## CONTENTS

### OUR ACTIVITIES: 2016 – 17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>History of ADR and the beginning of Election Watch Process</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Party Watch</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Litigation</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking and Advocacy: Events Held</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Technology</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th Annual National Conference on Electoral and Political Reforms</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OUR ACHIEVEMENTS: 2016 – 17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact of Our Work</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo Gallery (2016-17)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ABOUT ADR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>About ADR</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Our Trustees</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our Founders (1999)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our Supporters</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Status</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Coordinator</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Coordinators</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press Clippings (2016-17)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**History of ADR and the beginning of Election Watch Process**

With the rise of criminal elements in Indian politics, a group of professors from IIM Ahmedabad filed a petition in Delhi High Court in 1999 seeking mandatory disclosure of background details of candidates contesting elections. The same petition also led to the birth of Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) with the aim of improving governance and strengthen democracy by continuous work in the area of Electoral and Political Reforms.

Delivering judgement on this petition in 2002, the Delhi High Court made it mandatory for the candidates contesting elections to disclose their criminal, financial and other background details, which was upheld by the Supreme Court in 2003. In 2002 itself, ADR started its Election Watch process with Gujarat Assembly Elections under its flagship programme, National Election Watch (NEW). As part of the Election Watch process, NEW analyzes the background details, including Criminal, Financial and Educational information, of the candidates contesting elections, self-declared by them in an affidavit while filing Nomination Papers to the Election Commission of India (ECI) for contesting elections. Since then, NEW has been conducting Election Watches for all the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Assembly Elections as well as local body elections in some states. To help voters in making an informed choice, ADR disseminates these candidates’ information to the citizens through various mediums like National and Vernacular Media, www.myneta.info website, Android App, SMS & Toll Free Helpline Services, Email and grass-root level awareness activities.

Gradually, the process became more streamlined as ADR started to use an online tool (the Election Watch Software) to feed and analyze the details of the contesting candidates, now ADR has the data of over 1.5 lacs candidates on its www.myneta.info website. The Election Watch Process starts at least 2 weeks before the polls at the Central level when the ECI starts uploading Candidates’ information on its website. The NEW Data Entry team take out the data from the ECI’s website and starts uploading these into an online database, once the data entry is completed, comprehensive reports are released to the public for spreading awareness. Meetings are also held with the Election Commission (or state Chief Electoral Officers at the state levels) to garner the ECI’s collaboration during elections.

However, the process of raising grass-root level voter awareness with slogans like, ‘do not to vote for candidates with criminal charges’, ‘do not sell your vote’, ‘reject candidates who spend lavishly on election campaigns’, ‘vote only for honest and capable candidates’, ‘if none of the candidates are suitable, select NOTA’ etc., starts 6 to 9 months ahead of any elections. These voter awareness campaigns are run
intensively with the help of our 1200 State Partners across the country. The voter awareness activities, include workshops, meetings, seminars, village chaupals, padyatra, mobile vans, other different outdoor campaigns, quiz competitions, street plays and youth centric activities in schools and colleges, publication of new articles, press conference to release different reports etc.

During the year 2016-17, Election Watch was conducted for the following elections:

- State Assembly elections for the following states: Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Goa and Manipur.
- Bye elections
- Local Body Elections

Following analysis on background information of Candidates and the Winners contesting different elections were undertaken during 2016-17:

1. Assam Assembly Elections 2016 (Analysis of Criminal, Financial & Other Background Details of candidates).
2. Comparative analysis of Assam 2011 and 2016 assembly elections.
3. Analysis of assets comparison of re-contesting MLAs in Assam 2016 assembly elections.
4. West Bengal Assembly Elections 2016 (Analysis of Criminal, Financial & Other Background Details of candidates).
5. ADR's survey in Tamil Nadu on Voter Priorities and Government Performance.


7. Analysis of newly-elected MLAs in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Assam, West Bengal and Puducherry.


11. Analysis of Re-contesting MLAs in Puducherry.

12. Analysis of Re-contesting MLAs in Tamil Nadu.

13. Analysis of Re-contesting MLAs in Kerala.


15. Analysis of Ministers from Tamil Nadu 2016 Assembly.


17. Analysis of Ministers from the West Bengal Assembly 2016 with declared criminal cases.
18. Analysis of newly-elected Rajya Sabha MPs with declared criminal cases.
20. Analysis of Puducherry MLAs who declared election expenditure less than half of the expenditure limit. Analysis of West Bengal MLAs who declared election expenditure less than half of the expenditure limit.
21. Analysis of Ministers from State Assemblies across India.
22. Analysis of Assam MLAs’ who declared election expenditure.
23. Analysis of Ministers from Gujarat Assembly.
32. Uttarakhand Assembly Elections 2017 (Analysis of Criminal, Financial & Other Background Details of Candidates).
34. Pune and Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporations Analysis.
37. Maharashtra Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samiti Elections Analysis.
38. Analysis Manipur Assembly Elections 2017
40. Manipur 2017 Re-contesting MLAs’ Analysis.
41. Uttar Pradesh 2017 Re-contesting MLAs’ Analysis.
42. Uttar Pradesh: Analysis of newly elected MLAs 2017.

43. Manipur: Analysis of newly elected MLAs 2017.

44. Punjab: Analysis of newly elected MLAs 2017.
45. Uttarakhand: Analysis of newly elected MLAs 2017.

46. Goa: Analysis of newly elected MLAs 2017 and Ministers.

47. Combined MLAs report 2017 for UP, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Manipur and Goa.


**Political Party Watch**

As political parties play a crucial role in a Democracy, good governance would remain a distant dream without accountability and transparency in the internal functioning and financials of Political Parties. In 2008, ADR started a new program called Political Party Watch (PPW) to thoroughly analyze the Donations Report, Income Tax Returns and Election Expenditure Reports of Political Parties and disseminate these information to the Public. For the verification of the facts and figures, PPW always supports its reports with scanned copies of Income Tax Returns of various political parties (national, regional and un-recognised parties) and RTI applications.

However, these reports have revealed that currently only National Parties and very few Regional Parties file their IT Returns on a regular basis every year. Similarly, financial disclosures are also not consistent among all the parties.
Following analyses on Political Parties were undertaken during 2016-17:

4. 5 year analysis of income, expenditure and donations of major parties of various states.
   a) Bihar (Hindi)
   b) Odisha (English)
   c) Uttar Pradesh (Hindi & English)
   d) Punjab (Hindi & English)
   e) Gujarat (Hindi & English)
   f) Uttarakhand (English)
   g) Tamil Nadu (English)
   h) Himachal Pradesh (English)
5. Analysis of sources of funding of political parties of Rajasthan of 11 years.


10. Analysis of funds collected and expenditure incurred by major political parties during Bihar Assembly elections held in 2010 and 2015.


13. Analysis of income, expenditure and donations received by major political parties of Manipur - FY 2010-11 to 2014-15 (5 years).

14. Analysis of Donations Received above Rs 20,000 by National Political Parties – FY 2015-16.


16. Analysis of Donations Received above Rs 20,000 by Regional Political Parties – FY 2015-16.


Strategic Litigation

1. **Political parties under RTI**: ADR filed a petition along with Mr. Subhash Chandra Agarwal on Oct 17, 2016. CPI was granted six-week time by SC to file a counter affidavit, since then the case is pending.

