



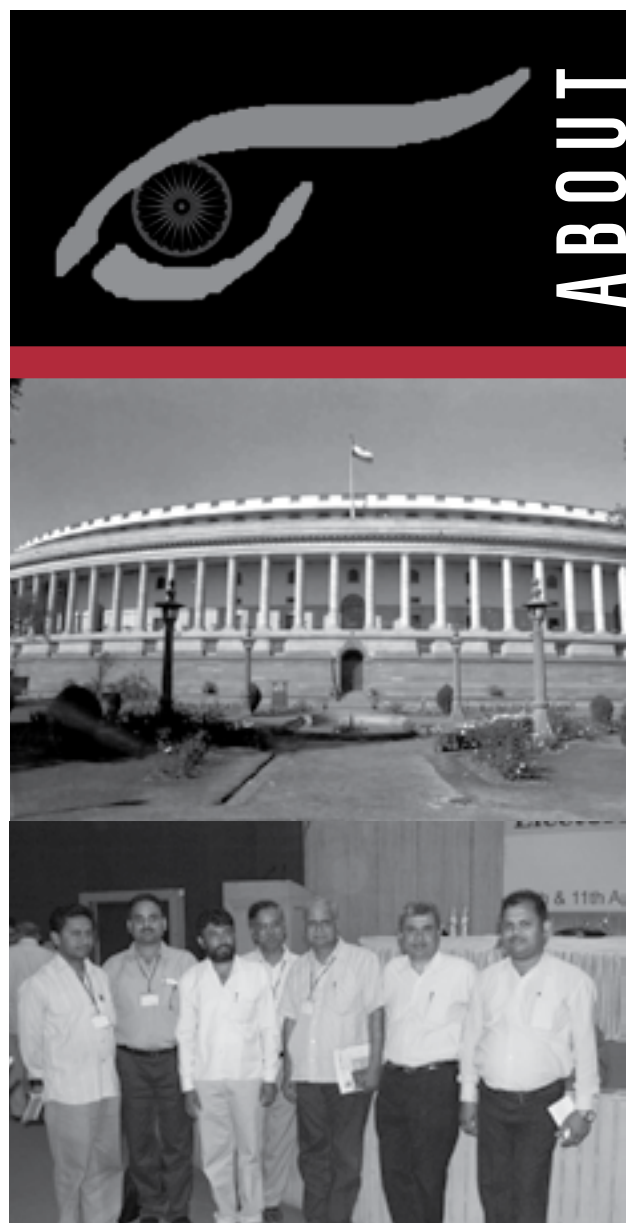




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ADR

Association for Democratic Reforms works in the area of electoral and political reforms. While the ambit and scope of work in this field is enormous, ADR has chosen to concentrate its efforts in the following areas pertaining to the political system of the country.

- Proliferation of corruption and criminalization in the political process;
- Empowerment of the electorate through greater dissemination of information relating to the candidates and the parties, for a better and informed choice;
- Need for greater accountability of Political Parties; and
- Lack of inner-party democracy and transparency in party functioning and gaps in the disclosure of candidates' profiles;

The basic premise of ADR's work is that the quality of our representative institutions is a crucial factor for development of the country. Good representative institutions lead to the formulation of better development policies, the better implementation of these policies and hence better outcomes for all citizens of the country. Working in the arena of electoral and political reforms is a way to ensure an improvement in the quality of elected representatives in the country.



HISTORY OF

ADR

About NEW

The National Election Watch (NEW) is a nationwide campaign comprising of more than 1200 NGO and other citizen led organizations working on electoral reforms, improving democracy and governance in India. The National Election Watch is active in almost all states of India and has done election watch for all states and Lok Sabha elections since ADR, along with couple other organizations, won the PIL in Supreme Court in 2002 to making disclosure of educational, financial and criminal background of electoral candidates mandatory.

ADR was established in August 1999 by a group of Professors from the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad. It started by filing a PIL in Delhi High Court in 1999 asking for disclosure of criminal, financial and educational background of candidates contesting elections. Based on this, Supreme Court in 2002 and subsequently in 2003, made disclosure of criminal, financial and educational background mandatory for candidates contesting Parliament and State Legislature elections, prior to the polls by filing an affidavit with the Election Commission. First Election Watch was done by ADR in 2002 for Gujarat assembly elections and since then ADR has done election watch for almost all state and parliament elections. A brief summary is given at the end of the report.





What we do?

