

The Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) is a non-partisan, non-governmental organization which works in the area of electoral and political reforms. Along with its 1200 State Partners across India, ADR aims at bringing transparency and accountability in Indian Politics and reducing the influence of money and muscle power in elections.

History: The Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) came into existence in 1999 when a group of professors from the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Ahmedabad came together to file a PIL with the Delhi High Court. The PIL culminated in a Supreme Court order on March 12, 2003 making for all the candidates contesting elections to disclose their criminal, financial and educational background prior to the polls by filing an affidavit with the Election Commission.

Election Watch or Analysis of Affidavits: Election Watch is the flagship program of ADR. Since 2002, under the umbrella of National Election Watch (NEW), ADR has been conducting Election Watches across the country.

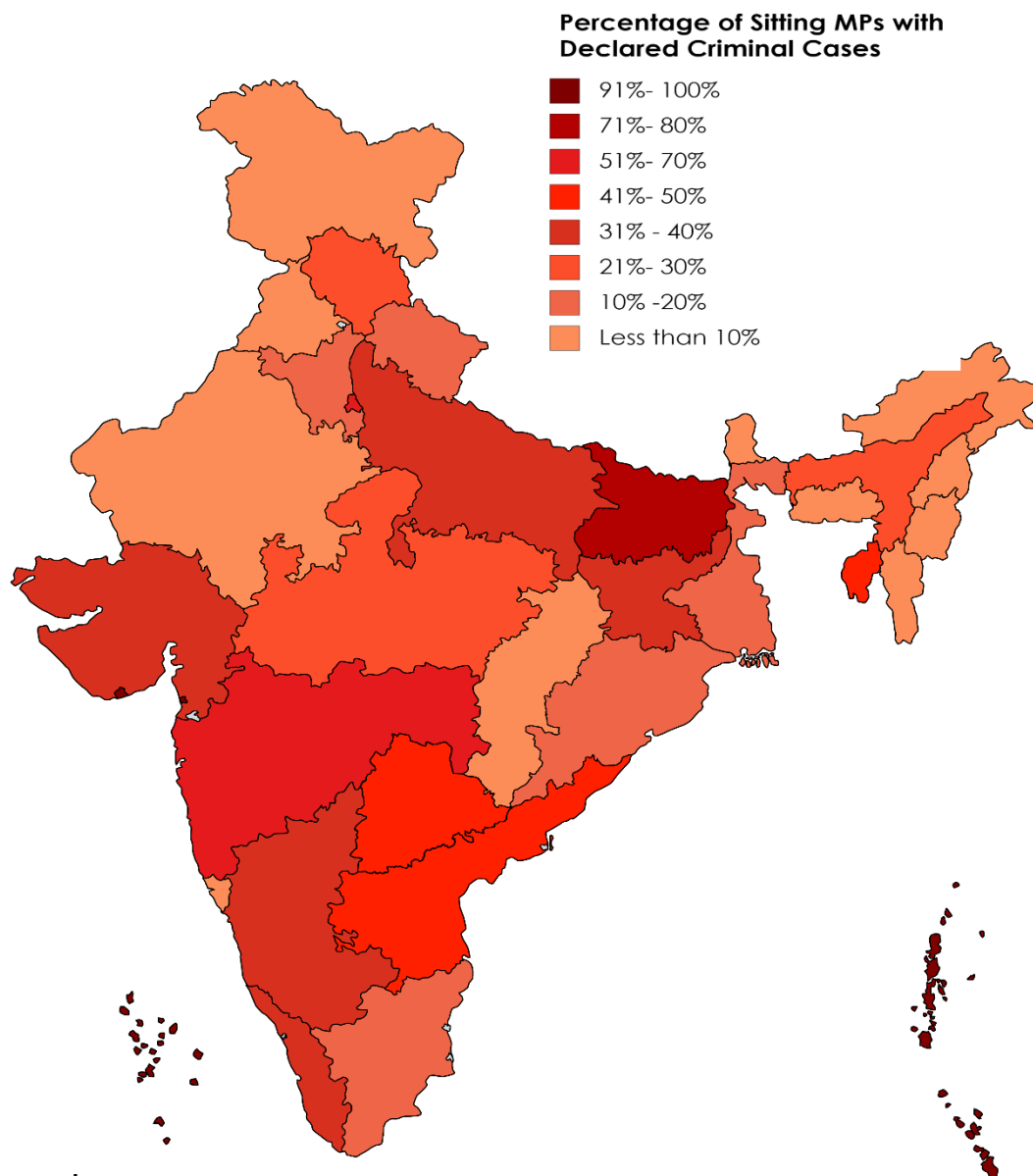
Political Party Watch (PPW): ADR's PPW program is aimed at bringing more transparency and accountability in the functioning of political parties. Under the program, financial details of political parties including donation statements, IT returns and rules governing financial transparency within political parties are analysed.

Legal Advocacy: ADR also resorts to legal advocacy for Political and Electoral Reforms. It files numerous complaints and PILs with the Central Information Commission, Supreme Court/High Court as well as other Central and State agencies.



Election Watch (EW)

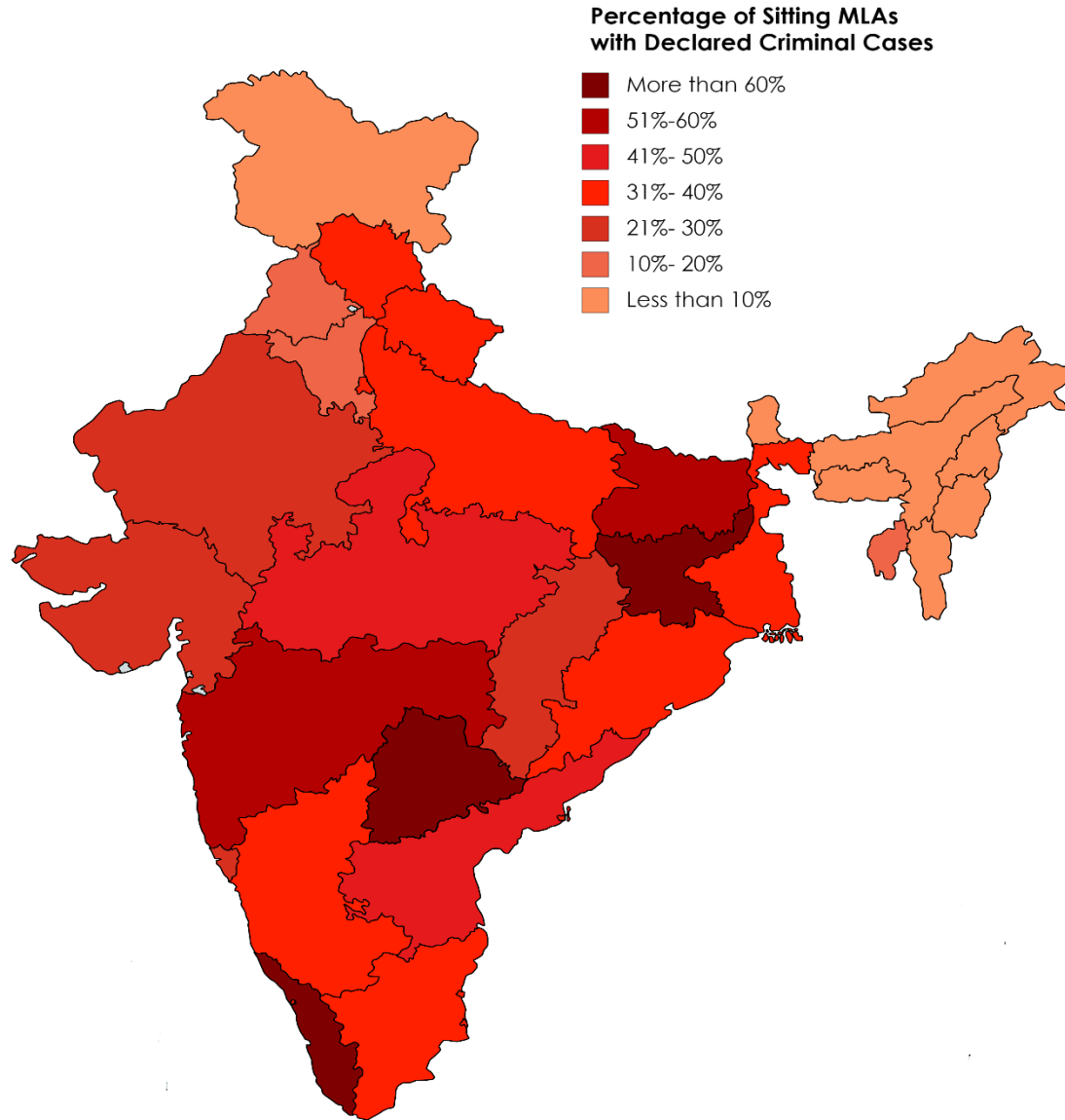
Percentage of Sitting MPs with Declared Criminal cases: 2019