2. **Disproportionate assets increase of MPs/MLAs**: On Lok Prahari’s petition, which seeks an inquiry into the disproportionate assets increase of the MPs/MLAs, the SC had granted six-week time to Union of India and others to file their counters. On Feb 20, 2017, ADR’s application for impleadment was accepted by the court. Union of India submitted its counter affidavit on April 20, 2017, after that ADR had filed a rejoinder against the counter. During the last hearing on May 2, 2017, Union of India sought more time to reply to ADR’s counter. Next date of hearing is July 11, 2017.

3. **Election expenditure of political parties**: During the hearing on Jan 7, 2016, Delhi HC observed that in ECI’s guidelines on “Transparency & Accountability in Party Funds & Election Expenditure,” ADR’s grievance has been substantially redressed. ADR contended that ECI guidelines are only recommendatory and some issues still require court’s consideration. In view
of this, ADR filed another counter affidavit pointing out issues that require consideration by
the court. May 3, 2017, the court told ECI to report compliance by political parties to their
notification/guidelines on transparency issued in August and November. Next date of hearing is

4. **An independent and impartial FCRA tribunal:** ADR appealed to the Delhi HC to direct
Union of India to set-up a body or tribunal or committee independent of political executive to
administer enforcement of FCRA, 2010. ADR is going to file a counter affidavit based on the
affidavit of MHA. The next date of hearing is on July 11, 2017.

5. **Contempt petition against Govt. of India regarding Delhi HC judgment against INC and
BJP on FCRA violation:** On March 21, 2017 Delhi High Court issued show cause notice to the
Home Secretary, Govt. of India for not implementing its March 28, 2014 order of taking action
against Congress and BJP for violating the provisions of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act
(FCRA), 1976. The notice was issued after a Contempt Petition filed by ADR and Mr E.A.S.
Sarma was accepted by the Delhi High Court and the HC directed the Govt. of India to file its
reply within four weeks. The next date of hearing is July 20, 2017.

Appeal before Central Information Commission (CIC)

I. **Second Appeal with CIC in MP IT Returns matter:** Disclosure of ITRs, Assessment
Orders and other details in larger public interest. Final arguments were heard by a Full Bench
on April 16, 2016, but the hearing was adjourned sin-die. Next hearing was convened by
a Division Bench comprising IC Sridhar Acharyulu and IC Basant Seth on June 14, 2016.
ADR could not be present for the hearing as the notice was not served to ADR on its
present address. CIC also did not agree on ADR’s request for a second hearing. Final order
of the Commission was given on August 10, 2016 in which the Bench directed the CPIOs
to - 1) Examine each point of RTI request, 2) Issue notices to all third parties under Section
11, 3) Secure responses, 4) Duly consider the larger public interest after giving sufficient
opportunity to the appellants, and 5) Decide on information with speaking orders on each
point within three months from the date of receipt of the order.

II. **Intervention application filed in the CIC** for a full bench hearing against 6 National political
parties who were declared as public authorities on June 3, 2013 by the Commission. There
are 17 petitioners in the case. ADR filed an intervention application on May 31, 2016. On
Dec 20, 2016, the Commission gave its decision on intervention applications filed by ADR.
As per the order, the Commission has rejected ADR and Mr Venkatesh Nayak’s application for intervention. However, in the said order, the Commission has allowed ADR’s request to render assistance, preferably in writing but did not allow it to be incorporated as a necessary party.

Networking and Advocacy: Events held

ADR organized/launched many press conferences, panel discussions, outdoor campaigns and Social Media campaigns in the past one year to raise citizens’ awareness about Informed and Ethical voting.

Some of the activities conducted by ADR during 2016-17 are mentioned below:

1. **Discussion on Simultaneous Elections—Possibilities and Challenges:** The discussion was held on Oct 26th, 2017 at the India International Centre, New Delhi, to discuss the different aspects of the issue of holding both Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections simultaneously.

2. **Discussion on Effects of Demonetisation on Political Financing & Black Money:** The discussion was held on Jan 24, 2017 at India International Centre, New Delhi. The report, “Analysis of Sources of Funding of National and Regional Parties of India: FY 2004-05 to 2014-15” released at the event created ripples in the Media as well as the Political Fraternity as it highlighted the fact that around 70% of the income of political parties comes from unknown sources.

3. **Voter Awareness Campaigns:** Ahead of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal, Assam and Puducherry Assembly elections, ADR used various mediums to encourage people to vote for candidates with clean images.
4. **New Celebrity Videos** were created for the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Punjab ahead of 2017 states Assembly Polls.

5. **Collaboration with NDTV** online to disseminate information about candidates in the fray in the five States’ Assembly elections.

6. **Collaboration with the Logical Indian** to disseminate information about candidates in the fray.

7. **Collaboration with the Gao Connection** to disseminate information about candidates in the fray in UP elections. Various articles written by ADR staff were also published in the rural paper.

8. **Auto Campaigns**: Posters with voter awareness messages were displayed on 2900 autos in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Punjab.

9. **Cable Campaigns**: New and old voter awareness videos were telecast in the states of UP, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Goa and Manipur on local Cable channels.
10. **FB Boost Post:** Intense social media campaign was launched one month ahead of the five States Polls. Facebook advertisement or boost post facility was used to enhance our reach to citizens.

11. **SMS/Out Bound Calls (OBD):** 85 lacs SMS and 40 lacs OBD were pushed during the 5 States Assembly Polls to disseminate information about the candidates in the fray and to encourage voters to select honest Netas.

12. **Letters to Parties:** Letters were sent to the winning political parties of the 5 states with an appeal to refrain from including newly-elected MLAs, facing serious criminal charges, in the State Cabinet.

13. **Social Media Activities:** ADR created 75 Infographics on various ADR Reports and launched 3 Infographic series on the issues of Crime, Money and Politics Nexus, Black Money and its effect on Elections and the Need for Political Party Reforms with 15, 7 and 8 Infographics, respectively.

14. **Hum Badlenge Apna Bharat Campaign:** ADR has created the outline of a new programme, Hum Badlenge Apna Bharat, to engage youth in strengthening democracy. As part of this Programme, we have plans to hold workshops across the country to educate School and College Students about the “Critical Connection between Informed Voting and Good Governance.”

15. **Online Fund raising Campaign:** To make people aware of the Hum Badlenge Apna Bharat campaign and generate interest among the masses besides collecting the initial funds, we conducted an Online Fund-raising campaign during Feb and March’17. This was the first time ADR tapped the potential of crowd funding.
Many of ADR infographics posted on social media platforms received hundreds of shares and likes. Some examples are below:

A creative made for online fund raising for ‘Hum Badlenge Apna Bharat’ initiative

A creative made on the Women’s Day to give an information about the MPs/MLAs facing charges of Crime against Women

A creative made on the 5 State Assembly Elections 2017

Foreign Funding: ADR writes to MHA and ECI, urges them to implement Delhi High Court’s ruling against Congress and BJP on FCRA violation
Activities organized at the State level

In addition the activities of ADR head office, various grass-root level advocacy campaigns were organized by the State Coordinators of the National Election Watch.

