किया है।

संघीय विचार मंत्रालय ने १५ उमेदवारों के खिलाफ मुकदमा दायर किया है।

The Indian EXPRESS NATION WORLD BUSINESS CITIES SPORTS ENTERTAINMENT LIFESTYLE TECHNOLOGY

JOURNALISM OF COURAGE

Karnataka polls: More than 20 pct of candidates have criminal cases

PTI - Bangalore, Mon Apr 22 2013, 13:51 hrs

A total of 40 out of 194 candidates of the BJP and Congress contesting the May 5 Assembly elections have criminal cases against them, according to NGOs -- Karnataka Election Watch and Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR).

They released an analysis of the first list of BJP and Congress candidates, focusing on the criminal and financial assets of the re-contesting candidates, among others. As many as 140 candidates have been declared by the BJP and 177 by the Congress, totalling 317.

Affidavits from previous Assembly elections in 2008 were available for 85 out of 140 candidates from BJP and 109 out of 177 candidates from the Congress. In total, 194 out of 317 affidavits of candidates announced in the first list from BJP and Congress were available and analysed.

Forty out of 194 nominees -- 24 from BJP and 16 from Congress -- or 21 per cent of candidates whose affidavits were available from previous elections have declared criminal cases against themselves.

Of them, 16 candidates -- 10 from BJP and six from Congress -- have declared serious criminal charges in their last submitted affidavit like murder, attempt to murder and kidnapping.

As many as 130 out of the 317 or 41 per cent candidates announced in the first list by BJP and Congress are recontesting MLAs from the outgoing Assembly. The remaining 64 who are re-contesting did not win last time.

Seventy-two out of the 140 or 51 per cent candidates announced in the first list from BJP are MLAs in the outgoing Karnataka Assembly. From the Congress, 58 out of 177 or 33 per cent of candidates announced in the first list are recontesting MLAs.

Among the 194 candidates, Eshwara Bhimanna Khandire of the Congress from Bhalki has declared four criminal cases with charges related to murder, attempt to murder, followed by Balachandra Luxmanrao Jarkhihohi of BJP from Arabhavi who has declared one case with charges related to murder, kidnapping, attempt to murder and Jarakihohi Satish Laxmanrao of Congress from Yemkanmardi constituency (declared one case with charges related to murder, kidnapping, attempt to murder).

Madhya Pradesh

Puducherry

HINDUSTAN TIMES, BHPCL SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 2014

Number of crorepatitis shoots up in MP

POLL WATCH Average asset of LS aspirants has gone up to ₹2.24 crore; female candidates' number is only 34

ANALYSIS In the highest edition of MP politics, represented by Lok Sabha candidates, both money and muscle power has grown substantially since the last parliamentary polls.

In comparison to 2009 general elections, the number of candidates, with assets over ₹1 crore and those with criminal cases recorded against them, has almost doubled.

In 2009, 11% candidates had criminal cases and in 2014, 18% have such record. Similarly, in the last election, 11% candidates were crore patis and their number has doubled exactly at 20% now, as an analysis by the Association of Democratic Reforms (ADR) and MP Election Watch (MPEN) shows.

The survey report released on Thursday shows that 18% of the 270 candidates analysed for 2014 LS polls, have serious criminal cases as compared to 1% of 288 candidates analysed from 2009.

In general, the candidates are far richer this time, with the average asset of candidates growing to ₹2.24 crore from ₹0.42 lakh in 2009 elections.

GENDER BENDER: The political scene hasn't changed much gender-wise and women firmly remain on the fringe of the entire process. There is only a minuscule rise in the number of female candidates. In 2009, only 28 out of 288 candidates were female. This time, the number has increased to 34 in 270 (1%).

COMMENTS SHOULD BE MADE: Party-wise, the number of crorepatitis has doubled substantially in the ruling BJP as compared to 2009.

Party name	2014 LOK SABHA POLLS				2009 LOK SABHA POLLS			
	INC	BJP	AAP	Total	INC	BJP	AAP	Total
Total number of candidates analysed	18	21	27	66	26	25	8	59
Candidates with declared criminal cases	3	7	8	18	7	3	0	10
% of candidates with declared criminal cases	16%	33%	29%	27%	27%	12%	0%	17%
Candidates with serious declared criminal cases	3	6	6	15	3	1	0	4
% of candidates with serious declared criminal cases	17%	29%	22%	23%	12%	4%	0%	6%

