

CHHATTISGARH ELECTION WATCH (2008)

CRIMINAL AND FINANCIAL BACKGROUND OF MLAs AND CANDIDATES

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2008

CHHATTISGARH ACTION AND RESEARCH TEAM



ASSOCIATION FOR DEMOCRATIC REFORMS
www.adrindia.org



CHHATTISGARH ELECTION WATCH 2008

CRIMINAL AND FINANCIAL BACKGROUND OF
MLAs AND CANDIDATES

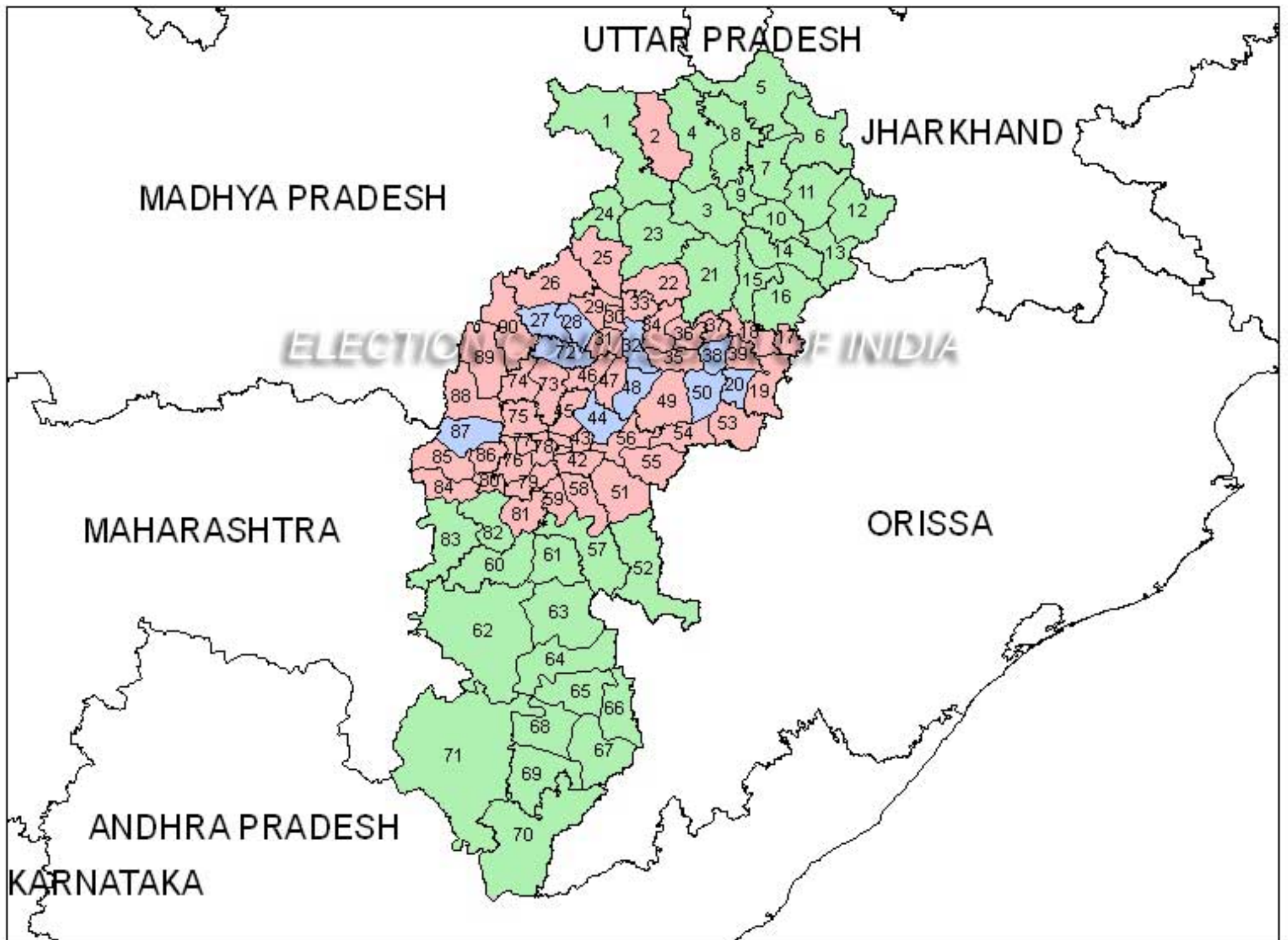
ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2008



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GEN	46
SC	10
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देशबन्धु 9 सितंबर 9 नवंबर 2008

23 प्रत्याशियों पर अपराधिक मामले

19 करोड़पति तो 13 लखपति

रायपुर, 8 नवम्बर (देशबन्धु)। इस बार के विधानसभा चुनाव के प्रथम चरण में 23 ऐसे प्रत्याशी हैं जिन पर अपराधिक मामले दर्ज हैं। जिसमें भाजपा के 4, कांग्रेस के 2 एवं अन्य 17 उम्मीदवार हैं। साथ ही चुनाव में अपराधिक मामलों में 6 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। वहीं चुनाव में भाग्य आजमाने के लिए उतरे 379 प्रत्याशियों में 19 करोड़पति तथा 13 से अधिक लखपति हैं। करोड़पति और लखपति प्रत्याशियों में कांग्रेस के 10, भाजपा के 5 एवं बसपा के 3 प्रत्याशी हैं।

उत्ताशय की जानकारी आज दोपहर बाद एक पत्रकार वार्ता में छग इलेक्शन वॉच कमेटी के ओमप्रकाश ओझा, गौतम



बन्धोपाध्याय, प्रतीक पांडे एवं अनिल बेरवार ने संयुक्त रूप से दी है। उन्होंने बताया कि 14 नवम्बर को प्रथम चरण के मतदान में 3 9 विधानसभा क्षेत्र में 379

कांग्रेस प्रत्याशी भाजपाई से अधिक मालदार

प्रत्याशी मैदान में हैं। जिसमें 21 वर्तमान विधायक हैं तो वहीं 36 महिला उम्मीदवार भी अपना भाग्य आजमा रही हैं। इसमें भाजपा से 7, कांग्रेस-7, बसपा-3 एवं अन्य 19 हैं। जो महिलाओं को 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण का 10 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है। उनका कहना था कि 21 वर्तमान विधायकों की संपत्ति में 247 प्रतिशत बढ़ोतरी हुई है जिसे 51 लाख वृद्धि कहा जा सकता है। कमेटी पदाधिकारियों ने यह भी बताया कि 23 प्रत्याशी पर अपराधिक मामला दर्ज है। जिसमें भाजपा के 4, कांग्रेस के 2 तथा अन्य 17 प्रत्याशी हैं। जो वर्ष 2003 विधानसभा चुनाव में प्रतिशत में 12.5 प्रतिशत था। इसमें वर्ष 2008 में 6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। कमेटी के पदाधिकारियों ने कहा कि वे विस चुनाव में कुछ ऐसे सवाल मतदाताओं के लिए रखने जा रहे हैं जो मतदाता चयन का मुख्य आधार रहेंगे।

'Voters should be aware of candidates'

Hitvad Nov 9 108

■ Staff Reporter
RAIPUR, Nov 8

WHILE making an appeal to the general public regarding generating awareness about their candidates before going ahead for voting, Om Prakash Ojha from NGO Prayas; Gautam Bandhopadhyay, NGO Nadi Ghati Morcha; Anil Agrawal and along with Prateek Pandey, jointly stated in a press meet that people should know every detail of candidates, they are going to vote.

The NGOs collectively appealed to the people that they should know whether their candidates are corrupt, whether they behave differently with different types of people, does any middle-man is needed for meeting them. Also people



Gautam Bandhyopadhyay along with Om Prakash Ojha addressing the press conference.

should gauge the fact whether their candidate have any criminal background and what is the background of their income. Addressing a press

meet on Saturday, Gautam Bandhyopadhyay along with Om Prakash Ojha stated that
(Contd on page 6)

VOTERS SHOULD AWARE OF CANDIDATES

Chhattisgarh Election Watch (CGEW) is part of a nationwide campaign called National Election Watch (NEW) working on improving democracy and governance in India. It is a citizen led non-politically aligned, non-partisan effort. This time several NGOs, civil society and peoples' organizations from Chhattisgarh are participating in this effort. These include ADR (Association for Democratic Reforms), NGM (Nadi Ghati Morcha), Prayas, CGCI (Chhattisgarh Citizens Initiative), CART (Chhattisgarh Action and Research Team), and several others. The National Election Watch (NEW) is a nationwide campaign comprising of more than 1200 NGO and other citizen led organizations working on electoral reforms, improving democracy and governance in India. After conducting survey they collectively informed that in the Phase I of Chhattisgarh Assembly elections, 39 Assembly constituencies out of 90 are going to the polls on Nov 14, 2008. CGEW has looked into affidavits filed by all the 378 candidates contesting elections in Phase I. Several facts have come out from compiling this information which is of wider public interest. While parting this information they stated that there are nineteen candidates who have declared assets of over Rs.1 crores - of these 10 candidates are from Congress, 5 from the BJP and 3 from BSP. In spite of them being 'crorepatis, several of them have not given their PAN number. A staggering 140 candidates have declared that they own no vehicle. This list includes 13 candidates who are either crorepatis or have declared assets for more than 25 lakh. There are 28 candidates who have declared zero cash as well as zero deposit. This list also includes some candidate who otherwise has assets in terms of a two-wheeler and jewellery. CGEW informed further that a total of 21 sitting MLAs are contesting elections in Phase-1. Most of them have shown a huge increase in their assets from 2003 to 2008. The average increase of assets of a MLA has been a huge 247% or 51 lakhs alleged CGEW. A total of only 36 women are contesting elections in the first phase. The BJP has seven women, INC seven and BSP three, while others have 19 women candidates. Though major parties have given a public assurance to field 33% women candidates, they have not done so. The total percentage of women contesting elections is less than 10 per cent.

There are 23 candidates with pending criminal cases against them, contesting Phase I elections. Among the major parties, the BJP has four candidates having a criminal records, Congress has two, while Independents and others have seventeen. Some of these candidates are charged with serious crimes. There were 12.5% criminal candidates contesting for elections in 2003 Assembly elections (71 out of 567 for all constituencies), while it is presently six per cent for the Phase I.

CSEW finds 23 candidates have criminal records against them

Central Chronicle - 9 Nov 08

RAIPUR, NOV 8: With an aim to strengthen the democracy and to encourage candidates with clean image for contesting the elections Chhattisgarh Election Watch Committee under the aegis of Association of Democratic Reforms (ADR) has taken an initiative to expose the curriculum vitae of candidates before the voters, said Anil Veohar of ADR talking to scribes at Press Club today. He said, in Phase I of the state Assembly elections, 39 Assembly constituencies out of 90 are going to the polls on Nov 14. CGEW has looked into affidavits filed by all the 378 candidates contesting elections in Phase 1. Several facts have come out from compiling this information which are of wider public interest. It was informed

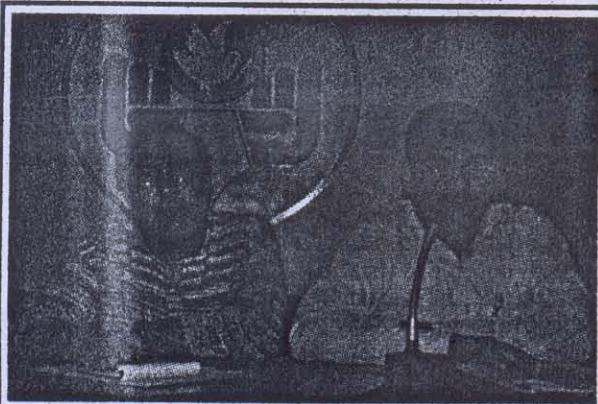
that 19 candidates who are in fray for November 14 polls have declared assets worth crores. Out of these candidates 10 are from Congress, 5 from

they do not possess pan card. 28 other candidates whose cash assets are zero. CGEW findings conclude that out of 21 sitting MLAs in fray majority

crease is 247% or Rs 51 lakh and above, added Anil. The national parties who had promised 33% reservation for women candidates did not follow their own promise and both BJP and Congress allotted tickets to 7 women candidates each. Of the candidates in first phase polls 4 from BJP, 2 from Congress and 17 others carry criminal record with them.

CGEW has offered toll free numbers and SMS facilities for voters who are interested to know about their candidates before going to vote.

He appealed that as concerned citizens one must restore the country's faith in our highest democratic institutions by removing the taints of crime and cash from the election process. On Pg 15



Anil Veohar of ADR, Gautam Bandobadhyay and others addressing a press conference.

BJP and 3 from BSP. Anil mentioned that inspite of having income in crores

have increased their assets as compared to 2003 polls. The average in-

It is urged that all voters should take immediate steps to ensure that only clean and capable candidates are nominated for the forthcoming assembly polls in state. The process of nominating criminals and spending exorbitantly on election campaigns should be stopped immediately, he added. Along with Anil Veohar, Gautam Bandhopadhyay of Nadi Ghati Morcha, Pratik Pandey and Omprakash Ojha was also present.

