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Election Watch

Election Watch process aims to provide authentic, unbiased information on candidates’ background in time to enable voters to make an informed choice. ADR has been conducting Election Watches for General and State Assembly elections since the landmark judgment of Supreme Court in 2003, which made it mandatory for contesting candidates to file affidavits with background information with the Election Commission of India.

To undertake Election Watch, information provided by candidates in their affidavits to the Election Commission of India is collected and analyzed. The dissemination of analyzed data takes place through multiple channels including national and vernacular media, online campaigns, eminent individuals and National Election Watch (a network of 1200 partner organizations based in all states of India).

Election Watches are held in close collaboration with the Election Watch partners in every state. These partner organizations are instrumental in organizing information dissemination and advocacy activities in their states.

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

- State assembly elections for 9 states, which included, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Tripura and Nagaland
- Rajya Sabha (Upper House) elections
- Bye elections and
- Select Panchayat and Municipal body elections
Political Party Watch

Political party watch program works towards making political parties accountable and transparent in their functioning. There is very little information about political parties available in the public domain and one of the objectives of the program is to make voters aware of this and build pressure on the parties to become more transparent and accountable. Under the program, research is carried out on following aspects of functioning of political parties:

- Candidate selection and inner party democracy in political parties
- Expenses incurred by the political parties during elections and otherwise
- Income Tax Returns of Political Parties
- Donations received by political parties
- The Political Parties Draft Bill, 2011 and other related documents

Following analyses on political parties were published during the reporting period:

- Analysis of Income Tax returns and assessment orders of all national parties and regional parties of states that went to elections during year 2012-13
- Analysis of contribution (donation) details of all national and select regional parties
- Analysis of donations received by major political parties of India
- Analysis on substantial funding received by political parties and why they should be declared ‘public authority’ under the RTI Act

Research

Research is an integral part of the work done by ADR. The reports prepared after extensive research are widely shared for both information dissemination and advocacy activities. All our reports are available online. A representative list of the research reports prepared in the year 2012-13 is as follows:

- Analysis of performance of the Assemblies of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Goa, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Tripura, Meghalaya and Nagaland, prepared before state assembly elections. Election expenses of elected representatives of the above states were also analyzed after the elections.
- Analysis of the number of politicians charged with crimes against women was released in December 2012. This report was released in the wake of increasing crimes in Delhi and put the focus on the political parties to ensure that the persons charged with such crimes are not given tickets to contest elections. The Verma Committee Report, tabled after the Delhi gang rape incident in December 2012, referenced to this report and recommended amending the Representation of People Act, 1951 to deal with growing criminalization of Indian politics.

- An analysis on how many of our current MLAs/MPs are facing probe under Prevention of Corruption Act was done after the Special CBI court sentenced former Chief Minister of Haryana and his son to ten years of rigorous imprisonment based on corruption charges.

- An analysis of criminal, financial, educational and other background details of candidates and winners of the Assembly elections of Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Karnataka was released before elections.

- An analysis of asset increase of re-contesting candidates and MLAs in the Assembly elections of states of Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Karnataka was released before elections.

- An analysis of election expenses of newly elected MLAs of the states of Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Karnataka was released after elections.

- Analysis of IT returns and donation details of major parties in the states Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Karnataka was released as part of the political party watch program.

- Analysis of the background details of all MPs and MLAs voting for the Presidential elections in India was released before presidential elections.

- An analysis for Members of Parliament with pending criminal cases and who have got guns from the government.

Networking and Advocacy

Networking and advocacy are important components of the strategy adopted by ADR. ADR has mobilised other civil society organisations to participate in electoral and political reforms and has built a huge network called National Election Watch (NEW). Apart from information dissemination activities, advocacy activities with Election Commission of India, media, eminent public personalities and other
organizations are important to build popular public opinion and pressure on political parties in India. In the year 2012-13, ADR organized and participated in various networking and advocacy events.

- **April 2013:** The Second Appeal requesting that IT returns of the MPs/MLAs should be made public for the larger public interest owing to the mounting corruption and incredible increase of their assets is under consideration by the Central Information Commission. It was first admitted before the Central Information Commission on August 20, 2010. So far four hearings have been convened, the last on the April 16, 2013. The matter now will go for the larger bench for hearing.

