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History of ADR and the beginning of Election Watch Process

In August 1999, a group of professors from the Indian Institute of Management came together to set up an organization called Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) to address the alarming issues of increasing muscle and money power in Indian politics. They filed a Public Interest Litigation in Delhi High Court in 1999 seeking a provision for the disclosure of criminal, financial and educational details of candidates contesting elections. To their achievement, the Supreme Court in 2002 and subsequently in 2003 made it mandatory for candidates contesting for the Parliamentary and State Assembly elections to disclose details pertaining to their criminal, financial and educational background in their affidavits to be submitted to the Election Commission of India.

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 states and parliament. ADR and National Election Watch (NEW) reach to the voters has been increased through the presence of State Election Watch chapters all over India.

Besides the NEW activities, ADR has also strengthened its efforts towards increasing transparency and accountability in the functioning of political parties. After a Central Information Commission (CIC)'s order in 2008, it initiated analysing and disseminating information pertaining to the Income Tax Returns and donation details of political parties. In 2013, based on a complaint filed by ADR and Shri Subhash Agarwal, the CIC declared 6 national parties as ‘public authority’ under the Right to Information Act.

Strategic litigation is another vital tool through which ADR has been able to create a momentum for required reform in the political and electoral system. ADR has initiated/intervened in several PILs, some of which have resulted in landmark judgments and has filed PILs itself in some cases. ADR/NEW is supported and strengthened by 1200 state
partners and eminent personalities who continue to collaborate with it for various campaign activities. Along the years, ADR has increased the use of Information Technology to streamline its data analysis and multiplied its communication initiatives to not only disseminate this information, but also to establish a broad base for the outreach on the ground.

The Election Watch is the flagship programme of ADR. In 2003, the Supreme Court made it mandatory for candidates contesting elections to declare their criminal, financial and other background details to the citizens. ADR and NEW started the process of conducting Election Watches by which these background details provided by the candidates to the Election Commission (via their affidavits) were analyzed and released in an effort to help the citizens make an informed choice. Over a period of time, this process has become more streamlined with the use of an online tool (the Election Watch Software) to feed and analyze the details of the contesting candidates. The Election Watch process, which began with the 2002 Gujarat Assembly Elections, now covers every Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Assembly election. It also covers local body elections in some states.

The process of awareness generation among the voters, begins 6-8 months ahead of polls with the help of NEW network. Meetings/ seminars/campaigns are undertaken and data with respect to outgoing legislators (criminal, financial and other background details, data on performance of MPs/ MLAs and Assemblies) and political parties is released. Separate meetings are held with the Election Commission (or state Chief Electoral Officers at the state levels) to garner the ECI’s collaboration during elections. At the central level, the Election Watch process starts at least 2 weeks before polls when the data entry team starts uploading data from the affidavits of the candidates into an online database and then the comprehensive reports are released via email to journalists and other prominent people who are part of our email database. To disseminate it directly to the general public, ADR uses multiple channels including national and vernacular media, online campaigns, SMSs, bulk voice calls, social media and outdoor campaigns.

ADR’s over 1200 State Partners spread across the country engage in various grass-root level campaigning and interactive activities, like meetings, workshop, seminars and outdoor
campaigns to make voters aware of the criminal, financial and other background details of contesting candidates and help citizens make an informed choice.

**During the year 2017-18, Election Watch was conducted for the following elections:**

- Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Tripura **State Assembly Elections**.
- Bye elections
- Local Body Elections

**Following are the various reports released Election Watch during year 2017-18:**

1. Reports analysing the details of candidates and Winners
   1. Analysis of Criminal, Financial and Other Background details of Contesting Candidates in April 2017 State Assembly Bye-Elections in Tamil Nadu - 4th April, 2017
   2. Analysis of Criminal, Financial and Other Background details of Contesting Candidates in April 2017 State Assembly Bye-Elections in Assam - 8th April, 2017


7. Municipal Corporation of Delhi Elections, 2017 Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other details of Winners - 3rd May, 2018


17. Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other details of Ministers in Bihar - 1st August, 2017

18. Presidential and Vice Presidential Elections of Zilla Parishad, Maharashtra 2017 Analysis of Criminal, Financial and other background details of Presidents / Vice Presidents - 23rd June, 2017
19. Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and Other Details of Candidates Contesting for Rajya Sabha Elections, 8th August, 2017 - 4th August, 2017


24. MLAs and MPs of Bihar with Declared Criminal Cases against themselves - 4th Nov,2017
25. MLAs and MPs of Gujarat with Declared Criminal Cases against themselves - 6th Nov,2017
26. MLAs and MPs of Odisha with Declared Criminal Cases against themselves - 4th Nov,2017
27. Gujarat Assembly Elections 2012 Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other details of MLAs -6th Nov,2017
29. MLAs and MPs of Tripura with Declared Criminal Cases against themselves -25th Nov,2017
32. Gujarat Assembly Elections 2017, Phase 1: Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other Details of Candidates -1st Dec,2017
33. Gujarat Assembly Elections 2017 Phase 2 Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other Details of Candidates-7th Dec,2017
35. Gujarat Assembly Elections 2017: Analysis of Assets Comparison of Re-Contesting MLAs -11th December,2017
36. Dr. Radhakrishnan Nagar bye election -Tamil Nadu December, 2017 Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other details of candidates - 13th Dec, 2017