Bihar

- **Consultation** on free and fair panchayat elections: Discussions were held on ‘Establishment of free and fair panchayat elections - issues & challenges in Panchayat Elections in Bihar’ at A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies in Patna on the Sept 3, 2016.

- **Discussion** on Political Parties and RTI: Held in Patna on Feb 3, 2017.

Odisha

- **State Convention**: The 12th state convention of Odisha Election Watch was organized at IDCOL Auditorium in Bhubaneswar on Sept 4, 2016. Discussions were held on transparency in finances of political parties & conduct of free and fair Panchayat elections, 2017.

Punjab

- **Elections Campaign**: Punjab Election Watch organized various press conferences ahead of the State Assembly Elections in 2017 in Ludhiana and Chandigarh.

- **Consultation** on Electoral and Political Reforms: Held in Chandigarh Sept 17, 2016.

Uttar Pradesh

- **Workshop** for Volunteers: A volunteer training workshop was organized at Srinath Place in Jhansi on Sept 30, 2016. At the workshop, volunteers from different parts of Uttar Pradesh attended the training program.

- **Discussion** on Efforts of ADR for Voter Awareness towards Ethical Voting: Held in Varanasi on Feb 6, 2017.

- **Discussion** on Role of Civil Society in Electoral Reforms: Held in Gorakhpur on Feb 5, 2017.

- **Discussion** on Importance of Affidavits filed by Candidates in Elections: Held in Lucknow on Feb 4, 2017.

Goa

Madhya Pradesh

- **Discussion** on Transparency and Accountability of political parties in electoral funding: Held in Indore on Feb 5, 2017.
- **Discussion** on the need to bring political parties under RTI: held in Jabalpur on Nov 27, 2016.
- **Press Conference** to discuss attendance of MPs and MLAs of Madhya Pradesh: Held in Bhopal on Nov 4, 2016.

Gujarat

- **Seminar** on Transparency and Accountability in political parties: Held in Ahmedabad on Feb 11, 2017.

Jharkhand

- **Conference** on Political Parties and Right to information: Held in Ranchi on Dec 9, 2016.
- **State level workshop** on Simultaneous elections, Possibilities and Challenges: Held in Ranchi on Dec 8, 2016.
- The Jharkhand State Partner, Mr. Sudhir Pal, has authored a book on Local Body Elections in the State, named, ‘Gram Sabha’ with the aim of educating both the Voters and the Elected Representatives about their rights and duties.

**Information Technology**

1. **Collaboration with Maharashtra State Election Commission:** For Local Body elections held in 2016 and 2017 Maharashtra SEC collaborated with ADR to analyse the candidate data of 192 Municipal Corporations, 20 Nagar Panchayats, 25 Zila Parishads and 283 Panchayat Samitis. While ADR IT team provided its inputs to Maharashtra SEC on how to improve their digitization software processes. Maharashtra SEC provided ADR with comprehensive candidate criminal, financial and other background data free of charge. ADR team analysed these data and released comprehensive reports prior to the local body elections.

2. **Map-based infographics:** IT Team created map-based infographics at [http://myneta.info/infographics/index.php](http://myneta.info/infographics/index.php) for 5 States Assembly elections held in 2017. This allowed voters to quickly and interactively check their candidate’s data on the map of the state by clicking on their constituency.
13th Annual National Conference on Electoral and Political Reforms

ADR’s 13th Annual National Conference was organized in Chandigarh, on April 29th and 30th at Panjab University to deliberate on the issue of electoral and political reforms. The conference was inaugurated by the Chief Election Commissioner, Dr. Nasim Zaidi, and attended by eminent personalities, including representatives of the National Election Watch (NEW) from each state chapter, members of political parties, government institutions and media. The National Conference was an opportunity for us to add impetus and synergy to our work by bringing together all stakeholders.

Dr. Zaidi, while addressing the audience, stated that the use of money in the poll process has increased significantly. The ECI seized over Rs350 crores during the recently concluded five state assembly elections which was three times higher than what was seized in the 2012 assembly elections. He expressed grave concern on this issue and mentioned that this is only the tip of the iceberg. The CEC stated that a multi-dimensional approach needs to be taken to curb the misuse of money power in elections. He said that we should formulate a strong anti-bribery law or legal framework, there should be strict enforcement on the ground and lastly, ethical voting practices need to be inculcated by voters.

The CEC observed that there has been steep rise in the assets of the candidates seeking re-election and that the electors have every right to know the causes behind this sharp increase in assets. An important development which has taken place is that the ECI has recommended the amendment of Form 26, where
they would be required to add a column for declaring the details of sources of income of candidates and their spouses.

Topics of discussion during the 13th National Conference ranged from a discussion on ‘Increasing opacity in political financing’, ‘State/ public funding of political parties’, ‘Innovative ideas towards greater voter awareness at the grass-root level’ to ‘Criminalization of politics’ and ‘Impact of media on elections and governance’. At the end of the Conference, the house unanimously came up with recommendations addressing issues related to prevalence of black money in politics, political parties under RTI, criminalization of politics, etc.

Other eminent personalities who participated in the various panel discussions besides Dr. Zaidi, were Prof. Trilochan Sastry (Founder member and Trustee of ADR), Mr. Jaskirat Singh (Trustee of ADR & Coordinator, P&H EW), Dr. Arun Kumar Grover (Vice Chancellor, Panjab University), Prof. Ashutosh Kumar (Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Panjab University), Dr. Ajit Ranade (Founder member and Trustee of ADR), Mr. J.S. Saharia (Maharashtra State Election Commissioner), Mr. Manish Tewari (Former Union Minister and Advocate – Supreme Court of India), Mr. Sukhpal Singh Khaira (Member – Punjab Legislative Assembly), Prof. Jagdeep Chhokar (Founder member and Trustee of ADR), Prof. Sanjay Kumar (Director – Centre for the Study of Developing Societies -CSDS), Prof. Arun Kumar (Former Sukhamoy Chakravarty Chair Professor, JNU), Dr. M.R. Madhavan (President – PRS Legislative Research), Dr. Eshwar Anand (Professor, Symbiosis Institute of Media and Communication), Mr V.K. Singh (Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab), Dr. Vipul Mudgal (Trustee of ADR), Mr. Sudhir Pal (Jharkhand EW), Mr. Sanjay Singh (UP EW), Mr. Ranjan Mohanty (Odisha EW), Mr Sharad Kumar (Trustee-Action for Good Governance & Networking in India (AGNI)), Mr. Ashwani Kumar (Chief Electoral Officer, Maharashtra), Mr. S.N. Shukla (General Secretary, Lok Prahari), Adv. H.C. Arora (Advocate-Punjab & Haryana High Court), Prof. Manjit Singh (Member – Swaraj Abhiyan), Mr. Uttam Sengupta (Executive Editor, National Herald), Mr. Mukesh Bhardwaj (Executive Editor, Jansatta), Mr. Vishal Monga (Chief of Bureau, Times Now) and Mr. Sarabjit Pander (Former Special correspondent, The Hindu, Chandigarh).
Impact of our work

1. **Mid-term Survey**: As the ruling BJP government completes three years in the Centre, ADR conducted a mid-term survey to assess whether the MPs are in connect with the masses and meeting their expectation. The ADR survey recorded voter priority of important issues and the performance of the elected representatives on them in 527 Parliamentary Constituencies, covering 2.7 lakh respondents.