Party name	2014 LOK SABHA POLLS				2009 LOK SABHA POLLS			
	INC	BJP	AAP	Total	INC	BJP	AAP	Total
Number of candidates analysed	18	21	27	66	26	25	8	59
Crorepatis	3	10	7	20	10	5	0	15
Percentage of crorepati candidates	16%	48%	26%	30%	38%	20%	0%	25%

Party name	2014 LOK SABHA POLLS				2009 LOK SABHA POLLS			
	INC	BJP	AAP	Total	INC	BJP	AAP	Total
Total candidates analysed	18	21	27	66	26	25	8	59
Male	16	19	22	57	22	24	8	54
Female	2	2	5	9	4	1	0	5
Total female candidates	2%	10%	19%	11%	15%	4%	0%	8%

DECCAN CHRONICLE

Narayanasamy richest with ₹9.18cr assets

6 contestants from Pondy are crorepatitis

S. PRASAD | DC PUDUCHERRY, APRIL 18

IN 2009, THE BJP HAD FIELDIED ONLY 20% CROREPATIS BUT THE PERCENTAGE HAS GONE UP TO 83% NOW. A HUGE JUMP OF 63%.

The Union Territory of Puducherry has six crorepati candidates for the lone Lok Sabha seat going to the polls on April 24. Of the total 30 candidates in the fray, six (20 per cent) are crorepatitis with the average asset per candidate being ₹1.18 crore.

The average asset of contesting candidates in the 2009 Lok Sabha elections was ₹64.28 lakhs, according to a survey undertaken by the Puducherry Election Watch and Association of Democratic Reforms.

Congress candidate and Union Minister of State for PMO V. Narayanasamy is the richest candidate in the U/T with assets worth ₹9.18 crores, followed by ruling AINRC's nominee R. Radhakrishnan with ₹7.77 crores and Aam Admi Party (AAP) nominee V. Rangarajan (₹5.79 crores). S. Sanjivgandhi, contesting as an Independent is the poorest and has declared assets worth ₹750.

According to the report, six candidates (20 per cent) had criminal cases pending against them. R.K.R. Anantharaman of the PMK has three cases pending against him, including carrying arms in a procession or organising events and making assertions prejudicial to national integration. Similarly, the Samata Party's candidate M. Marie Uthriyanathan has three cases pending against him, including a charge related to a house break in.

with liabilities worth ₹76.58 lakhs. The report said that 16 (53 per cent) candidates out of the total 30 had not declared income tax details while nine (30 per cent) out of 30 had not declared their PAN details.

According to the report, six candidates (20 per cent) had criminal cases pending against them. R.K.R. Anantharaman of the PMK has three cases pending against him, including carrying arms in a procession or organising events and making assertions prejudicial to national integration. Similarly, the Samata Party's candidate M. Marie Uthriyanathan has three cases pending against him, including a charge related to a house break in.

Mizoram

The Aizawl Post

Thawhtanni, November 18, 2013

Candidate zinga 53%-in cheng vaibelchhia an nei tling a An zinga 68%-in graduates leh a chung lam an thleng

POST NEWS SERVICE

Aizawl November 18 Mizoram inthlanpui lo awm tura candidate-te zingah za zela 53-in cheng vaibelchhia an nei tling a, chutih lain a nei tlem ber chuan Rs 3800 a nei. An zingah ziak leh chhiar thiam lo an awm lo a, an lehkhazir san zawngah za zela 68 chu graduate leh a chung lam an ni.

Mizoram Election Watch te puihnain Association for Democratic Reforms te'n candidate zawng zawngte hi affidavit hmanga an inpuanna atangin an dinhmun an zir a, bial huiha ding mi pathumte pawh mi bran anga chhiarin, a lu nungin mi 139 ni mah se mi 142 angin an chhiar. Chung mi 142-te zinga 75 (53%) te sum leh pai leh bungraw hlutna belkhawm chu cheng vaibelchhe hu a tling a, mi 142-te hausak dan chawhrual pawhin an vaim cheng vaibelchhe 2.31 theuh nei ang an ni.

A hausa ber R Lalawia'n (ZNP) cheng vaibelchhe 68.69 hu a nei a, cheng vaibelchhe 25.57 hu nei K Sangthuama (MNF) leh cheng vaibelchhe 12.19 hu nei Rinzawna (ZNP) te'n an dawt.

Candidate 142-te zinga 12-in cheng nuai an nei tling lo a, a nei tlem ber Zoramchhani (BJP) chuan Rs 3800 a nei. Mi 40-in leiba cheng nuai 10 an nei tling a, a ngah ber Chalrosanga (Congress) chuan cheng vaibelchhe 2.60 a nei. Cheng vaibelche 1.02 ba Gogo Lalremtuanga (MNF) leh cheng vaibelchhe 1 ba Hmingdailova Kiangte (Congress) te'n an dawt.