स्वच्छ छवि वालों को मिले राजनीति में स्थान

रायपुर, 8 नवम्बर (देशबन्धु)। छत्तीसगढ़ इलेक्शन वाच कमेटी ने अपने ब्योरे में कहा है कि राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा वर्तमान विधानसभा चुनाव में अपराधिक पृष्ठभूमि वाले 23 प्रत्याशी को टिकट दी गई है वहीं प्रथम चरण के मतदान में 19 प्रत्याशी करोड़पति उम्मीदवार हैं जो पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान उनकी सम्पत्ति में 51 लाख की बढ़ोतरी हुई है नागरिकों का कहना है कि ऐसे प्रत्याशी को पार्टी टिकट न दे वहीं निर्वाचन आयोग ऐसे उम्मीदवार का नामांकन रद्द कर उन पर कड़ा रुख अपनाए जिससे राजनीति में गिरावट को पारदर्शी बनाकर देश के नेतृत्व के लिए स्वच्छ छवि वाले जन प्रतिनिधियों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिले।

देशबन्धु से वार्ता के दौरान लोगों ने अपनी राय रखी। प्रदेश में राजनीतिक

गतिविधियों व चुनाव में पारदर्शिता व भ्रष्टाचार व अपराधिक पृष्ठभूमि वाले नेताओं को आमतौर पर नजर अंदाज कर दिया जाता है और जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व के लिए ऐसे लोग टिकट

राजनीतिक दल टिकट वितरण में पारदर्शिता बरते

पाने सफल हो जाते हैं। देशबन्धु से वार्ता के दौरान चौबे कालोनी निवासी अवधेश शर्मा का कहना है कि अपराधिक पृष्ठभूमि वाले उम्मीदवार को राजनीतिक दल द्वारा टिकट नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। पार्टियों द्वारा नजर अंदाज करने पर ऐसे उम्मीदवारों पर निर्वाचन आयोग कड़ी कार्रवाई करें। जनप्रतिनिधि की छवि स्वच्छ होना

चाहिए जो देश का सही प्रतिनिधित्व कर समाज सेवा कर सके। उमा कुरेशिया का कहना है कि प्रमुख राजनीतिक दल भाजपा- कांग्रेस को टिकट देते समय स्वच्छ छवि वाले लोगों को टिकट देना चाहिए। राजनीतिज्ञों द्वारा तथ्य छुपाए जाने पर आयोग द्वारा इसकी जांच कर सही लोगों को मैदान में उतारे। विपीन अग्निहोत्री का कहना है कि जनप्रतिनिधि नागरिकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। अतः छवि साफ सुथरा हो न कि राजनीति में भ्रष्टाचार, हिंसा को महत्व मिले। श्रीमती पुष्पा साहू का कहना है कि विधानसभा व लोकसभा चुनाव में प्रत्याशियों द्वारा शपथ पत्र में झूठी रिपोर्ट लोकतंत्र को कमजोर कर रही है। इस पर निर्वाचन आयोग को हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए।

नवभारत 9 नवम्बर 08 21 मई

अपराध से जुड़े हैं 23 प्रत्याशी

19 करोड़पति, 36 महिलाएं व 21 वर्तमान विधायक आजमा रहे किस्मत

हमारे प्रतिनिधि

रायपुर. राज्य विधानसभा चुनाव के पहले चरण की 39 सीटों में खड़े 379 प्रत्याशियों में से 19 करोड़पति, 36 महिलाएं, 21 वर्तमान विधायक हैं तो 23 के खिलाफ आपराधिक मामले भी दर्ज हैं। वहीं करोड़पति प्रत्याशियों समेत कुल 293 प्रत्याशियों ने संपत्ति के विवरण के साथ पैन कार्ड नंबर नहीं

दिया है।

छत्तीसगढ़ इलेक्शन वाच नामक संस्था ने आज प्रकाशित वार्ता में यह जानकारी दी। इस संस्था से कई सामाजिक संस्थाएं एसोसिएशन फार डेमोक्रेटिक रिफार्म, प्रयास, छत्तीसगढ़ नागरिक पहल, नदी घाटी मोर्चा, छत्तीसगढ़ एक्शन रिसर्च टीम आदि जुड़ी हुई हैं। इलेक्शन वाच से जुड़े उमाप्रकाश ओझा ने पत्रकार वार्ता में बताया कि नामांकन फार्म के साथ प्रत्याशियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत शपथ पत्र के आधार पर तथ्य जुटाए गए हैं। कुल 379 प्रत्याशियों में से 19 करोड़पतियों में कांग्रेस के 10, भाजपा के 5 और

बसपा के तीन प्रत्याशी हैं। 140 प्रत्याशियों ने कहा है कि उनके पास कोई वाहन नहीं है। इनमें से 13 प्रत्याशी ऐसे हैं जो करोड़पति हैं या फिर उनके पास 25 लाख रुपये से अधिक की संपत्ति है। 28 प्रत्याशियों ने बताया है कि उनके पास नकद पूंजी नहीं है अलबत्ता दुपहिया वाहन और गहने आदि हैं। प्रथम चरण में खड़े 21 वर्तमान विधायकों में से ज्यादातर की संपत्ति पिछले पांच सालों में बढ़ी। इसमें औसत वृद्धि 247 फीसदी या 51 लाख रुपये है। चुनाव में 33 फीसदी टिकट महिलाओं को देने का दावा करने वाली (शेष पृष्ठ 16 पर)

देशबन्धु 21 मई 97 9 मई 2008

पार्टियों ने महिलाओं को गिनी-चुनी ही टिकट दी। इस चुनाव में केवल 36 महिलाएं किस्मत आजमा रही हैं। इनमें से भाजपा और कांग्रेस ने सात-सात, बसपा ने तीन महिलाओं को टिकट दी है तो 19 महिलाएं निर्दलीय खड़ी हुई हैं। आपराधिक मामले में फंसे 23 प्रत्याशियों में से सर्वाधिक चार प्रत्याशी भाजपा से हैं। इसके अलावा कांग्रेस से दो, बसपा से एक और 16 निर्दलीय प्रत्याशियों के खिलाफ जुर्म दर्ज है। सन् 2003 के विधानसभा चुनाव में 12.5 फीसदी प्रत्याशियों के खिलाफ आपराधिक मामले दर्ज थे। दिलचस्प यह है कि करोड़पति प्रत्याशियों ने भी शपथपत्र में अपने पैन कार्ड नंबर नहीं दिये हैं। कुल 293 प्रत्याशियों में से बसपा के सर्वाधिक 30, भाजपा के 28, कांग्रेस के 20 और निर्दलीय 215 प्रत्याशियों ने पैन कार्ड नंबर घोषित नहीं किये हैं।

क्या है इलेक्शन वाच - उन्होंने बताया कि इलेक्शन वाच राष्ट्रीय अभियान का एक हिस्सा है, इसके माध्यम से देश में प्रजातंत्र, स्वशासन को मजबूत करने का निष्पक्ष प्रयास किया जा

रहा है। नेशनल इलेक्शन वाच में देशभर के 12 सौ से अधिक सामाजिक संगठन जुड़े हुए हैं। प्रत्याशियों के शपथ पत्र की जानकारी को लोगों तक पहुंचाया जाता है ताकि वे अपने प्रत्याशियों की आर्थिक, आपराधिक आदि पृष्ठभूमि के बारे में जान सकें। उन्हें हिसाब से वोट दें सकें और उसका हिसाब ले सकें। वहीं उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि मौजूदा चुनावी प्रक्रिया में बहुत सुधार और राजनीति में भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने की जरूरत है। नवभारत 21 मई 97 9 मई 2008

हरिभूमि रायपुर २ विभाग ९ नवंबर २००८

नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्र में आयोग की विशेष नजर

5823 संवेदनशील और 11588 सामान्य मतदान केंद्र

☆☆☆

3541 केंद्र बताए गए
अति संवेदनशील

► हरिभूमि न्यूज (रायपुर)।

बरतार, सरगुजा तथा नक्सली आतंक प्रभावित 3541 एक मतदान केंद्रों में निर्वाचन आयोग की विशेष निगाहें रहेंगी। यहां अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा व्यवस्था रखी जाएगी क्योंकि निर्वाचन कार्यालय ने इन्हें अतिसंवेदनशील माना है।

राज्य में 20952 मतदान केंद्र बनाए गए हैं। इनमें से 3541 अतिसंवेदनशील मतदान केंद्र हैं तो

5823 संवेदनशील। 11588 केंद्रों को सामान्य माना गया है। इनमें 15811 केंद्रों के मतदाताओं की संख्या 800 से कम है तो, 4859 केंद्रों में इनकी संख्या 800 से 1200 के बीच है। इसी प्रकार 231 केंद्र ऐसे हैं जहां मतदाताओं की संख्या 1200 से 1400 है, वहीं 51 केंद्र ऐसे हैं जहां वोटों की संख्या 1400 से ऊपर है। उप मुख्य निर्वाचन पदाधिकारी अरविंद दीक्षित ने बताया कि अतिसंवेदनशील केंद्रों में निर्विघ्न चुनाव कराने के लिए अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा बल तैनात किए जाएंगे ताकि लोगों को किसी भी तरह की

दिवकतों का सामाना मतदान करते समय न हो। उन्होंने बताया, कि राज्य में कुल 15207734 मतदाता हैं। इनमें पुरुषों की संख्या 7668031 तथा महिलाओं की 7539703 है। सर्विस मतदाता कुल 5723 हैं। इनमें 4502 महिलाएं हैं तो 1221 पुरुष। उन्होंने बताया कि राज्य की 90 विधानसभा सीटों में से 29 अनुसूचित जनजाति, 10 अनुसूचित जाति व 51 सामान्य हैं। राज्य में मतदाता सूची के अनुसार मतदाताओं का लिंगानुपात प्रति एक हजार पुरुषों के पीछे महिलाओं की संख्या 983 है। वहीं लिंगानुपात 989 है।

हरिभूमि रायपुर २ विभाग ९ नवंबर २००८

प्रथम चरण के चुनावी रणभूमि में 19 करोड़पति प्रत्याशी

140 प्रत्याशियों के पास नहीं है स्वयं का वाहन, लेकिन है लखपति

☆☆☆

21 विधायकों की संपत्ति पांच
साल में 247 फीसदी बढ़ी

► हरिभूमि न्यूज (रायपुर)।

छत्तीसगढ़ विधानसभा चुनाव 2008 के प्रथम चरण का मतदान 14 नवम्बर को 39 विधानसभा क्षेत्रों में होने जा रहा है। सभी राजनैतिक दलों के अलावा मतदाताओं को मतदान का बेसब्री से इंतजार है। यह चुनाव रोचक मुकाबलों से भरा होगा लेकिन इससे बड़ी रोचक यह बात है कि प्रथम चरण के चुनाव में डटे 19 उम्मीदवार करोड़पति हैं। इनमें से सर्वाधिक 10 करोड़पति उम्मीदवार

कांग्रेस के हैं जबकि 5 भाजपा, 3 बसपा के हैं। करोड़पति होने के बावजूद भी कई उम्मीदवारों ने अपने पैन कार्ड नंबर की जानकारी निर्वाचन आयोग को नहीं दी है।

छत्तीसगढ़ इलेक्शन वॉच कमेटी द्वारा प्रथम चरण के चुनाव में डटे 379 प्रत्याशियों के शपथ पत्र के आधार पर तैयार किए गए आंकड़ों पर नजर डालने से कई तथ्य सामने आए। 140 प्रत्याशियों ने कहा है कि उनके पास कोई भी वाहन नहीं है जबकि इनमें से 13 प्रत्याशी या तो करोड़पति हैं या उनकी संपत्ति 25 लाख से अधिक है। 28 ऐसे प्रत्याशी हैं जिनके पास नगद पूंजी शून्य है तथा न ही किसी भी बैंक में नगद पूंजी जमा है। कुछ प्रत्याशी ऐसे भी

हैं जिनके पास दुपहिया वाहन और गहने आदि भी हैं।

प्रथम चरण के चुनाव में 21 मौजूदा विधायक चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं, इन विधायकों में ज्यादातर की संपत्ति में औसत वृद्धि 247 फीसदी या 51 लाख की वृद्धि हुई है। हर क्षेत्र में महिलाओं को 33 फीसदी आरक्षण देने का दंभ भरने वाले किसी भी राजनैतिक दल ने इस दफे भी चुनाव में महिलाओं को प्रयाप्त प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया। चुनाव मैदान में 36 महिला प्रत्याशी हैं, इनमें भाजपा-कांग्रेस ने सात-सात, बसपा ने तीन एवं अन्य 19 हैं। मुख्य दलों ने आश्चर्य किया था कि 33 फीसदी महिलाओं को टिकिट देगे पर उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया।

247 फीसदी बढ़ गई विधायकों की कमाई

नगर संवाददाता रायपुर 9 नवंबर 2008

इलेक्शन वाच ने बताया- कैसे हैं प्रत्याशी। कहा-सोच समझकर करें मतदान।

नगर संवाददाता. रायपुर

14 नवंबर को पहले दौर का मतदान होने वाला है। छत्तीसगढ़ इलेक्शन वाच नामक संस्था ने इसमें सोच समझकर मतदान की अपील की है। उसने प्रत्याशियों के बारे में कुछ जानकारी मतदाताओं के लिए पेश की।

संस्था ने शनिवार को एक पत्रवार्ता में बताया कि पहले चरण में 39 विधानसभा क्षेत्रों में चुनाव हो रहे हैं।

379 प्रत्याशियों के शपथ पत्र को देखकर कुछ रोचक जानकारी मिलती है। पत्रवार्ता में नदी घाटी योजना से जुड़े गौतम बंदोपाध्याय व इलेक्शन वाच की उमा झा ने बताया कि इलेक्शन वाच ने यह पहल इसलिए की है कि आम जन प्रत्याशियों को जान सकें।

19 उम्मीदवार करोड़पति

उन्होंने बताया-पहले चरण के शपथ पत्र देखने के बाद पता चलता है कि 19 उम्मीदवार करोड़पति हैं, इनमें से दस कांग्रेस से 5 भाजपा से, 3 बसपा से हैं। प्रत्याशियों ने संपत्ति तो शो कर दी है लेकिन अपने पैन कार्ड नंबर

नहीं दिए हैं। 140 प्रत्याशी ऐसे हैं जिनके पास कोई गाड़ी नहीं है। इनमें से 13 प्रत्याशी या तो करोड़पति हैं या 25 लाख से अधिक की संपत्ति के मालिक हैं। 28 के पास नगद पूंजी है ही नहीं। साथ ही किसी भी बैंक में कोई भी नगद पूंजी जमा नहीं है। संस्था ने अपने सर्वे में यह भी पाया कि 21 विधायक चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं। इन विधायकों की संपत्ति में पिछले चुनाव से इस बार के चुनाव में 247 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हो गई है। रुपयों में यह वृद्धि 51 लाख रुपए तक है। पहले चरण में केवल 36 महिलाएं चुनाव लड़ रही हैं। इनमें भाजपा से 7, कांग्रेस से 7, बसपा से 3 व अन्य