38. MLAs and MPs of Odisha with Declared Criminal Cases against themselves - 13th Dec, 2017

39. Igatpuri, Trimbak and Jat Municipal Council Elections in Maharashtra, December 2017 (Phase I) Analysis of Criminal, Financial, Educational and other background details of Winners - 14th Dec, 2017


41. Gujarat Assembly Elections 2017 Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other details of MLAs - 19th Dec, 2017

42. Himachal Pradesh Assembly Elections 2017 Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other details of MLAs - 19th Dec, 2017

43. Analysis of details of youngest MLAs of Gujarat assembly, 2017 - 20th Dec, 2017

44. MLAs and MPs of Jharkhand with Declared Criminal Cases against themselves - 21st Dec, 2017


47. Madhya Pradesh Municipal Council Elections, 2018- Presidential Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other Details of Candidates - 13th Jan, 2018

48. Analysis of Criminal, Financial and Other Background details of Contesting Candidates in West Bengal State Assembly Bye-Elections 2018 - 18th Jan, 2018

49. Analysis of Criminal, Financial and Other Background details of Contesting Candidates in Lok Sabha Bye-Elections in West Bengal 2018 - 18th Jan, 2018
50. Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other details of Ministers in the Himachal Pradesh Assembly 2017-27th Dec, 2017

51. Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other details of Ministers in the Gujarat Assembly 2017-26th Dec, 2017

52. Tripura Assembly Elections 2018 Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other details of Candidates -10th Feb, 2018

53. Comparative Analysis of Assets of Recontesting MLAs, Tripura Assembly Elections 2018 -16th Feb, 2018

54. Nagaland Assembly Elections 2018: Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other details of Candidates -21st Feb, 2018
55. Meghalaya Assembly Elections 2018: Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other details of Candidates -22nd Feb,2018
56. Nagaland Assembly Elections 2018 Comparative Analysis of Assets of Recontesting MLAs -23rd Feb,2018
57. Meghalaya Assembly Elections 2018 Comparative Analysis of Assets of Recontesting MLAs -23rd Feb,2018
58. Phulpur and Gorakhpur Parliamentary Constituencies bye-election –Uttar Pradesh March, 2018 Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other details of candidates -1st March,2018
59. Tripura Assembly Elections 2018 Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other details of Winners -4th March,2018
60. Meghalaya Assembly Elections 2018 Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other details of Winners -4th March,2018
61. Nagaland Assembly Elections 2018 Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other details of Winners -4th March,2018
62. Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other details of Ministers in the Meghalaya Assembly 2018 -13th March,2018
63. Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other details of Ministers in the Nagaland Assembly 2018 - 14th March,2018
64. Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other details of Ministers in the Tripura Assembly 2018 -16th March,2018
65. Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and Other Details of Candidates Contesting for Rajya Sabha Elections, 23rd March, 2018 -21st March,2018
66. Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other details of Sitting Rajya Sabha MPs - 2018 -24th March,2018
67. Municipal Corporation Bye Elections in Maharashtra, April 2018 Analysis of Criminal, Financial, Educational and other background details of Candidates -29th March,2018
68. Karnataka Assembly Elections 2013 Analysis of Criminal Background, Financial, Education, Gender and other details of MLAs -5th April,2018
70. Municipal Corporation Bye Elections in Maharashtra, April 2018 Analysis of Criminal, Financial, Educational and other background details of Winners -9th April,2018
71. Nagar Panchayat Elections in Devrukh & Guhagar, Maharashtra, April 2018 Analysis of Criminal, Financial and other background details of Candidates -10th April,2018
73. Nagar Panchayat Elections in Devrukh & Guhagar, Maharashtra, April 2018 Analysis of Criminal, Financial and other background details of Winners -14th April,2018

II. Reports analysing the vote share and election expenditure of winners

74. Goa Assembly Elections 2017 Analysis of Vote Share and Representativeness of Winners -7th April,2017
75. Punjab Assembly Elections 2017 Analysis of Vote Share and Representativeness of Winners -7th April,2017
76. Analysis of Election Expenditure Statements of MLAs Manipur Assembly Elections, 2017 - 8th May,2017
77. Uttarakhand Assembly Elections 2017 Analysis of Vote Share and Representativeness of Winners -19th May,2017
78. Uttar Pradesh Assembly Elections 2017 Analysis of Vote Share and Representativeness of Winners -19th May,2017
79. Analysis of Election Expenditure Statements of MLAs Uttarakhand Assembly Elections, 2017 - 20th June,2017
80. Analysis of Election Expenditure Statements of MLAs Goa Assembly Elections, 2017- 20th June,2017
81. Analysis of NOTA Performance in Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh Assembly Elections, 2017-20th Dec,2017
82. Analysis of Election Expenditure Statements of MLAs Himachal Pradesh Assembly Elections, 2017 -30th Jan,2018
83. Analysis of Election Expenditure Statements of MLAs Gujarat Assembly Elections, 2017 -30th Jan,2018
84. Tripura Assembly Elections 2018 Analysis of Vote Share and Representativeness of Winners -30th April,2018
III. Reports analysing the performance of sitting MLAs