ADR, in its quest for improving governance and strengthening democracy, is implementing activities that can be broadly categorized under two programs -

Electoral Process Reform

Election Watch of Parliament and State Assembly elections is more or less a continued activity of ADR. Under the Election Watch of Parliament and State Assembly elections, ADR discloses background (criminal, financial and educational) of candidates who are contesting elections. Since the landmark judgment of Supreme Court, ADR has done election watches for almost all state assembly and Lok Sabha elections in the country. ADR has also successfully mobilized and networked with a large number of civil society organizations all over the country. ADR also organizes annual conferences on Electoral and Political Reforms. The previous conferences have been held in Ahmadabad, Bangalore, Patna, Lucknow, Mumbai and Bhopal. All of these have been attended by the Chief Election Commissioner.

Political Process Reform

ADR has also expanded its agenda to encompass political process reforms. Political parties function as the key link between the people and their representatives, and thus, in their structure and working, political parties must adhere to democratic norms and transparency. ADR sought disclosure of financial information by the political parties, in line with the recommendations of the Indrajit Gupta Committee Report (1998) on state funding of election expenses and the 170th report of the Law Commission. The Chief Information Commissioner vide his order dated April 29, 2008, has held that copies of the Income Tax returns of the political parties filed with the public authorities and the assessment orders passed on them will be available to the citizens. Taking it forward, ADR has been scrutinizing the copies of the IT returns of political parties collected using RTI. ADR has also been working on the creating an environment for bringing political parties under the ambit of law.

Strategies

ADOPTED BY ADR

To achieve its goal ADR has adopted following strategies -



1 Mobilising other civil society organisations – ADR has mobilised other civil society organisations to participate in electoral and political reforms and has built a huge network consisting of almost 1200 organisations all over the country in last ten years. These organisations work on number of issues in their own states and come on a common platform with ADR to press for electoral and political reforms. They also participate in Election Watch process.

2 Engaging with opinion influencers and national strategic institutions – ADR has been bringing together the opinion influencers of the country like retired judges, bureaucrats, social activists, significant political leaders etc and working closely with institutions like Election Commission of India, State Election Commissions etc to take forward its work on bringing in greater transparency and accountability in electoral and political processes. This has also been done with the aim of influencing these policy influencers to formulate better policies and to work towards better implementation of the existing policies. ADR regularly sends the election analysis to these opinion makers and solicit their views to make campaign more effective.



3 Communicating with larger audience – To facilitate communication with larger audience with the intent of making information about candidates available to citizens of the country so that they can make informed choices ADR uses several techniques. Engagement with media and using latest information technology tools has been part of this strategy. ADR press releases continuously go to more than 5000 journalists. ADR undertook country wide SMS and helpline campaign during Lok Sabha elections. It also built easy to remember and use websites (<http://myneta.info>) on which information based on self declared affidavits filed by candidates is readily made available. ADR has presence on social networking sites like twitter and facebook. A number of short films have been conceptualised and widely circulated as part of this strategy.

4 Litigation as a strategy – ADR has used litigation as a tool to bring in much required reforms in electoral and political systems of the country. The landmark judgement of SC to make available criminal and financial information of the candidates was based on a PIL filed by ADR. ADR had also filed a PIL in Supreme Court to issue order to conduct an inquiry to examine all defaulting parties taking tax benefits without divulging their funding details. Although the Supreme Court set the PIL aside saying that the time is not appropriate to take up the PIL, the issue was covered and debated extensively in the media and public forums. It has helped create more awareness in public about questioning the parties and making them more accountable.

Activities

UNDERTAKEN IN '09-'10



Election Watch

ADR's activities around election watch largely follow the General and State elections. Election Watch of Parliament and State Assembly elections is more or less a continued activity of ADR. We, during the reporting period, conducted Election Watches for the following elections-

Lok Sabha elections held in April-May 2009 in five phases all over the country

- In first phase 124 constituencies from 17 states & UTs were covered.
- In second phase 141 constituencies from 13 states & UTs were covered.
- In third phase 107 constituencies from 11 states & UTs were covered.
- In fourth phase 85 constituencies from 8 states & UTs were covered.
- In fifth phase 86 constituencies from 9 states & UTs were covered.

State assembly elections held in following states-

- Andhra Pradesh (April –May 2009)
- Sikkim (April –May 2009)
- Orissa (April –May 2009)

- Maharashtra (October 2009)
- Haryana (October 2009)
- Arunachal Pradesh (October 2009)
- Jharkhand (December 2009)

We successfully conducted Election Watches in all the above mentioned elections by mobilizing and networking with a large number of civil society organizations all over the country. To make the process more efficient we also developed an online tool which is being used by all our network partners during the elections.