पार्टियों व निर्दलीय के रूप में 19 लोग मैदान पर हैं। 33 प्रतिशत महिलाओं को आरक्षण देने की वकालत करने वाले सभी दलों ने केवल 10 प्रतिशत महिलाओं को ही चुनावी समर में उतारा है। संस्था ने बताया कि 23 प्रत्याशियों पर आपराधिक मामले दर्ज हैं। इनमें भाजपा के 4, कांग्रेस के 2 व अन्य के 17 उम्मीदवार हैं।

संस्था के पदाधिकारियों ने कहा कि इस रिपोर्ट को जारी करने का एकमात्र आशय यह है कि वह जनता को सही व स्वच्छ मतदान करने के लिए प्रेरित कर सकें।

प्रथम चरण के प्रत्याशियों में 19 करोड़पति

संवाददाता रायपुर 9 नवंबर 08

रायपुर, 8 नवंबर (नगर संवाददाता)।

छत्तीसगढ़ इलेक्शन वाच ने विधानसभा चुनाव के प्रथम चरण अंतर्गत होने वाले 39 सीटों के लिए खड़े प्रत्याशियों पर केंद्रित कुछ तथ्यात्मक जानकारी चुनाव आयोग से संकलित कर जारी की है। जिसके अनुसार कुल 379 प्रत्याशी मैदान में हैं जिनमें से 19 उम्मीदवार करोड़पति हैं।

छत्तीसगढ़ इलेक्शन वाच जो एक राष्ट्रीय अभियान का हिस्सा है जिसका मकसद भारत में प्रजातंत्र और स्वशासन को मजबूत करना है। उक्त संस्था के अभियान में एडीआर (एसोसिएशन फार डेमोक्रेटिक रिफार्म), प्रयास, छत्तीसगढ़ नागरिक पहल, नदी-घाटी मोर्चा, छत्तीसगढ़ एक्शन रिसर्च टीम आदि जुड़े हैं। इन संस्थाओं के क्रमशः अनिल ब्यौहार, प्रतीक पांडे, गौतम बंदोपाध्याय, ओमप्रकाश ओझा आदि उपस्थित आज यहां

पत्रकारों से चर्चा कर रहे थे।

प्रतिनिधियों ने बताया कि प्रथम चरण के खड़े 379 प्रत्याशियों ने जो शपथ पत्र गामांकन के दरम्यान पेश किए हैं उसके अनुसार 19 प्रत्याशी करोड़पति हैं। जिसमें 10 कांग्रेस, 5 भाजपा तथा 3 बसपा के उम्मीदवार

विधानसभा चुनाव

हैं तो वहीं एक अन्य दल का। 140 प्रत्याशियों ने कहा है कि उनके पास कोई वाहन नहीं है जबकि इनमें से 13 प्रत्याशी या तो करोड़पति हैं या फिर 25 लाख से ज्यादा की संपत्ति के मालिक 28 प्रत्याशी ऐसे हैं जिनके पास नगद पूंजी शून्य है। यहां तक की किसी बैंक में नगद पूंजी भी जमा नहीं है। प्रतिनिधियों ने खुलासा किया है कि प्रथम चरण में 21 निवर्तमान विधायक चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं। जिन्होंने 2003 में जो शपथपत्र पेश था उसकी तुलना वर्तमान समय 2008 में प्रस्तुत

शपथपत्र से करें तो इनकी कुल संपत्ति में औसतन 51 लाख रुपए की वृद्धि हुई है। जो प्रतिशत के तौर पर 247 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच जाती है। प्रतिनिधियों ने यह भी बताया कि आंकड़ों के अनुसार किसी दल ने महिलाओं को 33 प्रतिशत सीटें नहीं दी है कांग्रेस-भाजपा ने 7-7 तो बसपा ने 3 जबकि 19 अन्य महिला भी खड़ी हैं। परन्तु एक खबर अच्छी भी है कि 2003 के चुनाव में कुल प्रत्याशियों में से 15 प्रतिशत अपराधिक रिकार्ड वाले थे तो इस बार महज 6 प्रतिशत। यानि 9 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई है। उधर आश्चर्यजनक तौर पर बसपा के 30, भाजपा 28, कांग्रेस 20 सहित अन्य 215 प्रत्याशियों ने अपने पैन कार्ड नंबर घोषित नहीं किए हैं। बहरहाल छत्तीसगढ़ इलेक्शन वाच कमेटी ने जागो मतदाता अभियान के तहत डेढ़ लाख पाम्पलेट पूरे प्रदेश स्तर पर बांट रखे हैं।

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Chhattisgarh Election Watch 2008

Report on 2008 Assembly Elections

This report on the 2008 assembly elections in Chhattisgarh is an outcome of a statewide, non-political, non-partisan initiative of civil society. The **Association for Democratic Reforms** (ADR), and **Chhattisgarh Action And Research Team** of Chhattisgarh came together to build the Chhattisgarh Election Watch (CGEW) group in order to monitor the assembly elections in the state. The main objective of Chhattisgarh Election Watch (CGEW) is to disseminate information on the electoral process and candidates in an unbiased and neutral manner so that voters can make an informed choice. In partnership with other organizations around India, CGEW seeks to raise voter awareness and work towards cleaner politics and governance on an ongoing basis beyond the elections. The first CGEW was carried out during the 2003 General and Assembly Elections in Chhattisgarh.

While the process followed in this CGEW was the same as that in 2003, there were some key factors which made a qualitative difference to the outcome. First, the process of affidavit filing and making the same available to the citizens is now streamlined into a single-window system by the Election Commission; as a result it was much easier to access information on candidates. Second, since 2003, CGEW's partner network has also increased in size and reach, enabling us to have press conferences in Bhilai as well as in the state capital Raipur, and disseminate our information to a larger population.

The report has information on the following category of candidates and MLAs:

- i. All candidates who contested the 2008 elections
- ii. MLAs who won in their respective constituencies
- iii. The first ministry which was announced by the new government

This report analyses the candidates' and winners' financial and criminal records. A short analysis on women's representation amongst the candidates as well as that amongst the winners is presented. It also reports whether voters prefer youth as their representatives or they prefer old and experienced people. All the information in this report was obtained from the election commission which made available the affidavits filed by the candidates. These affidavits are now required to be filed as per the Supreme Court judgments of May 2, 2002 and March 13, 2003 in response to a petition filed by the Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR).

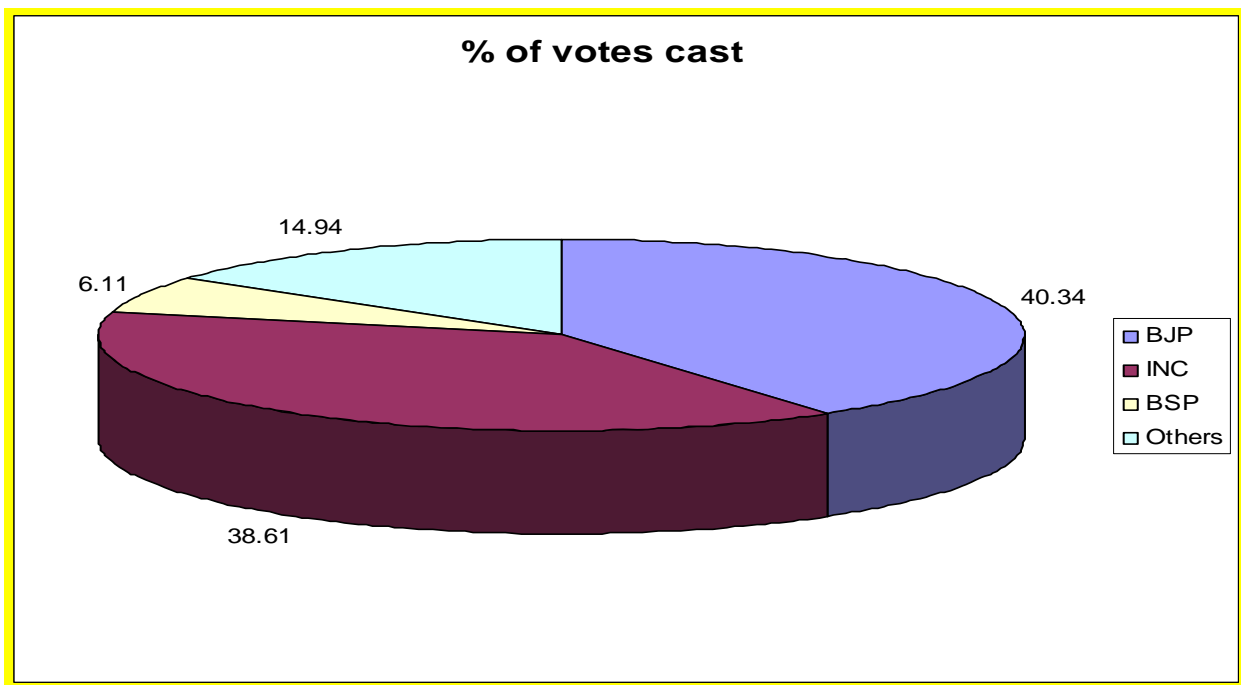
How representative is the Chhattisgarh Assembly 2008?

This was the first election after delimitation of constituencies in Chhattisgarh. The number of constituencies remained 90. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) won 50 seats, the Congress (INC) 38 and Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) 2 seats. The incumbent govt. of BJP returned to power.

The polling percentage in the state was 70.58%. The votes obtained by the major parties are given in *Table 1*.

Party	Vote Share (in terms of %age of total votes polled)	Vote Share (in terms of %age of total electors)
BJP	40.34	28.47
INC	38.61	27.25
BSP	6.11	4.31
Others	14.94	10.54

Table 1: How Representative is the Assembly



With BSP playing a decisive role, in six constituencies of the state, it was a three-way contest. However, in the majority of the state, it was a two-way contest. Still, only 17 MLAs managed more than 50% of the total votes

polled (*See Table 2*). BJP that won 50 seats and formed the government got 40.34% of the total votes polled whereas Congress managed 38 seats with 38.61% votes. A vote share difference of 1.73% resulted in a seat share difference of 13.33%.

How many votes they required to become MLAs?

Table 2 shows the vote share of the winning candidates in terms of percentage of the total votes polled as well as in terms of percentage of the total number of registered electors. It informs us that at least 6 candidates will represent their constituencies in the assembly despite polling less than one-third of the votes polled. The winner with the least vote share was the Ravi Shankar Tripathi of Bhatgaon who managed to win with a meager 27.85% votes. This BJP candidate became an MLA although 72.15% of the voters of his constituency didn't vote for him.

Vote Share of Winner in terms of % of Total Votes Polled	Number of Constituencies	Vote Share of Winner in terms of % of Total Number of Electors	Number of Constituencies
Above 50%	17	Above 50%	0
40% - 50%	49	40% - 50%	7
30% - 40%	23	30% - 40%	48
20% - 30%	1	20% - 30%	33
10% - 20%	0	10% - 20%	2
> 33.33%	6	> 33.33%	56

Table 2: Percentage of Votes by Constituency

Vote Share of Major Parties (2003 vs. 2008)

PARTY	Seats 2003	Votes polled (%) in 2003	Seats 2008	Votes polled (%) in 2008	%Vote difference (2008 vs. 2003)	Seat Difference % (w.r.t. Total Number of Seats in the Assembly)
BJP	50	39.26	50	40.34	1.08	0
INC	37	36.71	38	38.61	1.9	1.1
BSP	2	4.45	2	6.11	1.66	0

Table 3: Comparative Vote Share (2003 vs. 2008)

BJP was returned to power in the state in 2008 elections with a higher vote share as compared to that in 2003 elections. However, the gain in vote share did not result in gain of seats. Congress's vote share too increased as compared to 2003 by 1.9%. This helped them gain just one more seat. BSP, the third player in the state, too gained 1.66% more votes but couldn't gain an additional seat.

Demand for 33% Reservation for Women and Their Actual Representation

It's clear that the newly-constituted Chhattisgarh assembly does not have adequate representation of women who constitute half of the state's population. As Table 4 shows, representation of women as candidates and as MLAs is very low. Only 94 (8.81%) women contested out of 1066 contestants and there are only 11 (12.22%) women MLAs out of a total of 90. Approximately 11% of the candidates fielded by both BJP and Congress were women. A far cry from the demand from these two national parties that at least 33% seats, if not more, be reserved for women in assemblies and parliament.

It is also noteworthy that only 22 (5.68%) of the total 387 independent candidates were women. It perhaps shows that in a money-power and muscle-power dominated election, women cannot afford to contest elections on their own. The indifferent attitude of major political parties towards women makes the matter worse.