86. 11th State Assembly of Tripura Analysis of Performance of MLAs and Legislative Assembly of Tripura - 25th Jan,2018
87. Analysis of Donations from Corporates & Business Houses to National Parties - FY 2012-13 to 2015-16 (Known donations above Rs 20,000 only) -18th Aug,2017
88. 14th State Assembly of Karnataka Analysis of Performance of MLAs and Legislative Assembly of Karnataka -6th April,2018

IV. Miscellaneous Reports

89. Report for Register of Members’ Interest of Rajya Sabha MPs- 2016 - 13th June,2017
90. An analysis of Sitting MPs & MLAs charged with Cases related to Communal Violence -14th July,2017
92. Analysis of Chief Ministers from 29 State Assemblies and 2 Union Territories of India -12th Feb, 2018
94. Analysis of MPs/MLAs with Declared Cases Related to Crimes against Women -19th April,2018
95. Analysis of MPs/MLAs with Declared Cases Related to Hate Speech -25th April, 2018

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 the 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.

These reports have revealed that currently only National Parties and very few Regional
Parties file their IT Returns on a regular basis every year.

**Following analyses on Political Parties were undertaken during 2017-18:**

1. Analysis of sources of funding of political parties of Punjab, FY 2004-05 to 2014-15
   (28th April, 2017)

2. Analysis of income and expenditure of 5 National Parties (less BJP and INC), FY
   2015-16 (9th May, 2017)

3. Analysis of Funds Collected and Expenditure Incurred by Political Parties in the 5
   State Assembly Elections, 2016 - 6th July, 2017


6. Analysis of assets & liabilities of national parties – FY 2004-05 to 2015-16 - 16th
   Oct, 2017

7. Analysis of income & expenditure of regional political parties for FY 2015-16 - 27th
   Oct, 2017


9. Analysis of income tax returns and donations received by political parties of Bihar
   for FY 2015-16 - 17th Nov, 2017

10. Analysis of donations received by major political parties of Gujarat between FY
    2011-12 & 2015-16 (five years report) - 20th Nov, 2017

11. Analysis of income, expenditure and donations of political parties of Tamil Nadu
    and Puducherry: FY 2015-16 - 19th Dec, 2017
13. Analysis of income & expenditure of national political parties for FY- 2016-2017 -7th Feb,2018
15. Analysis of assets & liabilities of regional parties – FY 2011-12 TO 2015-16 -9th March,2018
16. Analysis of income & expenditure of BJP & INC: FY- 2016-2017 -10th April,2018
Strategic Litigation

1. Electoral Bonds: PIL in the Supreme Court against electoral Bonds and removal of the 7.5% of the company's aggregate limit to donate. This petition challenges the Finance Act, 2017. The Finance Act, 2017, which was enacted as a money bill has introduced a system of electoral bonds to be issued by any scheduled bank for the purpose of electoral funding. The Act has also removed the previous limit of 7.5 percent of the company’s average three-year net profit for political donations with the result that a company is no longer required to name the parties to which such contributions are made. These amendments will have a major implication on transparency in political funding.

By allowing electoral bonds on the donor’s side and removing the name of the recipient brings in complete opacity in political funding. These amendments will not only heighten the odds of conflict of interest but will also drastically increase black money and corruption. It will also lead to the creation of shell companies and a rise of benami transactions to channelize the undocumented money into the political and electoral process in India.

Status: Admitted on 3rd October, 2017. Notices were issued to the respondents. Next date of hearing yet to be given.

2. FCRA Amendments: PIL in the Supreme Court against amendments in the FCRA, 1976 and 2010. This petition challenges the amendments made in the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010 through the Finance Act, 2016 and Finance Act, 2018, which has been passed as a Money Bill with retrospective effect from the year 1976. These amendments now allow foreign companies with subsidiaries in India to fund political parties in India. These
amendments have been made in an attempt to overturn the judgment passed by the Delhi High Court holding the two major political parties the BJP and the Congress guilty of taking foreign funding, against which the SLPs were dismissed by this Hon'ble Court. These amendments in the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010 have opened the floodgates to unlimited corporate donations to political parties and anonymous financing by Indian as well as foreign companies which can have serious repercussions on the Indian democracy. These amendments also effectively expose the Indian politics and democracy to international lobbyists who may want to further their agenda.