* Andhra Pradesh and Telangana were one state at the time of 2014 Lok Sabha Elections

State	Total MPs Analyzed	MPs with Declared Criminal Cases	Percentage of MPs with Declared Criminal Cases
Lakshadweep	1	1	100%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	100%
Andaman Nicobar Islands	1	1	100%
Delhi	7	5	71%
Bihar	40	28	70%
Maharashtra	48	31	65%
Tripura	2	1	50%
Andhra Pradesh*	42	20	48%
Kerala	20	8	40%
Jharkhand	14	5	36%
Gujarat	26	9	35%
Karnataka	28	9	32%
Uttar Pradesh	80	25	31%
Assam	14	4	29%
Madhya Pradesh	29	8	28%
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	25%
Uttarakhand	5	1	20%
West Bengal	42	8	19%
Tamil Nadu	39	7	18%
Odisha	21	3	14%
Haryana	10	1	10%
Chhattisgarh	11	1	9%
Rajasthan	25	2	8%
Punjab	13	0	0%
Mizoram	1	0	0%
Nagaland	1	0	0%
Daman and Diu	1	0	0%
Meghalaya	2	0	0%
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0%
Sikkim	1	0	0%
Manipur	2	0	0%
Goa	2	0	0%
Jammu & Kashmir	5	0	0%
Chandigarh	1	0	0%
Puducherry	1	0	0%

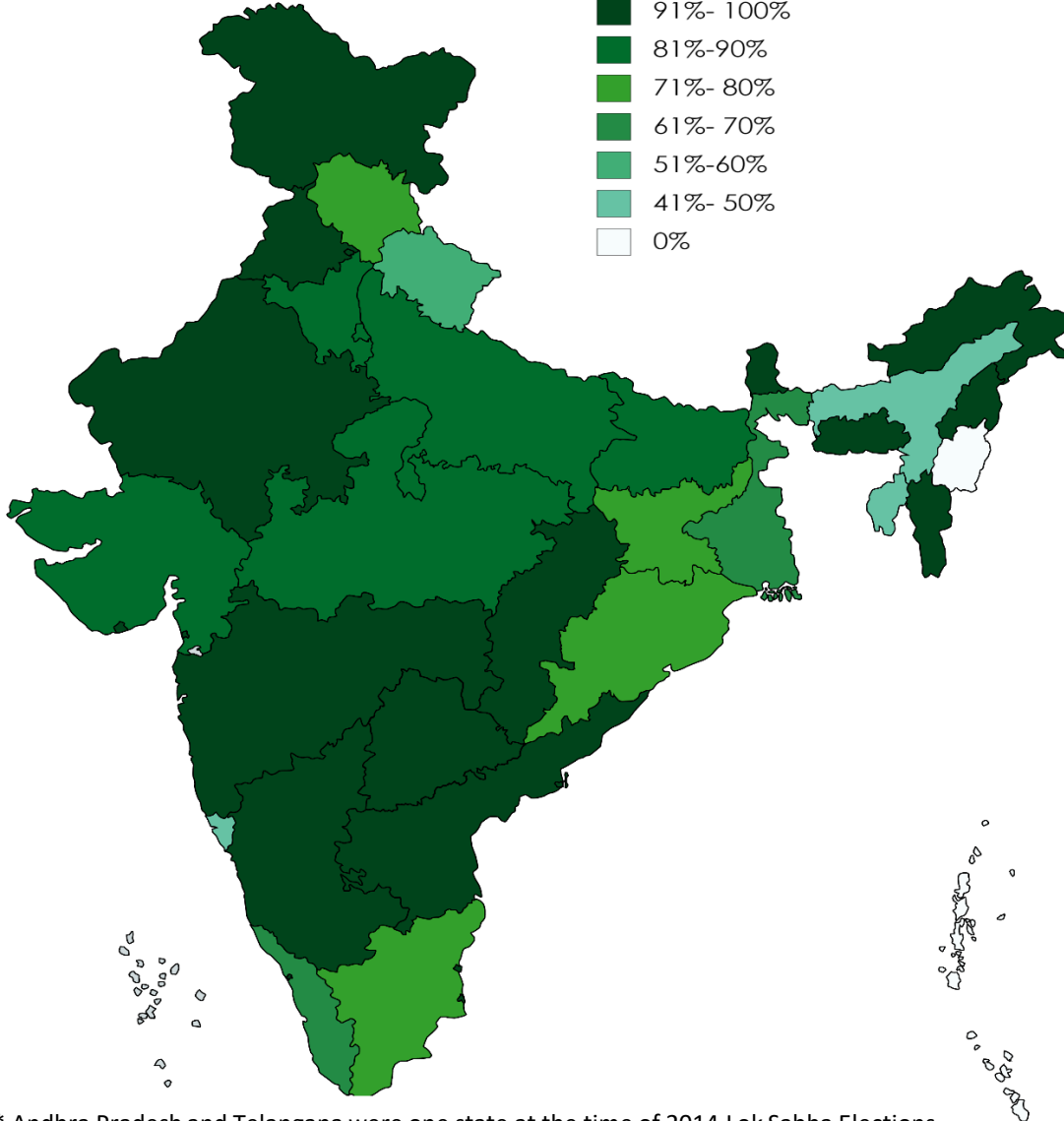
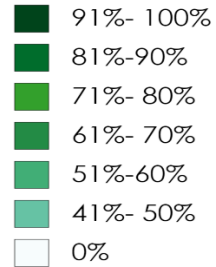
Percentage of Sitting MLAs with Declared Criminal Cases: 2019



State	Total MLAs Analyzed	MLAs with Declared Criminal Cases	Percentage of MLAs with Declared Criminal Cases
Jharkhand	80	50	63%
Kerala	139	86	62%
Telangana	119	73	61%
Bihar	243	140	58%
Maharashtra	282	160	57%
Andhra Pradesh	174	83	48%
Madhya Pradesh	230	94	41%
Puducherry	30	11	37%
West Bengal	293	108	37%
Uttar Pradesh	403	144	36%
Odisha	147	51	35%
Karnataka	220	75	34%
Tamil Nadu	225	75	33%
Delhi	69	22	32%
Himachal Pradesh	68	22	32%
Uttarakhand	70	22	31%
Chhattisgarh	90	24	27%
Gujarat	182	47	26%
Rajasthan	200	46	23%
Goa	40	9	23%
Tripura	60	12	20%
Punjab	117	16	14%
Assam	125	14	11%
Haryana	90	9	10%
Arunachal Pradesh	60	5	8%
Jammu & Kashmir	87	5	6%
Mizoram	40	2	5%
Sikkim	32	1	3%
Meghalaya	60	2	3%
Nagaland	60	2	3%
Manipur	60	2	3%