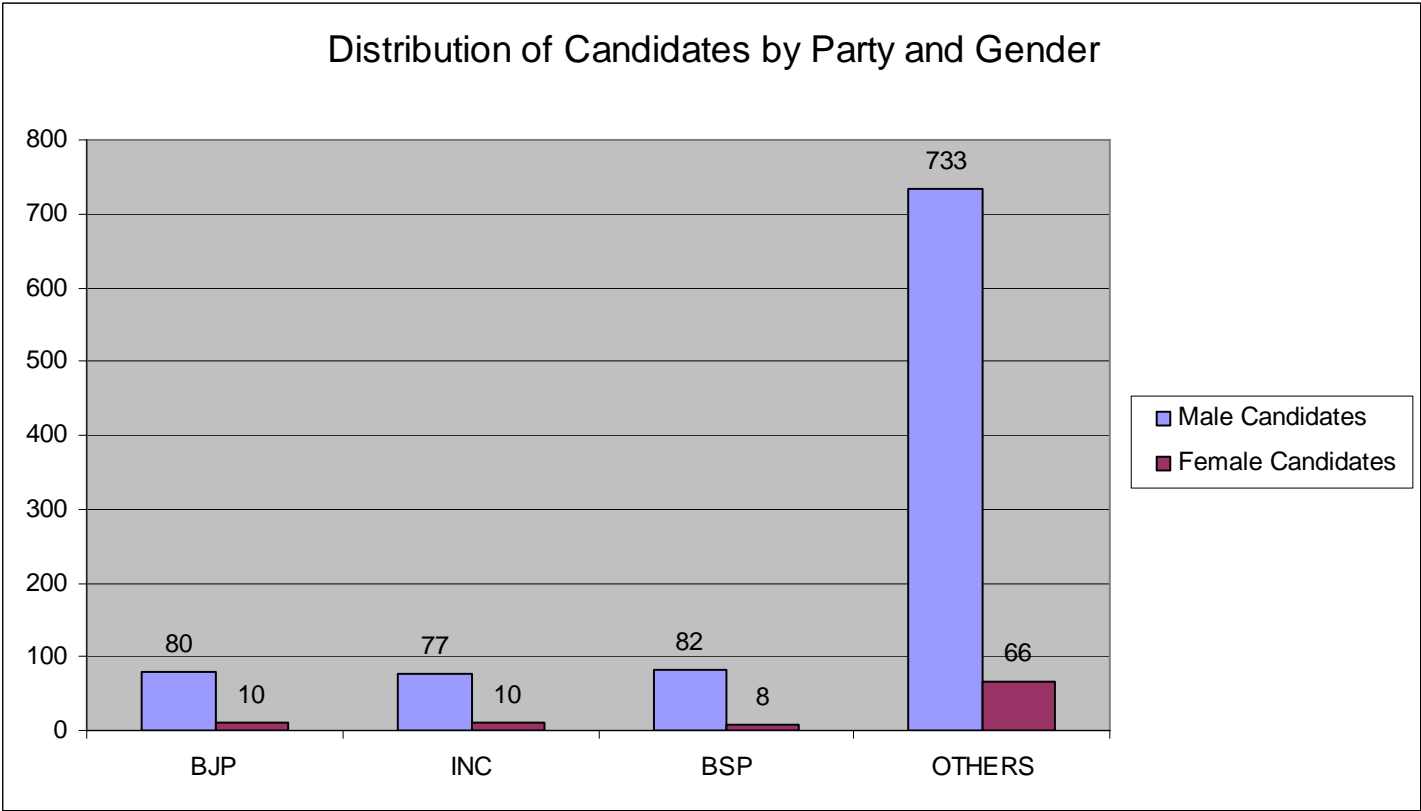
However, both BJP and Congress fielded more women candidates in 2008 as compared to 2003. In the 2003 polls, BJP fielded six women candidates for the 90-member assembly. In 2008 polls, BJP fielded 10 women out of which six won. Congress too fielded 10 women candidates this time, an improvement for the party, which fielded eight women in 2003. Another interesting fact is that while all women candidates of Congress lost the elections in 2003, five out of 10 women candidates won in 2008. It perhaps shows that this time, Congress fielded women from those constituencies that the party considered winnable.

On analyzing the women candidates' data further, we find that the percentage of winners amongst the female candidates fielded by BJP is higher than the percentage of winners amongst its female candidates - for female candidates, the success rate was 60% whereas for male candidates, it was 55%. Similarly, the percentage of winners amongst the male candidates fielded by Congress is higher than the percentage of winners amongst its female candidates - for female candidates, the success rate was 50% whereas for male candidates, it was 42.86%.

The above facts stand in sharp contrast to the propaganda by the vested interests that the winability of male candidates is higher than that of the female candidates. The results of Chhattisgarh assembly elections should help the cause of women. Let us hope that major political parties take note of it and field more women candidates in forthcoming assembly and parliament elections.

PARTY	MALE CANDIDATES	MALE MLAs	FEMALE CANDIDATES	FEMALE MLAs	%FEMALE CANDIDATES w.r.t. TOTAL CANDIDATES	% of FEMALE MLAs w.r.t.FEMALE CANDIDATES	% of MALE MLAs w.r.t.MALE CANDIDATES
BJP	80	44	10	6	11.11	60	55.00
INC	77	33	10	5	11.11	50	42.86
BSP	82	2	8	0	8.89	0	2.44
OTHERS	733	0	66	0	8.29	0	0.00
TOTAL	972	79	94	11	8.82	11.70	8.13

Table 4: Women Candidates and Their Success Rate



Party Performance in SC Constituencies (10 Seats)

Party	MLAs
BJP	5
INC	4
BSP	1

Table 5: Party-Wise Breakup of MLAs in SC Seats

Party Performance in ST Constituencies (29Seats)

Party	MLAs
BJP	19
INC	10
BSP	0

Table 6: Party-Wise Breakup of MLAs in ST Seats

The voters' party preference in the constituencies dominated by the scheduled caste population was almost on the same line as that in General category seats. Out of a total 10 SC seats, BJP won 5 (50%) whereas Congress won 4 (40%). One seat went to the kitty of BSP.

Similarly, the voters' party preference in the constituencies dominated by the scheduled tribe population was a little different from that in the General category seats. Out of a total 29 ST seats, BJP won 19 (65.51%) whereas Congress won 10 (34.48%). BSP failed to win any ST seat.

It's interesting to note that BSP that is considered to represent the interests of the traditionally oppressed classes, won only 1 SC seat out of a total of 10 in the state. In other SC seats, it failed to manage even a runner-up position. Moreover, in only 5 SC seats, the party polled 15% or more votes. As regards the 29 ST seats, BSP drew a blank. The only other BSP victory came from a General category seat. Out of other 88 seats in the assembly, BSP managed only one runner-up position. From this, we can safely conclude that the voters, while choosing their representatives, considered either the past performance of the candidates or their potential capabilities in case of first-time candidates. In other words, Development of the constituency and the state played main role in voters' choice of candidates, not the caste and

community they belonged to. In this context, it should also be noted that the BSP increased its vote share by a mere 1.66 %. In 2003, the party's vote share was 4.45%; in 2008, it increased to 6.11%.

Youth vs. Experience

For the last few years, there has been an intense debate, sparked off by the media, over how a young country needs a more youthful leadership. Analysts have pointed out the dichotomy between a country where 60 per cent of the population is under 35 and yet the share of the population below 35 is very less in the legislative bodies.

Table 7 shows the representation of various age groups in the assembly. It shows the age-wise breakup of the MLAs. It informs us that the largest majority of the MLAs (36) belong to the age bracket of <45-55> followed by those (26) that come in the age bracket of <35-45>. The MLAs in the bracket of <55-65> number 17.

However, it's interesting to note that those above the retirement age, that is 65, number only 3 (3.33%). The number of MLAs in the age bracket of <25-35> too is very low, that is, 8.88%.

Age Bracket (in Years)	Number of MLAs
25-35	8
35-45	26
45-55	36
55-65	17
> 65	3

Table 7: Age-wise breakup of MLAs

It can be concluded from here that the voters do not prefer candidates who are either too young or too old. They prefer candidates with a mélange of youth and experience. They don't go for raw youth. They would rather vote for candidates who have a proven track record behind them that speaks for themselves. The candidate's political skills, his outlook and his ability to handle difficult challenges are considered by the voter in deciding who he/she wants to vote for. The following statistics affirm it:

- 22 runners-up out of a total of 90 are below the age of 40 years.
- Out of these, only 2 were defeated by those who were younger to them or were of the same age.
- 10 of these 22 'young' runners-up were defeated by those who were older by 15 years or more.
- The youngest candidate who was 27, was defeated by one who was 28 years older to him.

The voters possibly believe, that running a government requires the ability to constantly draw on past experiences and administrative skills built over a sustained period of time. The knowledge accumulated over several decades comes handy in dealing with crisis situations.

Money power and Winability

As Table 8 shows, the higher the assets of a candidate, the higher are his chances of winning. Only 3.44% of the candidates with declared assets of less than Rs. 20 Lakhs managed to win. In the <Rs 20 Lakh to Rs 1 Crore> bracket, this percentage goes up to 20%. The success rate of candidates becomes even higher for candidates with declared assets of Rs 1 Crore or more; 39.65% of Crorepatis succeeded at the hustings.

Assets of Candidates	< Rs 20 Lakhs	Rs 20 Lakhs to Rs 1 Crore	> Rs 1 Crore
Success Rate	3.44%	20.00%	39.65%

Table 8: Percentage of winners to candidates in each asset category

While the average asset value of winners was Rs. 2.42 Crore, for that of the losers it was Rs. 0.22 Cr. The major parties gave tickets to those with high assets - the average declared assets of Congress MLAs was Rs. 5.2 Cr., whereas for BJP MLAs, it was Rs. 0.51Cr.

Criminal Representation in the Assembly

Of the 267 candidates fielded by major political parties – BJP, Congress and BSP - a total of 29 (10.86%) had criminal cases pending against them. There were a total of 19 cases of serious nature including murder, attempt to murder, rape, theft, dacoity, robbery, extortion, kidnapping, and cheating, against these candidates (*See Table 9*). 11 of the 29 criminal candidates won the elections. This means that 12.22% of MLAs in the current Chhattisgarh assembly are tainted. Out of these, BJP accounted for 6 and Congress for 5. In other words, 12% of BJP MLAs have criminal records whereas 13.15% of Congress MLAs have criminal records. One BJP MLA has even a murder charge against him. It is obvious that both BJP and Congress fielded candidates with dubious past wherever they thought they might win the seats for the party in order to grab power in the state.

Winners having pending criminal cases

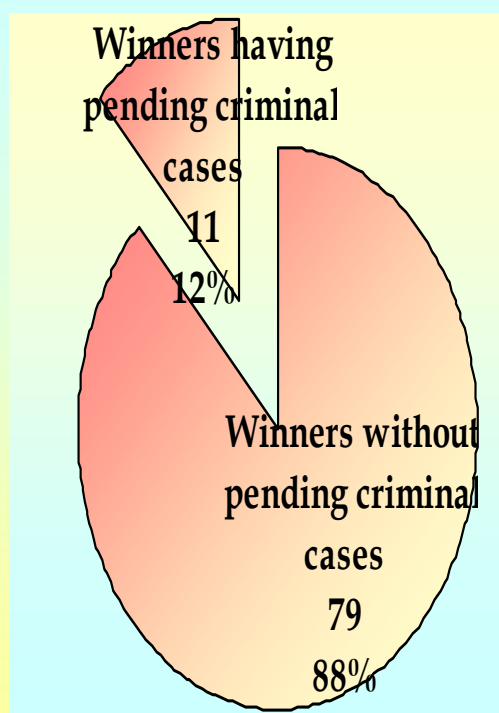


Table 9 gives the summary of the serious offences against candidates who contested the Chhattisgarh assembly elections 2008. Out of these, those who were elected had 9 cases of serious nature against them.

Serious Offences - Nature of Criminal Charges (IPC Section Wise)													
Crime		Party-wise Breakup (Major Parties)											
		BJP		BSP		INC		Total from Major Parties		Other Parties & Independents		Total Winners	Total Candidates
Sections	Descriptions	Candidates	Winners	Candidates	Winners	Candidates	Winners	Candidates	Winners	Candidates	Winners		
302	Murder	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	4
307	Attempt to murder	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
376	Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
379	Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
385, 387	Extortion	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2
364, 365	Kidnapping	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
366	Kidnapping, abducting or inducing woman to compel her marriage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397	Dacoity, Robbery	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4
420, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469	Cheating, Forgery	6	0	0	0	7	7	13	7	5	0	7	18
Total No. of Cases		8	2	4	0	7	7	19	9	17	0	9	36
Total Candidates/Winners		11	6	9	0	9	5	29	11	45	0	11	76

Table 9: Candidates and Winners with Serious Offences

Does crime pay?

Do candidates with criminal record have higher chances of winning? Analysis of the candidates' data shows that this is not at all true. The data shows that the voters have mostly rejected candidates with criminal records. As table 10 shows, wherever voters had a significant choice between clean and tainted candidates, from the major parties, they have largely chosen the clean ones. In two constituencies – Premnagar and Raigarh – both the main players in the state (BJP and Congress) fielded candidates who had criminal cases pending against them. Still, the voters chose a candidate from one of these parties although there were clean candidates available from other national and state parties to choose from. This is an indicator to the fact that the voters were clearly voting for one of the major parties – the BJP and Congress. If candidates from both these parties had a tainted past, the voters had little choice but to elect one of them.