**Status:** Filed in April, 2018. Date of hearing is yet to be given.

3. **Disproportionate Assets:** Landmark judgment by the Supreme Court in the matter related to disproportionate asset increase of the MPs and MLAs. This petition was filed by a Lucknow based organisation named Lok Prahari. ADR had intervened in the matter. In addition, ADR had also supplied all the necessary data related to the assets of MPs and MLAs in the Court, which the court had considered while giving the judgment. Based on the judgment, following relief has been granted by the court:
   a) Sources of income of spouse and dependents to be included in form 26 (affidavits).
   b) Permanent mechanism for scrutiny of affidavits.
   c) Non-disclosure of assets and sources of income would amount to ‘undue influence’ – a corrupt practice under Section 123(2) of the RP Act of 1951.
   d) Information regarding the contracts, if any with the appropriate government either by the candidate or his/her spouse and dependents.

**Date of Judgment:** 16th February, 2018

**Upcoming PILs**

1. **Decriminalization of politics:** This petition is going to be filed in the Supreme Court to ensure that the persons with the criminal antecedent are not able to even contest any of the elections held for public offices. The main purpose behind the petition is that the involvement of criminals in politics has been progressively increasing over the years with disastrous consequences to the democratic polity of our country. This petition seeks to do the following:
   a) Disqualify any person against whom charges have been framed in serious criminal offenses from contesting any of the elections to the public offices.
   b) Permanently disqualifying convicts of heinous crimes from contesting for or holding public offices.
c) Ensure trial of cases in which the politicians are accused to be concluded in a time-bound manner.

d) Directing the Election Commission of India to de-register and de-recognise any political party if it knowingly puts up a candidate with a tainted background.

e) Directing the Election Commission of India to ask each political party to annually file the information on criminal antecedents of their Office Bearers and make such records available to the public, including NIL records.

2. Withdrawal of Cases: PIL against arbitrary withdrawal of cases by the government under Section 321 of the Cr.P.C. This petition challenges the constitutional validity of Section 321 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 which vests the Central and State Governments with unbridled discretion to withdraw cases. Every Government, past or present, has used this unbridled power under Section 321 Cr.P.C to withdraw cases against powerful politicians, ministers and other rich and powerful people supposedly close to the Govt. of the day for extraneous considerations.

3. CAG Audit: PIL on CAG audit of the political parties finances. This petition seeks to implement the recommendations of the 255th Law Commission Report on Electoral Reforms and prays that the accounts of the political parties are audited by an independent auditor on the Election Commission’s approved panel or by the CAG itself. The ECI can then upload these accounts online or keep them on file for public inspection on payment of fee. These accounting and auditing standards would help political parties maintain uniformity in presentation of their financial statements. The CAG audit of parties would also aim to create an ‘informed citizenry’ and to contain corruption and to hold government and their instrumentalities accountable to the governed.

Networking and Advocacy: Events Held

ADR has organized/launched many press conferences, panel discussions, outdoor campaigns and Social Media campaign. Many informative articles were also written by in-house researchers that were published in reputed newspapers and magazines.

Some of the activities conducted by ADR during 2017-18 are mentioned below:

North Regional Consultation on Electoral and Political Reforms

A North Regional Consultation on Electoral and Political Reforms was organized by the Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) at India International Centre (Annexe), New Delhi on 17th August, 2017 to review the first-past-the-post electoral system, curb electoral
malpractices and explore new initiatives and to improve transparency and accountability in funding of elections and expenditure of political parties. The conference was inaugurated by Mr. O.P. Rawat, Election Commissioner of India. Expert panelists and speakers from non-profit organizations, government bodies, political parties, media and academic communities participated in the consultation along with students, senior journalists, ex-bureaucrats and national election watch members from various states in northern India.

The panellists delivered value-added discussions at this relevant consultation on electoral and political reforms.

**Eastern Regional Consultation on Electoral and Political Reforms**

A consultation on Electoral and Political Reforms was organized by the West Bengal Election Watch and ADR on 16th October 2017 at the RKM Institute, Golpark, Kolkata for the Eastern Region. Representatives of the National Election Watch from West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and the North-East state chapters, members of political parties, eminent scholars, civil society organizations and media were present to deliberate on issues related to electoral and political reform in the country.
Book on Maharashtra Municipal Election Watch Reports Released by Governor of Maharashtra

Hon' Governor of Maharashtra, Shri Vidyasagar Rao, on 2nd November 2017 released a book on Election Watch Reports at the two-day national conference celebrating “25 years of 73rd & 74th constitutional amendments - Progress & future directions”.

The event was organized by the Mumbai University and Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune with the support of the State Election Commission Maharashtra. The book documented the information of all candidates and winners in the local body elections between 2015 and 2017. This book compiled by the Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) and Maharashtra Election Watch (MEW), contains the financial, educational and criminal background information, based on self-sworn affidavits of around 40,000 candidates who stood for local body elections in the last two years. The data covers candidates and winners of elections to Navi Mumbai, Vasai Virar, Kalyan Dombivali, Kolhapur, Pune, Pimpri Chinchwad, Greater Mumbai, Akola, Amravati, Ulhasnagar, Nagpur, Solapur, Thane, Nashik, Malegaon, Bhiwandi Nizampur, Panvel and Mira Bhayander Municipal Corporations. The detailed information for each candidate is available on the website myneta.info as well as on www.adrindia.org.

