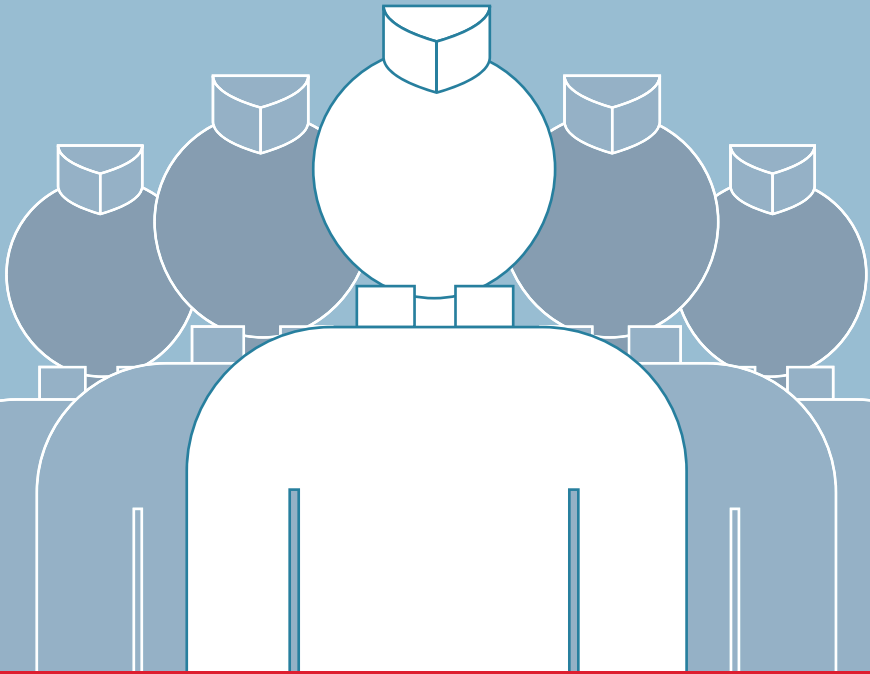


A comprehensive
& objective rating
of the Elected
Representatives'
performance



MUMBAI

REPORT CARD

MLA RATINGS 2016



Founded in 1998, the PRAJA Foundation is a non-partisan voluntary organisation which empowers the citizen to participate in governance by providing knowledge and enlisting people's participation. PRAJA aims to provide ways in which the citizen can get politically active and involved beyond the ballot box, thus promoting transparency and accountability.

Concerned about the lack of awareness and apathy of the local government among citizens, and hence the disinterest in its functioning, PRAJA seeks change. PRAJA strives to create awareness about the elected representatives and their constituencies. It aims to encourage the citizen to raise his/her voice and influence the policy and working of the elected representative. This will eventually lead to efforts being directed by the elected representatives towards the specified causes of public interest.

The PRAJA Foundation also strives to revive the waning spirit of Mumbai City, and increase the interaction between the citizens and the government. To facilitate this, PRAJA has created www.praja.org, a website where the citizen can not only discuss the issues that their constituencies face, but can also get in touch with their elected representatives directly. The website has been equipped with information such as: *the issues faced by the ward, the elected representatives, the responses received and a discussion board, thus allowing an informed interaction between the citizens of the area.*

PRAJA's goals are: empowering the citizens, elected representatives & government with facts and creating instruments of change to improve the quality of life of the citizens of India. PRAJA is committed to creating a transparent, accountable and efficient society through people's participation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Pg. No.
The Team	2
Why was a Report Card needed and what does it contain?	4
Foreword	5
Acknowledgements	7
Assessing the performance of the MLAs objectively	8
Profiles and Performance of MLAs	9
How to read the Ranking Page	13
Comparison of MLA Performance	46
The Methodology	53
(1) The Matrix – Scale of Ranking	53
(2) Variables for Past Records as per Affidavit	56
(3) Variables for Present Performance in the State Legislature	57
(4) Variables for People’s Perception as per Opinion Poll	61
(5) Variables for Negative Marking	67

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WHY WAS A REPORT CARD NEEDED AND WHAT DOES IT CONTAIN?

The People of India have had Elected Representatives representing them in various bodies from the parliament to the panchayat for the last 60 years.

These representatives have deliberated, debated, questioned, proposed new laws, passed new laws and governed the nation at all levels using the mechanisms given to them by the Constitution of India. The 1950 constitution which we gave to ourselves laid out the way in which we would govern ourselves. In the last three decades we have seen a steady decline in the quality of governance due to various reasons, prime amongst them being commercialisation of politics and criminalisation of politics, this has created a huge governance deficit in our country.

The Electorate has remained a silent witness for most part of this and are feeling let down and frustrated by the Government and the elected representatives.

The time when the citizen has a 'real' say, is during elections which happens once in five years. The elections are the only time when the elected representatives are appraised for their performance in the corresponding term by the electorate.

Looking at the growing problems of Governance and the ever increasing needs of the citizens there is a need of a continuous dialogue and appraisal of the working of the elected representatives.

It is this need of continuous dialogue and appraisal that made Praja develop this Report Card.

Performance Appraisal of Elected Representatives has become the need of the hour.

This appraisal has been done keeping in mind the constitutional role and responsibility of the elected representatives and the opinion of their electorate.

We believe this Report Card which we will be publishing every year will give to the citizens, elected representatives, political parties and the government valuable feedback on the functioning of the elected representatives. We also hope that it will set standards and bench marks of the performance of the elected representatives not only in Mumbai but across the country.