2. **The 13th Annual National Conference** on Electoral and Political Reforms which was held on April 29, 30, 2017 in Chandigarh, saw the participation of over 500 people, including officials from different Government institutions like ECI and Law Commission, senior leaders from different political parties, eminent civil society activists, senior media persons as well students and citizens.

3. **ADR and NEW wrote letters** to the newly-appointed Chief Ministers from different states with appeals to provide clean, transparent and exemplary governance.

4. ADR has been actively involved in spreading awareness among the people and within this year, scores of articles and TV shows can be cited which quoted data presented by ADR on the issue of electoral and political reforms. Some of the press coverage can be viewed on: [http://adrindia.org/media/adr-in-news](http://adrindia.org/media/adr-in-news)

5. On social media platforms like Facebook/Twitter we are being followed by thousands of people. Our ADR Facebook page has over 60,000 followers, while myneta Facebook page has over 55,000 followers. Within this year, many of our posts/infographics/creatives have seen a viral effect on the Web with hundreds of Likes and Shares. Our Facebook Link is: [https://www.facebook.com/adr.new?fref=photo & ref=settings](https://www.facebook.com/adr.new?fref=photo & ref=settings)

6. The ADR and Maharashtra Election Watch (MEW) partnered with the Maharashtra SEC and Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune to disseminate the findings of a pre-election voter perception survey for the local body elections and to help the voters make an informed choice. The voter perception survey analyzed responses from 5100 respondents during the month of October 2016. The respondents were mostly from semi-urban areas.

7. **ADR was invited by the European Commission** to speak at the ‘Second Forum of Citizen Observers, held on 15-16 September 2016 at Brussels, Belgium. ADR’s Head Maj Gen Anil Verma
(retd.) participated as a speaker in the workshop titled ‘Engaging with political parties in promoting democratic reform’.

8. **ADR participated in the 3rd Asian Electoral Stakeholder Forum (AESF III)** which was held in Bali, Indonesia from the 22nd to the 26th of August 2016. It was organized by the General Elections Commission (KPU) of the Republic of Indonesia with the cooperation of the Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL). ADR was represented by Prof Trilochan Sastry, Founder Member of ADR.

9. ADR and the state Election Watch chapters of Assam, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal and Puducherry launched campaign against criminalization and money power in the state. Celebrities like architect Mr. Gopalan Shankar, former CEC Mr. N Gopalaswani, radio jockey Mr. Balaji Patturaj, Bharatnatyam dancer Dr. Padma Subrahmanyam, actress Swarnamalya, singer K.S. Chithra, magician Gopinath Muthukad, footballer I.M. Vijayan, agricultural scientist M.S. Swaminathan, actor and director Nassar etc. volunteered to be a part of videos for voters’ awareness where they appealed with voters to elect clean candidates, to vote ethically and make an informed choice. The campaign also involved the use of other offline and online media to reach out to citizens with the same message.

10. ADR and the **State Election Watch chapters of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Goa and Manipur** launched voter awareness campaigns in the states against the increasing influence of criminalization and money power in elections ahead of the 2017 State Assembly Elections. Celebrities like actor Kumud Mishra, actor Nivedita Tiwari, cartoonist and activist Aseem Trivedi, journalist and author Mrinal Pande, comedian & lyricist Varun Grover, journalist and activist Alok Dixit, Sufi singers and musicians Wadali Brothers, theatre artist Neelam Mansingh, journalist Hartosh Bal, singer Harpreet and cricketer Harbhajan Singh and theatre director and filmmaker Mr. G.S. Chani etc. volunteered to be a part of the videos created for voters’ awareness. In the videos, they appealed to the voters to elect honest and clean candidates, to vote ethically and make an informed choice. The campaign also involved the use of other offline and online media to reach out to citizens with the same message.

11. ADR Representative, Ms. Aparna Lall bagged first prize at SP Jain Institute of Management and Research’s online fund raising competition held in February’17.

12. ADR has published two books, ‘**ADR’s Mid-Term Survey Report - All India (Jan ’17 – Apr ’17)**’ and combined report ‘Analysis of Criminal, Financial, and Other background details of the Candidates and Winners of 2017 State Assembly Elections of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Goa and Manipur’.
Photo Gallery
Voters Awareness by Odisha Election Watch

Punjab Election Watch

Jammu & Kashmir Election Watch
Maharashtra becomes the first state in India to display summary of background details of candidates contesting BMC polls at all the polling booths on 21st Feb 2017.
Annual Report 2016-17
Our Trustees

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. Dr. Sudarsan Padmanabhan (Associate Prof IIT Chennai)
5. Dr. Kiran B. Chhokar (Programme Director, Higher Education, Centre for Environment Education (CEE)
6. Ms. Kamini Jaiswal (Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India, Secretary, Center for Public Interest Litigation)
7. Mr. Jaskirat Singh, Founder & CEO, Webrosoft Solutions INC.
8. Dr. Vipul Mudgal, the Director of Common Cause and heads of the Inclusive Media for Change Project of the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS).

Our Founders (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, Ahmadabad)
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)

Our supporters

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:

1. Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives
   4th Floor, SB Tower, MG Road, Haridevpur, Shanthala Nagar, Ashok Nagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560001