Percentage of Sitting Crorepati MPs: 2019

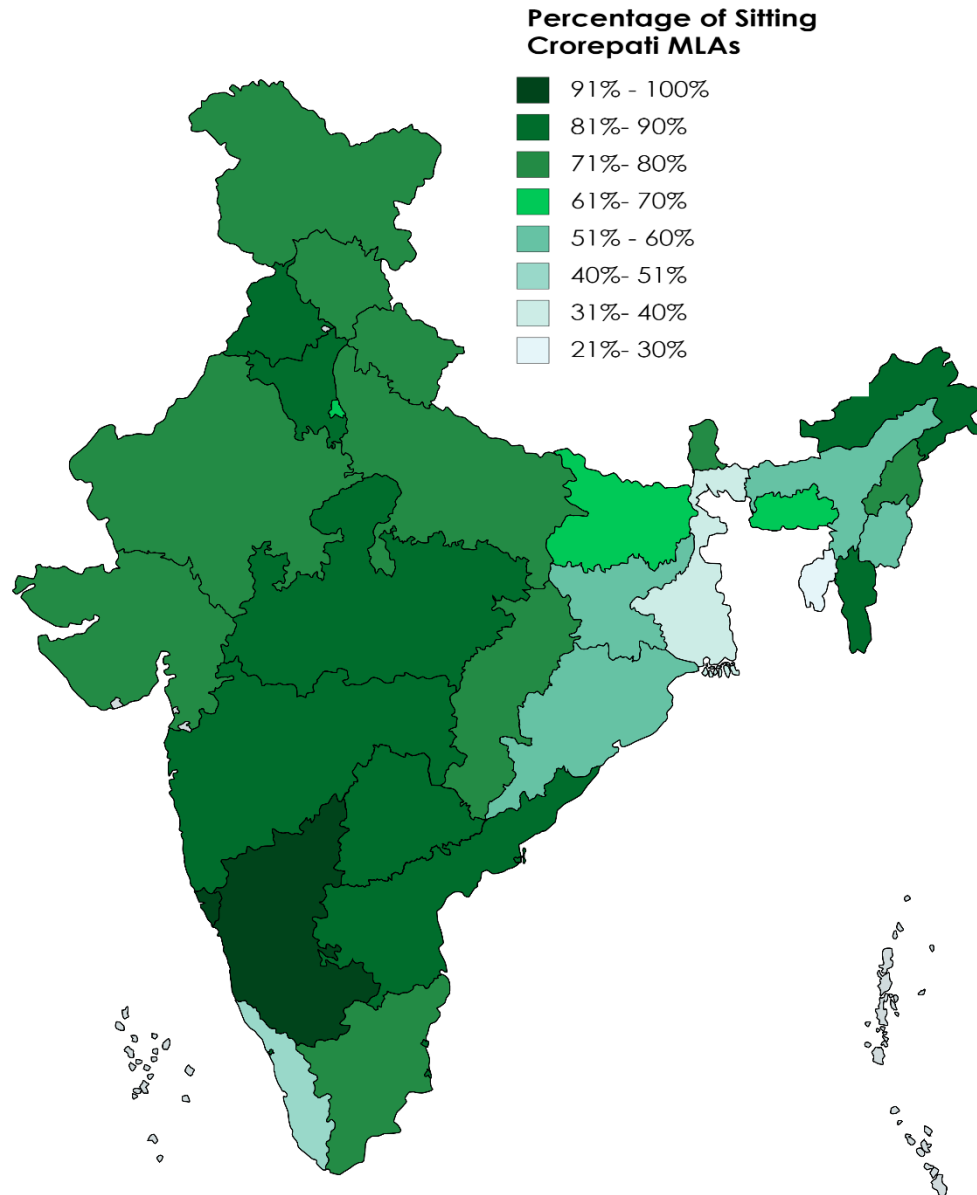
Percentage of Sitting Crorepati MPs



* Andhra Pradesh and Telangana were one state at the time of 2014 Lok Sabha Elections

State	Total MPs Analysed	Crorepati MPs	Percentage of Crorepati MPs
Mizoram	1	1	100%
Nagaland	1	1	100%
Daman and Diu	1	1	100%
Meghalaya	2	2	100%
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	100%
Sikkim	1	1	100%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	100%
Jammu & Kashmir	5	5	100%
Chandigarh	1	1	100%
Puducherry	1	1	100%
Maharashtra	48	46	96%
Andhra Pradesh*	42	39	93%
Karnataka	28	26	93%
Punjab	13	12	92%
Rajasthan	25	23	92%
Chhattisgarh	11	10	91%
Haryana	10	9	90%
Madhya Pradesh	29	26	90%
Delhi	7	6	86%
Uttar Pradesh	80	68	85%
Bihar	40	33	83%
Gujarat	26	21	81%
Tamil Nadu	39	31	79%
Himachal Pradesh	4	3	75%
Odisha	21	15	71%
Jharkhand	14	10	71%
Kerala	20	14	70%
West Bengal	42	27	64%
Uttarakhand	5	3	60%
Assam	14	7	50%
Goa	2	1	50%
Tripura	2	1	50%
Lakshadweep	1	0	0%
Manipur	2	0	0%
Andaman Nicobar Islands	1	0	0%

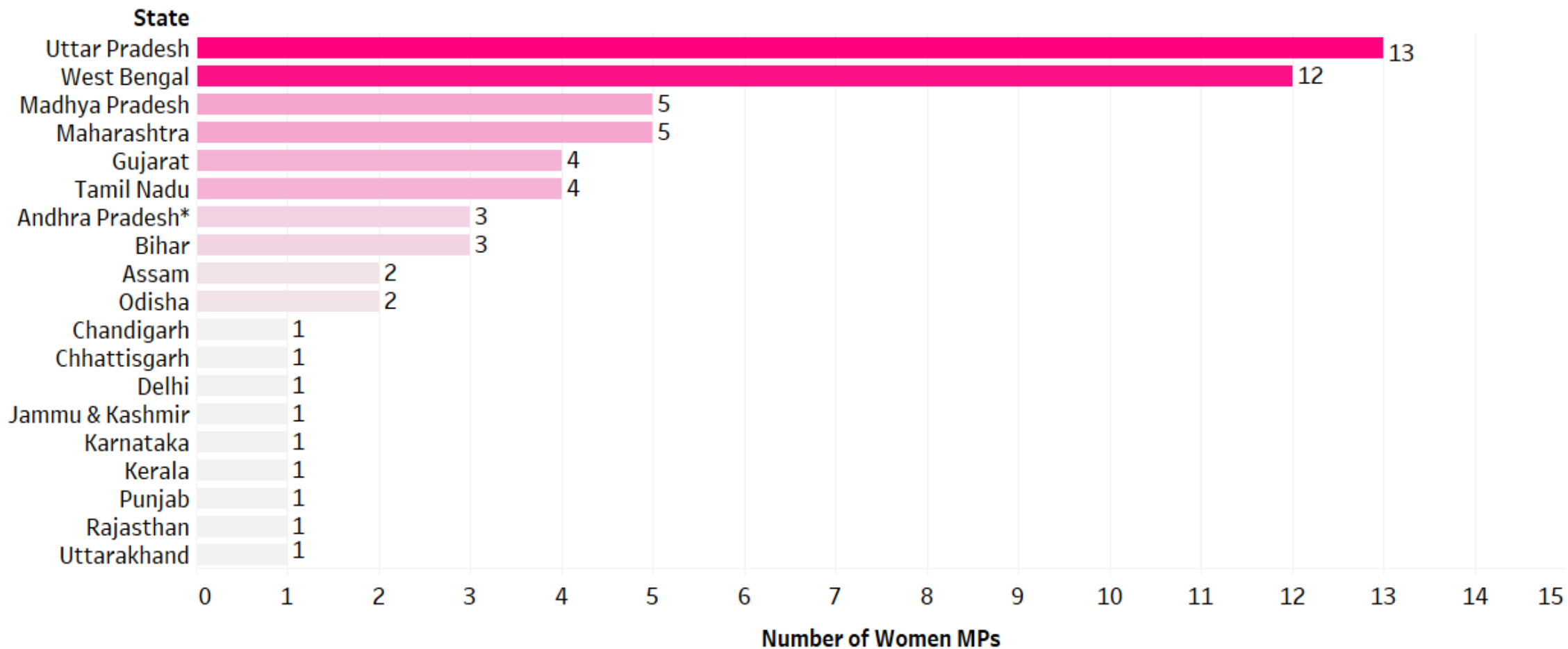
Percentage of Sitting Crorepati MLAs: 2019



