

Figure 1
Sample election affidavit

1100

ANNEXURE XIII C
(CHAPTER V, PARA 9.3)

FORM 26
(SEE RULE 4A)

23 MARCH 2000
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ
ಎಂಟು ಸಿದ್ದಾ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಧಾನ
ಅಧಿಕಾರ

Affidavit to be furnished by the candidate before the returning officer for election to
Legislative Assembly ..(name of the House) from Adilabad .. 007 ..

Constituency (name of the constituency)

1. Joga Ramanna son/daughter/wife of A. Khanma, aged about
46 years, resident of 2-26, Deepaiguda, Md. Janat, Adilabad

candidate at the above election, do hereby solemnly affirm/state on oath as under:-

1. I am/~~am not~~ accused of any offence(s) punishable with imprisonment for two years or more in a pending case (s) in which a charge (s) has/have been framed by the court(s) of competent jurisdiction.

If the deponent is accused of any such offence(s) he shall furnish the following information:

- (i) Case/First information report No./Nos. 12/205
- (ii) Police station (s) Adilabad P.T. District (s) Adilabad
State (s) A.P.
- (iii) Section (s) of the concerned Act (s) and short description of the offence (s) for which the candidate has been charged. S.147, 353, 332, 427 IPC
- (iv) Court (s) which framed the charge (s) S. F. C. M. Adilabad
- (v) Date (s) on which the charge (s)
- (vi) Whether all or any of the proceeding (s) have stayed by any court (s) of competent jurisdiction
Yes, by H. C. Court 2.10. Cr. 1 P.W.O 122/08

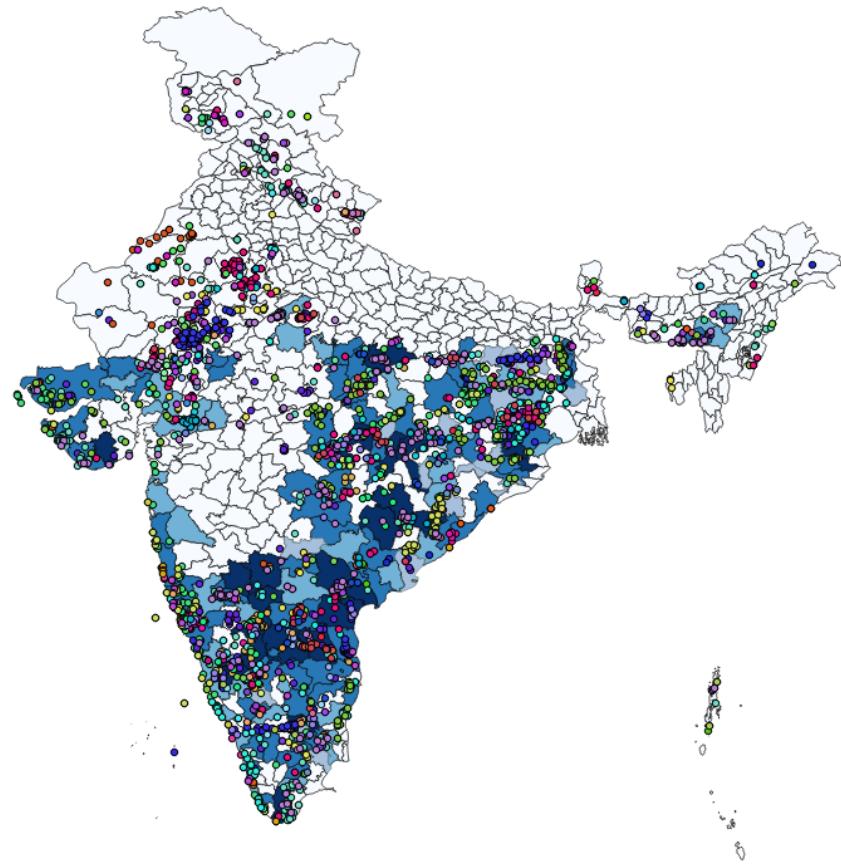
2. I have been/have not been convicted of an offence (s) other than any offence (s) referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), or covered in sub-section (3), of section 8 of the Representation of the people Act, 1951 (43 of 1951) and sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more.