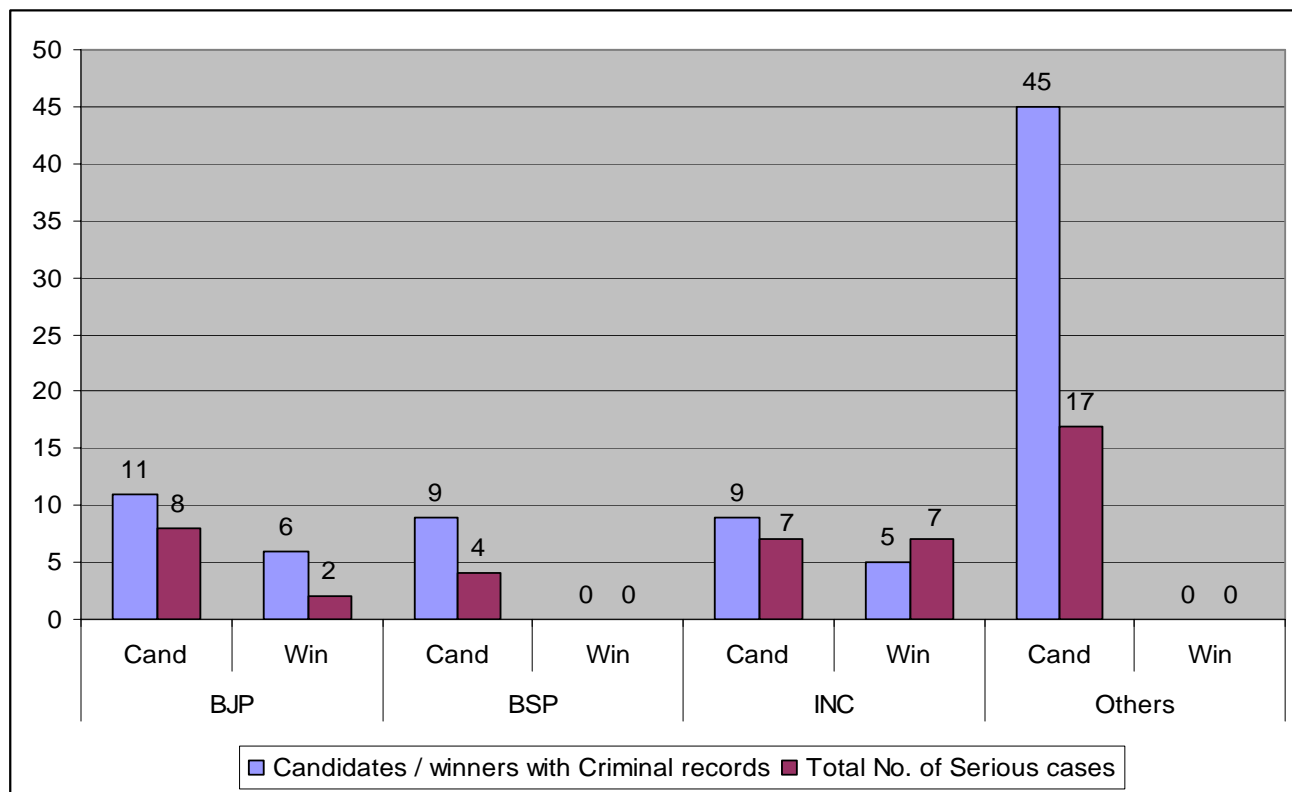


Table 10 affirms that voters in Chhattisgarh have mostly gone for candidates who have a spotless background. Out of 90 assembly seats, only in 11, voters sent those to the assembly who had criminal cases pending against them in various courts of the country. This means that only 12.22% of the MLAs have a tainted past. This is much less compared to other major states of India. This is good news for Indian Democracy.

No. of Candidates with Criminal Records	Total No. of const.	Constituencies	Winners with Crime Records	Winners without Crime Records	% Clean Winners
0	46	There are 46 constituencies with no candidates having criminal cases	0	46	100%
1	26	There are 26 constituencies with one candidate having criminal cases	7	19	73.08%
2	8	There are 8 constituencies with two candidates having criminal cases	2	6	75%
3	7	10, 16, 18, 23, 50, 58, 64	1	6	85.71%
4	2	4, 57	1	1	50%
5	1	5	0	1	100%
Total	90		11	79	87.78%

Table 10: Crime, Constituencies and Winners

Conclusion

The Chhattisgarh Election Watch sought to equip the voters with the information that they required to determine who do they want to send to the state assembly to represent their interests. CGEW informed them about the criminals who had entered the electoral fray, about whether their candidate is equipped with the education required for executing his/her responsibilities, and about his/her assets and liabilities. It also informed them how ‘serious’ our political parties are when they demand that 33% seats be reserved in the parliament and state assemblies in order that the women get adequate representation. It is shameful that only 11% of the candidates

fielded by both BJP and Congress were women. One wonders what stopped these national parties from fielding women in 33% of the seats they contested. Certainly, there was no binding by the Law.

However, both BJP and Congress fielded more women candidates in 2008 as compared to 2008. Moreover, a higher success rate of female candidates with respect to that of male candidates strikes down the propaganda that winability of male candidates is higher than that of the female candidates. It is only to be hoped that major political parties across the country would take note of it and field more women candidates in forthcoming elections.

The collating of information and its dissemination to the voters was done much before the actual date of polling, through use of popular media. It was a result of hard work, commitment and passion of the CGEW's partners who were spread across the state in giving shape to CGEW's vision – to strengthen democracy and governance in India by focusing on fair and transparent electoral processes.

It can be safely concluded from the CGEW data, that while choosing their candidates, voters kept in mind the track record of the candidates during their previous stints or their potential to deliver in case of new candidates, and not his/her caste or community. The fact that BSP could not gain seats in the state is a possible indicator to this fact.

It was also noted that the higher the assets of a candidate, the higher is his/her chances of winning. Chhattisgarh assembly elections 2008 were no different from other states of the country as far as the role that the money power plays in winning elections.

However, there is a positive trend in the state. The share of the MLAs with criminal record is as less as 12.22% in the state. This is much less compared to their share in the assemblies in the neighbouring states of UP (39.80%) , MP (23%), Bihar (49%), Jharkhand (30.86%), Orissa (27.89%) and Maharashtra (29.86%) . While that is true, we should also not overlook the facts that both BJP and Congress fielded criminals to win elections in some seats. While 12.22% of the MLAs in the newly-constituted MP assembly have criminal cases going against them in various courts of the country, one of them even has murder and attempt to murder charges framed against them. Our data also shows that given an option amongst the major political parties, voters would vote for clean candidates. It was only in those constituencies in which most of the major political parties in the state fielded tainted candidates, voters were compelled to vote in favour of tainted candidates.

The light at the end of the tunnel is the voters' indomitable faith in democracy to solve their issues. The voters came out and voted in large numbers. The voting percentage was 70.58%, not much different from what it was

in 2003 – 71.30%. The Kurud constituency recorded as high as 86.57% polling. However, only 17 out of a total of 90 MLAs were elected with a vote share that was higher than 50% of the total votes polled. In 73 seats, the vote share of the candidates was below 50%. In at least 6 seats, MLAs were elected in spite of polling less than one-third of the total number of votes polled. The winner with the least vote share was Ravi Shankar Tripathi of Bhatgaon who managed to win with a meager 27.85% votes. This makes us wonder whether we need to adopt a process by which, to win an election, it becomes mandatory for a candidate to get more than 50% votes. The process of declaring the candidate with just the largest vote share in the assembly constituency as the winner, even if it is a meager 27.85%, stands in sharp contrast with the requirement of having more than 50% seats in the assembly to form the govt.

Only in a few States such as Kerala, West Bengal and Gujarat, a large percentage of the winners had secured more than 50 per cent of the votes. In the U.P. Assembly polls of 2007 as much as 96.5 per cent of the winning candidates won garnering less than 50 per cent of the total votes polled. In the 2004 Lok Sabha elections, 325 of the 543 MPs won with less than 50 per cent votes.

It's time that we fix this gap to make the Indian democracy function better.

CHHATTISGARH ELECTION WATCH

Assembly Elections 2008

Financial Background & Criminal Records

of the First List of Ministers

First List of Ministers Chhattishgarh Assembly 2008, Dec-2008: 12 Members.

**Ministers: Total Assets- Rs. 7.91 Cr. Avg Assets- Rs. 0.72 Cr.
Total Liabilities- Rs. 0.96 Cr. Avg Liabilities- Rs. 0.08 Cr. , Criminal Records- 0**

Const. No	Constituency Name	Candidate Name	Party	Criminal Record (YES/ NO)	Total Assets	Total liabilities	PAN (Yes/No)	Educational Qualification
7	RAMANUJAGANJ	RAM VICHAR NETAM	BJP	NO	8,796,640	1,758,732	YES	11TH PASS
20	Rampur	NANKIRAM KANWAR	BJP	NO	13,667,000	1,154,000	YES	L.L.B
27	Mungeli	PUNNULAL MOHLE	BJP	NO	3,402,603	120,000	YES	B.A
30	Bilaspur	AMAR AGRAWAL	BJP	NO	16,205,833	800,160	YES	B.COM
49	Raipur City West	RAJESH MONNAT	BJP	NO	3,716,991	0	YES	HIGHER SECONDARY
51	Raipur City South	BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL	BJP	NO	3,857,000	3,143,000	YES	N.A
53	Abhanpur	CHANDRASHEKHAR SAHU "CHAMPU"	BJP	NO	6,728,042	818,988	YES	B.SC
64	Durg City	Hemchand Yadav	BJP	No	5,230,736	1,292,000	NO	N.A
75	Rajnandgaon	Dr. Raman	BJP	No	10,485,628	0	YES	B.A.M.S
79	Antagarh	Vikram Usendi	BJP	No	3,911,348	500,000	YES	12TH
83	Kondagaon	Lata Usendi	BJP	No	3,104,956	50,531	YES	B.A
84	Narayanpur	Kedarnath Kashyap	BJP	Badly Scanned	Badly Scanned	0	Badly Scanned	Badly Scanned

CHHATTISGARH ELECTION WATCH

Assembly Elections 2008

Financial Background

Winners and candidates

Winners, Losers and Assets									
	Less than 20 Lakhs			Rs 20 Lakhs to 1 Crore			1 Crore and above		
Party	Lost	Won	Total	Lost	Won	Total	Lost	Won	Total
BJP	14	22	36	17	21	38	5	7	12
BSP	46	1	47	21	1	22	9	0	9
INC	11	8	19	22	14	36	12	16	28
Others	491	0	491	84	0	84	9	0	9
Total MLAs/Candidates	562	20	582	144	36	180	35	23	58
Total Assets (Rs.Crore)	25.45	1.78	27.23	63.45	18.04	81.49	75.44	198.32	273.76
Average Assets (Crore)	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.44	0.50	0.45	2.16	8.62	4.72

All major parties exhibit the same trend. 35 of the 58 candidates with assets declared 1crore and above and 144 out of 180 with declared assets 20 lakh to 1 crore lost, indicating that owning large assets does not guarantee a win. Yet, it appears that high assets did influence a chance of a party ticket in the major parties. The chance of winning are also higher for candidates with more assets. While more than one third (39.65%) of the candidates with declared assets of Rs. 1 crore or more, won, only 3.44% of candidates with declared assets of less than Rs.20 lakhs.

11 MLAs have not been considered in the table whose affidavit is not available or not clear or badly scanned.

MLAs Assets and Liabilities (Rs. Cr)

Party	No. of MLAs	Assets	Average Assets	Liabilities	Average Liabilities	% of total Assets
BJP	50	22.06	0.51	2.65	0.05	10.11
INC	38	195.7	5.29	67.9	1.79	89.71
Others	2	0.39	0.2	0	0	0.18
Total	90	218.15	2.42	70.55	0.78	100%

MLAs and Candidates with High Liabilities (>Rs. 10 Lakhs)							
Party	MLAs	Losing Candidates	Total Candidates	Total Assets (Rs.- Cr)	Average Assets (Rs.- Cr)	Total Liabilities (Rs.- Cr)	Average Liabilities (Rs.- Cr)
BJP	9	5	14	14.16	1.01	4.59	0.33
BSP	0	5	5	12.11	2.42	1.88	0.37
INC	11	5	16	171.19	10.69	68.84	4.3
Others	0	11	11	5.88	0.53	2.82	0.26
Total	20	26	46	203.34	4.42	78.13	1.69

MLAs with Declared Assets (1 Crores and above)
BJP 7 MLAs, INC 16 MLAs : Total 23 MLAs with Assets Rs. 198.31 Crores
Average Assets Rs. 8.62 Crores , Liabilities Rs. 67.74 Crores, Average Liabilities Rs. 2.94 Crores

Const. No	Constituency Name	Candidate Name	Party	Total Assets	Total liabilities	PAN (Yes/	Educational Qualification
75	Rajnandgaon	Dr. Raman	BJP	10,485,628	0	YES	B.A.M.S
6	Pratappur	DR. PREMSAI SINGH TEKAM	INC	10,913,700	150,000	YES	B.A.M.S
1	Bharatpur-Sonhat	PHOOLCHAND SINGH	BJP	11,713,000	0	YES	M.A
50	Raipur City North	KULDEEP SINGH JUNEJA	INC	12,435,786	326,706	YES	12TH
71	Pandariya	Akbar Bhai	INC	12,940,424	1,550,000	YES	B.COM
16	Raigarh	DOCTOR SHAKRAJEET NAYAK	INC	13,634,391	1,756,584	YES	Phd
20	Rampur	NANKIRAM KANWAR	BJP	13,667,000	1,154,000	YES	L.L.B
40	Basna	Devendra Bahadur Singh	INC	13,804,117	0	YES	B.A
48	Raipur Rural	NAND KUMAR SAHU	BJP	14,813,747	204,213	NO	HIGHER SECONDARY
11	SEETA PUR	AMARJEET BHAGAT	INC	15,357,829	0	YES	12TH
30	Bilaspur	AMAR AGRAWAL	BJP	16,205,833	800,160	YES	B.COM
60	Dondi Lohara	Neelima Singh Tekam	BJP	20,049,529	1,292,000	No	12TH
68	Saja	Ravindra Choubey	INC	20,654,025	1,266,553	YES	LLB
36	Chandrapur	YUDDHVEER SINGH JUDEV	BJP	22,190,735	2,799,123	YES	12TH

MLAs with Declared Assets (1 Crores and above)
BJP 7 MLAs, INC 16 MLAs : Total 23 MLAs with Assets Rs. 198.31 Crores
Average Assets Rs. 8.62 Crores , Liabilities Rs. 67.74 Crores, Average Liabilities Rs. 2.94 Crores

Const. No	Constituency Name	Candidate Name	Party	Total Assets	Total liabilities	PAN (Yes/	Educational Qualification
21	Korba	JAI SINGH BHAIYA	INC	25,649,316	5,877,000	YES	B.A
41	Khallari	Paresh Agarwal	INC	29,756,433	594,895,970	YES	M.A
54	Rajim	AMITESH SHUKL	INC	41,028,724	0	NA	L.L.B
25	Kota	DR.RENU JOGI	INC	44,573,495	371,200	YES	M.S
24	Marwahi	AJIT JOGI	INC	45,148,495	0	YES	L.L.B
58	Dhamtari	Gurumukh Singh Hora	INC	62,837,661	0	YES	5TH
44	Kasdol	RAJ KAMAL SINGHANIYA	INC	93,114,491	2,786,766	YES	B.COM
18	Kharsia	NAND KUMAR PATEL	INC	370,203,119	1,616,971	YES	7TH
10	AMBIKAPUR	T S BABA	INC	1,062,019,216	60,593,193	YES	M.A.