2. Sir Dorabji Tata Trust
   Bombay House, 24 Homi Mody Street, Mumbai, Maharashtra – 400 001

3. Vikram Sarabhai Foundation
   Core 4A, 5th Floor, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110003

4. Caring Friends, Mumbai

5. Omidyar Network India Advisors Private Limited
   61991, Broadway St., Suite 200, Redwood City, CA 94063, USA

6. The Ford Foundation
   320 East 43rd Street, New York, NY 10017

7. Some eminent individuals
### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUND &amp; LIABILITIES</th>
<th>Property and Assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trust Funds or Corpus</strong></td>
<td><strong>Immovable properties</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as per last Balance Sheet.</td>
<td>23,814,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add : During the year</td>
<td>5,110,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution from Founder Members</td>
<td>28,924,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as per last Balance Sheet.</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Earmarked Funds : (Created under the provisions of the Trust Deed of Scheme or out of the income)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add : During the year</td>
<td>5,110,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28,924,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture &amp; Fixtures : (At Cost) (Fcra)</td>
<td>246,569.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment : (At Cost) (Fcra)</td>
<td>602,520.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>615,120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hivos Fixed Assets Fund (Fcra) Op. Balance:</td>
<td>1,158,730.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add : During the year</td>
<td>5,110,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28,924,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer : (At Cost) (Local)</td>
<td>676,214.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment : (At Cost) (Local)</td>
<td>117,483.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>793,697.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add : During the year</td>
<td>5,110,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28,924,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture &amp; Fixtures : (At Cost) (Local)</td>
<td>581,363.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment : (At Cost) (Local)</td>
<td>615,120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>339,339.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add : During the year</td>
<td>581,363.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72,062.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture &amp; Fixtures : (At Cost) (Local)</td>
<td>72,062.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment : (At Cost) (Local)</td>
<td>72,062.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72,062.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulation of funds u/s 11(2) (31.03.14) Op. Balance:</td>
<td>15,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Addition during the year (upto 31.03.22)</td>
<td>3,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation Fund : (Fcra)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>1,343,799.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>105,203.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>355,775.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,804,777.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation Fund : (Local)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>700,511.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>37,695.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>165,768.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>903,974.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford Grant - received during the year</td>
<td>7,014,972.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Utilised during the year (1,142,043.40)</td>
<td>5,872,929.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Deposits- Additions during the year</td>
<td>528,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omidyar Grant(Opening Balance)</td>
<td>15,425,910.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Grant received during the year</td>
<td>21,347,475.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Utilised during the year (14,825,416.61)</td>
<td>22,147,969.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Cash And Bank Balances- In Current/Savings Account with:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives(Opening)</td>
<td>4,649,258.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Grant received during the year</td>
<td>13,390,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Utilised during the year (8,277,407.30)</td>
<td>9,761,851.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDFC Bank - FC- 50100131483489 (741,198.94)</td>
<td>855,276.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDFC S/B - 16651450000035</td>
<td>3,966,018.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDFC S/B Utilisation</td>
<td>3,966,018.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Dorabji Tata Trust(Opening)</td>
<td>1,347,441.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Grant received during the year</td>
<td>17,484,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Utilised during the year (13796239.93)</td>
<td>5,035,201.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Cash in hand - Local</td>
<td>8,367.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duties &amp; Taxes</td>
<td>226,640.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Fee(Advance)</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Creditors</td>
<td>1,171,144.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions for Expenses</td>
<td>925,042.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,323,827.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income and expenditure Account:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as per last Balance Sheet</td>
<td>17,054,096.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Surplus as per Income &amp; Exp A/c</td>
<td>7,327,999.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>245,82028.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | 122,807,312.30 | Total | 122,807,312.30 |
## Financial status

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2017**

<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 -</td>
<td>Annexure-3</td>
<td>37841107.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rates, Taxes, Cessess - Muni. Tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Voluntary Contributions</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,083,943.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs and maintenance - Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interest on FDRs-HDFC Bank</td>
<td>5,929,787.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Saving Bank Interest</td>
<td>532,428.00</td>
<td>6,462,215.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Interest on Bank Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation (by way of provision or adjustments)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Member’s Entrance Fee</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Membership Fees</td>
<td>4,500.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Remuneration (in the case of a math to the head of the math, including his house-hold expenditure, any)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interest on Income Tax</td>
<td>104,811.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Accumulation u/s.11(2)</td>
<td>3,000,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Refund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Applied to Fixed Assets</td>
<td>149,707.30</td>
<td>401,126.30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Surplus carried over to Balance Sheet</td>
<td>7,527,929.61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>52,502,436.75</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>52,502,436.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
National Coordinator

Maj. Gen. Anil Verma (Retd.)
+91-88264-79910
anilverma@adrindia.org

State Coordinators

Andhra Pradesh
Mr. Rakesh Reddy Dubbudu
+91-98854-19012
rakesh@bhumii.in

Arunachal Pradesh
Dr. Nani Bath
+91-94369-52143
nanibath@rediffmail.com

Assam
Mr. Tasaduk Ariful Hussain
+91 361 2338-888
+91-94350-54775
arif@nestinfo.org

Bihar
Mr. Rajiv Kumar
+91-9631976889
rajivkumar_patna@rediffmail.com

Chhattisgarh
Mr. Gautam Bandyopadhyay
+91-0771 4064-328
+91-98261-71304
gautamraipur@gmail.com

Goa
Mr. Bhasker Assoldekar
+91-98203-53159
vibhanatural@hotmail.com

Gujarat
Ms Pankti Jog
+91-9909006791
jogpankti@gmail.com

Haryana
Mr. Jaskirat Singh
+91-93160-84953
jaskirats@gmail.com

Himachal Pradesh
Mr. V.K. Malik
+91 9418150001
vinodkmalik@hotmail.com

Ms. Abha Bhaiya
+91 9468768872
abhabhaiya@gmail.com

Mr. Bhim Singh
+91 9418073190
bhimsingh1975@gmail.com

Mr. Sanjay Choudhary
+91 94184-94041
+91 8679209350
choudharysanjay90@yahoo.com
Jammu & Kashmir
Mr. Balvinder Singh
+91-94191-95295
sangarshrtimovement@gmail.com

Dr. Shaikh Ghulam
+918803943048
drshaikhgr@gmail.com

Jharkhand
Mr. Sudhir Pal
+91-0651 2202-202
+91-94311-07277
manthanindia@gmail.com

Kerala
Mr. T. Ravindran
+91-93493-33458
ravindran@transdot.net

Karnataka
Prof. Trilochan Sastry
+91-94483-53285
trilochans@iimb.ernet.in

Dr. R. Balasubramaniam
+91-94480-79611
drrbalu@gmail.com

Mr. Harish Narasappa
+91-98860-27804
harish@dakshindia.org

Mr. Vasudev Sharma
+91-94484-72513
vadeshanv@gmail.com

Ms. Kathyayini Chamaraj
+91-97318-17177
kchamaraj@gmail.com

Mr. Gururaja Budhya
+91-94488-49353
gururajabudhya@gmail.com

Madhya Pradesh
Ms. Rolly Shivhare
+91 9425466461
rollyshivhare@gmail.com

Maharashtra
Dr. Ajit Ranade
+91-97022-15312
ajit.ranade@adrindia.org

Mr. Sharad Kumar
+91 9869 403721
sharadkumar40@gmail.com

Manipur
Ms. Laishram Mesiah Devi
+91 8974955503
mesiahdevi@gmail.com

Meghalaya
Ms. Mayfereen Rytathiang
+91-8575017983
mayfereenlyngdoh@gmail.com

Mizoram
Mr. Vanlalruata
+91-98633-73928
ruataprism@gmail.com

Nagaland
Ms. Hekani Jakhalu
+91 9856307033
hekanijakhalu@yahoo.com

Odisha
Mr. Ranjan Kumar Mohanty
+91-0674 2382175
+91-0674 2352278
+91-94370-13723
pecuc@hotmail.com,
odielectionwatch@gmail.com
Punjab
Mr. Jaskirat Singh
+91-93160-84953
jaskirats@gmail.com

Mr. Parvinder Singh Kittna
+91 9814313162
pavikittna@gmail.com

Puducherry
Mr. P. Joseph Victor Raj
+91-94860-86938
vrhope@gmail.com

Rajasthan
Mr. Nikhil Dey
+91-94140-04180
nikhildey@gmail.com

Mr. Kamal Tak
+91-94134-57292
rajelection0@gmail.com

Telangana
Mr. Rakesh Reddy Dubbudu
+91-98854-19012
rakesh@bhumi.in

Mr. Rajendra Prasad
+91 9849 648363
rmvfindia@gmail.com

Tamil Nadu
Dr. Sudarsan Padmanabhan
+91-044 2257-426
+91-94447-82884
padmanab@gmail.com