State	Total MLAs Analyzed	Crorepati MLAs	Percentage of Crorepati MLAs
Goa	40	40	100%
Karnataka	220	214	97%
Mizoram	40	36	90%
Telangana	119	106	89%
Maharashtra	282	247	88%
Arunachal Pradesh	60	52	87%
Haryana	90	75	83%
Puducherry	30	25	83%
Madhya Pradesh	230	187	81%
Punjab	117	95	81%
Andhra Pradesh	174	141	81%
Rajasthan	200	159	80%
Uttar Pradesh	403	323	80%
Gujarat	182	141	77%
Chhattisgarh	90	68	76%
Himachal Pradesh	68	52	76%
Tamil Nadu	225	172	76%
Jammu & Kashmir	87	65	75%
Nagaland	60	45	75%
Sikkim	32	24	75%
Uttarakhand	70	51	73%
Meghalaya	60	40	67%
Bihar	243	161	66%
Delhi	69	42	61%
Assam	125	71	57%
Jharkhand	80	43	54%
Manipur	60	32	53%
Odisha	147	75	51%
Kerala	139	61	44%
West Bengal	293	99	34%
Tripura	60	16	27%

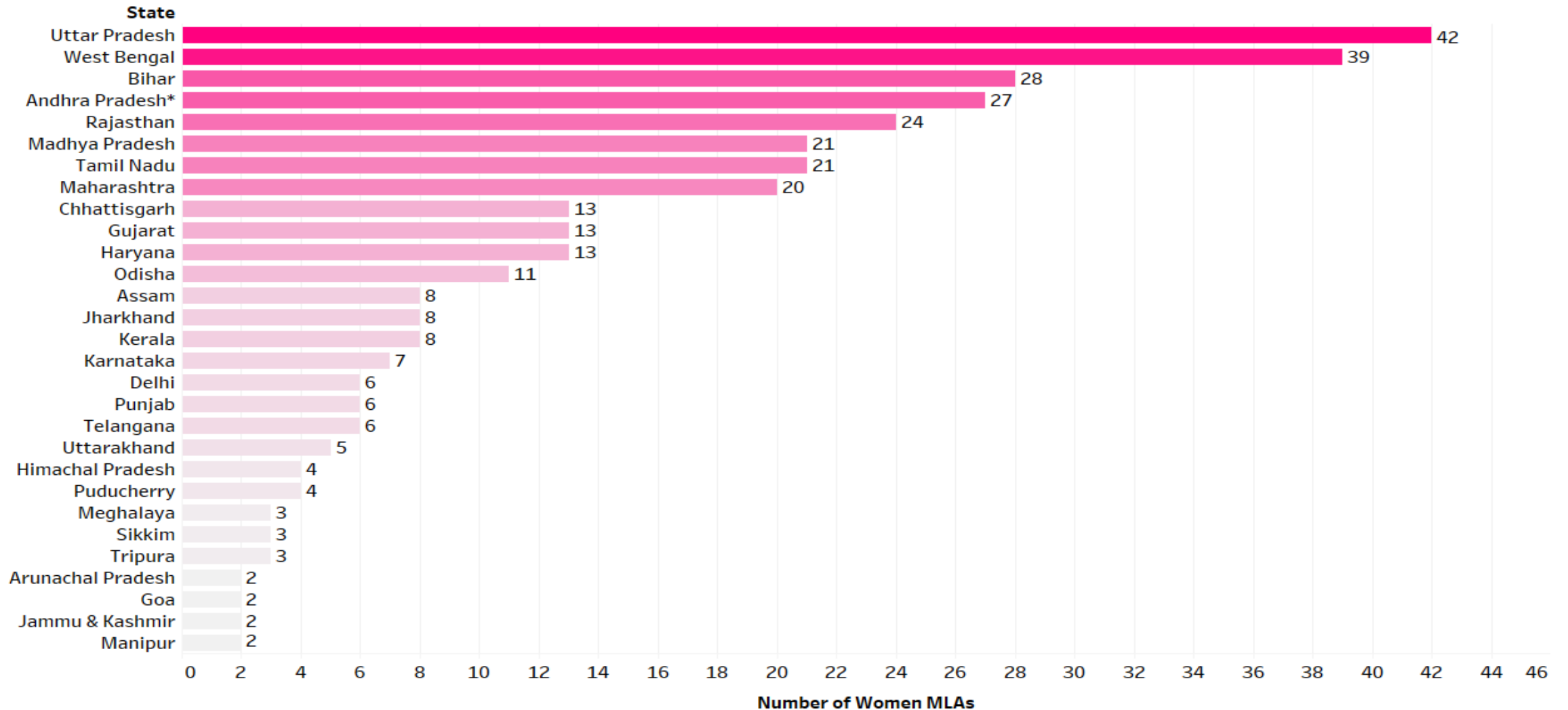


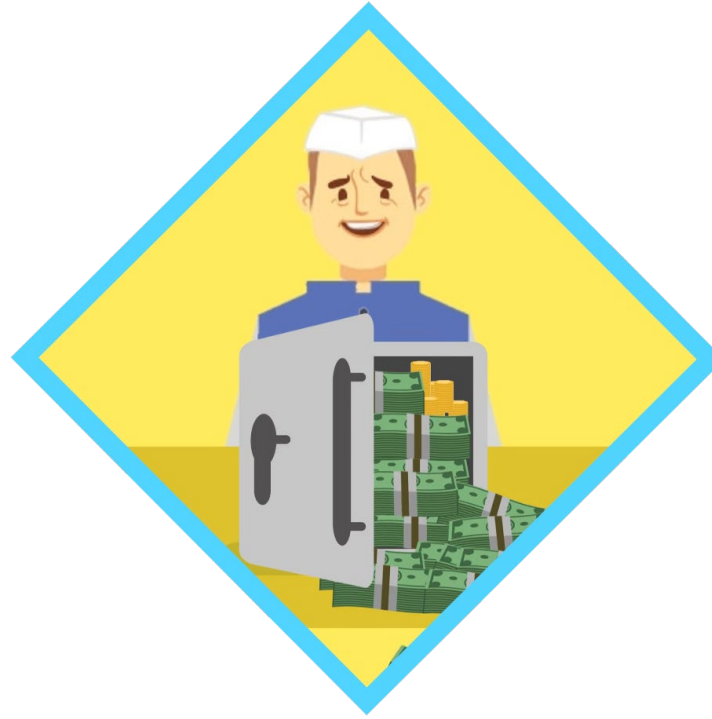
Sitting Women MPs in Lok Sabha





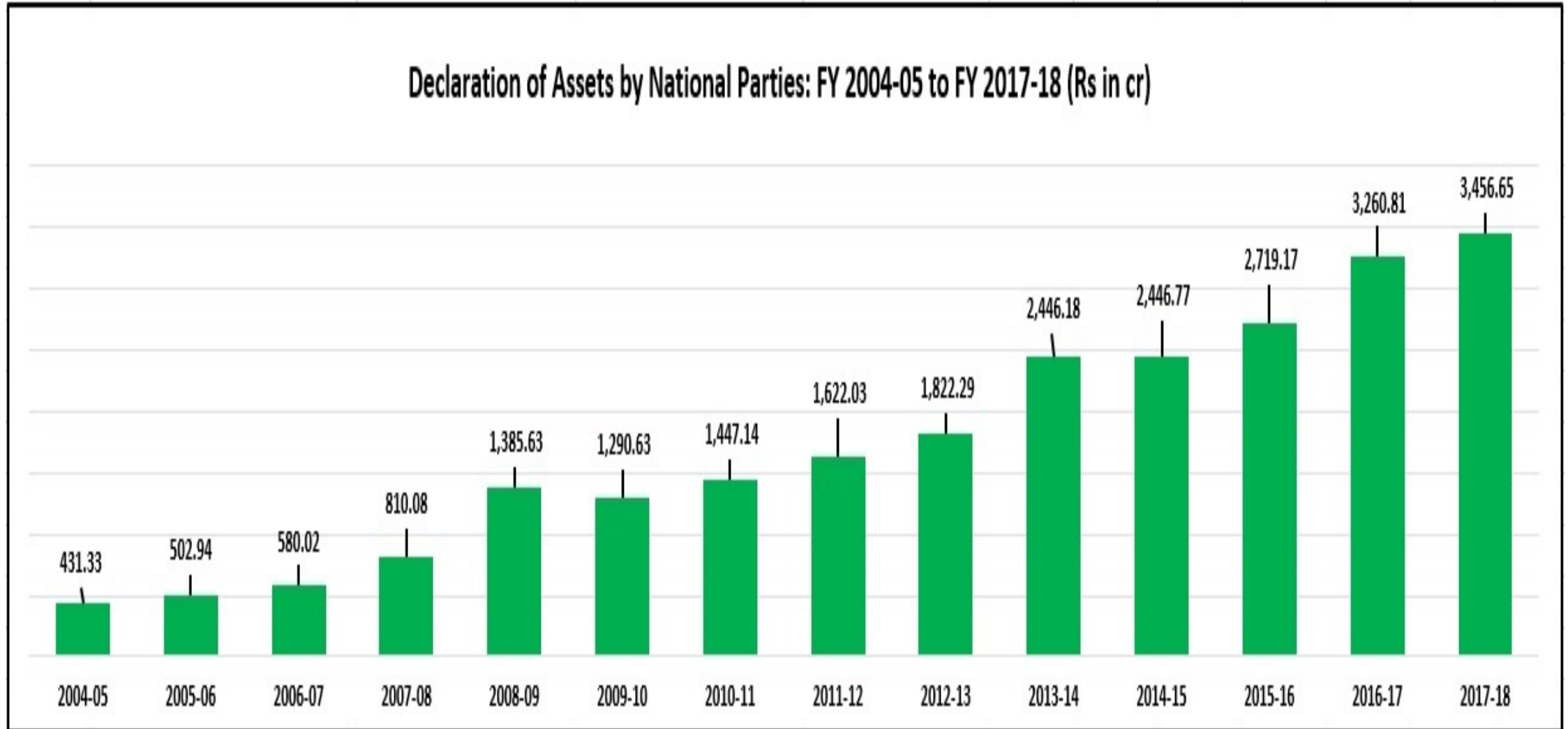
Sitting Women MLAs in Assemblies



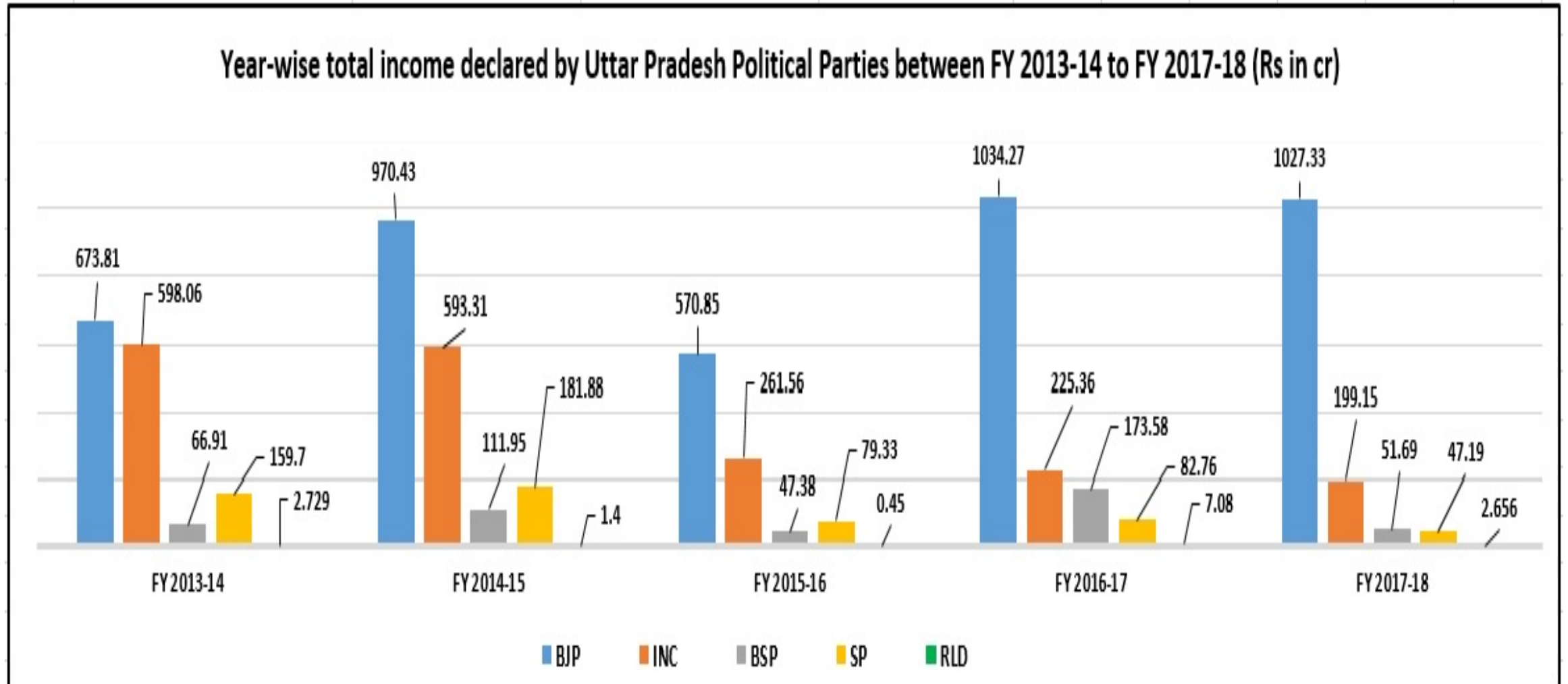


Political Party Watch (PPW)

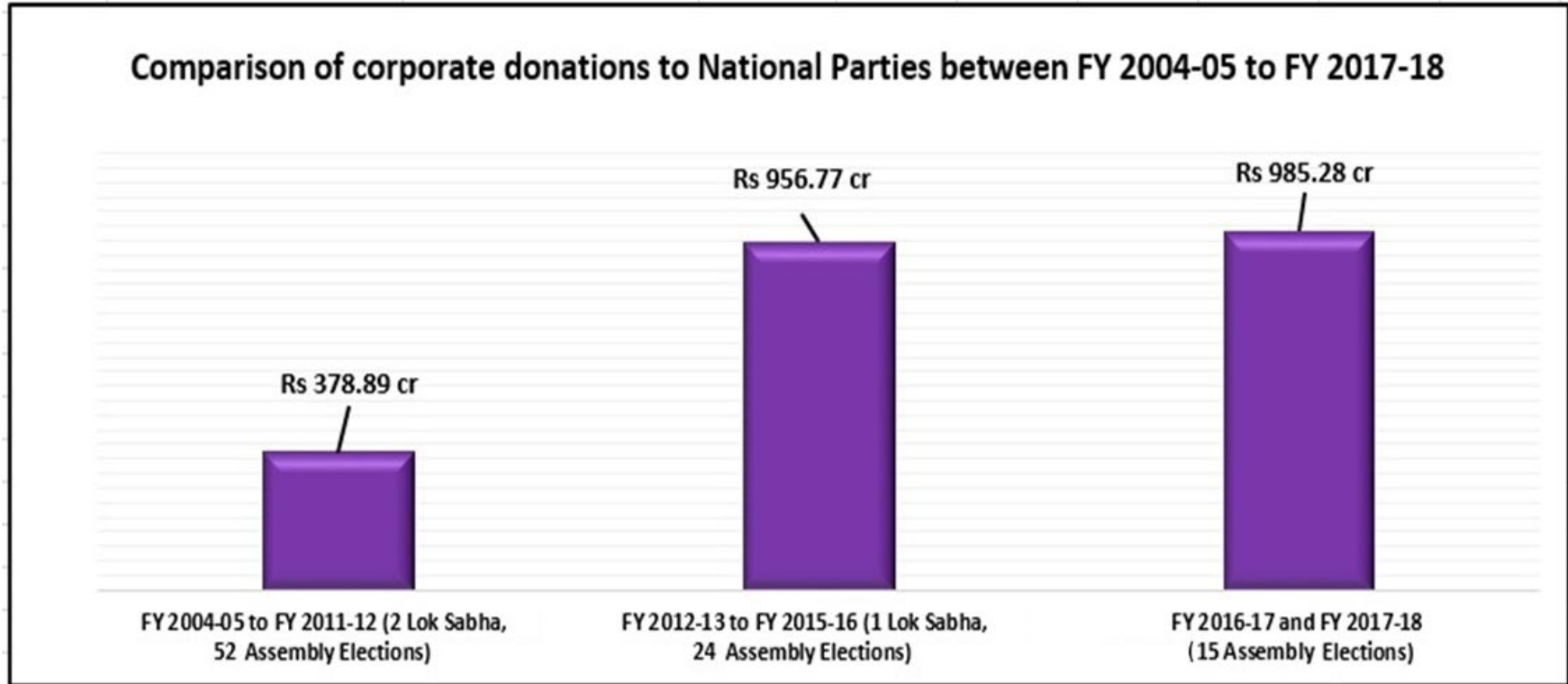
Declaration of Assets by National Parties: FY 2004-05 to FY 2017-18