- **March 2013:** Ninth National Conference on Electoral and Political Reforms was organized on March 23 and 24, 2013 in Jaipur. The Chief Election Commissioner, Shri V.S. Sampath, amidst representatives from the civil society, political parties, media and other eminent persons, stressed on the need for a full fledged law to regulate political parties. Some of the other topics of discussion were money power in elections, peoples’ movements and electoral reforms, issues in Panchayat elections and a discussion on the proposed reforms to political parties through the ‘Political Party (Regulation of Affairs etc.) Draft Bill, 2011’.

- **March 2013:** A ‘Roundtable on Political Party Reforms’ was held on March 4, 2013 and was chaired by the former Chief Justice of India, Shri Venkatachaliah. Eminent persons from civil society, the Election Commission, media and other Government institutions participated in the meeting and shared their views and expressed solidarity with the recommendations of the ‘The Political Parties (Registration and Regulation of Affairs etc. Bill 2011 (Draft)’, which was originally drafted by a committee under the chair of Shri Venkatachaliah. The meeting reiterated the need for and proposed strategies towards political party reforms.

- **December 2012:** The Uttar Pradesh Election Watch team met on December 23, 2012 to discuss the UP Election Watch plan of action towards preparation of the 2014 Lok Sabha elections. It led to the formation of District Election Watch committees in 13 districts of the state.

- **November 2012:** ADR was part of the Jan Sansad deliberations held in November 2012 at the Jantar Mantar, New Delhi, organized by various civil society organizations and grassroot movements on various issues including governance and electoral reforms.
- **November 2012:** The complaint to declare political parties as public authority under the Right to Information Act 2005 was admitted before the Central Information Commission (CIC) on March 14, 2011. Two hearings were convened by the CIC during the reporting period, first in September 2012 and second in November 2012.

- **September 2012:** Bihar Election Watch team conducted a ‘Conference on Political Party Reforms’ on 30th September 2012 which was attended by representatives of major political parties in Bihar and Mr. K.J. Rao, ex advisor to the Election Commission of India, famed for his vital role in the Assembly elections of 2005.

- **August 2012:** ADR has a long standing relationship with ECI and this continuous engagement with them has been kept up in various forms. A meeting of the ADR members and select state coordinators with the Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. V.S. Sampath was held in August 2012 to discuss recommendations to increase transparency and ensuring of free and fair elections. The CEC accepted almost all recommendations put forth by the ADR/NEW members.

- **May 2012:** The Eighth National Conference was held in Bhubaneswar on May 5 and 6, 2012. There was significant participation from Government institutions like the Election Commission of India, political parties, members of the media and representatives of civil society organizations. Representatives of major political parties like the BJP (Ms. Nirmala Sitharaman), CPI (Mr. A.B. Bardhan), SP (Mr. Ambika Chudhary), INC (Mr. Srikant Jena and Mr. Niranjan Pattnaik), BJD (Mr Baishnab Ch. Parida), CPIM (Janardhan Pati) were also present. There were vibrant discussions on issues such as ‘Use of Money Power in Elections’, ‘Political Party Reforms’, ‘Role of media in electoral reforms’ etc.

- **March 2012:** Bihar Election Watch (BEW) conducted a conference on the ‘Role of Media in Electoral Reforms’ on the March 28, 2012 in Patna. During the Conference, IT returns and contribution reports of major political parties, analysis of performance of the Bihar Assembly, analysis of the Cabinet’s asset declarations, analysis of the state budget and a letter to the CM by the Bihar Election Watch team making specific demands to improve transparency in the political system and to improve governance were released. These reports were widely circulated in local media.
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 various tools used for disseminating the information are:

- Website: www.adrindia.org and http://myneta.info
- Social Media: facebook and twitter
- Toll free helpline: 1-800-110-440
- SMS service
  - Push service
    - SMSes sent on various parameters (crime, money etc)
  - Pull service
    - Personalised constituency based information (Send MYNETA <PIN-CODE/ CONSTITUENCY NAME> to 56070)
Major IT developments during the reporting period were:

- Our website www.myneta.info underwent changes to display information on MP/MLA background details in a more user-friendly way. Changes are further being made to include information on political parties like their Income Tax returns, donation details etc.