If the deponent is convicted and punished as aforesaid, he shall furnish the following information:

- (i) Case/First information report No./Nos. 12/05
- (ii) Court (s) which punished S.3, 332, 427 IPC

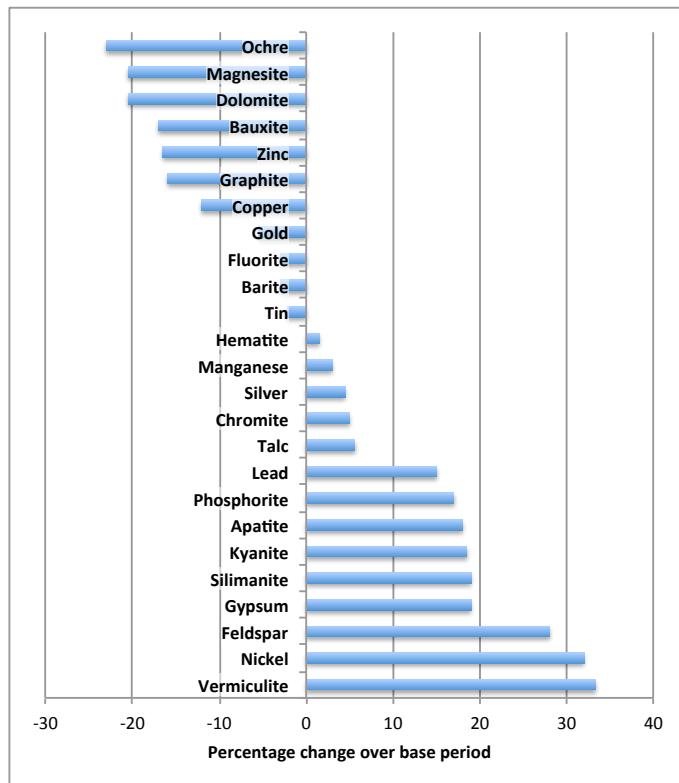
The figure shows the first page of a sample affidavit downloaded from the web site of the Election Commission of India. Section 1(iii) lists the sections under the Indian Penal Code under which this politician has been charged.

Figure 2
Map of deposit locations and mineral production



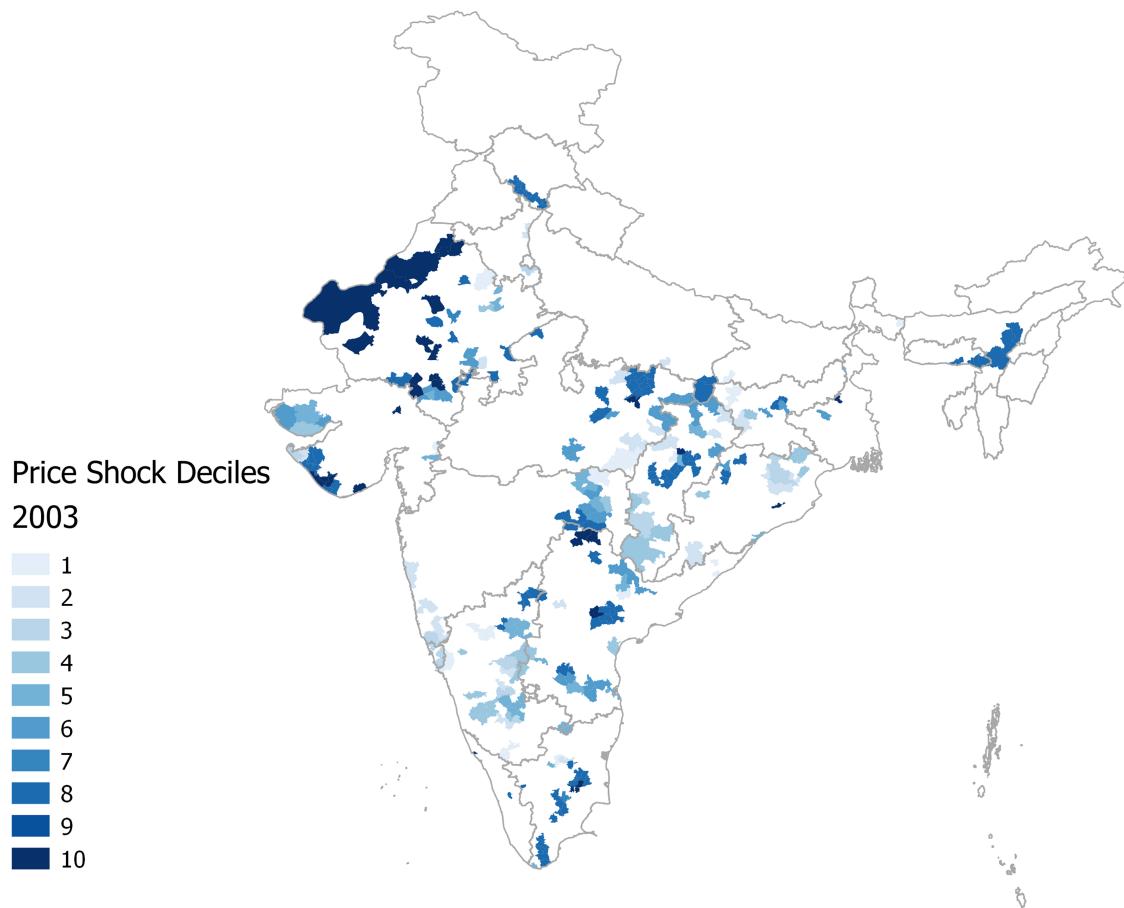
Circles indicate the location of mineral deposits, color-coded by mineral type. Shaded polygons show districts that report mineral production, with darker colors indicating higher production deciles. Nearly all states have major mineral deposits. The major exceptions are in the Indo-Gangetic Plain (Punjab, Uttar Pradesh) and in the northeast. Sources: Mineral Atlas of India (Geological Survey of India, 2001) and Statistics of Mines in India.