Other speakers included Smt. Pankaja Gopinath Munde, Hon. Minister for Rural Development, Government of Maharashtra, and the keynote address was given by Shri. T.R.
Raghunandan, former Joint Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India and currently Consultant & Advisor, Decentralized Public Governance. Shri J. S. Saharia, State Election Commissioner gave an overview of some of the landmark initiatives of the Commission. Maharashtra is the first state in the country to have achieved fully electronic submission of affidavits for all its municipal and other local body elections.

**Voter Awareness Campaigns**

Ahead of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Karnataka Assembly elections, ADR used various mediums to encourage people to vote for candidates with clean images.

- **a. Hoardings/Banners:** Hoardings and banners were placed at many busy markets, roads etc. to exhort voters to select clean image candidates ahead of the State Assembly elections.
- **b. Auto Campaigns:** Posters with messages encouraging people to select the right leader in Assembly elections were displayed.
- **c. SMS/ Outbound Calls (OBD)** were pushed to inform people about the background details of the candidates. In 2017-18, ADR reached 210 Lakh (approx.) people.
- **d. Community Radio Campaign:** Community radio channels and FM radio such as Radio Mirchi, Radio Dhamal etc. channels were used urge people to vote for the right candidate.
e. Advertisement on TV Channels: ADR’s advertisement were telecasted on channels such as VTV & Sandesh News News 18, ETV Himachal etc. to promote people to vote for the right candidate.

ADR Campus Ambassadors Programme

With an aim to engage first-time voters and youth in the process of electoral and political reforms, we launched ADR’s Campus Ambassadors Programme this year. **Over 90 students from around 20 colleges across the country** participated in the inaugural session and finally 15 Campus Ambassadors have been selected from 15 colleges after the interview for one year. These Ambassadors will be holding various programmes in their colleges to spread awareness about the issues ADR is fighting for.

**Hum Badlenge Apna Bharat School workshops**

The ‘Hum Badlenge Apna Bharat’ School Workshops, which was launched last, have been held in many Delhi schools and institutes, including **Father Agnel School and Deep Public School**, this year. The workshops were aimed at informing future voters about their responsibilities as a Citizen of India, what are the challenges facing the Indian Democracy today and how can they help in the betterment of Democracy.
Social Media Campaigns

Throughout the year, more intensively ahead of elections, ADR kept posting informative creative/ infographics/news items on social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube to disseminate information. Many of our infographics posted on these social media platforms received hundreds of shares and likes.

a. Facebook - In the past one year we have posted over 71 infographics, 33 videos, 31 pictures and over 54 relevant new articles on our Facebook page which received thousands of likes and hundreds of share. In the past one year we have witnessed over 2500 Page Likes at www.facebook.com/adr.new. We have moved to a new FB page.
   www.facebook.com/adrindia.org

b. YouTube - Over 33 videos have been shared on YouTube.
   www.youtube.com/user/adrspeaks

c. Twitter - Around 167 Tweets have been posted. www.twitter.com/adrspeaks
Dissemination materials/Books:

Various new posters, pamphlets, and brochures were designed to educate the people about the importance of Informed and Ethical Voting, Why Vote-selling is detrimental to the future of our children, detailed information about NOTA etc and disseminated among the people during the events and elections. Books were designed on various reports and activities.

Collaboration with NDTV & The Times of India to display ADR’s report analysing the details of candidates on their websites with our logo and name.

Letters to Political Parties: Letters have been sent to the Political Parties & newly sworn-in Chief Ministers of Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh to provide a clean and exemplary governance to the people by choosing honest and capable Ministers.

Creation of new videos: A story-based video was created on the issue of increasing influence of criminality in politics besides other voter awareness videos.

Activities on the ADR website: On www.adrindia.org website various new banners, pictures, posters, videos, news articles, reports were placed to make it more useful, interesting and user friendly.
Activities organized at the State level

Odisha Election Watch

1. A mini-marathon titled ‘Run for Democracy' was organized by the Odisha Election Watch on 23rd Jan 2018 in Bhubaneswar.


3. The 13th State Convention in Odisha was organized by the Odisha Election Watch on 26th Feb in Bhubaneswar.

Jharkhand Election Watch


2. A State level workshop on ‘Electoral Bonds, political parties and their financial transparency’ was organized by the Jharkhand Election Watch on 21st Feb 2018 in Ranchi.

Uttar Pradesh Election Watch

A regional consultation on Electoral and Political Reforms was organized the UP-Election Watch in Lucknow on 11th Jan 2018.
Gujarat Election Watch

1. In the run up to the 2017 Gujarat Assembly Elections, Gujarat Election Watch organized a ‘Matadar Jagruti Jan-Samvaad’ on 11th November, 2017 at Palanpur.

2. A Press conference on 6th December, 2017 was organized in Ahmedabad to release background information of candidates.

Madhya Pradesh Election Watch

1. Various events around the theme of ‘Role of Youth in electoral Reforms’, were organized in Madhya Pradesh on 6th, 12th and 21st December, 2017.