**MLAs with Declared Assets (Between 20 Lakhs To 1 Cr.),
BJP 21 MLAs, INC 14 MLAs, BSP 1 MLA : Total 36 MLAs with Assets Rs. 18.04 Crores, Average Assets Rs. 0.50 Crores , Liabilities Rs. 2.39 Crores, Average Liabilities Rs. 0.07 Crores**

Const. No	Constituency	Candidate	Party	Total Assets	Total liabilities	PAN (Yes/No)	Educational Qualification
85	Bastar	Dr Subhau Kashyap	BJP	2,034,305	0	NO	M.B.B.S
62	Patan	Vijay Baghel	BJP	2,108,027	689111	Yes	B.Com
87	Chitrakot	Baiduram Kashyap	BJP	2,661,181	5370000	NO	N.A
67	Ahiwara	Doman Lal Korsewada	BJP	2,760,597	1848	YES	Bed
56	Sihawa	Ambika Markam	INC	2,922,000	0	NO	M.A
14	Pathalgaon	RAMPUKAR SINGH	INC	3,024,000	0	YES	NOT GIVEN
83	Kondagaon	Lata Usendi	BJP	3,104,956	50531	YES	B.A
35	Sakti	SMT. SAROJA MANHARAN RATHORE	INC	3,231,893	0	YES	5THPASS
22	Katghora	BODHRAM KANWAR	INC	3,399,800	0	NO	8TH PASS
27	Mungeli	PUNNULAL MOHLE	BJP	3,402,603	120000	YES	B.A
59	Sanjari Balod	Madan Lal Sahu	BJP	3,613,981	0	No	M.A
49	Raipur City West	RAJESH MONNAT	BJP	3,716,991	0	YES	HIGHER SECONDARY
90	Konta	Lakhma Kawasi	INC	3,791,356	1427000	NO	N.A

**MLAs with Declared Assets (Between 20 Lakhs To 1 Cr.),
BJP 21 MLAs, INC 14 MLAs, BSP 1 MLA : Total 36 MLAs with Assets Rs. 18.04 Crores, Average Assets Rs. 0.50 Crores , Liabilities Rs. 2.39 Crores, Average Liabilities Rs. 0.07 Crores**

Const. No	Constituency	Candidate	Party	Total Assets	Total liabilities	PAN (Yes/No)	Educational Qualification
51	Raipur City South	BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL	BJP	3,857,000	3143000	YES	N.A
77	Khujji	Bhola Ram Sahu	INC	3,872,836	68388	NO	8TH
33	Akaltara	SAURABH SINGH	BSP	3,900,000	0	YES	BA
79	Antagarh	Vikram Usendi	BJP	3,911,348	500000	YES	12TH
69	Bemetara	Tamradhwaj Sahu	INC	4,076,884	1153134	NO	11th
45	Baloda Bazar	Laxmi Baghel	BJP	4,346,999	0	No	MATRICULATION
46	Bhatapara	CHAITRAM SAHU	INC	4,659,789	80000	NO	MATRICULATION
73	Khairagarh	Komal Janghel	BJP	4,680,905	855636	YES	M.A
31	Beltara	BADRIDHAR DIWAN	BJP	4,972,486	0	NO	10TH
64	Durg City	Hemchand Yadav	BJP	5,230,736	1292000	NO	N.A
47	Dharsiwa	DEVJI BHAI PATEL	BJP	5,738,838	481582	YES	L.L.B
57	Kurud	Lekhram Sahu	INC	6,286,000	275544	YES	12TH
65	Bhilai Nagar	Badruddin Quraishi	INC	6,298,000	0	YES	N.A

**MLAs with Declared Assets (Between 20 Lakhs To 1 Cr.),
BJP 21 MLAs, INC 14 MLAs, BSP 1 MLA : Total 36 MLAs with Assets Rs. 18.04 Crores, Average Assets Rs. 0.50 Crores , Liabilities Rs. 2.39 Crores, Average Liabilities Rs. 0.07 Crores**

Const. No	Constituency	Candidate	Party	Total Assets	Total liabilities	PAN (Yes/No)	Educational Qualification
8	SAMARI	SIDDHA NATH PAIKRA	BJP	6,328,222	881404	YES	GRADUATE
53	Abhanpur	CHANDRASHEKHAR SAHU "CHAMPU"	BJP	6,728,042	818988	YES	B.SC
4	Premnagar	RENUKA SINGH	BJP	6,838,280	316213	YES	12TH
70	Nawagarh	Dyaldas Baghel	BJP	7,089,142	16217	NO	10th
42	Mahasamund	Agni Chandrakar	INC	7,601,756	188638	NO	LLB
23	Pali-Tanakhar	RAM DAYAL UIKE	INC	8,113,000	0	YES	B.A
63	Durg-Rural	Pratima Chandrakar	INC	8,466,564	868000	YES	12TH
7	RAMANUJAGANJ	RAM VICHAR NETAM	BJP	8,796,640	1758732	YES	11TH
86	Jagdulpur	Santosh Bafna	BJP	8,932,397	2000000	YES	M.COM
43	Bilaigarh	DR SHIV KUMAR DAHRIYA	INC	9,996,175	1550596	YES	B.A.M.S

**MLAs with Declared Assets (<Rs.20 Lakhs),
Total 20 MLAs with Assets Rs. 1.78 Crores, Average Assets Rs. 0.08 Crores ,
Liabilities Rs. 0.30 Crores, Average Liabilities Rs. 0.015 Crores**

Const. No	Constituency	Candidate	Party	Total Assets	Total liabilities	PAN (Yes/No)	Educational Qualification
5	Bhatgaon	RAVI SHANKAR TRIPATHI	BJP	135,680	0	YES	12TH
12	Jashpur	JAGESWAR RAM BHAGAT	BJP	220,000	0	NO	10TH
37	Jaijaipur	Mahant Ramsunder Das	INC	254,000	0	NO	N.A
66	Vaishali Nagar	Saroj Pandey	BJP	317,609	40000	YES	M.Sc
55	Bindranawagarh	DAMRU DHAR PUJARI	BJP	515,300	0	NO	NON- MATRICULATE
19	Dharamjaigarh	OM PRAKASH RATHIYA	BJP	538,000	0	NO	GRADUATE
81	Kanker	Sumitra Markole	BJP	671,498	0	NO	M.A
3	Baikunthpur	BHAIYA LAL RAJWADE	BJP	700,000	250000	NO	12TH
80	Bhanupratappur	Bramhanand	BJP	776,500	0	NO	B.A
82	Keshkal	Sewakram Netam	BJP	782,740	0	NO	M.A
89	Bijapur	Mahesh Gagda	BJP	795,982	0	YES	B.E
15	Lailunga	HRIDAY RAM RATHIYA	INC	1,010,000	240000	NO	MA
78	Mohla-Manpur	Shivraj Singh Usare	INC	1,043,148	224654	NO	8TH
13	Kunkuri	BHARAT SAI	BJP	1,071,000	560649	NO	GRADUATE
9	Iundra	RAMDEV RAM	INC	1,160,200	514431	NO	10TH
61	Gunderdehi	Virendra Kumar Sahu	BJP	1,228,080	42492	No	11th

**MLAs with Declared Assets (<Rs.20 Lakhs),
Total 20 MLAs with Assets Rs. 1.78 Crores, Average Assets Rs. 0.08 Crores ,
Liabilities Rs. 0.30 Crores, Average Liabilities Rs. 0.015 Crores**

Const. No	Constituency	Candidate	Party	Total Assets	Total liabilities	PAN (Yes/No)	Educational Qualification
88	Dantewada	Bhima Mandavi	BJP	1,300,000	8000	NO	N.A
2	Manendragarh	DEEPAK KUMAR PATEL	BJP	1,581,437	701	YES	12TH
39	Saraipali	Dr. Haridas Bhardwaj	INC	1,729,000	700000	NO	M.Sc
17	Sarangarh	SMT. PADMA GHANSHAYM MANHER	INC	1,972,500	500000	NO	B.A

Candidates with Declared Assets (1 Crores and above) BJP 12 , INC 28 , OTHERS 18 , Total 58 Candidates with Assets Rs. 273.76 Crores, Average Assets Rs. 4.72 Crores , Liabilities Rs. 72.05 Crores, Average Liabilities Rs. 1.24 Crores							
Const. No	Constituency	Candidate	Party	Total Assets	Total liabilities	PAN (Yes/No)	Educational Qualification
48	Raipur Rural	LAXMINARAYAN SINGH	BJSH	10,382,000	950,000	YES	INTERMEDIATE
45	Baloda Bazar	MAHENDRA KASHYAP (C.A.)	BSP	10,428,318	7,497	YES	C.A
75	Rajnandgaon	Dr. Raman	BJP	10,485,628	0	YES	B.A.M.S
47	Dharsiwa	CHANDRASHEKHAR SAHU	BSP	10,495,681	0	YES	12 TH
61	Gunderdehi	Indar Bhaiyya	BSP	10,630,000	150,000	No	B.Com
11	SEETA PUR	PRABHAT KHALKHO	IND	10,728,740	76,300	NO	M.A.
6	Pratappur	DR. PREMSAI SINGH TEKAM	INC	10,913,700	150,000	YES	B.A.M.S
25	Kota	UMASHANKAR JAISAWAL	SP	11,081,754	0	YES	LLB
43	Bilaigarh	S.D.SONWANI	IND	11,472,000	560	NO	L.L.B
1	Bharatpur-Sonhat	PHOOLCHAND SINGH	BJP	11,713,000	0	YES	M.A
50	Raipur City North	KULDEEP SINGH JUNEJA	INC	12,435,786	326,706	YES	12TH
4	Premnagar	NARESH KUMAR RAJWADE	INC	12,591,001	0	NO	B.A

Candidates with Declared Assets (1 Crores and above) BJP 12 , INC 28 , OTHERS 18 , Total 58 Candidates with Assets Rs. 273.76 Crores, Average Assets Rs. 4.72 Crores , Liabilities Rs. 72.05 Crores, Average Liabilities Rs. 1.24 Crores							
Const. No	Constituency	Candidate	Party	Total Assets	Total liabilities	PAN (Yes/No)	Educational Qualification
29	Bilha	SIYARAM KAUSHIK	INC	12,593,046	120,000	NO	12TH
58	Dhamtari	Umesh Sahu	IND	12,863,500	0	NO	12TH
71	Pandariya	Akbar Bhai	INC	12,940,424	1,550,000	YES	B.COM
55	Bindranawagarh	OMKAR SHAH	INC	13,025,196	753,950	YES	MATRICULATION
40	Basna	Premshankar Patel	BJP	13,040,000	204,966	NO	NA
83	Kondagaon	Mohan Markam	INC	13,095,764	324,065	YES	M.A
16	Raigarh	DOCTOR SHAKRAJEET NAYAK	INC	13,634,391	1,756,584	YES	PhD
20	Rampur	NANKIRAM KANWAR	BJP	13,667,000	1,154,000	YES	L.L.B
40	Basna	Devendra Bahadur Singh	INC	13,804,117	0	YES	B.A
48	Raipur Rural	NAND KUMAR SAHU	BJP	14,813,747	204,213	NO	HIGHER SECONDARY
11	SEETA PUR	AMARJEET BHAGAT	INC	15,357,829	0	YES	12TH PASS
30	Bilaspur	ANIL TAH	INC	15,800,000	126,000	YES	B.SC

Candidates with Declared Assets (1 Crores and above) BJP 12 , INC 28 , OTHERS 18 , Total 58 Candidates with Assets Rs. 273.76 Crores, Average Assets Rs. 4.72 Crores , Liabilities Rs. 72.05 Crores, Average Liabilities Rs. 1.24 Crores							
Const. No	Constituency	Candidate	Party	Total Assets	Total liabilities	PAN (Yes/No)	Educational Qualification
30	Bilaspur	AMAR AGRAWAL	BJP	16,205,833	800,160	YES	B.COM
63	Durg-Rural	Preetpal Belchandan	BJP	16,488,379	2,876,820	No	10th
4	Premnagar	TULESHWAR SINGH	SP	17,337,504	1,558,000	NO	M.A
85	Bastar	Laksheshwar Baghel	INC	17,934,600	221,870	YES	B.A
67	Ahiwara	Mangal Das Chandel	BSP	18,025,816	103,045	yes	B.COM
72	Kawardha	Yogeshwarraj Singh	INC	18,202,444	506,000	YES	M.A
47	Dharsiwa	NAROTTAM SHRMA	CPI(ML)(L)	18,499,050	0	NO	M.A
2	Manendragarh	RAMESH SINGH	RGOP	18,872,429	0	YES	L.L.B
60	Dondi Lohara	Neelima Singh Tekam	BJP	20,049,529	1,292,000	NO	12TH
68	Saja	Ravindra Choubey	INC	20,654,025	1,266,553	YES	LLB
21	Korba	BANWARI LAL AGRAWAL	BJP	21,296,228	0	YES	L.L.B
36	Chandrapur	GOVIND AGRAWAL	BSP	21,706,020	2,706,918	YES	10TH PASS