Tripura
Mr. Biswendu Bhattacharjee
+91-94361-25214
biswendu.tripura@gmail.com

West Bengal
Mr. Biplab Halim
+91-033 2483-6491
+91-033 2472-5571
+91-98311-24736
bipimse@cal.vsnl.net.in,
bipimse@hotmail.com

Uttar Pradesh
Mr. Sanjay Singh
+91-94151-14151
sanjaysingh033@gmail.com

Dr. Lenin
+91-99355-99333
+91-99355-99330
lenin@pvchr.asia

Mr. Sanjay Rai
+91-522 2349-556
+91-9415121462
sanjaykrai@yahoo.com

Mr. Mahesh Anand
+91-94152-33694
+91-99367-47774
gramswarajsamiti@gmail.com

Uttarakhand
Mr. B.P. Maithani
+91-9012878346
maithani_56@yahoo.com

Mr. Girija Pande
+91-9412351759
girija.pande@gmail.com
The Economic Times  | Politics and Nation

27 Punjab MLAs have criminal cases, 95 are ‘crorepatis’: Association for Democratic Reforms

BY PRJ | UPDATED: MAR 15, 2017, 09:05 PM IST

LUDHIANA. As many as 27 of the 117 newly elected MLAs in Punjab allegedly have criminal cases registered against them, the Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) claimed here today.

State coordinator of ADR, an NCP working in the area of political reforms, Jankirat Singh told mediaspersons that 27 of the newly elected MLAs have criminal cases against them of which 11 MLAs who face serious allegations.

He said that 5 of the newly elected

OneIndia

India’s #1 Language Portal

 Manipur elections 2017: 54 crorepatis in the fray

Written by: Vicky Nanjappa  | Published: Monday, February 27, 2017, 18:07 [IST]

There are 54 crorepati candidates contesting the Manipur Assembly elections 2017. Out of the 167 candidates analysed by the Association for Democratic Reforms, 54 or 32 percent candidates are crorepatis. 21 out of 27 candidates from INC, 81 out of 208 candidates from BJP, 5 out of 13 candidates from National Peoples Party, 3 out of 8 candidates from North East India Development Party and 2 out of 6 candidates from NCP have declared assets worth more than Rs 1 crore.


Business Standard

In Uttarakhand polls, 200 crorepatis, 91 with criminal cases: ADR

February 16, 2017 | Last Updated at 23:23 IST

A total of 200 crorepati candidates are in the fray for the Uttarakhand Assembly election — to be held on February 16 — while 51 have declared that they have criminal cases against them, says a latest report.

Out of the 617 candidates analysed, 200 (32 per cent) are crorepatis. A report released by the New Delhi-based Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) said on Monday.

Party-wise, 52 out of the total 170 elected by the Congress are crorepatis, whereas a record 48 (75) for the Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP), 44 (71) for the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), 16 (25) for the Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD), 4 (6) for the Bahujan Samaj Party (SP) and 11 (16%) independents, who have declared their assets worth more than Rs 1 crore.

The average asset per such candidate was Rs 1.53 crore. A total of 75 candidates have not furnished their PAN details, the report noted.

ADR said several candidates have declared a total annual income of more than Rs 1 crore. Independent Mohan Prasad Kala topped the list with a total income of over Rs 16 crore followed by Chief Minister Harish Rawat whose income is more than Rs 10 crore.

The top three candidates with highest assets are also members of the BJP with a total asset of over Rs 15 crore.

BJP leader Pratap Singh topped the chart with a total income ofRs 19.20 crore followed by Chief Minister Harish Rawat whose income is more than Rs 10 crore.

The report also said 91 candidates have serious criminal cases against them whereas 94 have declared criminal cases.

19 from the BJP, 17 from the Congress, 7 from the BSP, 4 from the JD(U) and 3 from the SP and 30 independent candidates have declared criminal cases against them.

ADR said.
9% candidates figure in serious criminal cases

Records analysed by NGO shows 30 per cent candidates have assets worth more than Rs 1 crore

ARITA SAR nKAR
MUMBAI, FEBRUARY 16

AN ANALYSIS of records of candidates contesting in the civic elections indicated that at least 154 candidates have serious criminal cases against them.

The figures were a part of a partial analysis of the criminal backgrounds, assets, and other details of 1,641 candidates conducted by the NGO Association for Democratic Reforms. Following the submission of nominations earlier this month, the state election commission finalised a list of 2,275 candidates for the civic elections.

The criteria for serious criminal cases include offences that are non-bailable, attract a punishment of five years or more. Committing electoral offences as well as crimes against women also count as serious criminal cases. Among the major political parties, analysis of 1,641 candidates indicated that the highest number of candidates who declared serious criminal offences were from Shiv Sena comprising 16 per cent of the candidates analysed, followed by 14 per cent for the MNS.

The report also stated that at least 216 candidates analyzed have declared criminal cases against themselves. Among the major parties, the highest number of such candidates were from MNS comprising 25 per cent of the candidates’ affidavits analyzed followed by 24 per cent for the Shiv Sena and 23 per cent for the BJP. The report also analysed the financial status of candidates which indicated 35 per cent of the candidates analyzed have declared assets worth more than Rs 1 crore and 90 candidates declared the value of their assets to be zero.

Another 102 candidates declared the value of their assets to be below Rs 1 lakh.

The average of the assets per candidate analyzed for this election is Rs 1.93 crores. Among the top candidates with the highest declared assets include three candidates from BJP including Pragya Thakur with assets worth Rs 689 crores, four from Shiv Sena, two from Congress and one from NCP.

An age analysis of the candidates indicated that at least 71 candidates have declared their ages to be between 21 to 24 years. Of the total candidates analysed, 74% are between 25-50 years whereas 22% are between 51-80 years. Four candidates fall within the 71-80 years age group.

Sena, MNS field maximum number of history-sheeters

As many as 216 candidates with criminal cases against them are contesting in the BMC polls. Of these 154 have serious offences registered against them. The Association for Democratic Reforms and Maharashtra Election Watch have analysed the affidavits of 1,641 out of 2,275 candidates who are in the fray. While many crorepatis are vying for a seat in the civic body, 10 aspirants have declared zero assets.

SERIOUS CRIMINAL CASES INCLUDE

- Offence for which maximum punishment is of 5 years or more
- If the offence is non-bailable
- If it is an electoral offence (e.g., IPC 171E or bribery)
- Offence related to loss to exchequer
- Offences like assault, murder, kidnapping, rape
- Offences that are mentioned under the Representation of People Act (Section 8)
- Offences under Prevention of Corruption Act
- Crimes against women

PARTY-WISE CANDIDATES WITH CRIMINAL CASES

- Shiv Sena: 11 candidates
- Congress: 9 candidates
- MNS: 2 candidates
- BJP: 4 candidates
- NCP: 6 candidates
- Samaj Party: 3 candidates
- NIM: 3 candidates
- Lokjanshakti Party: 1 candidate
- Independents: 1 candidate
- Others: 4 candidates

WEALTH OF 10 RICHEST HOPEFULS

- Parshuram Rupani (BJP)
- Varun Gokhale (BJP)
- Jayant Patil (NCP)
- Vishnu Pratap Singh (BJP)
- Raja Rajeshwar Pratap Singh (BJP)
- Rupak Goyal (BJP)
- Gajendra Singh Shekhawat (BJP)
- Ravi Shankar Prasad (BJP)
- Ramesh Pathak (BJP)
- Pratap Singh (BJP)

Annual Report 2016-17
RTI activists urge IT Dept to scrutinise assets increase of MLAs

STATE NEWS
JAMMU: Balwinder Singh Charu, Convener of JAMU ADR Movement, who is also the State Coordinator of Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) along with Deepak Sharma of Shastri IT Movement have urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

HR activitists have urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.