The thrust of work during these elections was to strengthen State Election Watch chapters where we have worked before and to initiate the network where we were not present. In our quest to develop and strengthen the

state chapters, most election watches were conducted from the states which included data compilation and press releases first from the states and then in a consolidated manner from Delhi. We were successfully able to mobilize and network with a great number of civil society organizations in each state. We also got great support from the various media organizations. All our press releases have been extensively covered by the media – both the print and visual.

A representative list of places where State level workshops/ press conferences were conducted during Lok Sabha Election Watch is as follows –

- Andhra Pradesh
- Bihar
- Chhattisgarh
- Gujarat
- Haryana, Punjab and Chandigarh
- Jharkhand
- NCT of Delhi
- Tamil Nadu
- Kerala
- Jammu and Kashmir
- Rajasthan
- Karnataka
- Himachal Pradesh
- Orissa
- Madhya Pradesh
- Uttar Pradesh – Lucknow, Varanasi, Bareilly and Merrut
- Uttarakhand
- West Bengal
- Guwahati for all the states of North East etc.

For state assembly elections number of press conferences and seminars were held in the cities of the states going for elections. A representative list is given below-

- Pune (Maharashtra)
- Mumbai (Maharashtra)
- Nagpur (Maharashtra)
- Solapur (Maharashtra)
- Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
- Nasik (Maharashtra)
- Chandigarh (Haryana)
- Hissar (Haryana)
- Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)
- Ranchi (Jharkhand)



Analysis OF Lok Sabha' 09 Election Expenses filed by candidates



After the Lok Sabha 2009 elections, ADR for the first time did an analysis of the electoral expenses of the candidates filed by them after Lok Sabha elections with the Election Commission of India. The information was accessed using the RTI application and led to very interesting inferences. According to the analysis, in none of the states the average spending reached even 50% of the expense limit. This analysis was widely reported by the media.

Dissemination OF Data



Aamir Khan's campaign

We were able to rope in Aamir Khan (a popular bollywood actor) as one of our campaign supporters. He, on his own cost, produced a set of promotional videos on themes of not voting for candidates with criminal background, not voting for candidates who spend too much money and voting only after collecting information about criminal and financial background of candidates. These promotional videos were shown on all major channels across the country. Apart from these, promotional audios for radio campaign, banners and posters for print, ring tones and dialer tones for mobile users across the country were widely disseminated. All these promotions were done in all major regional languages and this association with him helped in taking the campaign to citizens of all ages across the country.



Direct information dissemination to the people

ADR understands the importance of disseminating information to the voters regarding the candidates fighting elections from their constituencies to enable them to make informed decisions. In order to achieve this aim we started a nationwide toll free helpline where information (criminal, financial and educational) given by candidates in their affidavits was provided to the callers. The **toll-free helpline** started as a pilot program during the state elections and ran as a full-fledged call center during Lok Sabha elections. Using a total of about 25 lines, between Delhi, Mumbai and other states, we answered about 1000 calls a day during the entire election period. The toll free helpline was also functional during state assembly elections of Maharashtra, Haryana, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and has now been made part of the Election Watch process.

Also a SMS campaign was initiated during the Lok Sabha 2009 elections where on sending pincode of the area information regarding the contesting candidates of a constituency was provided to the users. The number of users who utilized these services reached about a lakh during the lok sabha elections. The campaign was run during state assembly elections too and has now been made part of the election watch process.

Our websites www.nationalelectionwatch.org and <http://myneta.info> were updated with live information of the contesting candidates in each phase of Lok Sabha polls. In fact the site <http://myneta.info> had more than a million hits starting from zero during the recent elections and quickly reached into top 10,000 sites with respect to hits during the recent elections. Apart from information for candidates of lok sabha elections the site currently has information for contestants of various state assembly elections also.



ADR is also present on facebook and twitter (<http://twitter.com/adrspeaks>) to ensure that the information collated by it is disseminated as wide as possible.



Collaboration with media

Apart from collating and analysing data to produce relevant and widely understood information, ADR acknowledges the importance of wide dissemination of information and successfully utilized the space that was created for journalists from various channels and newspapers across the country during Lok Sabha elections to ensure successful and meaningful dissemination of information.