Candidates with Declared Assets (1 Crores and above) BJP 12 , INC 28 , OTHERS 18 , Total 58 Candidates with Assets Rs. 273.76 Crores, Average Assets Rs. 4.72 Crores , Liabilities Rs. 72.05 Crores, Average Liabilities Rs. 1.24 Crores							
Const. No	Constituency	Candidate	Party	Total Assets	Total liabilities	PAN (Yes/No)	Educational Qualification
36	Chandrapur	YUDDHVEER SINGH JUDEV	BJP	22,190,735	2,799,123	YES	12TH PASS
61	Gunderdehi	Ghana Ram Sahu	INC	22,820,000	100,000	Yes	M.A
21	Korba	JAI SINGH BHAIYA	INC	25,649,316	5,877,000	YES	B.A
76	Dongargaon	Shrimati Geeta Devi Singh	INC	26,323,239	96,500	YES	12TH
31	Beltara	BHUVNESHWAR PRASAD YADAV	INC	26,634,700	0	NO	LLB
34	Janjgir-Champa	MOTILAL DEWANGAN	INC	28,867,564	0	NO	NOT GIVEN
57	Kurud	Ajay Chandrakar	BJP	29,223,782	14,926,588	YES	M.A
41	Khallari	Paresh Agarwal	INC	29,756,433	594,895,970	YES	M.A
64	Durg City	Daalchand Bhai Surana	BSP	34,379,548	32,800	YES	NA
25	Kota	MOOL CHAND KHANDELWAL	BJP	35,054,500	0	YES	8TH
31	Beltara	SUDAMA PRASAD SHUKLA	BSP	40,110,000	10,000,000	NO	NOT GIVEN
54	Rajim	AMITESH SHUKL	INC	41,028,724	0	N.A	L.L.B

Candidates with Declared Assets (1 Crores and above) BJP 12 , INC 28 , OTHERS 18 , Total 58 Candidates with Assets Rs. 273.76 Crores, Average Assets Rs. 4.72 Crores , Liabilities Rs. 72.05 Crores, Average Liabilities Rs. 1.24 Crores							
Const. No	Constituency	Candidate	Party	Total Assets	Total liabilities	PAN (Yes/No)	Educational Qualification
2	Manendragarh	RAMASHANKAR GUPTA	CPI	41,249,000	0	NO	12TH
49	Raipur City West	SANTOSH AGRAWAL	INC	41,555,676	5,027,381	YES	B.COM
51	Raipur City South	DR. ANITA SHUKLA	BSP	42,046,770	0	YES	P.H.D
25	Kota	DR.RENU JOGI	INC	44,573,495	371,200	YES	M.S
24	Marwahi	AJIT JOGI	INC	45,148,495	0	YES	L.L.B
68	Saja	Makhan Lal Verma	BSP	49,520,000	2,150,000	YES	B.COM
58	Dhamtari	Gurumukh Singh Hora	INC	62,837,661	0	YES	5TH
44	Kasdol	RAJ KAMAL SINGHANIYA	INC	93,114,491	2,786,766	YES	B.COM
18	Kharsia	NAND KUMAR PATEL	INC	370,203,119	1,616,971	YES	7TH
10	AMBIKAPUR	T S BABA	INC	1,062,019,216	60,593,193	YES	M.A.

Candidates with High Liabilities (10 Lakhs and above)

46 Candidates, Total Liabilities Rs.78.13 cr., Avg= Rs. 1.7 cr. Total Assets = Rs. 203.34 cr. , Avg= Rs. 4.42 cr.

Const. No	Constituency	Candidate	Total Assets	Total liabilities	PAN (Yes/No)	Educational Qualification
41	Khallari	Paresh Agarwal	29,756,433	594,895,970	YES	M.A
10	AMBIKAPUR	T S BABA	1,062,019,216	60,593,193	YES	M.A
57	Kurud	Ajay Chandrakar	29,223,782	14,926,588	YES	M.A
31	Beltara	SUDAMA PRASAD SHUKLA	40,110,000	10,000,000	NO	NOT GIVEN
36	Chandrapur	LALSAI KHUNTE	2,612,000	6,517,399	NO	M.A
21	Korba	JAI SINGH BHAIYA	25,649,316	5,877,000	YES	B.A
87	Chitrakot	Baiduram Kashyap	2,661,181	5,370,000	NO	N.A
49	Raipur City West	SANTOSH AGRAWAL	41,555,676	5,027,381	YES	B.COM
15	Lailunga	SATYANAND RATHIYA	2,149,225	4,976,179	YES	GRADUATE
47	Dharsiwa	MAHESH DEWANGAN	8,611,054	3,935,304	YES	B.COM
62	Patan	Bhupesh Baghel	9,730,319	3,880,361	Yes	B.A
65	Bhilai Nagar	Dhirendra Pratap Singh	7,800,000	3,825,000	YES	NC
21	Korba	BANWARI LAL SHARMA	380,000	3,500,000	YES	10TH
51	Raipur City South	BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL	3,857,000	3,143,000	YES	NA
63	Durg-Rural	Preetpal Belchandan	16,488,379	2,876,820	No	10th
36	Chandrapur	YUDDHVEER SINGH JUDEV	22,190,735	2,799,123	YES	12TH
44	Kasdol	RAJ KAMAL SINGHANIYA	93,114,491	2,786,766	YES	B.COM
36	Chandrapur	GOVIND AGRAWAL	21,706,020	2,706,918	YES	10TH
66	Vaishali Nagar	Subhash Chandra Singh	4,217,000	2,501,250	YES	10th
36	Chandrapur	NOVEL KUMAR VERMA (GABRIEL)	50,000	2,170,146	YES	LLB
68	Saja	Makhan Lal Verma	49,520,000	2,150,000	YES	B.COM
86	Jagdulpur	Santosh Bafna	8,932,397	2,000,000	YES	M.COM
5	Bhatgaon	SHYAM LAL JAISWAL	9,855,170	1,870,337	YES	NOT GIVEN
16	Raigarh	VIJAY AGRAWAL	4,789,674	1,788,509	NO	GRADUATE

Candidates with High Liabilities (10 Lakhs and above)

46 Candidates, Total Liabilities Rs.78.13 cr., Avg= Rs. 1.7 cr. Total Assets = Rs. 203.34 cr. , Avg= Rs. 4.42 cr.

Const. No	Constituency	Candidate	Total Assets	Total liabilities	PAN (Yes/No)	Educational Qualification
7	RAMANUJAGANJ	RAM VICHAR NETAM	8,796,640	1,758,732	YES	11TH
16	Raigarh	DOCTOR SHAKRAJEE T NAYAK	13,634,391	1,756,584	YES	Phd
17	Sarangarh	SHYAMSUNDER RATREY	1,410,000	1,700,000	NO	B.A
7	RAMANUJAGANJ	VRIHASPAT SINGH	3,695,000	1,629,676	NO	8 TH
18	Kharsia	NAND KUMAR PATEL	370,203,119	1,616,971	YES	7 TH
1	Bharatpur-Sonhat	GULAB SINGH	1,326,425	1,608,000	YES	B.A
4	Premnagar	TULESHWAR SINGH	17,337,504	1,558,000	NO	M.A
43	Bilaigarh	DR SHIV KUMAR DAHRIYA	9,996,175	1,550,596	YES	B.A.M.S
71	Pandariya	Akbar Bhai	12,940,424	1,550,000	YES	B.COM
29	Bilha	RAMVILAS AGRAWAL	5,550,000	1,450,000	YES	NOT GIVEN
11	SEETA PUR	GANESH RAM BHAGAT	3,518,816	1,449,068	YES	10TH
90	Konta	Lakhma Kawasi	3,791,356	1,427,000	NO	N.A
73	Khairagarh	Hemant Sharma	9,220,000	1,300,000	NO	B.A
2	Manendragarh	SURESH AGRAWAL	7,006,413	1,298,189	YES	B.Sc
60	Dondi Lohara	Neelima Singh Tekam	20,049,529	1,292,000	No	12TH
64	Durg City	Hemchand Yadav	5,230,736	1,292,000	NO	N.A
68	Saja	Ravindra Choubey	20,654,025	1,266,553	YES	LLB
62	Patan	Doman Lal Chandrakar	2,915,000	1,200,000	Yes	N.A
20	Rampur	NANKIRAM KANWAR	13,667,000	1,154,000	YES	L.L.B
69	Bemetara	Tamradhwaj Sahu	4,076,884	1,153,134	NO	11th
75	Rajnandgaon	Dr. Goju Pal.	1,478,000	1,100,000	yes	B.A
72	Kawardha	Dr. Siyaram Sahu	0	1,086,362	YES	M.A

CHHATTISGARH ELECTION WATCH

Assembly Elections 2008

Criminal Background

MLAs

Crime, Constituencies and Winners					
No. of candidates with Criminal Records	Total No. of const.	Const. No.	Winners with Crime Records	Winners without Crime Records	% Clean Winners
0	46	There are 46 Constituency with no candidates having criminal cases	0	46	100.00
1	26	There are 26 Constituency with no candidates having criminal cases	7	19	73.08
2	8	There are 8 Constituency with no candidates having	2	6	75.00
3	7	10, 16, 18, 23, 50, 58, 64	1	6	85.71
4	2	4, 57	1	1	50.00
5	1	5	0	1	100.00
Total	90		11	79	87.78
Table 10: Crime, Constituencies and Winners					

**BJP MLAs with Pending Criminal Cases (6): Total Assets Rs.3.76 Crores, Average Assets Rs. 0.63 Crores.
Total Liabilities Rs. 0.39 Crores, Average Liabilities 0.06Crores**

Const. No	Constituency Name	Candidate Name	Party	Details of Criminal record (IPC Sections)	IPC Code Descriptions	Total Assets	Total liabilities
3	Baikunthpur	BHAIYA LAL RAJWADE	BJP	135	(135) : Abetment of desertion of soldier, sailor or airman	700,000	250000
4	Premnagar	RENUKA SINGH	BJP	341, 294, 323, 506, 147, 447,/147, 341	(341) : wrongful restraint (294) : Obscene acts and songs (323) : voluntarily causing hurt (506) : criminal intimidation (147) : rioting (447) : criminal trespass (147) : rioting (341) : wrongful restraint	6,838,280	316213
36	Chandrapur	YUDDHVEER SINGH JUDEV	BJP	385, 342, 323, 506B/34	(385) : Putting person in fear of injury in order to commit extortion (342) : wrongful Confinement (323) : voluntarily causing hurt (506) : criminal intimidation (34) : Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention	22,190,735	2799123
47	Dharsiwa	DEVJI BHAI PATEL	BJP	500	(500) : defamation	5,738,838	481582
88	Dantewada	Bhima Mandavi	BJP	147, 148, 294, 596, 323 / 419, 435 / 149, 120 (B) / 147, 148, 506, 294, 120(B), 452, 427 / 147, 148, 506, 294, 120 (B), 427 / 149 / 341, 323, 506, 427, 294	(147) : Punishment For Rioting (148) : Rioting, Armed With Deadly Weapon (294) : Obscene Acts And Songs (323) : Punishment For Voluntarily Causing Hurt / (419) : Punishment For Cheating By Personation (435) : Mischief By Destroying Or Moving, Etc., A Land- Mark Fixed By Public Authority Mischief By Fire Or Explosive Substance With Intent To Cause Damage To Amount Of One Hundred Or (In Case Of Agricultural Produce) Ten Rupees/ (149) : Every Member Of Unlawful Assembly Guilty Of Offence Committed In Prosecution Of Common Object (120B) : Punishment Of Criminal Conspiracy/ (147) : Punishment For Rioting (148) : Rioting, Armed With Deadly Weapon (506) : Punishment For Criminal Intimidation (294) : Obscene Acts And Songs (120B) : Punishment Of Criminal Conspiracy (452) : House-Trespass After Preparation For Hurt, Assault Or Wrongful Restraint (427) : Mischief Causing Damage To The Amount Of Fifty Rupees/ (147) : Punishment For Rioting (148) : Rioting, Armed With Deadly Weapon (506) : Punishment For Criminal Intimidation (294) : Obscene Acts And Songs (120B) : Punishment Of Criminal Conspiracy (427) : Mischief Causing Damage To The Amount Of Fifty Rupees/ (323) : Punishment For Voluntarily Causing Hurt (506) : Punishment For Criminal Intimidation (427) : Mischief Causing Damage To The Amount Of Fifty Rupees (294) : Obscene Acts And Songs	1,300,000	8000
89	Bijapur	Mahesh Gagda	BJP	302, 34	(302) : Punishment For Murder, (34) : Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention	795,982	0

**INC MLAs with Pending Criminal Cases (5): Total Assets Rs. 11.80 Crores, Average Assets Rs. 2.36 Crores,
Total Liabilities Rs. 60.40 Crores, Average Liabilities 12.07 Crores**

Const. No	Constituency	Candidate	Party	Details of Criminal record (IPC Sections)	IPC Code Descriptions	Total Assets	Total Liabilities
16	Raigarh	DOCTOR SHAKRAJEET NAYAK	INC	FIR no-53/2004, 54/2004, 180/2006,	Not clear	13,634,391	1,756,584
21	Korba	JAI SINGH BHAIYA	INC	294, 188, 506, 186	(294) : Obscene acts and songs (188) : Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant (506) : criminal intimidation, (186) : Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions	25,649,316	5,877,000
24	Marwahi	AJIT JOGI	INC	181, 420, 467, 488, 471, 472, 474 / 420, 467, 488, 471, 471, 465, 469	(181) : False statement on oath or affirmation to public servant or person authorized to administer an oath or affirmation (420) : Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property (467) : Forgery of valuable security, will, etc. (488) : making use of any such false mark (471) : Using as genuine a forged document or electronic record (472) : Making or possessing counterfeit seal, etc., with intent to commit forgery punishable under section 467 (474) : Having possession of document described in Section 466 or 467, knowing it to be forged and intending to use it as genuine (420) : Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property (467) : Forgery of valuable security, will, etc. (488) : making use of any such false mark (471) : Using as genuine a forged document or electronic record, (471) : Using as genuine a forged document or electronic record, (465) : forgery, (469) : Forgery for purpose of harming reputation, (469) : Forgery for purpose of harming reputation	45,148,495	0
41	Khallari	Paresh Agarwal	INC	120 (B), 420, 468, 471	(120B) : Punishment Of Criminal Conspiracy (420) : Cheating And Dishonestly Inducing Delivery Of Property (468) : Forgery For Purpose Of Cheating (471) : Using As Genuine A Forged Document Or Electronic Record	29,756,433	594,895,970
90	Konta	Lakhma Kawasi	INC	448, 294, 506, 286	(448) : Punishment For House-Trespass (294) : Obscene Acts And Songs (506) : Punishment For Criminal Intimidation (286) : Negligent Conduct With Respect To Explosive Substance	3,791,356	1,427,000