Charu further urged the government to make it mandatory for the MLAs to declare their assets. The activists said ADR has analysed the data of assets of the MLAs and found that the assets have increased manifold by applying the yardstick as has been applied to a common man.
Note ban did not affect political parties: Experts

He said that the three things remaining intact are transparency and accountability of political parties, which is evident from the release of the books of accounts of the parties. He also said that the money laundering regulations have been tightened and the amount of money going to the parties has been reduced. He further added that the political parties have been asked to disclose their source of funds and the amount of money they receive from foreign sources.

Political funding will get opaque, say experts

Ahmedabad: Lowering the limit for anonymous cash donations from Rs 20,000 to Rs 2000, as announced in the Budget, will only make political funding more opaque, experts have said. At a seminar on Transparency and Accountability in Political Parties on Saturday, founding member of Association of Democratic Reforms (ADR) Jairam Ramesh said a lot of parties don’t want to declare the identity of their donors, and will use cash donations for smaller amounts to evade taxes.

“Close to 78% of political funding is from unknown sources. Political parties get exemptions in income tax and many other benefits in terms of land and housing which amounts to considerable public resources. They are bound to give information to public,” said Choudhary.

Former CM Suresh Chandra Mohan said that the biggest concern was the government which was placing a lot of pressure on the political parties to maintain secrecy in their crucial decisions and also on the administration to maintain secrecy in their crucial decisions.

“Political funding is linked to democracy principles within their own organizations. How can they follow political reforms?” asked Loknayak Jai Pratap Singh.
Cong got 83% of funds from unknown donors, BJP 65%

AAP, Left Failed Probity Standard, BSP Declared No Contributor

New Delhi: In the eleven years between 2005-06 and 2015-16, financial data of all parties—major, minor and regional—are available. Of these, around 65% of the total income of political parties is from unknown sources, and only 30% is from known sources.

According to the Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR), an NGO working for political transparency, Congress and BJP are the two leading parties with 83% and 65% income from unknown sources, respectively.

The ADR report, released on Wednesday, January 31, 2017, says that the Supreme Court has already directed the political parties to declare their income sources.

The report also highlights that the Congress and BJP are the two parties that have a large percentage of income from unknown sources, with 83% and 65%, respectively.

The report further states that the income from unknown sources has increased by 33% from 2005-06 to 2015-16, while the income from known sources has decreased by 27% during the same period.

The report also highlights that the Congress and BJP are the two parties that have a large percentage of income from unknown sources, with 83% and 65%, respectively.

The report further states that the income from unknown sources has increased by 33% from 2005-06 to 2015-16, while the income from known sources has decreased by 27% during the same period.

The report also highlights that the Congress and BJP are the two parties that have a large percentage of income from unknown sources, with 83% and 65%, respectively.

The report further states that the income from unknown sources has increased by 33% from 2005-06 to 2015-16, while the income from known sources has decreased by 27% during the same period.

The report also highlights that the Congress and BJP are the two parties that have a large percentage of income from unknown sources, with 83% and 65%, respectively.

The report further states that the income from unknown sources has increased by 33% from 2005-06 to 2015-16, while the income from known sources has decreased by 27% during the same period.

The report also highlights that the Congress and BJP are the two parties that have a large percentage of income from unknown sources, with 83% and 65%, respectively.

The report further states that the income from unknown sources has increased by 33% from 2005-06 to 2015-16, while the income from known sources has decreased by 27% during the same period.

The report also highlights that the Congress and BJP are the two parties that have a large percentage of income from unknown sources, with 83% and 65%, respectively.

The report further states that the income from unknown sources has increased by 33% from 2005-06 to 2015-16, while the income from known sources has decreased by 27% during the same period.

The report also highlights that the Congress and BJP are the two parties that have a large percentage of income from unknown sources, with 83% and 65%, respectively.

The report further states that the income from unknown sources has increased by 33% from 2005-06 to 2015-16, while the income from known sources has decreased by 27% during the same period.

The report also highlights that the Congress and BJP are the two parties that have a large percentage of income from unknown sources, with 83% and 65%, respectively.

The report further states that the income from unknown sources has increased by 33% from 2005-06 to 2015-16, while the income from known sources has decreased by 27% during the same period.

The report also highlights that the Congress and BJP are the two parties that have a large percentage of income from unknown sources, with 83% and 65%, respectively.

The report further states that the income from unknown sources has increased by 33% from 2005-06 to 2015-16, while the income from known sources has decreased by 27% during the same period.

The report also highlights that the Congress and BJP are the two parties that have a large percentage of income from unknown sources, with 83% and 65%, respectively.

The report further states that the income from unknown sources has increased by 33% from 2005-06 to 2015-16, while the income from known sources has decreased by 27% during the same period.

The report also highlights that the Congress and BJP are the two parties that have a large percentage of income from unknown sources, with 83% and 65%, respectively.
चुनावी मौसम में नए राजनीतिक दलों की बार्ता