During recent Lok Sabha elections, ADR successfully ran several campaigns in collaboration with various media houses, e.g. 'Jan Jagran' was initiated in collaboration with Dainik Jagran, the largest selling newspaper in the country, networking was done with Zee News. ADR was also part of various panel discussions and debates on large number of TV channels, including CNN-IBN, NDTV, Lok Sabha TV, DD, etc. The campaign has been so successful that ADR is now de facto place for journalists to get the data on contestants and elected representatives.

Rajya Sabha Analysis



Asset analysis for all MPs of Rajya Sabha was done by accessing the annual asset and liability declarations made by them to the secretariat by using Right to Information. It was for the first time that the asset declarations of Rajya Sabha members were analysed and disseminated via media.

ADR also filed a RTI application at Rajya Sabha secretariat to access information filed by Rajya Sabha MPs under the register of member's interest. It contains information on pecuniary financial interests of MPs like their business interest and share holdings etc. As the secretariat refused to divulge the information even after the first appeal, a second appeal has been filed at the Central Information Commission, Delhi.

Research and Publication



ADR during the reporting period came out with research report on the Election Watch conducted for Lok Sabha 2009 elections. Apart from various reports and press releases that we came out with during elections and immediately after them, two books have been published on Lok Sabha Election Watch. These books contain various analysis based on the criminal and financial background of candidates and MPs, asset comparison of re-contesting MPs, chances of winning based on assets etc. One is a detailed version which includes national level analysis along with state wise chapters. And the other is a concise version which has only the national level analysis.

Booklets on the 'Electoral Reforms sent by Election Commission of India to the Prime Minister's Office' and the 'Recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of Constitution' were also published for wider dissemination.

THE SIXTH

National Conference

on electoral and political reforms



The Sixth National Conference on electoral and political reforms, organized by ADR and NEW was held on April 10 & 11 2010 at Samanvay Bhavan, Bhopal. In addition to sharing the Lok Sabha 2009 Election Watch experience it had also covered special sessions on "Political party reforms", "The media and the paid news in elections" and "Election watch in the local elections". A report on, " Lok Sabha Election Watch, 2009 - A Compendium of State Election Watch Report" was released by the chief election commissioner of India, Shri. Navin Chawla

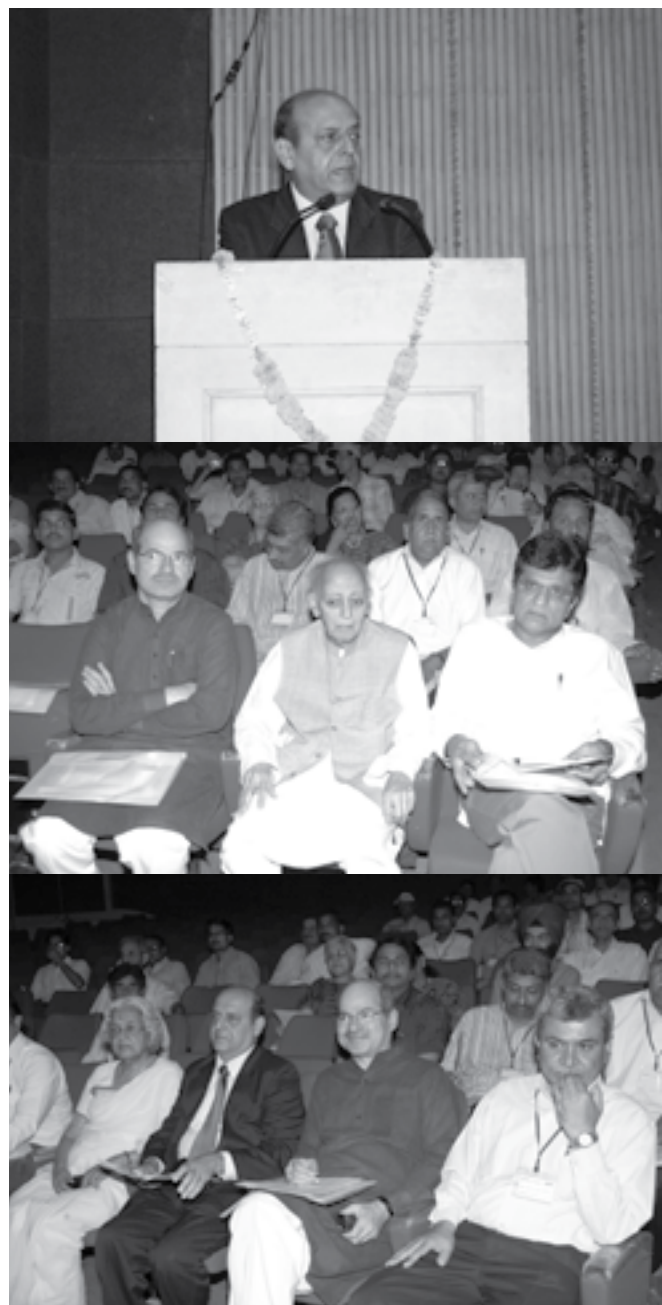
The delegates to the conference comprised of civil society organizations, eminent citizens, media, senior bureaucrats and Police officials, leaders from the corporate sector and the political parties. The National Election Watch groups from each state were present and shared their experience. Based on year long consultations in their respective states by the election watch groups the following resolutions were unanimously passed at the conference:

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE CONFERENCE

1. People with criminal records should not be allowed to contest elections. In particular, those with serious charges related to murder, financial fraud, and electoral fraud and so on.
2. The option of “None of the above” should be there on the Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs)
3. Political parties need to be regulated. In particular strict rules enacted through law for inner party democracy and financial transparency should be in place. All office bearers and candidates for elections should be selected through a democratic process; preferably by secret ballot for all registered party members.
4. The draft Bill to regulate Political Parties, as given in the 170th Law Commission report should be passed by Parliament
5. The maintenance of accounts by political parties and audit thereof by agencies specified by the Comptroller and Auditor General should be made compulsory.
6. The relevant sections of the Representation of People Act (RPA) pertaining to electoral malpractices need to be amended and stricter penalties imposed
7. Electoral malpractices should be declared criminal offenses carrying a sentence of two years or more and the RPA should be suitably amended for this.
8. Statement of election expenses should be filed by all candidates within a month of elections and defaulters should face penalty, including not being allowed to take oath until they fulfill this obligation
9. Elected MPs and MLAs should be required to give an annual report to their constituency giving details of their accomplishments for previous year and the plan for the next year.
10. There should be an independent body or commission that takes decisions on salaries and perks of elected representatives. It is a clear conflict of interest now where they fix their own remuneration.
11. The list of polling agents should be made public well in advance of the elections.
12. There should be a mix of official and non official observers during elections, selected by the Election Commission. The same facilities and powers should be given to both categories of observers.
13. The Chief Electoral officer of a state should be from the cadre of another State. The CEO is sometimes apprehensive that after his term is over, he will have to work under the same political authorities over which he exercised powers during elections as CEO. This will avoid that problem.
14. Appointment of the CEC and SEC should be through a multi party system including the leader of the ruling party and the opposition, the Speaker and the Chief Justice.
15. The tradition of the Collector/DM/DCs holding at least three press conferences giving out the election arrangements needs to be followed meticulously. In some places this was not done.
16. All the electoral reforms proposed by the Election Commission and sent to the Prime Minister’s office in 2004 should be taken up at the highest priority.







Advocacy

- ADR has been extensively using the RTI Act to access various information related to functioning of our political parties and elected representatives. A number of applications were filed to multiple authorities and approx hundred RTI applications filed by ADR are currently in various stages of processing.
- ADR advocated with the Election Commission of India and based on its suggestions and feedback the ECI issued a number of orders to ensure that the affidavits were made available on time on CEO's website. For the first time based on ADR's recommendation summary sheets were made part of the affidavits and were filed by candidates as part of their nomination papers.

Few achievements of 09-10

1. During the reporting period ADR was nominated for 'Citizen of the year award' in the public service category by CNN-IBN.
2. ADR received the 'Rahul Mangaonkar award for best RTI citizen' by RTI Awards 2009 organized by Public Cause Research Foundation and NDTV.
3. Prior to Lok Sabha 09 elections, Mr. L.K. Advani, Leader of the BJP gave a press statement that the BJP would not file candidates with criminal records (October 2008). Mr. Rahul Gandhi, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress (INC), made similar announcement.
4. On Jan 25, 2010 both the Congress Chief Ms Sonia Gandhi and leader of opposition in Lok Sabha Ms Sushma Swaraj of BJP made public statements calling for a consensus on barring candidates with criminal backgrounds from contesting elections.
5. On Feb 3, 2010 Prime Minister Manmohan Singh asks his Cabinet colleagues to disclose details of their assets and liabilities and refrain from dealing with the government on immovable property.
6. The Press Council of India (PCI) had set up a panel to study the 'paid news syndrome'. ADR was invited to share its views and analysis with the panel for the preparation of white paper on 'paid news'.