Figure 3
Mineral price shocks 1998-2003



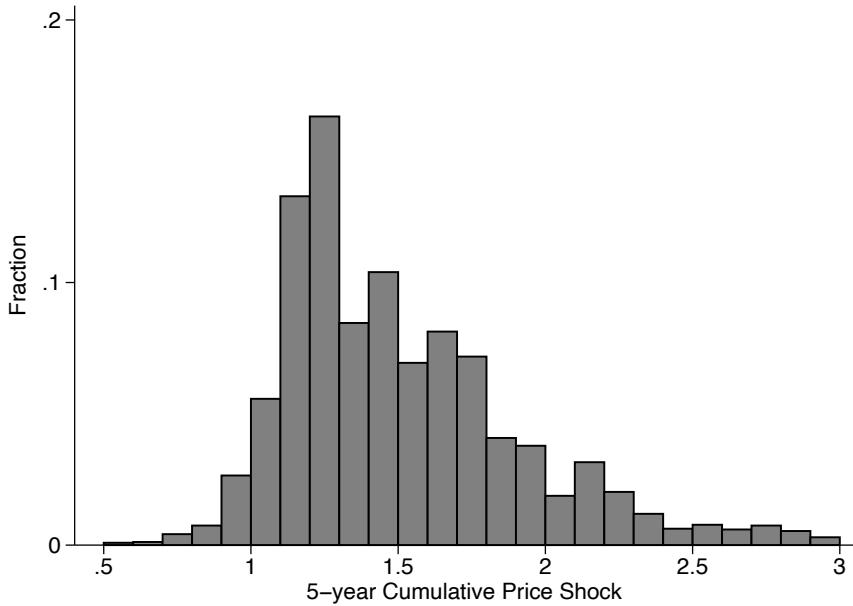
The figure shows mineral-specific price shocks calculated from 1998-2003. The price shock is defined as the price in 2003 divided by the price in 1998. Source: United States Geological Survey.

Figure 4
Map of mineral price shocks (1998-2003)



The map shows constituencies (1976-2007 delimitation) with productive mineral deposits, shaded according to the magnitude of the price shock in the period 1998-2003 (the first shock used in the analysis of crime data). Price shocks are defined as the production-weighted change in global prices of actively mined minerals in a given constituency (see Section IV for more information). The darkest constituencies experienced the largest positive price shock. Unmarked constituencies are excluded from our sample because they had no productive mineral deposits, or we were not able to match production to a deposit. Sources: United States Geological Survey (prices); Statistics of Mineral Information, Indian Bureau of Mines (production quantities); MLInfoMap (Constituency boundaries).

Figure 5
 Histogram of sample price shocks (2003-2017)



The figure shows the histogram of trailing five-year constituency-level price shocks used in the primary analysis sample. A price shock is defined as the production-value-weighted proportional change in the global price of commodities produced in a given constituency from period $t=-6$ to period $t=-1$, where a given election takes place in year $t=0$. See Equation 1 in Section IV for more details. The set of election years is 2003 to 2017.

A Appendix For Online Publication: Additional figures and tables

Table A1
 Criminal Charges Against Politicians Contesting Election:
 Summary Statistics

Variable	Mean	(Std. Dev.)	N
Number of open charges listed on affidavit	1.606	(5.181)	9685
Any Charge	0.32	(0.466)	9685
Corruption	0.103	(0.304)	9563
Violent Crime	0.113	(0.317)	9563
Property Crime	0.075	(0.263)	9563
Civil Disorder	0.134	(0.341)	9563
White Collar Crime	0.028	(0.166)	9563
Libel	0.051	(0.221)	9563

The table shows the distribution of charges faced by politicians seeking election in India. The sample period is 2003–2017. 2003 is the first year that candidates were required to file affidavits showing criminal charges. Corruption is defined as theft from a government office, illegally attempting to influence a public servant or an election-related crime. Violent crime includes actual or attempted assault, armed robbery, homicide, kidnapping or sexual assault.