**INC MLAs with Pending Criminal Cases (5): Total Assets Rs. 11.80 Crores, Average Assets Rs. 2.36 Crores,
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24	Marwahi	AJIT JOGI	INC	181, 420, 467, 488, 471, 472, 474 / 420, 467, 488, 471, 471, 465, 469	(181) : False statement on oath or affirmation to public servant or person authorized to administer an oath or affirmation (420) : Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property (467) : Forgery of valuable security, will, etc. (488) : making use of any such false mark (471) : Using as genuine a forged document or electronic record (472) : Making or possessing counterfeit seal, etc., with intent to commit forgery punishable under section 467 (474) : Having possession of document described in Section 466 or 467, knowing it to be forged and intending to use it as genuine (420) : Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property (467) : Forgery of valuable security, will, etc. (488) : making use of any such false mark (471) : Using as genuine a forged document or electronic record, (471) : Using as genuine a forged document or electronic record, (465) : forgery, (469) : Forgery for purpose of harming reputation, (469) : Forgery for purpose of harming reputation	45,148,495	0
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Voters' Right to Know

Voters' right to know about the criminal, financial, and educational background of candidates contesting elections has been firmly established by the historic judgement of the Supreme Court on March 13, 2003 which has made it compulsory for candidates contesting elections to Parliament and State Assemblies to submit affidavits as an essential part of their nomination paper, containing information on the following five points:

- (1) "Whether the candidate is convicted/acquitted/ discharged of any criminal offence in the past-if any, whether he is punished with imprisonment or fine?
- (2) Prior to six months of filing of nomination, whether the candidate is accused in any pending case, of any offence punishable with imprisonment for two years or more, and in which charge is framed or cognizance is taken by the court of law. If so, the details thereof.
- (3) The assets (immovable, movable, bank balances etc) of a candidate and of his/her spouse and that of dependants.
- (4) Liabilities, if any, particularly whether there are any over dues of any public financial institution or government dues.
- (5) The educational qualifications of the candidate."

The Election Commission (EC) has issued an Order dated March 27, 2003 implementing the above judgement. The EC's Order also says that in case any candidate does not submit the affidavit along with the nomination form, this "shall be considered to be violation of the Order of the Honorable Supreme Court and the nomination of the candidate concerned shall be liable to rejection by the Returning Officer at the time of scrutiny of nominations for such non-furnishing of the affidavit".

The EC has also issued another Order to the Chief Electoral Officers of all States and Union Territories, dated August 7, 2003, saying that "copies (of the affidavits) are also to be supplied freely and liberally to all other candidates, representatives to media, etc." EC's Order of August 7, 2003 further mentions that "the District Election Officers shall furnish copies of these papers to any one on request on payment of standard copying charges". In a subsequent order of April 01, 2004, the EC has prescribed "Rs.10/- as the fees for copy of one set of nomination paper and affidavits of a candidate." The EC has further said that "this fee may be obtained in cash, for convenience, against proper receipt." EC's order of April 01, 2004 also clarifies that "copies of nomination papers, affidavits, and copies of counter affidavits etc., should be supplied on demand to any individual, political party, organisation, agencies etc. without any discrimination."

In simple terms,

- Every voter/citizen now has a right to know about the criminal, financial, and educational background of the candidates contesting elections to Parliament and the State Assemblies.
- This background is contained in the affidavit which has to be filed by every candidate along with the nomination form.
- Every voter/citizen has the right to obtain a copy of the affidavit filed by the candidate.
- Copies of affidavits can be obtained from the (a) Returning Officer of each constituency, or (b) District Election Officers which usually are the Collectors of each district.
- Copies of the affidavits filed by the candidates will be supplied to *anyone* and *everyone* without discrimination.

It is now up to the **citizens/voters** to get to know the background of candidates contesting elections and make an **informed choice** while **casting their vote**, so that **democracy and quality of governance in the country can be improved**.

Background on ADR and National Election Watch

Efforts to strengthen democracy and governance

1. Background

Early 1999:	11 IIM-Ahmedabad professors get together to form Association for Democratic Reforms to work on electoral reforms.
August 1999:	ADR files PIL in Delhi High Court seeking disclosure of pending criminal cases by candidates contesting elections to parliament and state assemblies.
November 02, 2000:	Delhi High Court upholds above PIL.
December 2000:	Government of India appeals to Supreme Court against the judgment of Delhi High Court.
May 02, 2002:	Supreme Court rejects the appeal and upholds the High Court judgment.
June 28, 2002:	Election Commission issues orders to implement the Supreme Court judgment.
July 08, 2002:	All party meeting decides to amend Representation of People Act to prevent/dilute the Supreme Court's orders.
August 22, 2002:	Cabinet sends Ordinance for amending the Representation of People Act, to President for signature.
August 23, 2002:	President returns the Ordinance.
August 24, 2002:	Cabinet sends the Ordinance to the President a second time, the President signs, in keeping with the convention.
October 2002:	PILs filed in Supreme Court, including one by ADR, challenging the constitutional validity of the amendment to the Representation of People Act, done by above Ordinance.
March 13, 2003:	Supreme Court declares above amendment of the Representation of People Act as "illegal, null and void" and restores its May 02, 2002 judgment.

- March 27, 2003: Election Commission issues orders implementing the Supreme Court judgment.
- 2002-till date: First ADR, and now National Election Watch, conduct Election Watches in all Parliament and State Assembly elections, collecting copies of affidavits filed by candidates, and collating and summarizing the information given by candidate under oath.

Data for over 50,000 candidates, self-declared by the candidates themselves under the Supreme Court order, is now available.

- 2007: Files RTI applications before Election Commission and the Tax authorities seeking information whether Political Parties file their contribution reports as per Sec 29(A) of RPA (Representation of Peoples' Act) 1951 to get tax benefits under Sec 13A of Income Tax Act, 1961
- 21 Jun 2007: EC response contains details on 21 parties's contribution report. Many parties are listed for not submitting the reports ever. Tax Authorities refuse to divulge the information
- 2008: CIC on 2nd appeal allows tax returns of political parties to be made public and directs the authorities to furnish copies of the IT returns of the parties to public
- 2008: Scrutiny of copies of the return reveals that all the parties have availed benefit under Sec 13 A of the Income Tax Act, even those who have not filed their statutorily mandated contribution reports before Election Commission.
- 2008: Files a PIL in Supreme Court to issue order to conduct an inquiry to examine all defaulting parties whom have been given benefit of section 13A of Income Tax Act and to take appropriate action against the defaulting political parties to recover the income tax due from them from the date of default till date
- Nov, 14 2008: Supreme court sets the PIL aside saying that the time is not appropriate to take up the PIL.
- Jan 2009: Discussion with network partners to strategize on next steps.

Impact of ADR's work

Filed and won two landmark judgments on candidate disclosure of criminal and financial records from the Supreme Court in May 2002 and March 2003. Since then over a thousand NGOs around the country in partnership with ADR did Citizen Election Watch for all major elections since December 2002, disclosing candidate background information to the media and the public.

The Election Commission has backed this work and the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) has attended each year's Annual National Conference on Electoral and Political Reforms.

A National level political leader contacted ADR during the UP Election Watch in 2007 and wanted the list of candidates for his party with details. This indicates that at the top level, leaders are becoming concerned about the type of candidates they are putting up. This also happened in the Karnataka 2008 Assembly Elections.

Bihar Election Watch in October-November 2005 resulted in intense pressure on the Chief Minister Designate due to the extensive media coverage of candidate background. As a result, for the first time perhaps in decades, Bihar has a Council of Ministers without any known criminal record.

Both the major National political parties – the BJP and the Congress have started prior candidate scrutiny and checking the financial and criminal record of ticket aspirants.

Civil Society non-partisan Election Watches are springing up in different states. In the recent Lok Sabha 2004 Elections, 19 States and 5 Union Territories carried out Election Watches. A compendium of this data was released by the CEC at the Bangalore Conference. We now estimate that about ***a thousand NGOs*** around the country would have participated in Election Watch activities, mostly in collaboration with ADR.

Members of Parliament (MPs) lined up to clear lakhs of rupees of outstanding dues to the Government for rent, electricity, phone bills and so on to avoid embarrassing disclosures while filing nomination papers.

The Election Commission has completed a massive exercise based on the Gujarat Election Watch report to verify information filed by candidates in the nomination papers and affidavits, and has started proceedings against candidates with false declarations. They are now currently doing that for the subsequent elections as well.

A Bill on Electoral Expenses was passed in September 2003. The EC has taken it one step forward and asked candidates to file a statement of expenses every 3 days during the campaign. The EC has also made this information (in addition to the affidavits filed by candidates disclosing financial, criminal and educational background) available to citizens on request to Returning Officers, District Election Officers and the CEOs.

The issue of corruption and tainted Ministers has now come to the forefront. The recent Bihar November 2005 Elections were a small turning point. For the first time in decades, Bihar has a Cabinet without any tainted Ministers. The civil society pressure due to media disclosure was intense and the CM responded favourably.

First time candidates are largely clean. However there seems to be a grandfather clause where established leaders would continue to contest elections.

A detailed analysis shows that in Bihar where there was only one tainted candidate, the electorate largely rejected him/her.

The Election Commission including the new CEC is solidly backing civil society initiatives like these. They inaugurated Civil Society led National Conferences on Electoral Reforms in Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Jabalpur, Bangalore, Patna and this year (2007), in Lucknow. These Conferences were action oriented and resulted in successful Election Watch campaigns. The EC also helped in making candidate nomination papers available.

The EC has issued several very significant orders in the last one or two years relating to candidate disclosure, enforcing that affidavits are complete, taking action against false affidavits on the basis of complaints, and disclosing electoral expenses. These orders empower the citizen and strengthen her right to information.

Work on cleaning up political parties has started. This includes using RTI to get financial and organizational information on all major parties out in the public domain, and using the media, workshops and seminars, and working with the EC and the Standing Committee of Parliament to get changes done. In addition to advocacy and lobbying, we will also bring out reports on the State of Political Parties. Work is in progress.

In April 2008, ADR obtained a landmark ruling from the Central Information Commission saying that Income Tax Returns of Political Parties would now be available in the public domain along with the assessment orders. ADR and its partners are now using that in the Lok Sabha campaign for the 2009 general elections.

Using the information above, ADR has filed a PIL asking that those parties that have not given a list of all donors above Rs.20,000 as required by law should be asked to pay taxes. The PIL has been admitted.

Karnataka Assembly Elections, 2008: There was a reduction in the number of candidates with serious offenses put by parties. These offenses include murder, attempt to murder, bribery, cheating, forgery, causing hurt by dangerous weapons, rape, theft and outraging the modesty of women. There were 93 such cases against candidates in the 2008 elections, down from 217 in the 2004 assembly elections.

Mr. L.K. Advani, Leader of the Opposition gave a press statement that their party, the BJP would not field candidates with criminal records (October 2008). He said even if they were “winnable”, they would not be given tickets. A similar announcement was given by Rahul Gandhi of the Congress a couple of months back.

Some eminent persons who are or have been involved with this initiative

1. Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah, former Chief Justice of India
2. Justice Jeevan Reddy, former Supreme Court Judge and Chairman of the Law Commission
3. Justice B.J. Divan, former Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court
4. (Late) Justice P.D. Desai, former Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court
5. Justice T.U. Mehta, former Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court
6. Mr. V. T. Shah, former DG Police, Gujarat
7. Mr. Julio Rebeiro, former DG Police, Maharashtra
8. Admiral Ram Tahiliani, former Head of the Indian Navy, and President of Transparency International
9. Mr. J.M. Lyngdoh, former Chief Election Commissioner of India
10. Mr. T.S. Krishnamurthy, former Chief Election Commissioner of India
11. Mr. C G Somiah, Former Comptroller and Auditor General of India
12. Justice Shiva Shankar Bhatt, former Justice of the Karnataka High Court
13. Mr. L.C. Jain, Former Planning Commission; Former High Commissioner to South Africa
14. Mr. T R Satish Chandran, Former Chief Secretary; Karnataka, Former Governor Goa
15. Dr. Samuel Paul, former Director of IIM Ahmedabad
16. Dr. Narayan Sheth, former Director of IIM Ahmedabad
17. Mr. Ramachandra Guha, eminent Historian and columnist
18. Mr. P.S. Appu, IAS, former Secretary to the Government of India
19. Mr. P.V. Shenoi, IAS, former Secretary to the Government of India
20. Mr. K C Sivaramakrishnan, , former Secretary to the Government of India
21. Mr. I.C. Dwivedi, former DG Police, Uttar Pradesh
22. Justice Sachidanand Awasthi, former Judge of the MP High Court
23. Mr. B.G. Deshmukh, foremer Cabiner=t Secretary, Government of India
24. Justice Chandrashekhhar Dharmadhikari, former Justice of the Mumbai High Court
25. Mr. D.M. Sukhtankar, Former Chief Secretary; Maharashtra
26. Lt. Gen. Y.D. Sahasrabuddhe, Former Director General Army Setvice Corps
27. General (Retd) Shankar Roychowdhury, Former General, Indian Army

DISCLAIMER

All information about candidates, MLAs and Ministers in this report has been taken from the affidavits filed by candidates with their nomination papers. Copies of affidavits were obtained from the Election Commission (Website <http://ceochhattisgarh.nic.in/>). While all efforts have been made to ensure that the information is in keeping with what is mentioned in the affidavits, in case of discrepancy between information in this report and that given in the affidavits, the information reported in the affidavits filed by candidates should be treated as correct. Neither Association for Democratic Reforms nor National Election Watch nor Chhattisgarh Election Watch nor their volunteers are responsible or liable for any damage arising directly or indirectly from the publication of this volume.

**“No office in the land is more important than
that of being a citizen”**

- Felix Frankfurter

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