Information Technology

Danamojo Payment Gateway: The IT team has Integrated Danamojo payment gateway on the adrindia.org donations page in order to facilitate online donations. (https://adrindia.org/donate#online-donatio

Dissemination of ADR’s Reports through Whatsapp: A Whatsapp for business account has been created which will enable citizens to directly subscribe to ADR’s Whatsapp account, and updates such as Press Releases and Reports can be messaged directly to subscribers.
Availability of Push Notification on ADR website: Online push notifications have been implemented on myneta.info to notify subscribers of release of new data/instances on myneta.info.

Exclusive web page for Maharashtra Election Watch: A separate web page has been created exclusively for Maharashtra local body elections (https://adrindia.org/content/maharashtra-local-body-reports).

Upgrade of Election Watch software tool: Key developments have been made in Election Watch Software code, including making reports sortable column-wise with a single click, income sources for self and spouse added, provision for adding built up area in commercial buildings and displaying bye-election data on myneta.info.

Improved Security of the database: Security changes have been implemented on myneta.info and adrindia.org, with the addition of a Google recaptcha to prevent spam, Cloudflare protection to prevent DDoS attacks, debugging of code to prevent cross-site-scripting attacks, and installation of SSL certificates for website traffic encryption.
The Annual National Conference was held in Bangalore on 10th & 11th March 2018 with the primary focus on Electoral and Political reforms. The Conference was held with the aim of bringing together and synergizing efforts towards strengthening democracy in our country. The National Conference was an opportunity for us to add impetus and synergy to our work by bringing together all stakeholders. Their participation and inputs were instrumental in making the conference a success.

The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC), Shri Om Prakash Rawat, inaugurated the conference. The Representatives of the National Election Watch (NEW) from each state chapter, members of political parties, government institutions and media were present to deliberate on issues related to electoral and political reforms in the country.

The CEC stated that the Commission has made several important proposals related to areas ranging from decriminalization of politics to reforms relating to political parties, election expenditure regulation and election management issues. The CEC said that persons with serious offences should be debarred from contesting elections if charges have been framed by a competent court provided the offence is punishable by imprisonment of at least 5 years and the case is at least 6 months prior to the election in question. The CEC also proposed to
make bribery a cognizable offence and countermand elections on grounds of bribery. Pertaining to reforms in political parties, the CEC stated that the ECI should be authorized to issue necessary orders regulating registration and de-registration of political parties as many political parties register, but never contest any elections perhaps to only avail the income tax exemptions afforded to the parties.

Furthermore, the Commission proposed that income tax exemption should be available only to political parties that contest elections. The CEC also said that parties should be statutorily required to submit their audited accounts to the ECI. Furthermore, a panel of accountants to be maintained by the Comptroller and Auditor General should audit these accounts and make them available in the public domain for further scrutiny.

The CEC added that the Commission has proposed that there should be a ceiling on the election expenditure of political parties in order to maintain a level playing field and control the use of money power in elections. Regarding Electoral Bonds, the CEC told the audience that the Commission has written to the Government of India (GoI), drawing their attention to the impact of the amendment in the Finance Act, 2017 that excludes electoral bonds from the requirement of reporting. The CEC said that this would affect the transparency of political finance. The Commission also recommended reconsidering the amendments introduced in the Companies Act omitting the limit of 7.5% of companies’ average net profits in the
preceding three financial years. The Commission suggested that a provision should be made in the Companies Act to declare party-wise contributions made by companies in the profit and loss account, in order to bring transparency in the fundraising of political parties.


Other eminent personalities who participated in the various panel discussions besides Shri Om Prakash Rawat, were Prof Trilochan Sastry (Founder member and Trustee of ADR), Shri Harish Narasappa (Founder, DAKSH and Coordinator, KEW), Dr Ajit Ranade (Founder member and Trustee of ADR), Prof Jagdeep Chhokar (Founder member and Trustee of ADR), Dr Vipul Mudgal (Trustee – ADR), Shri Brijesh Kalappa (Spokesperson, INC), Shri G N Nagaraj (State Secretary, CPI(M)), Shri Mahima J Patel (State President, JD(U)), Shri Yashwant Deshmukh (Founder, C-Voter), Shri Tanveer Ahmed (National Spokesperson, JDS), Shri S N Shukla (General Secretary, Lok Prahari) , Prof G Raghuram (Director, IIM-Bangalore), Ms C G Manjula (Views Editor – Prajavani), Shri Ramakrishna Upadhyya (Senior Journalist & Author), Shri Manoj Mitta (Sr. Independent Journalist & Author), Shri Abhay Kumar (Social Activist), Ms Ambamma (Sarpanch, Davaragudi Gram Panchayat, Karnataka), Ms Mallamma (Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat, Raichur District, Karnataka), Ms Agatha Bhengra (Mukhiya, Torpa, Jharkhand, Ms Anita Gurumurthy (Executive Director – IT for Change), Ms Manasa Venkataraman (Research Associate, Takshashila Institution), Shri Vinay K Sreenivasa (Alternative Law Forum), Dr. O P Bhuraita (HP EW), Ms Pankti Jog (Gujarat EW), Shri Sanjay Singh (UP EW), Shri Ranjan Mohanty (Odisha EW).
Our Achievements: 2017-18

Impact of our work

Recommendations on Electoral and Political Reforms to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel Public Grievances, Law and Justice: ADR was invited to submit recommendations on electoral and political reforms to the parliamentary standing committee on May 26th 2017. These recommendations ranged from decriminalizing politics to improving transparency and accountability of political financing. To know more about ADR’s commitment to improve democracy please refer to our complete list of recommendations here: https://adrindia.org/legal-advocacy/recommendations-submissions

ADR and the State Election Chapters of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Karnataka launched voter awareness campaigns against the increasing influence of criminalization and money power in elections ahead of 2017-18 assembly elections.