- An android application for the website has also been developed and it is now available online.
- Our website, www.adrindia.org has also been updated to increase user accessibility of latest and popular information.

- During Lok Sabha 2009 elections, Aamir Khan, the famous bollywood actor had made three short promotional videos for ADR. On the same lines during the Karnataka election watch held for 2012 State assembly elections, famous South India actor Shri Ramesh Arvind volunteered to make videos for voter awareness. These videos were used extensively in the state by Election Watch team to encourage voters to make an informed choice during elections.

- The IT team has also been successful in creating an android application called the Election Watch reporter to help people report cases of electoral malpractices. The application allows the person to take a picture of any electoral malpractice and upload them with the GPS location. They app can be downloaded at: https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.webrosoft.election_watch_reporter
Impact of Our Work

April 2013: The Second Appeal requesting that Income Tax returns of the MPs/MLAs should be made public for the larger public interest owing to the mounting corruption and incredible increase of their assets is under consideration. So far, four hearings have been convened and the matter will now go for the larger bench for hearing.

March 2013: The Election Commission of India asked the Ministry of Home Affairs to institute a mechanism for verification of declarations made by elected representatives in their affidavits.

March 2013: The Election Commission of India asked the Ministry of Law and Justice to amend the Representation of People Act to provide stricter deterrent against filing false affidavits.

January 2013: ADR along with Dr. E.A.S. Sharma had filed a Public Interest Litigation in the Delhi High Court in January 2013 seeking investigation by a special team or by the Central Bureau of Investigation into alleged receipt of monetary donations by major political parties in violation of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act and the Representation of People Act. The High Court sought responses from the Home Ministry and the Election Commission in this matter. The ECI has filed its response; the response from the Home Ministry is still awaited.

December 2012: Our deliberations with the Speaker of the Lok Sabha have led the Ethics Committee of the Lok Sabha recommending the Lower House to also instate a Register of Members’ Interest to disclose all business/pecuniary interests (including remunerative directorship, shareholding of controlling nature, regular remunerative activity, paid consultancy and professional engagement) of Lok Sabha MPs. The Register of Members’ Interest for the Rajya Sabha already exists, information of which was made public in 2011 based on an RTI application filed by ADR.
**November 2012:** On the Political Party Watch front, the complaint to declare political parties as Public Authorities under the RTI Act was heard by the CIC on November 1, 2012 and the verdict has been reserved. The hearing and the release of several of our reports on the IT returns and donations of political parties have made the issue of lack of transparency and accountability of functioning of political parties part of the national debate.

**October 2012:** Election Commission of India asked the Ministry of Home Affairs to probe violations of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act and the Representation of People Act by major political parties which reportedly received foreign contributions.

**Awards and Recognition**

**July 2012:** ADR won the mBillionth Award South Asia for the category of Mobile Innovations for Good Governance featuring our PULL SMS programme which allows every mobile user in the country to get information (criminal, financial and educational details) about his/her MP and MLA by typing a simple SMS on his/her phone.

**January 2013:** ADR and NEW won the Times of India Social Impact Award in the category of Advocacy and Empowerment.
Ninth National Conference on Electoral-Political Reforms: In Images
The History

A group of Professors from Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad set up Association for Democratic Reforms in August 1999. They filed a Public Interest Litigation in Delhi High Court in 1999 asking for disclosure of criminal, financial and educational background of candidates contesting elections. Based on this, the Supreme Court in 2002 and subsequently in 2003 made background disclosure mandatory for candidates in the form of affidavits disclosing criminal, financial and educational background to be submitted with the Election Commission of India.

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 as National Election Watch. It conducts multiple projects aimed at increasing transparency and accountability in the political and electoral system of the country.

Our Achievements till date

January 2013: Times of India Social Impact Award in Advocacy and Empowerment category.

December 2012: ADR/NEW released an analysis of the number of politicians charged with crimes against women. ADR/NEW’s recommendations and data is also widely quoted by the Justice Verma Committee in its report.