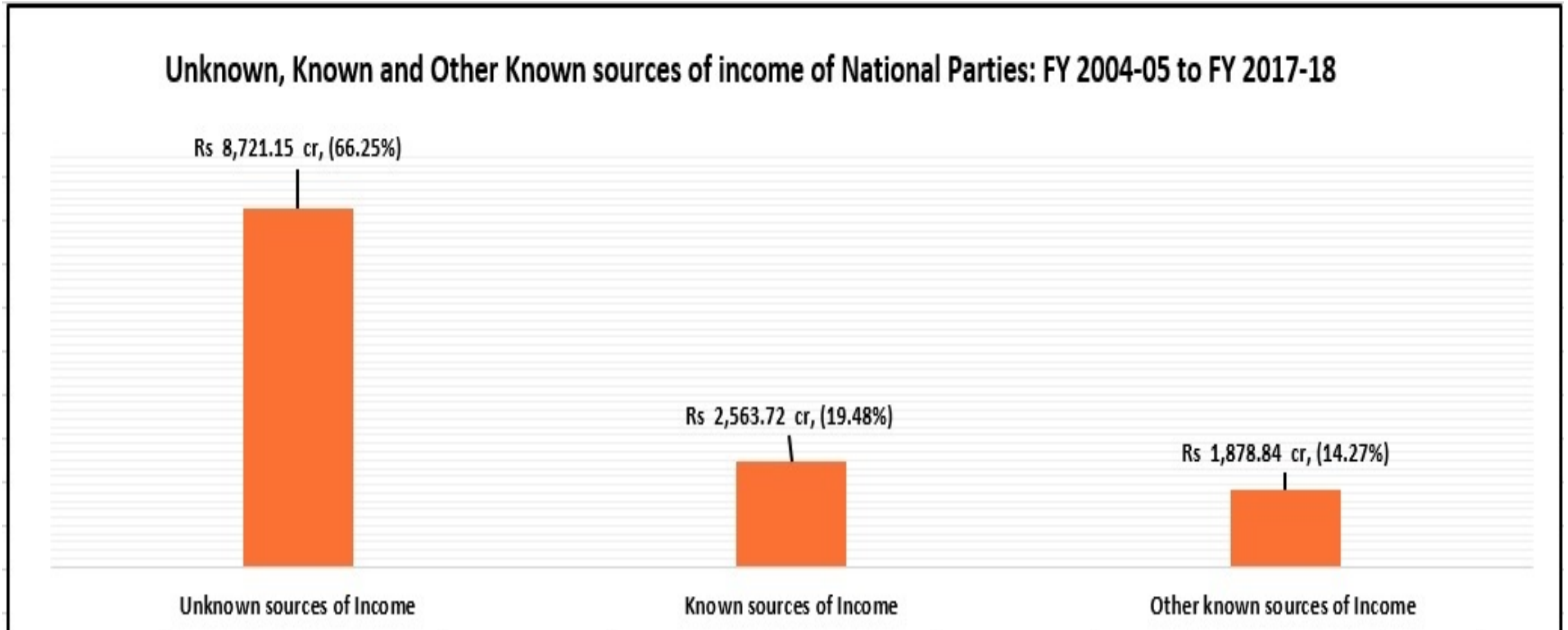
Year-wise total income declared by Uttar Pradesh Political Parties between FY 2013-14 to FY 2017-18



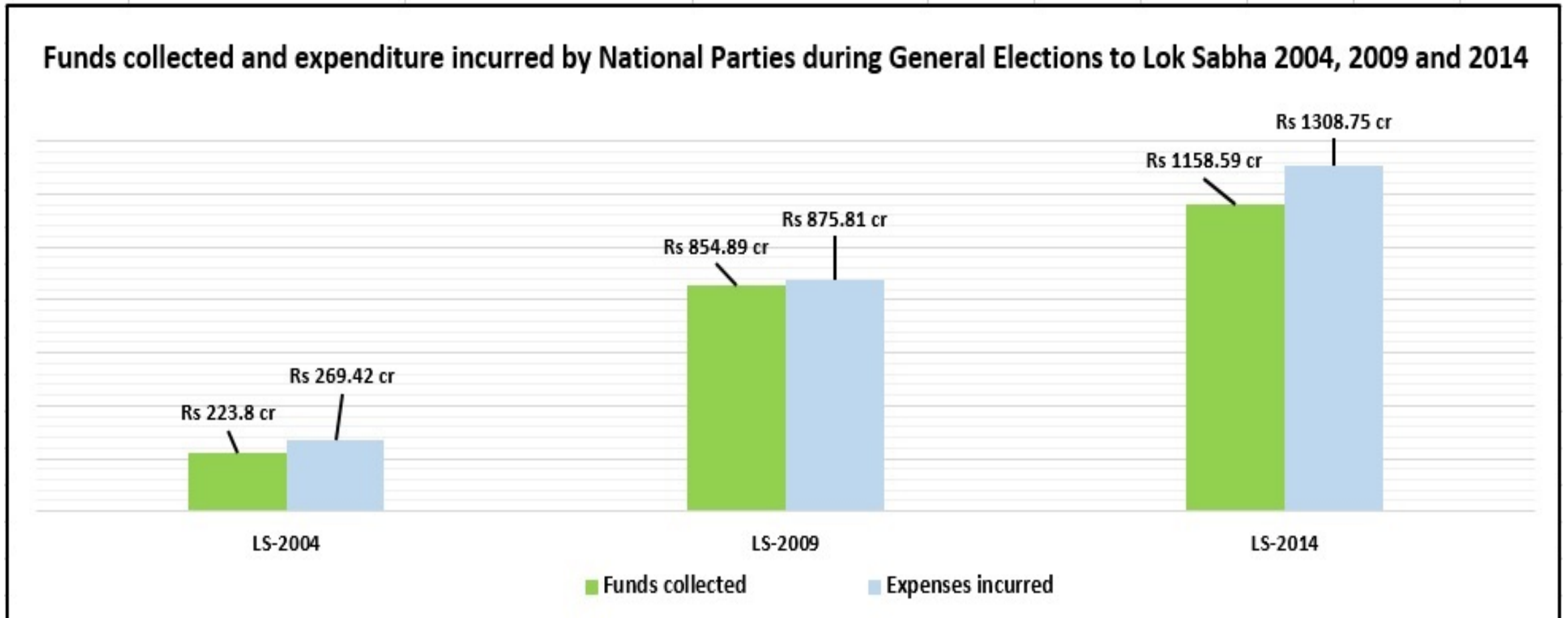
Comparison of corporate donations to National Parties between FY 2004-05 to FY 2017-18