Re-affirming of ADR’s mission for disclosure of criminal, financial and other background details of candidates contesting elections: On February 16th 2018, the Supreme Court of India in Lok Prahari v. Union of India gave a landmark judgement which marks an important addition to electoral reform jurisprudence in India. The Court issued directions for the institution of a permanent mechanism for the periodical monitoring of increase in assets of MPs/MLAs that is disproportionate to their known sources of income. This is only a successor to a line of judgements relating to financial accountability among legislators – primarily, Union of India v. Association for Democratic Reforms ['ADR']. For more information, please go to https://adrindia.org/legal-advocacy/judgements-and-orders

ADR-Daksh 2018 Karnataka Survey: Ahead of the 2018 Karnataka Assembly Elections, ADR and Daksh conducted a Voter Priority and Performance of elected representatives on those issues. The survey conduct interviews across 225 assembly constituencies in Karnataka with 13244 respondents. Improving water supply and quality was the key concern in Karnataka followed by Better Electricity Supply and Better Schools for Education. The worst performance of the elected representatives was on the issues of Public Facilities, Corruption Eradication and Job Trainings. The survey report was released by the Chief
Election Officer of the Election Commission of India, Shri O.P. Rawat at the 14th National Conference on Electoral and Political Reforms held at IIM Bangalore on 10th March 2018. Read the full report at https://adrindia.org/content/karnataka-voter-survey-2018

14th Annual National Conference: The 14th Annual National Conference on Electoral and Political Reforms was held at IIM Bangalore on 10th and 11th March 2018. The conference saw participants from eminent panellists, civil society activists from various parts of Karnataka, official from various government institutions like the ECI, Law Commission, senior leaders from political parties, senior journalists, media personalities, students and citizens. The complete details of the conference are available here: https://adrindia.org/content/14th-annual-national-conference-electoral-and-political-reform

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. ADR’s data has been covered in over 1200 articles in regional and national newspapers. ADR members have remained an active part of debates around the issues of electoral reforms. Last year, they were a part of over 30 debates telecasted on various national and regional news channels. Some of the press coverage can be viewed on: http://adrindia.org/media/adr-in-news

On social media platforms, like Facebook /Twitter/Youtube, we are being followed by thousands of people. Within this year, many of our posts/infographics/creatives have seen a viral effect on the Web with hundreds of Likes and Shares. FB Followers: Over 75000, Twitter Followers: Over 13000, Youtube Subscribers: 1400. In FY 2017-18 - New FB Followers: Over 6000, Total FB Page Likes: Over 2500, Total Posts: 189, Total Tweets: 167, Total Youtube Video Posts: 33.

Our Facebook Link is: https://www.facebook.com/adr.new?fref=photo&ref=settings

Hum Badlenge Apna Bharat and ADR Campus Ambassadors Programme: These two programmes of ADR are aimed at raising awareness among the youth about ethical and informed voting. We have been able to reach out to over 500 youth under these two youth outreach programmes.
Photo Gallery
ADR’s School Workshops
Voter Awareness workshop, Patna

Run for Democracy, Bhuvaneshwar

Visit of MIT SOG students to ADR office

ADR’s Stall at golden jubilee celebrations of 73rd & 74th constitutional amendments, Mumbai

WB Election Watch
ABOUT ADR

BOARD OF 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, Director of Common Cause and Head 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, 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)
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:

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

**Omidyar Network India Advisors Private Limited**
61B, 2 North Avenue
Maker Maxity, Bandra-Kurla Complex,
Bandra (E), Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400 051