October 2012: The Election Commission asks the Ministry of Home Affairs to probe violations of the Foreign Contributions Regulation Act (FCRA) and the Representation of Peoples’ Act (RPA) by major political parties which reportedly received foreign contributions.
August 2012: ADR won the mBillionth Award South Asia for the category of ‘Mobile Innovations for Good Governance’ featuring its PULL SMS programme which allows every mobile user in the country to get information (criminal, financial and educational details) about his/her MP and MLA by typing a simple SMS on his/her phone.

December 2011: ADR won the NASSCOM award for ICT led Innovation by Multi-stakeholder Partnership for its Election Watch Software with Webrossoft.

June 2011: After a two year long RTI battle, crucial information on the ‘Registers of Members’ Interest’ was finally mandated by the Central Information Commission (CIC) to be available in the public domain in June 2011.

January 2011: Details of the movable and immovable assets of 30 Bihar ministers, including that of CM Nitish Kumar, were uploaded on the government website in January, 2011

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

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

2009: The number of total serious IPC sections against MPs decrease from 296 in Lok Sabha 2004 to 274 in Lok Sabha 2009.

2009: 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.

2008: 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.

2008: In the Karnataka Assembly Elections, 2008, there was a reduction in the number of candidates with serious offenses put up by parties. It came down to 93 in 2008 from 217 in the 2004.

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.
2005: 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.

September 2003: A Bill on Electoral Expenses was passed in September 2003. The EC took it one-step forward and asked candidates to file a statement of expenses every three days during the campaign.

May 2002 and March 2003: ADR won two milestone judgments on disclosure of candidate’s criminal and financial records from the Supreme Court. Since then, 1200 NGOs from all over the country are supporting ADR and ADR in partnership with its partners has organized Citizen Election Watch for all major elections.

2002: 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 started proceedings against candidates with false declarations.

**Current Trustees of ADR**

1. Prof. Trilochan Sastry  
   Professor, IIM Bangalore

2. Prof. Jagdeep S. Chhokar  
   Former Professor, Dean, and Director In-Charge, IIM Ahmedabad

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

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

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

6. Prof. Brij Kothari  
   Adjunct Professor, IIM Ahmedabad

7. Prof. Devanath Tirupati  
   Professor, IIM Ahmedabad
8. Ms. Kamini Jaiswal  
   Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India, Secretary, Center for Public Interest Litigation

Our founders (At the time of founding ADR in 1999)

1. Trilochan Sastry  
   Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

2. Jagdeep S. Chhokar  
   Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

3. Sunil Handa  
   Eklavya Education Foundation, Ahmedabad and visiting Professor, IIM, Ahmedabad

4. Ajit Ranade  
   Professor, ICRIER, New Delhi

5. Devanath Tirupati  
   Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

6. Brij Kothari  
   Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

7. Pankaj Chandra  
   Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

8. Rajesh Agarwal  
   Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

9. P.R. Shukla  
   Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

10. Prem Pangotra  
    Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

11. Sudarshan Khanna  
    Professor, National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad
Eminent personalities supporting ADR

1. Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah, Former Chief Justice of India
2. Justice Jeevan Reddy, Former Supreme Court Judge and Chairman of the Law Commission
3. (Late) Justice B.J. Divan, Former Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court
4. (Late) Justice P.D. Desai, Former Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court
5. Justice T.U. Mehta, Former Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court
6. Mr. V. T. Shah, Former DG Police, Gujarat
7. Mr. Julio Rebeiro, Former DG Police, Maharashtra
8. Admiral Ram Tahiliani, Former Head of the Indian Navy, and President of Transparency International
9. Mr. J.M. Lyngdoh, Former Chief Election Commissioner of India
10. Mr. T.S. Krishnamurthy, Former Chief Election Commissioner of India
11. Mr. C G Somiah, Former Comptroller and Auditor General of India
12. Justice Shiva Shankar Bhatt, Former Justice of the Karnataka High Court
13. (Late) Mr. L.C. Jain, Former Member Planning Commission; Former High Commissioner to South Africa
14. Mr. T R Satish Chandran, Former Chief Secretary; Karnataka, Former Governor Goa
15. Dr. Samuel Paul, Former Director of IIM Ahmedabad
16. Dr. Narayan Sheth, Former Director of IIM Ahmedabad
17. Mr. Ramachandra Guha, Eminent Historian and columnist
18. Mr. P.S. Appu, IAS, Former Secretary to the Government of India
19. Mr. P.V. Shenoi, IAS, Former Secretary to the Government of India
20. Mr. K C Sivaramakrishnan, Former Secretary to the Government of India
21. Mr. I.C. Dwivedi, Former DG Police, Uttar Pradesh
22. Justice Sachidanand Awasthi, Former Judge of the MP High Court
23. Mr. B.G. Deshmukh, Former Cabinet Secretary, Government of India
24. Justice Chandrashekhar Dharmadhikari, Former Justice of the Mumbai High Court
25. Mr. D.M. Sukhtankar, Former Chief Secretary; Maharashtra
26. Lt. Gen. Y.D. Sahasrabuddhe, Former Director General Army Service Corps
27. Justice S.C. Verma, Former Lokayukta U.P.
28. Justice Kamleshwar Nath, Former Judge of Allahabad High Court
30. Shri R.C. Tripathi, Former Secy. Genl. Rajya Sabha
31. Shri S.A.T. Rizvi, Former Secy. Parliamentary Affairs, Govt. of India.
32. Prof. Banwari Lal Sharma, Formerly of Allahabad University
33. Prof. S.K. Agarwal, Former Vice Chancellor Agra University.
34. Dr. Bhumitra Dev, Former Vice Chancellor Gorakhpur and Ruhelkhand Universities
35. Dr. Veer Bhadra Mishra, Retd. Prof, BHU
36. Prof. Waseem Barelwi, Renowned Urdu Poet and Social Activist
37. Shri Prakash Singh, Former DG BSF & DGP U.P
38. Shri Ram Arun, Former DGP, U.P.
39. Dr H.K. Paintal, Former Professor, Lucknow University
40. General (Retd) Shankar Roychowdhury, Former General, Indian Army
41. Ms Aruna Roy, founder member MKSS
## Financial Status