Zirna lamah an zinga 97 (68%) chu graduate leh a chung lam an ni a, pawl 12 pass mi 44 (31%) an awm.

A pawl hniam ber chu pawl 5 pass a ni a, BJP candidate a ni. Pawl 8 pass 9, pawl 10 pass 10, pawl 12 pass 24, graduate

48, graduate professional 14, post graduate 30, doctorate 5 leh a dang 1 an awm.

A zir hniam ber dawttu pawl 8 pass hi Congress-ah 1, ZNP-ah 1, BJP-ah 9 an awm. Pawl 10 pass hi Congress leh ZNP-ah 3 ve ve an awm a, BJP-ah 2, independent candidate-ah 2 an awm. Pawl 12 pass hi Congress-ah 5, ZNP-ah 8, MNF-ah 4, BJP-ah 3, MPC-ah 3, Jai Maha Bharath Party-ah 1 an awm.

Graduate thleng zir Congress-ah 15 an awm a, ZNP-ah 14, MNF-ah 13, BJP-ah 4, NCP-ah 2 an awm. Graduate professional Congress-ah 4 an awm a, ZNP-ah 5, MNF-ah 3, MPC-ah 1, MDF-ah 1 an awm.

Post graduate hi Congress-ah 11 an awm a, ZNP-ah 6, MNF-ah 8, MPC-ah 3, independent candidate-ah 2 an awm. Doctorate degree nei hi MNF-ah 3 an awm a, Congress-ah 1, MPC-ah 1 an awm.

Candidate hausate

Hming Party	An rosom hlut zawng
1. R Lalawia ZNP	Rs 68,69,65,000
2. K Sangthuama MNF	Rs 25,57,85,022
3. Rinzawna ZNP	Rs 12,19,02,731
4. C Lalramzauva MNF	Rs 9,59,66,287
5. Lal Thanhwala Congress	Rs 9,15,45,981
6. R Lalzirilana Congress	Rs 6,48,15,000
7. John Rotluangaliaa Congress	Rs 6,44,11,000
8. C Ngunlianchunga Congress	Rs 5,92,09,873
9. Hmingdailova Kiangte Congress	Rs 5,60,55,613
10. C Ramhluna MNF	Rs 5,29,70,000

Odisha

The pioneer

BHUBANESWAR | THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 2014

19 first phase LS candidates face criminal cases

13 of them have serious charges against them

By BHUBANESWAR

Almost every major political party in Odisha has fielded candidates with criminal records for the ensuing first phase Lok Sabha polls scheduled on April 18.

According to the Association of Democratic Reforms (ADR) and Odisha Election Watch (OEW), 19 out of the 98 candidates in the fray for the upcoming LS elections in the State have criminal cases pending against them.

The report stated that four out of 10 candidates fielded by BJP, one out of 10 candidates from INC, two out of 14 of BJD, three out of eight candi-

dates of AAP, one out of 10 of BSP, one out of one candidate of CPI(M) and two out of 17 of Independent candidates have declared criminal cases against themselves in their affidavits.

Of these 19 candidates, while 13 have declared serious criminal case like murder, attempt to murder, dacoity and criminal intimidation pending against them, Narendra Mohanty of Asom Gana Party from Kandhamal constituency has declared the highest of 28 cases against him.

Out of the 28, three charges are related to murder (Section 302 of IPC), one attempt to murder (section 307 of IPC) and one dacoity with murder (section 396 of IPC), informed OEW State coordinator Ranjan Kumar Mohanty while releasing the analysis report which was prepared taking the affidavits of the candidates.



Mohanty said the affidavit of Das Charan Majhi of Bargarh District Congress Party from Sundargarh constituency could not be analysed due to unclear affidavit available on Election Commission of India (ECI) site.

Lambodar Kanhar, an Independent candidate from Kandhamal constituency made second with seven serious IPC cases against him followed by Sangeta Kumari Singh Deo, wife state BJP and

president Kazak Vardhan Singh Deo, from Balasore constituency with three IPC cases against her. Kanhar has two charges related to attempt to murder against him.

The candidates having cases related to crimes against women were Lambodar Kanhar, Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi of BJP from Kandhamal constituency who has a case against him for assault and use of criminal force against a woman with the intent to outrage her modesty and Ashok line of CPI from Bargarh constituency who has a case related to husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty.