अमर उजला ५७ देश-विदेश

आदर्श आई: निर्वाचन आयोग में देश स्तर में नए राजनीतिक दल के लिए आप ३९२ आवेदन

चुनावी मौसम में नए राजनीतिक दलों की बार्ता

अमर उजला ५७ देश-विदेश

आदर्श आई: निर्वाचन आयोग में देश स्तर में नए राजनीतिक दल के लिए आप ३९२ आवेदन

चुनावी मौसम में नए राजनीतिक दलों की बार्ता

अमर उजला ५७ देश-विदेश

आदर्श आई: निर्वाचन आयोग में देश स्तर में नए राजनीतिक दल के लिए आप ३९२ आवेदन

चुनावी मौसम में नए राजनीतिक दलों की बार्ता

अमर उजला ५७ देश-विदेश

आदर्श आई: निर्वाचन आयोग में देश स्तर में नए राजनीतिक दल के लिए आप ३९२ आवेदन

चुनावी मौसम में नए राजनीतिक दलों की बार्ता

अमर उजला ५७ देश-विदेश

आदर्श आई: निर्वाचन आयोग में देश स्तर में नए राजनीतिक दल के लिए आप ३९२ आवेदन

चुनावी मौसम में नए राजनीतिक दलों की बार्ता

अमर उजला ५७ देश-विदेश

आदर्श आई: निर्वाचन आयोग में देश स्तर में नए राजनीतिक दल के लिए आप ३९२ आवेदन

चुनावी मौसम में नए राजनीतिक दलों की बार्ता

अमर उजला ५७ देश-विदेश

आदर्श आई: निर्वाचन आयोग में देश स्तर में नए राजनीतिक दल के लिए आप ३९२ आवेदन

चुनावी मौसम में नए राजनीतिक दलों की बार्ता

अमर उजला ५७ देश-विदेश

आदर्श आई: निर्वाचन आयोग में देश स्तर में नए राजनीतिक दल के लिए आप ३९२ आवेदन

चुनावी मौसम में नए राजनीतिक दलों की बार्ता

अमर उजला ५७ देश-विदेश

आदर्श आई: निर्वाचन आयोग में देश स्तर में नए राजनीतिक दल के लिए आप ३९२ आवेदन

चुनावी मौसम में नए राजनीतिक दलों की बार्ता

अमर उजला ५७ देश-विदेश

आदर्श आई: निर्वाचन आयोग में देश स्तर में नए राजनीतिक दल के लिए आप ३९२ आवेदन

चुनावी मौसम में नए राजनीतिक दलों की बार्ता

अमर उजला ५७ देश-विदेश

आदर्श आई: निर्वाचन आयोग में देश स्तर में नए राजनीतिक दल के लिए आप ३९२ आवेदन

चुनावी मौसम में नए राजनीतिक दलों की बार्ता

अमर उजला ५७ देश-विदेश

आदर्श आई: निर्वाचन आयोग में देश स्तर में नए राजनीतिक दल के लिए आप ३९२ आवेदन
MP Assembly worked only 4.5 hours a day!

ADR data says House gathered for just 72 days in two years

Bhopal: The total sittings of the 14th State Assembly in 10 sessions was only 72 days and on an average the House worked only for 4.5 hours a day. Data put together by the ADR (Association for Democratic Reforms) and Madhya Pradesh Election Watch on Friday.

It had 204 MLA s. MP Assembly has 230 members but record of CM ministers was not available. The information was sought through RTI.

During these 72 sittings from January 2016 to April 2016, the House conducted legislative work for 335.5 hours.

CM & ministers can give a miss

ADR and MP Election Watch said that the attendance of CM, ministers, Speaker and deputy speaker was not registered as there is no such rule to mark their presence.

According to salary, allowances and pension for Members of Legislative Assembly Act, 1971, the persons holding these posts are not entitled to get allowances. So these members get relaxation from signing the attendance register.

Flouting norms

ADR and MP Election Watch said that the Article 196 of the Constitution said that MLA MPs should attend 66 meetings in one year or the seat would be declared vacant. However, only 72 sittings were organised during the past two years.

“Should be obligatory for the MLAs to apply for leave like other government servants and private employees. In addition, there is no rule making presence of MLAs obligatory. There should be a 75% attendance norm for MLAs,” said Rohi Shrivast, coordinator of MP Election watch in a press conference.

MLA s ATTENDANCE ANALYSIS

MP Election Watch and Association for Democratic Reforms released a report on Friday on the attendance of MLAs in the state assembly and MPs from the state in the Lok Sabha. The analysis is based on information sought through RTI and other documents between Jan 2016 and Apr 2016 in case of MLAs and between 2014-15 for MLAs.

PRESENCE OF MLA S IN STATE ASSEMBLY

In the last four years, 86 sessions were held in the state assembly. Total MLA s

- Total MLA s: 105
- Non-working days: 32
- Total sittings: 73 (72 + 1)
- Non-working days: 32

100% attendance of last three legislators.


0-70% attendance

- 00 MLA s
- 71-100% attendance: 3 MLA s

13 MLA s (33.33%)

100% attendance

- 66 MLA s
- 3 MLA s

100% attendance

- 66 MLA s
- 3 MLA s

100% attendance

- 66 MLA s
- 3 MLA s

100% attendance

- 66 MLA s
- 3 MLA s

100% attendance

- 66 MLA s
- 3 MLA s

100% attendance

- 66 MLA s
- 3 MLA s
PHASE II POLLS
125 crorepati in fray

BY JYOTI SENGUPTA
GUWAHATI, April 4: In 19th general elections, one of the 533 candidates is in fray in the second phase, as many as 125 crorepati among 533 candidates.

The assets per candidate conveys the worth of around assets worth at an average Rs 1.36 crore.

AIUDF president Badruddin Ajmal, contesting from South Salmara, is the richest candidate with assets worth Rs 34.44 crore. Independent candidate from Bongaigaon, Nihat Bordoloi has property worth Rs 28.44 crore, while BIP's Niranjan Deka has assets worth Rs 26.46 crore.

Twenty-nine candidates have assets of over Rs 1 crore. Independent candidate Rejaul Amin (Bigbow) has declared a total income of Rs 23.54 crore. Sitting MLA Barauni Das earns Rs 2.44 crore annually. Amin has an annual income of Rs 1.99 crore, according to the declaration.

Among major parties, the average worth of assets per candidate for 17 Congress candidates is Rs 2.64 crore. 35 BJP candidates have assets worth Rs 2.06 crore. AIUDF candidates have average assets worth Rs 2.44 crore. 19 Assam Gana Parishad candidates have average assets worth Rs 1.73 crore, while 11 HUJC candidates have average assets worth Rs 36.40 lakh.

A total of 27 candidates have not declared their PAN details. Among 10 candidates with declared income tax details, 15 candidates have declared total income of more than Rs 10 lakh. Twelve candidates have assets worth more than Rs 50 lakh but have not declared income tax details.

The party-wise number of crorepati candidates in the second phase is: 19 Congress candidates among 53 candidates. 19 candidates from Assam Gana Parishad. 12 candidates from HUJC. 6 candidates from BIP. 12 candidates from AIFB. 5 candidates from BJP. 3 candidates from BJYM. 2 candidates from AGP. 1 candidate each from IND and ANI, and 1 candidate from JD(U).

The Assembly elections in 2006 had only 16 crorepati MLAs. A party-wise analysis of the report, compiled from the self-announced affidavits of the candidates, reveals that there were 15 crorepati candidates contesting for the BJP and Congress. Around 27 per cent of Congress candidates were crorepati in the last Assembly elections.

A comparative study of the 2011 and 2012 polls has also revealed a surge in Independent candidates. While only 38 Independent candidates contested last time, it has increased to 280 this year. In fact, the candidates with the most assets in an Independent.

Jyoti Subba, who is contesting from Sooros constituency in Tinsukia, tops the chart with assets worth more than Rs 38.61 crore. The AGP's Naren Sonowal, contesting in Upper Assam's Natharhat constituency and Congress' Rahul Roy, a candidate from Burdwan's Algapur constituency, follow with assets worth Rs 33.25 crore and Rs 37.07 crore respectively.

The CPI (ML) (Liberation) candidate for Trat constituency, Jiten Tanti and Independent candidate for Mariadi, Durgati Phukan, have said they have zero assets.

However, 47 per cent (555 candidates) have not declared their income tax details. “We have retrieved the details of those candidates on the basis of their imovable assets and their income is still unknown,” said Tasaduk Artif, co-ordinator of ADR.

North Cachar Hills' three candidates top the crorepati chart among those who have not declared income tax details. Independent candidate Hakim Tareen for Baliahanga has assets worth Rs 3 crore, while Dipjyoti's BJYM candidate Sumit Boro and Lok Janashakti Party's Dipendra Rongpi have assets worth Rs 2 crore and Rs 1 crore respectively.