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Expenditure in respect of properties :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Grants Utilised - Annexure-3</td>
<td>20,949,303.65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rates, Taxes, Cessess - Muni. Tax</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs and maintenance - Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Voluntary Contributions</td>
<td>1,069,565.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Interest on Bank Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation (by way of provision or adjustments)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interest on FDRs - IndusInd Bank</td>
<td>761,621.38</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>Interest on FDRs - SBI</td>
<td>52,607.00</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Saving Bank Interest</td>
<td>98,003.15</td>
<td>1,787,184.59</td>
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<td>To Remuneration (in the case of a math to the head of the math, including his house-hold expenditure, any)</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>By Other Income</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Membership Fees</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Contribution for Election Publications</td>
<td>24,000.00</td>
<td>28,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Amount written off</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) bad Debts</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) Loan scholarships</td>
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<tr>
<td>(c) Irrecoverable rents</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>(d) Other items</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Depreciation : -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depreciation on Computer/printer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depreciation on Furniture &amp; Fixtures</td>
<td>38,265.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Depreciation on Office Equipments</td>
<td>99,624.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income Applied to Fixed Assets</td>
<td>392,163.00</td>
<td>839,198.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Expenditure on objects of the trust</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Religious</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Educational</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(c) Medical Relief</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>(d) Relief of poverty</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>(e) Other charitable objects:- Electoral Reforms</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative Activities Exp-Annexure-1</td>
<td>5,525,094.03</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Election Watch Activities Exp-Annexure-2</td>
<td>15,697,801.25</td>
<td>21,222,895.28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To Surplus carried over to Balance Sheet</td>
<td>1,771,959.96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Total                                                                       | 23,834,053.24| Total 23,834,053.24
## Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUND &amp; LIABILITIES</th>
<th>Property and Assets</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trust Funds or Corpus:</strong> Balance as per last Balance Sheet.</td>
<td>Immovable properties:</td>
<td>1,700,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: During the year</td>
<td>Additions during the year</td>
<td>723,000.00</td>
<td>2,423,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(give details)</td>
<td>Balance as per last Balance Sheet</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution from Founder Members</td>
<td>Additions during the year</td>
<td>48,711.00</td>
<td>1,144,534.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as per last Balance Sheet.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Furniture &amp; Fixtures: (At Cost) (Fcra)</td>
<td>279,088.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Earmarked Funds:</td>
<td>Additions during the year</td>
<td>94,675.00</td>
<td>373,763.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Created under the provisions of the Trust)</td>
<td>Office Equipment: (At Cost) (Fcra)</td>
<td>419,680.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deed of Scheme or out of the income)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Ford Fixed Assets Fund (Fcra) Opening Balance:</td>
<td>419,680.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: During the year</td>
<td>Additions during the year</td>
<td>48,711.00</td>
<td>1,035,302.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hivos Fixed Assets Fund: Opening Balance</td>
<td>808,000.00</td>
<td>Fixed Assets Fund (Sdtt): Opening Balance</td>
<td>380,629.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: During the year</td>
<td>Additions during the year</td>
<td>343,452.00</td>
<td>1,151,452.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets Fund (Sdtt): Opening Balance</td>
<td>Additions during the year</td>
<td>641,525.00</td>
<td>641,525.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: During the year</td>
<td>Fixed Assets Fund - Local: Opening Balance</td>
<td>55,991.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: During the year</td>
<td>Additions during the year</td>
<td>55,991.00</td>
<td>Furniture &amp; Fixtures: (At Cost) (Local)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Accumulation Reserve:</td>
<td>Balance as per last Balance Sheet</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>134,766.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Balance</td>
<td>Additions during the year</td>
<td>2,592,914.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Income Accumulation utilised(Sdtt)</td>
<td>Office Equipment: (At Cost) (Local)</td>
<td>(2,592,914.00)</td>
<td>188,021.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation Fund: (Fcra)</td>
<td>Additions during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>188,021.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>Additions during the year</td>
<td>971,110.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>80,378.00</td>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>190,548.00</td>
<td>Advances</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depreciation Fund : (Local)</td>
<td></td>
<td>To Employees</td>
<td>9,900.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>347,957.00</td>
<td>To NGO Partners</td>
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<td>Furniture</td>
<td>36,437.00</td>
<td>To Others</td>
<td>51,912.00</td>
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<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>68,282.00</td>
<td>To TDS Earlier Years</td>
<td>103,004.20</td>
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<td>452,676.00</td>
<td>To TDS F.Y 12-13</td>
<td>168,517.29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants :-</td>
<td></td>
<td>633,333.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ford Foundation- Opening</td>
<td>2,034,634.00</td>
<td>For Office-Local</td>
<td>560,200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Add: Received during the year</td>
<td>5,245,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Utilised during the year</td>
<td>4,007,833.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,271,801.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omidyar Network- Opening</td>
<td>9,806,366.98</td>
<td>(i) Cash And Bank Balances-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Add: Received during the year</td>
<td>9,600,500.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: Utilised during the year</td>
<td>8,913,336.15</td>
<td>In Current Account with</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,493,530.83</td>
<td>IndusInd Bank, Ahmedabad- Local</td>
<td>32,760.18</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IndusInd Bank, Ahmedabad- Fcra</td>
<td>27,717.46</td>
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<td>Hivos- Received during the year</td>
<td>3,309,710.00</td>
<td>HDFC Bank- Local</td>
<td>1,316,772.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Add: Advance Grant</td>
<td>2,097,000.00</td>
<td>HDFC Bank- Fcra</td>
<td>(485,360.37)</td>
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<td>Less: Utilised during the year</td>
<td>(2,560,805.00)</td>
<td>HDFC Bank - Fcra Utilisation A/c</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2,845,905.00</td>
<td>State Bank of India- Local</td>
<td>1,647,465.50</td>
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<td>2,539,355.47</td>
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<td>SDTT- Received during the year</td>
<td>4,185,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: Utilised during the year</td>
<td>(2,590,608.50)</td>
<td>In Fixed Deposit Account with</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,594,391.50</td>
<td>HDFC Bank - local</td>
<td>4,997,105.86</td>
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<td>Rohini Nilekani- Received during the year</td>
<td>1,000,000.00</td>
<td>HDFC Bank- Fcra</td>
<td>10,459,164.82</td>
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<td>Less: Utilised during the year</td>
<td>(283,807.00)</td>
<td>State Bank of India - Local</td>
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<td></td>
<td>716,193.00</td>
<td>IndusInd Bank, Ahmedabad- Local</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Liabilities :</td>
<td></td>
<td>IndusInd Bank, Ahmedabad- Fcra</td>
<td>8,775,679.03</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24,231,949.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duties &amp; Taxes</td>
<td>55,274.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sundry Creditors</td>
<td>417,121.00</td>
<td>(ii) Cash on hand - Local</td>
<td>4,739.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>7,299.00</td>
<td>Cash on hand - Fcra</td>
<td>8,566.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13,305.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For rent and other deposits</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Sundry credit balance - Fcra</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>479,694.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income and expenditure Account :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance as per last Balance Sheet</td>
<td>2,686,856.38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Less : Appropriation, if any</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add : Surplus/less : Deficit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As per Income &amp; Expenditure A/c.</td>
<td>1,771,959.96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,458,816.34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30,868,313.67</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30,868,313.67</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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   Mumbai