Taking Red alert constituencies into account, two constituencies, Kandhamal and Kandhamal, have at least three candidates each from political parties with declared criminal cases against them.

Out of 97 candidates, only six women are contesting the Lok Sabha polls.

Similarly, the report stated that out of the 97 candidates 26 candidates are crorepats.

ODISHA PLUS

BHUBANESWAR, SATURDAY 20 DECEMBER 2013

DEMOCRACY LESSON FOR YOUTHS & WOMEN

CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER CALLS FOR MORE VOTER PARTICIPATION

By BHUBANESWAR

27 December

Chief electoral officer (CEO) of Odisha, Dr. Manoj Kumar Mohanty, called for the active participation of every potential voter in the electoral process to make it more meaningful and transparent.

"All eligible persons should register their names in the voter list through Form no. 6. In India, more women and youths need to participate in electoral process. The focus should be on other rural areas for creating awareness and disseminating information," he said.

Dr. Mohanty made the observation while launching the "My vote my power" campaign programme recently.

Highlighting the importance of voter participation, he said that the NUTS system



overhaul of OEW Mr. Ranjan Kumar Mohanty said that the aim is to create awareness among voters so as to ensure higher voter participation in the electoral process.

Referring to the recent Odisha election, former ICFR Mr. Anil Kumar Mohanty said that he was one of the 100 and MLAs have reported cases against them, with 73 MPs facing serious charges such as criminal breach of trust, etc.

He said that the NUTS system is a good sign for democracy. While mentioning the withdrawal of 100 and MLAs have reported cases against them, he said that the NUTS system is a good sign for democracy. He said that the NUTS system is a good sign for democracy.

Winning Entries for "Mera Vote Mera Desh" Campaign Poem Competition 2013

देश को बनाना है, लोकतंत्र सजाना है।

जन-जन ने ये ठाना है, लोकतंत्र सजाना है।
लोकतंत्र की मालिक है जनता, लोकतंत्र इन्हीं से बनता।
लोकतंत्र के गीत गावेंगे, वोट देने जायेंगे।
विकास का समा लगाना है, लोकतंत्र सजाना है।
भूख प्यास को त्याग हम, वोट देंगे छोड़ सारे गम।
न लेंगे हम नेता से धन, हमें चाहिए सिर्फ उनका मन।
सच्चा नेता बनाना है, लोकतंत्र सजाना है।
जन-जन को जागरूक होना है, देश से गरीबी खोना है।
शासन का मंत्र पाना है, पारदर्शी लोकतंत्र बनाना है।
भ्रष्टाचार मिटाना है, लोकतंत्र सजाना है।
अधिकारी को न रिश्त देते, न ही धन को फालतू लेंगे।
धन से विकास कराना है, देश को आगे बढ़ाना है।
देशहित की सोच बनाना है, लोकतंत्र सजाना है।
कर्म है हमारा विश्वास, बनायेंगे एक नया इतिहास।
अपनी ताकत दिखावना है, दागियों को हटाना है।
भारत माँ को चमकाना है, लोकतंत्र सजाना है।
भारत माँ का कर्ज चुकाना है, वोट देने जाना है।
देश को बनाना है, लोकतंत्र सजाना है।
अच्छे उम्मीदवार को चुनना है, सच्चे को लाना है।

1st Prize

© Santosh Kumar Patel

जो पूछे की कौन हो तुम?

तो कह दो जनता है नाम अपना
स्वच्छ संसद उद्देश्य हमारा, राजनीति में सुधार काम है अपना।
ऐ मंदिर-ए-लोकतंत्र न हो गमगीं दिन अच्छे आने वाले हैं,
धनबल से चुनें थे सफेदपोश अब काल कोठरी जाने वाले हैं।
अपराध मुक्त राजनीति का पैगाम तुझे हम जल्द
सुनाने वाले हैं।
होगा साकार सपना बापू का, अपना शासन अपने हाथ हम
लाने वाले हैं।
जुर्द हो रहें हैं चेहरे हुकमरानों के सूचना के अधिकार से।
छलनी हुआ था सीना हमारा भी इनके गिरगिटी व्यवहार से।
संशय छोड़ विश्वास का माहौल हम बनाने वाले हैं।
सत्ता छीन हाथों से इनकी हम नया इतिहास रचाने वाले हैं।

2nd Prize

© Mukesh Kumar

"No office in the land is more important
than that of being a citizen"
-Felix Frankfurter



Association for Democratic Reforms

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