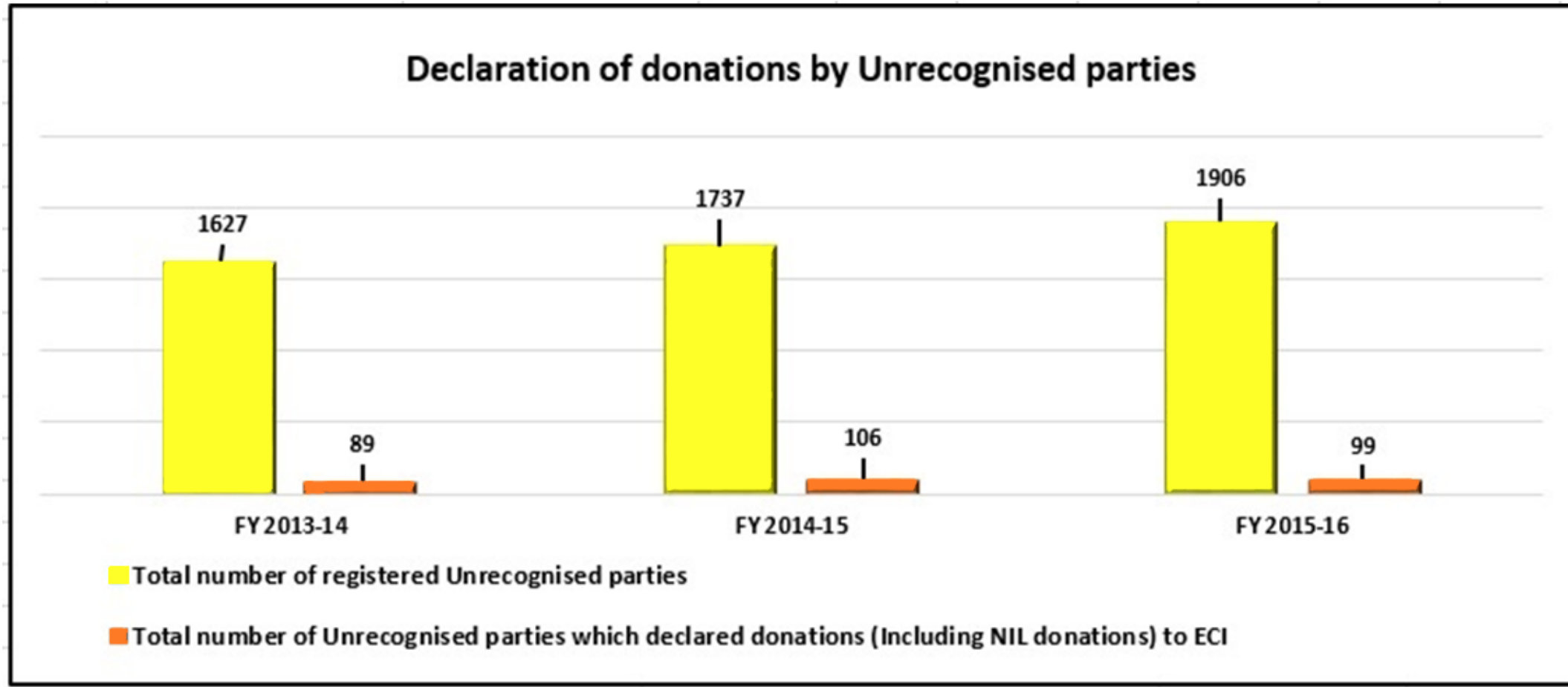
Unknown, Known and Other Known sources of income of National Parties: FY 2004-05 to FY 2017-18



Funds collected and expenditure incurred by National Parties during General Elections to Lok Sabha 2004, 2009 and 2014



Contribution Reports of Unrecognized Parties FY 2013-14 to FY 2015-16





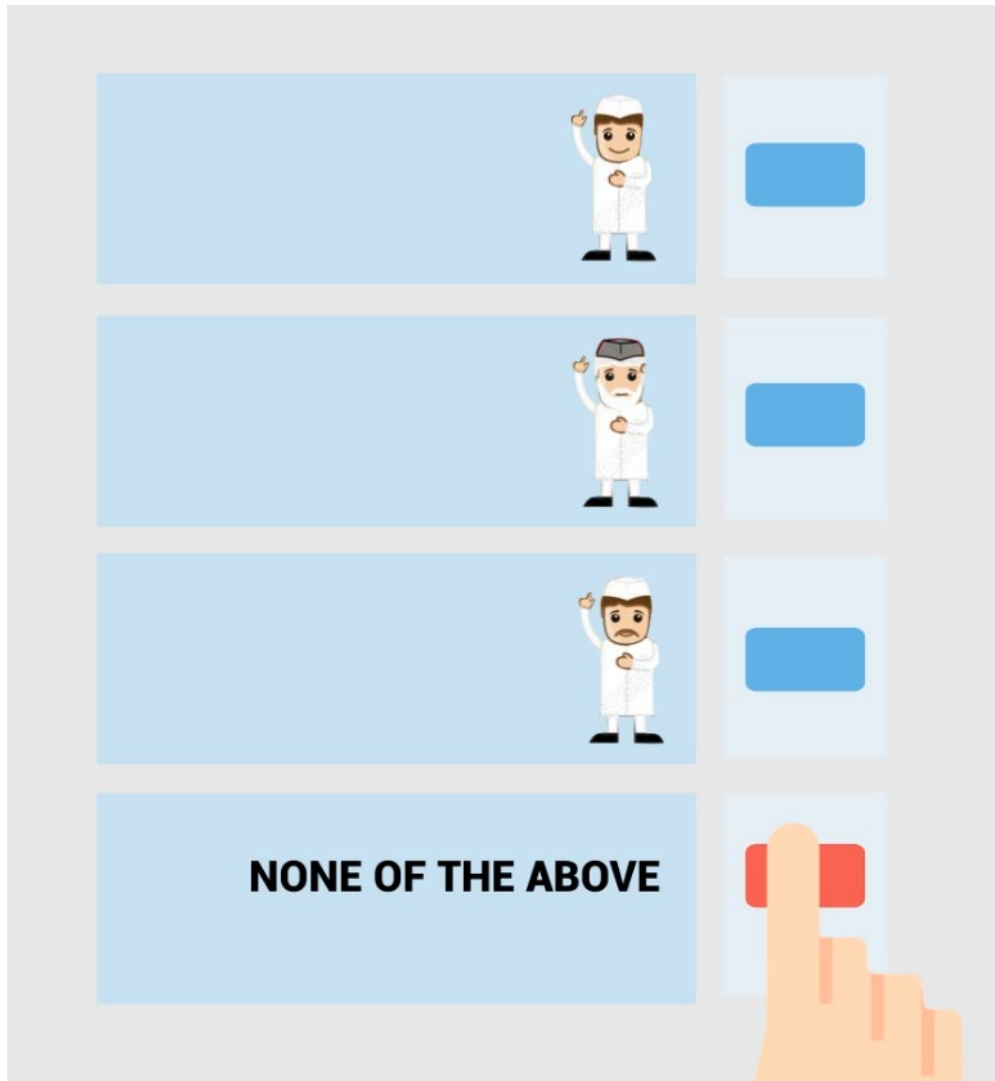
Legal Advocacy

SC LEADS FIGHT TO CLEAN UP POLLS	
CASES THAT LED TO THE RULINGS	
2002 SC directs all candidates to file affidavit detailing their criminal antecedents, educational qualification and details of their assets. Upholds voters' right to know about a candidate's antecedents to make an informed choice (Association of Democratic Reforms)	(People's Union for Civil Liberties)
July 2013 SC quashes provision in Representation of the People Act that allowed MPs and MLAs to continue their membership in a House by merely filing appeal against their conviction and sentence of more than two years in a higher court. This meant MPs and MLAs would be disqualified immediately on conviction and sentence of more than 2 years. (Lily Thomas and Lok Prahari case)	Mar 2014 SC orders trial courts to hold day-to-day trial in criminal cases pending against sitting MPs and MLAs and complete it within one year from framing of charges
Sept SC asks EC to provide 'none of the above' choice to voters to exercise their right to express no confidence against all candidates in fray	Aug SC recommends to PM/CMs not to include persons , against whom charges have been framed in serious offences, in their council of ministers (Manoj Narula)
	Mar 2016 SC refers to 5-judge Constitution bench whether framing of charge in heinous crimes (which entails imprisonment of five years or more) against an MP or MLA would disqualify him. This also meant—whether a person against whom charges framed in serious offences be debarred from contesting elections (Public Interest Foundation)

- In May 2002 and March 2003, the Supreme Court ordered disclosure of criminal, financial and educational details by candidates contesting elections to Parliament and State.
- In July 2013, the Supreme Court declared Section 8(4) of the Representation of People Act unconstitutional, which allowed a convicted Member of the Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies to retain their membership of the House they were elected to, for three months to enable them to file an appeal in the higher court.
- In May, 2014 Supreme Court held that the Election Commission has the power to disqualify a candidate in relation to filing of wrong election expenditure statements under Section 10A, Representation of People Act, 1951.