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   Maker Maxity, Bandra-Kurla Complex
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7. **Others**
Ministers prefer to keep I-T returns secret

Chetan Chauhan

NEW DELHI: The UPA government has been hit by a new controversy with three of its Union ministers and a former minister dissolving their income tax (I-T) returns while another was seen refusing to do so, triggering a debate in whether disclosing income details of top government officials in public interest or not.

The Central Information Commission (CIC) would like to settle the debate on Thursday when it considers an appeal of the Association of Democratic Rights—a civil society group seeking to make top officials reveal their personal income tax returns.

Sachin Pilot, Ajit Singh and Kamaraj Jha, the national coordinators of the association, had filed an RTI application seeking information of a few Union cabinet ministers’ I-T returns.

The department considered the application for information of Ajit Singh and he was asked to provide information as per the Right to Information Act. None of them agreed.

“The information sought under the said RTI application relates to personal information, the disclosure of which has no connection with any public activity or otherwise,” the department told the CIC.

On the other hand, three cabinet ministers—Aly Akbar, Subhojit Karmakar Pratik Pradhan—had voluntarily disclosed their I-T returns on their websites.

The CIC has suggested that the government should establish a body to look into such matters.

Rape cases against six MLAs

36 legislators, besides two MPs, face charges related to crime against women

UPA paying lip service, says BJP’s Maya Singh

Maya Singh, 49, said in an interview here, “What is the government doing to bring the rapists to book?” She said the Congress government had failed to deliver in the wake of the recent violence in the state.

She said the state government had been “paying lip service to women’s safety and security”.

Maya Singh, a leader of the opposition party in Uttar Pradesh, had been a member of the state government under the Vajpayee dispensation.

“Earlier, when I was a member of the assembly, I had seen the state government working for women’s safety and security. But now, it seems the government has lost its way,” she said.

The state government has been under fire for its handling of the violence in the state.

Maya Singh said the Congress government had failed to hold the accused accountable.

“I am a member of the opposition and I am speaking out to bring the rapists to book. But the government is not acting on it,” she said.

Maya Singh said the state government had failed to implement laws to protect women.

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Maya Singh said the state government had failed to implement laws to protect women.

“I am a member of the opposition and I am speaking out to bring the rapists to book. But the government is not acting on it,” she said.
113 नग्ट की क्यरंग का आयोग में विदेशी चद्दोपयोग के तहत प्राप्त योजना के होने की जांच हो: चुनाव आयोग
कांग्रेस, माजपा को निल्ले चंदे की जांच हो : चुनाव आयोग

चर्च के नेता भी कम नहीं पैसे कमाने में 5 साल में 7483 फीसदी का हुआ इजाफा

गृह निर्माण (RGI) पूरे आयुक्त के कारण, गृह निर्माण को या या लिया जा सकता है। आयुक्त के अधिकारी में विचार-विचार देख शुरु करने वाले निर्माण के लिए लेना है। कांग्रेस नेताओं के अनुसार, तीन निर्माण के लिए तीन है। आयुक्त के अधिकारी में विचार-विचार देख शुरु करने वाले निर्माण के लिए लेना है। कांग्रेस नेताओं के अनुसार, तीन निर्माण के लिए तीन है।
देश की जनता कंग्रेस, राजनीतिक पार्टियां मालामाल