Brief BACKGROUND OF ADR

Early 1999:	11 IIM-Ahmedabad professors get together to form Association for Democratic Reforms to work on electoral reforms.	August 23, 2002:	President returns the Ordinance.
August 1999:	ADR files PIL in Delhi High Court seeking disclosure of pending criminal cases by candidates contesting elections to parliament and state assemblies.	August 24, 2002:	Cabinet sends the Ordinance to the President a second time, the President signs, in keeping with the convention.
November 02, 2000:	Delhi High Court upholds above PIL.	October 2002:	PILs filed in Supreme Court, including one by ADR, challenging the constitutional validity of the amendment to the Representation of People Act, done by above Ordinance.
December 2000:	Government of India appeals to Supreme Court against the judgment of Delhi High Court.	March 13, 2003:	Supreme Court declares above amendment of the Representation of People Act as "illegal, null and void" and restores its May 02, 2002 judgment.
May 02, 2002:	Supreme Court rejects the appeal and upholds the High Court judgment.	March 27, 2003:	Election Commission issues orders implementing the Supreme Court judgment.
June 28, 2002:	Election Commission issues orders to implement the Supreme Court judgment.	2002-till date:	First ADR, and now National Election Watch, conduct Election Watches in all Parliament and State Assembly elections, collecting copies of affidavits filed by candidates, and collating and summarizing the information given by candidate under oath.
July 08, 2002:	All party meeting decides to amend Representation of People Act to prevent/dilute the Supreme Court's orders.		
August 22, 2002:	Cabinet sends Ordinance for amending the Representation of People Act, to President for signature.		

Data for over 50,000 candidates, self-declared by the candidates themselves under the Supreme Court order, is now available.

2007:	Files RTI applications before Election Commission and the Tax authorities seeking information whether Political Parties file their contribution reports as per Sec 29(A) of RPA (Representation of Peoples' Act) 1951 to get tax benefits under Sec 13A of Income Tax Act, 1961	2008:	Files a PIL in Supreme Court to issue order to conduct an inquiry to examine all defaulting parties whom have been given benefit of section 13A of Income Tax Act and to take appropriate action against the defaulting political parties to recover the income tax due from them from the date of default till date
21 Jun 2007:	EC response contains details on 21 parties's contribution report. Many parties are listed for not submitting the reports ever. Tax Authorities refuse to divulge the information	Nov, 14 2008:	Supreme Court sets the PIL aside saying that the time is not appropriate to take up the PIL.
2008:	CIC on 2nd appeal allows tax returns of political parties to be made public and directs the authorities to furnish copies of the IT returns of the parties to public	Jan 2009:	Discussion with network partners to strategize on next steps.
		May 2009:	Results of Lok Sabha Election Watch shows that majority of candidates with heinous criminal records lost elections.
2008:	Scrutiny of copies of the return reveals that all the parties have availed benefit under Sec 13 A of the Income Tax Act, even those who have not filed their statutorily mandated contribution reports before Election Commission.	Nov 2009:	First ever report on election expenses released by ADR and NEW.

Few OF OUR achievements

- ADR won two milestone judgments on disclosure of candidate's criminal and financial records from the Supreme Court in May 2002 and March 2003 respectively. Since then, 1200 NGOs from all over the country are supporting ADR and ADR in partnership with its partners has organized Citizen Election Watch for all major elections and disclosed candidate's background information to the media and the public.
- After the Supreme Court's order, Members of Parliament (MPs) lined up to clear their outstanding dues to the Government for rent, electricity, phone bills and so on to avoid embarrassing disclosures while filing nomination papers.
- The Election Commission completed a massive exercise based on the Gujarat Election Watch report to verify information filed by candidates in the nomination papers and affidavits, and initiated proceedings against candidates with false declarations. They are now currently doing that for the subsequent elections as well.
- A Bill on Electoral Expenses was passed in September 2003. The EC has taken it one-step forward and asked candidates to file a statement of expenses in every three days during the campaign. The EC has also made this information (in addition to the affidavits filed by candidates disclosing financial, criminal and educational background) available to citizens on request to Returning Officers, District Election Officers and the CEOs.
- Civil Society non - partisan Election Watches have come up in different states. In the Lok Sabha 2004 Elections, 19 States and 5 Union Territories carried out Election Watches. In the Lok Sabha 2009 elections, Election Watches were held in all states and union territories in the country.
- Bihar Election Watch in October - November 2005 resulted in intense pressure on the Chief Minister Designate due to the extensive media coverage of candidate background. As a result, for the first time, Bihar has a Council of Ministers without any known criminal record.