- In March 2016, the Delhi HC held BJP and Congress guilty of taking foreign funding and violating the provisions of Foreign Contribution (Regulation Act), 1976. Thereafter, the court directed Home Ministry and Election Commission to take action against the two parties within six months.
- In February 2018, the Supreme Court directed inclusion of column pertaining to “Sources of income” of the candidate, spouse and dependents in form 26 i.e affidavits. Supreme Court also directed to implement a permanent mechanism for scrutiny of affidavits



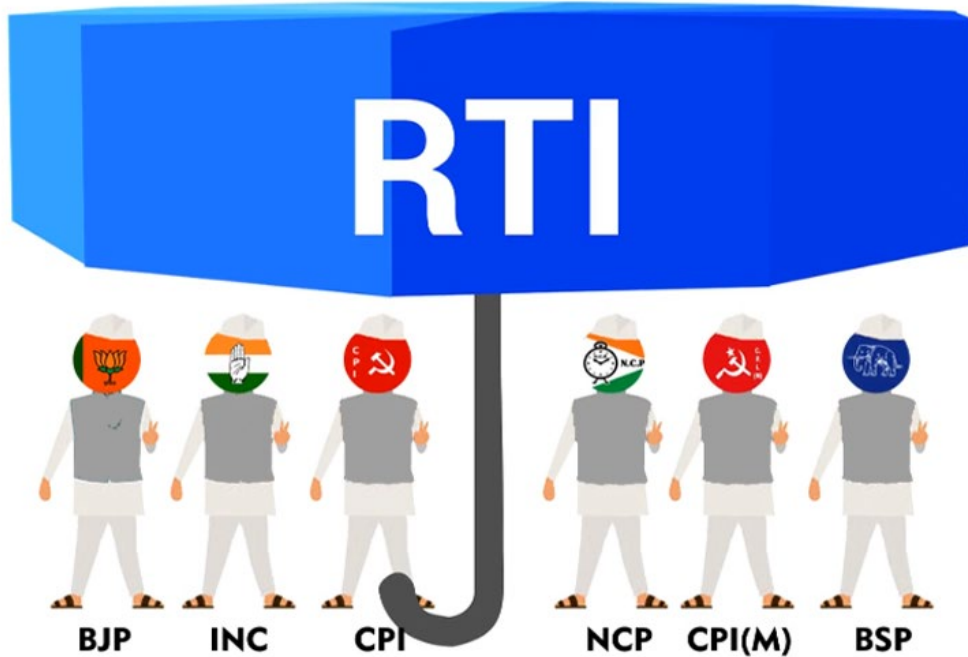


NOTA Button on EVMs

In September 2013, the Supreme Court gave a favourable ruling and ordered inclusion of NOTA buttons on the EVMs.

Thereafter, a NOTA button was inserted in the EVM machines first time during the 2014 Lok Sabha Elections.

POLITICAL PARTIES UNDER



- In April 2008, CIC gave a ruling that Income Tax Returns (ITR) of Political Parties would be available in the public domain along with assessment orders.
- In June 2011, crucial information on the Rajya Sabha “Registers of Members’ Interest’ was finally mandated by the CIC to be available in the public domain.
- In June, 2013, the Central Information Commission (CIC), in an effort towards making political parties transparent as well as accountable in their functioning, declared the six national parties as public authorities under the purview of the RTI Act 2005. All the six parties were refused to comply with this decision of the CIC. Thereafter, in May 2015, ADR filed a petition in the Supreme Court.

Delhi High Court

May 2014: ADR has filed a petition in the Court to monitor and regulate the Election Expenditure by the Political Parties, on and during the Election period.

ADR also seeks a direction to impose a limit on the election expenditure of political parties.

September 2015: ADR has filed a petition, seeking the constitution of an independent/impartial quasi-judicial tribunal, to administer enforcement of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA), in order to avoid the misuse of FCRA.

Supreme Court

October 2017: ADR has filed a petition against Electoral Bonds & Removal of the limit of 7.5 % of the company's average three-year net profit for political donation.

April 2018: ADR has filed petition(s) against the amendments made in the foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010 through the Finance Act, 2016 & Finance Act, 2018 which has been passed as a money bill with retrospective effect from the year 1976.



Communications & IT

State Partners' Activities

With our 1200 State Partners, we engage in intense grass-root level Voter Awareness Activities ahead of the elections using various campaign methods, including Outdoor Mediums and Social Media. Our Communications and Campaigning activities have multiple objectives, like spreading awareness of the importance of ethical & informed voting ahead of the Lok Sabha, Legislative Assembly and Local Bodies elections.

Mera Vote, Mera Desh Campaign

ADR launches campaigns to sensitise citizens regarding the increasing influence of 'Money & Muscle Power' in politics. In addition, posters based on informed voting are displayed on hoardings, autos, buses & metro trains. Huge number of messages are pushed through SMS & Out Bound Calls (OBDs) providing background data of candidates with appeals to select clean and honest candidates.



Aim

To motivate, inform and involve youth in the political & electoral reforms processes, ADR has initiated two programmes; Hum Badlenge Apna Bharat (HBAB) and Campus Ambassador Programme (CAP).

Hum Badlenge Apna Bharat

Under HBAB, we make youth in schools aware of the challenges faced by the Indian Democracy today via workshops.

Campus Ambassador Programme

Under CAP, we assign a Campus Ambassador in a college/university who conducts events to engage college students in political & electoral reforms process proactively. Currently, we have 16 ADR Campus Ambassadors.

To register for workshop or Campus Ambassador, kindly email at adr@adrindia.org.





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Post Reach: 49,517

My Neta
Followers: 65,509
Post Reach: 15,260

ADR

Followers: 14.7 K
Impressions: 71.1K

ADR
Users: 34968
Page Views: 111767

My Neta
Users: 2033377
Page Views: 6837212

National Election Watch
Group Members: 12,097

National Election Watch
News (Only for journalists)
Group Members: 6,067

To Get Information About Candidates/Parties/MPs/MLAs/Corporators/PILs in courts

Give us missed call on: **08010445555**

Toll Free Helpline No: **1800-110-440**

Journalist Helpline no: **8010394248**

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Visit: **www.myneta.info, www.adrindia.org**

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Send SMS: **Myneta <pincode or constituency>**
to 56070 or 9212356070

To contact ADR State Partners, visit:
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Our Websites

www.adrindia.org

Provides detailed analytical reports of Lok Sabha, State Assemblies, local body elections & financial reports of political parties & ongoing PILs in courts

www.myneta.info

Provides full information of criminal cases, asset, liability and education details declared by candidates in the self sworn affidavits

Android Apps

Myneta: The criminal, financial, educational & other background information self declared by candidates in their affidavits during elections is now available on your mobile phones.

Election Watch Reporter: This app provides a tool to the citizens to capture violations of election related laws & the code of conduct.

Both the applications are available on Google Play Store

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Disclaimer

Source for data used in the Election Watch and Political Party Watch sections in this handbook have been taken from the website of Election Commission of India (<https://eci.gov.in/>). Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) does not add or subtract any information, unless the EC changes the data. In particular, no unverified information from any other source is used. While all efforts have been made to ensure that the information is in keeping with what is available in the ECI website, in case of discrepancy between information in this handbook and that given in the ECI website, the information available on ECI website should be treated as correct. ADR is not responsible or liable for any damage arising directly or indirectly from the publication of this handbook.