चार प्रमुख दलों भाजपा, समाजसेवी और समा का मिल कुल जाते (2174 करोड़) के बारे में 2008 करोड़ रुपए का बाजार रूप दिखाई देगा। देश की सरदार (सरदार पवन था) ने नहीं दिखाई दिया।

कांग्रेस पार्टी की कमाई में हुआ इजाफा

कांग्रेस पार्टी का चदेद में मिले 2008 करोड़ रुपए का बाजार रूप दिखाई देगा। देश की सरदार (सरदार पवन था) ने नहीं दिखाई दिया।

अग्रणी अध्यक्ष ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा कि विलास बोस पटने 2004-09 के दौरान 2004-11 के बीच अध्यक्ष में देरे के शिखर में 2005 तक की आयपूर्ण रूप से राजनीतिक पार्टियों का 974 करोड़ रुपए, जबकि समाजसेवी का 454 करोड़ रुपए, समा का 398 करोड़ रुपए और कांग्रेस का 2174 करोड़ रुपए था। यह देश की सरदार (सरदार पवन था) ने नहीं दिखाई दिया।
विधानसभा चुनाव लड़ने वाले 73 प्रत्याशियों के पास पैन कार्ड नहीं

राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मंत्री

विधानसभा चुनाव का लड़ने वाले 73 प्रत्याशियों के पास पैन कार्ड नहीं है। यह खबर के अनुसार, ये जानने के लिए की गई थी कि इनमें से कितने के पास पैन कार्ड है और कितने में नहीं।

शहीद राजा भांडेश्वर

दैनिक अखबार

सात साल में नी गुजर वाल्ल की खजाना

राजस्थान में नी गुजर वाल्ल की खजाना

For clean govs & power to people

Advocacy & Empowerment

माननीयों को सार्वजनिक परिवेश में जीवन जीने का सौगाती सत्ता नहीं है। इसके साथ ही, वे सत्ता के डिग्री और अधिकारों को भी आवश्यकता में बदल देता है।

नावजीतन विकास

दैनिक अखबार

नवजीतन तुर दों। वे देश की जीवन की असली सुधारक हैं।

स्वच्छ छत्री का ही प्रत्याशी

हिंगाचल प्रदेश चुनाव की स्वच्छता और निगम उड़ीसा की आप्रवासी स्वच्छ छत्री का ही प्रत्याशी।

Annual Report 2012-13 35
Annual Report 2012-13
Companies donate big to Congress, BJP

Contributions more than doubled between 2004 and 2009, pol experts say published figures just tip of the iceberg.

By Avijit Lele

Contributions, including money from top companies, to the country's two largest political parties, the Congress and the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), more than doubled between the 2004 and 2009 general elections.

This revelation affirms a trend of companies, some of which are listed, being roped in for a transparent route to make their contributions to political parties. This is partly prompted by companies being able to get a 100% tax write-off on donations through it; two of the largest donors in both parties are firms.

This is based on the income tax return filed by the political parties for the financial year 2008-09 under the Right to Information Act by the Association of Indian Russell (AIRD), a New Delhi-based non-governmental organization that works to promote electoral transparency.

According to experts, what has been published is just a fraction of the actual amount.

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS

The top donors to political parties between fiscal years 2009-10 and 2010-11.

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<th>Party</th>
<th>General Electoral Trust</th>
<th>Trust Port</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Congress</td>
<td>14.15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bharatiya Janata Party</td>
<td>26.97</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samajwadi Party</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>1.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIF (No donations above Rs 20,000)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Association for Indian Russell
Get Involved

We are always looking for bright people with a passion to strengthen Indian Democracy specifically in the field of electoral and political reforms. You can involve yourself at Delhi and/or at other places in several ways:

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 in which you can participate.

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
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अगर समस्याएँ करनी हल हटा दो राजनीति से क्रिमिनल


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