- A national level political leader contacted ADR during the UP Election Watch in 2007 and wanted the list of candidates for his party with criminal details. Similarly, this also happened in the Karnataka Assembly Elections 2008.
- The Election Commission inaugurated Civil Society led National Conferences on Electoral Reforms in Ahmadabad, Bangalore, Patna, Lucknow, Mumbai and Bhopal. These Conferences were action oriented and resulted in successful Election Watch campaigns. The Election Commission has backed this work and the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) has attended each year's Annual National Conference on Electoral and Political Reforms.
- The EC issued several very significant orders in the last one or two years relating to candidate disclosure, enforcing those affidavits are complete, taking action against false affidavits based on complaints, and disclosing electoral expenses.
- In April 2008, ADR obtained a landmark ruling from the Central Information Commission (CIC) saying that Income Tax Returns of Political Parties would now be available in the public domain along with the assessment orders.
- In the Karnataka Assembly Elections, 2008, there was a reduction in the number of candidates with serious offenses put by parties. There were 93 such cases against candidates in the 2008 elections, down from 217 in the 2004 assembly elections.
- Overall, the percentage of candidates with pending criminal cases came down from 20% to 14% in the assembly elections held in the country in 2008 for the states of Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, NCT of Delhi and Mizoram.
- Mr. L.K. Advani, Leader of the BJP gave a press statement that the BJP would not field candidates with criminal records (October 2008). Mr. Rahul Gandhi, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress (INC), made similar announcement.
- A large number of candidates with serious pending cases that contested Lok Sabha 2009 elections like Pappu Yadav, Atiq Ahmed, Mukhtar Ansari, Akhilesh Singh, etc. lost.
- The number of total serious IPC sections against MPs decreased from 296 in Lok Sabha 2004 to 274 in Lok Sabha 2009.
- On Jan 25, 2010 both the Congress Chief Ms Sonia Gandhi and leader of opposition in Lok Sabha Ms Sushma Swaraj of BJP made public statements calling for a consensus on barring candidates with criminal backgrounds from contesting elections.
- On Feb 3, 2010 Prime Minister Manmohan Singh asks his Cabinet colleagues to disclose details of their assets and liabilities and refrain from dealing with the government on immovable property.

Financial Status

Balance Sheet as 31st March 2010

FUND & LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Trust Funds or Corpus :			Immovable properties :		0
Balance as per last Balance Sheet.	0		Computer : (At Cost) (Fcra)		
Adjustments during the year (give details)			Balance as per last Balance Sheet	475,324	
Contribution from Founder Members			Additions during the year - Fcra	163,780	
Opening Balance	6,000			639,104	
Democracy & Governance Reforms Corpus:			Less: Sales during the year	72650	566,454
Opening Balance (2003-04)	500,000				
Opening Balance (2008-09) - Ford	1,085,000		Furniture & Fixtures : (At Cost) (Fcra)		
Opening Balance (2008-09) - Hivos	814,000		Balance as per last Balance Sheet	98,717	
Add : During the year - Ford	175,000		Additions during the year - Fcra	9,050	
	2,580,000		Less: Sales during the year	0	107,767
Less : During the year - Ford Fixed Assets Corpus (Fcra)	688,721				
Less : During the year - Hivos Fixed Assets Corpus (Hivos)	173,173		Office Equipment : (At Cost) (Fcra)		
Less : Unutilised Grant Returned Back	-		Balance as per last Balance Sheet	131480	
Less : Appropriation to Income & Expenditure A/c	500,000	1,218,106	Additions during the year - Fcra	56,193	
			Less: Sales during the year	0	187,673
Other Earmarked Funds :			Office Equipment : (At Cost) (Local)		
(Created under the provisions of the Trust Deed of Scheme or out of the income)			Balance as per last Balance Sheet	0	
Less : During the year - Ford Fixed Assets Corpus (Fcra)	688721		Additions during the year - Local	1,250	1,250
Less : During the year - Hivos Fixed Assets Corpus (Hivos)	173173	861894	Less: Sales during the year	-	
Depreciation Fund : (Fcra)			Furniture & Fixtures : (At Cost) (Local)		
Computer	411,645		Balance as per last Balance Sheet	-	
Furniture	26,515		Additions during the year - Local	4,650	4,650
Printer	17,532		Less: Sales during the year	0	
Office Equipment	40,969	496,661			
			Investments :		0
Depreciation Fund : (Local)			Advances :		
Furniture	465	652	To Trustees	0	
Office Equipment	187		To Employees - Fcra	59,201	
			To Contractors - Fcra	262,366	
Liabilities :			To lawyers	0	
For Expenses - Fcra	34,719		To others - TDS Earlier Years	29682	
For Advances	0		To others - TDS A.Y 010-11	9,057	360,306
For rent and other deposits	0				
For Sundry credit balance - Fcra	0	34,719	Income outstanding :		
			Interest - Local (Bank FDR)		9,972
Income and expenditure Account :					
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	-262534		(i) Cash And Bank Balances-		
Less : Appropriation, if any	0		In Current Account with :		
Add : Surplus/less : Deficit			IndusInd Bank Ltd,Ahmedabad - Local	439,215	
As per Income & Expenditure A/c.	874752	612,218	IndusInd Bank Ltd,Ahmedabad - Fcra	476,043	965,608
			State Bank of India	50,350	
			In Fixed Deposit Account with IndusInd Bank Ltd - Local		996,133
			(ii) Cash on hand - Local	9,275	
			Cash on hand - Fcra	15,162	24,437
			Income and expenditure Account :		
			Balance as per Balance Sheet	-	
			Add : Deficit as per Income & Exp A/c	-	
Total		3,224,250	Total		3,224,250