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

**Ford Foundation**
320, East 43rd Street,
New York, NY -10017

**Some eminent individuals**
# Financial Status

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2018

<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>By Grants Utilised - Annexure-3</td>
<td>3,74,90,289.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rates, Taxes, Cesseso - Mun. Tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs and maintenance - Building</td>
<td>By Voluntary Contributions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>Donation in Cash</td>
<td>68720</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Donation in Kind</td>
<td>105252</td>
<td>173972</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation (by way of provision or adjustments)</td>
<td>By Interest on Bank Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>Saving Bank Interest</td>
<td>2,51,911.00</td>
<td>78,07,814.89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Remuneration (in the case of a man at the head of the trust, including his house-hold expenditure, any)</td>
<td>By Other Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Membership Fees</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interest on Income Tax Refund</td>
<td>38,019.42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misc. Income</td>
<td>1,380.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interest on Staff Loan</td>
<td>1,809.00</td>
<td>43,008.42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Depreciation :</td>
<td>Income Accumulation u/s 11(2)-(Trf) from Balance Sheet on utilisation during the year</td>
<td>40,00,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation on Computer/printer</td>
<td>3,40,079.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Depreciation on Furniture &amp; Fixtures</td>
<td>65,155.00</td>
<td>Balance Sheet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Depreciation on Office Equipments</td>
<td>1,20,960.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Depreciation on Electrical Fixings</td>
<td>29,250.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income Applied to Fixed Assets</td>
<td>16,56,770.00</td>
<td>22,12,214.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Expenditure on objects of the trust</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Religious</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Educational</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Medical Relief</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(d) Relief of poverty</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(e) Other charitable objects - Electoral Reforms</td>
<td>Administrative Activities Exp- Annexure-1</td>
<td>97,06,246.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Election Watch Activities Exp- Annexure-2</td>
<td>3,24,53,959.49</td>
<td>4,21,620,206.39</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Surplus carried over to Balance Sheet</td>
<td>51,48,003.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,95,21,084.31</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,95,21,084.31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Financial Status
National/State Election Watch Coordinators

**National Coordinator**
Maj. Gen. Anil Verma (Retd.)
+91-88264-79910
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PRESS COVERAGE

Avg assets of ‘repeat MLAs’ up by 39%
The average assets of 81 re-contesting BJP MLAs and 37 Congress MLAs rose by 87% and 10%, respectively, in five years.

HIGHLIGHTS: PHASE 1 AND 2 POLLS

- 51% votes cast in Phase 1, 49% in Phase 2
- BJP is leading in 5 seats, Congress in 4
- Trinamool Congress, Janata Dal (United), Aam Aadmi Party challenge established parties

SUNDAY HINDU TIMES, NEW DELHI
OCTOBER 28, 2017

DMK RICHEST REGIONAL PARTY
An analysis of incomes, by Association for Democratic Reform (ADR), during 2016-17 shows ADMK is second richest party with 54.83 crore turnover.

BIG EARNERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Turnover</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMK</td>
<td>54.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIADMK</td>
<td>15.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOP SPENDERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Turnover</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMK</td>
<td>23.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIADMK</td>
<td>13.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JVT</td>
<td>11.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARTIES WITH HIGHEST INCOME FROM UNKNOWN SOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMK</td>
<td>3.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIADMK</td>
<td>6.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JVT</td>
<td>6.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘Electoral bonds should be scrapped’

QA: "Electoral bonds should be scrapped.

Why the government and the..."

Quotations from experts and political parties.

Should IC have the power to reverse political parties?

In the formation of the IC, the political parties are expected to be represented. Political parties cannot be..."
You may have to link Aadhaar with voter ID

Chief Election Commissioner says he is waiting for the apex court approval

In a bid to boost voter turnout, the Chief Election Commissioner said that he wants to link Aadhaar with voter ID. He also said that the process is underway and will be completed soon. He further added that the process will be automated and will not require physical visits to the election office.

Bihar Election Watch wants fast track courts

38% MLAs, 70% MPs facing criminal cases

A leader of the opposition said that the Bihar Election Watch wants fast track courts to deal with the high number of criminal cases facing MPs and MLAs. He said that the process is not just about punishing offenders but also preventing crime.

A senior journalist said that the Bihar Election Watch is working on a comprehensive report on the criminal cases facing MPs and MLAs. He said that the report will be released soon and will provide a detailed analysis of the situation.
## Income and Expenditure Account for the Year Ended 31st March, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>To Expenditure in respect of properties:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rates, Taxes, Cessess - Muni. Tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs and maintenance - Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation (by way of provision or adjustments)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- By Grants Utilised - Annexure-3</td>
<td>37,496,289.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Rates, Taxes, Cessess - Muni. Tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Repairs and maintenance - Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Salaries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Depreciation (by way of provision or adjustments)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Other expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To Remuneration (in the case of a math to the head of the math, including his house-hold expenditure, any):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- By Other Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Annual Membership Fees</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>- Interest on Income Tax Refund</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Misc. Income</td>
<td>1,380.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Interest on Staff Loan</td>
<td>1,609.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To Depreciation:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Depreciation on Computer/printer</td>
<td>340,079.00</td>
<td>Income Accumulation u/s.11(2)-Trf from Balance Sheet on utilisation during the year 4,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Depreciation on Furniture &amp; Fixtures</td>
<td>65,155.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Depreciation on Office Equipments</td>
<td>120,960.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Depreciation on Electrical Fittings</td>
<td>29,250.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Income Applied to Fixed Assets</td>
<td>1,656,770.00</td>
<td>2,212,214.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To Expenditure on objects of the trust:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Religious</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Educational</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Medical Relief</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Relief of poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Other charitable objects- Electoral Reforms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Activities Exp- Annexure-1</td>
<td>9,706,246.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To Surplus carried over to Balance Sheet:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Total</td>
<td>49,521,084.31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>49,521,084.31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>