Income and Expenditure Accounts for the year ended 31st March 2010

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	Rs.	INCOME	Rs.	Rs.
To Expenditure in respect of properties :		0	By Rent (accrued)		0
Rates, Taxes, Cessess - Muni. Tax			(realised)		
Repairs and maintenance - Building			By Interest (accrued)		0
Salaries			(realised)		
Insurance					
Depreciation (by way of provision or adjustments)			On Securities	0	
Other expenses		0	On Loan	0	
			On Bank Account - Bank SB. A/c.	0	
			On Income Tax Refund	1,914	
			On Bank FDR A/c. - Local	89,749	91,663
To Establishment Expenses		0			
-Traveling Exp.			By Dividend		0
-Entertainment Exp.					
To Remuneration (in the case of a math to the head of the math, including his house-hold expenditure, any)		0	By Donation in cash or kind - Local		360,169
			By Donation in cash or kind - Fcra		0
To Legal Expenses		0	By Grants (Ford Foundation - Fcra)		3,807,600
To Professional fees - Fcra		0	By Grants (Hivos)		1,484,875
To Contribution and Fees		0	By Income from other sources		100,000
			(Election Watch 2004 Book Publication Income)		
To Amount written off		0			
(a) bad Debts			By Transfers from Reserve :		500,000
(b) Loan scholarships			(Appropriation From Democracy & Governance Reforms Corpus)		
(c) Irrecoverable rents					
(d) Other items - Loss on Computer		1,807	By Deficit carried over to Balance Sheet		0
To Miscellaneous Exp					
To Depreciations (Computer) - Fcra	168,548				
Depreciations (Office Equipment) Fcra	24,834				
Depreciations (Furniture) - Fcra	8,636				
Depreciations (Printer) - Fcra	3,312				
Depreciations (Office Equipment) Local	187				
Depreciations (Furniture) - Local	465	205,982			
To Amounts transferred to Reserve or Specific Funds - Ford Foundation Corpus (Fcra)		175,000			
Specific Funds - Hivos Corpus - Fcra					
To Expenditure on objects of the trust					
(a) Religious	0				
(b) Educational	0				
(c) Medical Relief	0				
(d) Relief of poverty	0				
(e) Other charitable objects- Schedule - 1					
Election Watch Expenditure (Fcra)	4,800,240				
Election Watch Expenditure (Local)	286,526	5,086,766			
To Surplus carried over to Balance Sheet		874,752			
Total		6,344,307	Total		6,344,307

Some eminent persons involved WITH THIS initiative

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

Answer the Helpline : Answer the questions coming from states going to polls on candidates based on the affidavits filed by them

Design Work : Create pamphlets, banners to support the Election Watch teams in states. The pamphlets are based on current events and findings.

Public Dissemination : There are a lot of election watch public dissemination activities going in all states. You can participate in these activities.

Media Watch : We have a media watch program going on. You can participate in the media watch program.

Translation Activities : A lot of our press releases newsletter etc., need to be translated into local languages. You can help in these translations.

If you are interested in engaging with us, please write to us at

adr@adrindia.org



*"No office in the land is more
important than that of being a citizen"*

Felix Frankfurter



Contact Us

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