FOREWORD

It is said that, Democracy and Good Governance cannot be Imported or Imposed externally to a country. Efforts have to be taken to make democracy work from within. Praja believes in taking efforts in all possible ways to make this happen. It gives us great pleasure to release Praja's first Mumbai MLA report card of the 13th Maharashtra legislative assembly.

Maharashtra legislative assembly election 2014 was a unique election as all the four major parties fought independently for the first time. Seat sharing formula did not work for any of them and so the entire election was fought around one common agenda and that was 'GOOD GOVERNANCE'. It is believed that, like the Lok Sabha elections, 'Modi wave' worked for majority of the BJP candidates in state assembly elections too. In Mumbai, BJP and Shiv Sena won 12 seats individually, Congress managed to capture five seats, AIMIM opened its account with one seat, Samajwadi Party maintained its one seat, and NCP and MNS didn't get any seat.

If we analyse the results of this election, it seems that the 'Modi wave' has worked as a game changer for BJP. By winning equal number of seats Shiv Sena gave a tough fight to BJP as Mumbai is considered to be Shiv Sena's fortress. Congress managed five seats possibly because of those elected being considered as good performers. 'Good Governance' being the focus of this elections and the need of the hour this Report Card gives us an interesting insight in this regard.

1. This time we are happy to announce that the MLAs have shown a better performance as compared to the previous years. Praja has released four MLA report cards so far (this being the fifth), but this is the first time when two MLAs [Amin Patel (84.33%) and Sunil Prabhu (80.97%)] have scored above 80% in terms of performance.
2. If you compare the average score of 61.23% of the first report card for the 12th Assembly in 2011 and average score of 65.11% in 2016 the performance has increased.
3. Quality of questions asked by the MLAs has increased from 49.63% in 2011 to 57.93% in 2016.
4. The average score of top 20 percentile has gone up from 71.14% in 2011 to 79.07% in 2016, while the laggards at the bottom remained more or less at the same level, from 52.82% in 2011 to 54.31% in 2016.

5. Though the quality of questions asked by MLAs has increased, the total number of questions asked has shown a decrease from 7946 questions in 2011 to 4343 questions in 2016.
6. Score for Perceived Accessibility has also gone down from 66.05% in 2011 to 42.91% in 2016.
7. During the last (12th) assembly the average scores of the MLA's showed a decline over the four report cards from 61.23% in 2011 to 59.17% in 2014. We would expect that the current group of MLAs defy the trend and increase their average performance from 65.11% in 2016 by the time we come up with the last report card for this term in 2019.

One of the trends that Praja has been tracking Since 2011 has been the link between Corruption and Quality of life of Citizens. This is based on a Perception Survey of over 22000 households that we do every year.

In 2014, 57% of Citizens felt that the Government and MLA's were Extremely Corrupt or Very Corrupt and in 2014, 60% of Citizens felt that their Quality of life has shown Improvement.

Whereas in 2016, 36% of Citizens felt that the Government and MLA's were Extremely Corrupt or Very Corrupt and in 2016, 70% of Citizens felt that their Quality of life had shown improvement.

Though this is based on Perception only it is a very interesting Insight on the current situation.

Representative democracy is often presented as the only form of governance possible in large scale, populous societies. One Mumbai MLA represents approximately 340,000 people, in that case evaluation of their performance is very important. Elected Representatives truly serve the front lines of our democracy. Praja's aim behind releasing this report card is nothing but to make government more efficient and accountable by improving the performance of our elected representatives. We believe, the report card helps give us a focus and it frames the dialogue for moving in the right direction!

NITAI MEHTA,
Managing Trustee,
Praja Foundation

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever has.

– Margaret Mead

The change comes when people stand up and demand for it, and then strive to get it. Today we are at that juncture of history where time demands that we stand up and demand that change and go and get it.

Individuals involved in developing this report card strongly believe that they cannot just wait and remain mute spectators when time is demanding action from them. All of them have come together to develop this report card with a over-arching belief in the Constitution of India and the opportunity it creates for improved and efficient governance – the mean towards achieving the high ideals of the constitution – Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

This book is a compilation of sincere, concerned efforts of the Core Praja Team. We would like to particularly appreciate the guidance of: Dr. C R Sridhar, KMS (Titoo) Ahluwalia and Dr. Suma Chitnis. And also to Praja's Advisors for their active support.

It is important here to acknowledge Hansa Research for conducting the opinion poll.

It is also very important to acknowledge the support of Vakils for doing a splendid publishing work.

Praja has obtained much of the data used in compiling this report card through Right to Information Act, 2005; without which sourcing information on the MLAs would have been very difficult. Hence it is very important to acknowledge the RTI Act and everyone involved, especially from the civil society, in bringing such a strong legislation. Also to those government officials who believe in the RTI Act and strive for its effective implementation.

Very importantly, Praja Foundation appreciates the support given by:



Friedrich Naumann
STIFTUNG **FÜR DIE FREIHEIT**

Narotam Sekhsaria Foundation

Madhu Mehta Foundation

TATA TRUSTS

SIR DORABJI TATA TRUST • SIR RATAN TATA TRUST
JAMSETJI TATA TRUST • N.R. TATA TRUST • J.R.D. TATA TRUST

Tata Trusts have supported Praja Foundation in this project. The Trusts believe in a society of well-informed citizens and it is to this effect that Tata Trusts supports Praja's efforts to communicate with and enable citizens to interact with their administration through innovative and effective methods.

ASSESSING THE PERFORMANCE OF MLAs OBJECTIVELY

The air in India is thick with criticism of politicians. The question that arises is: how can the performance of our elected representatives be assessed objectively? Surely the right way cannot be by asking them for their opinion of themselves. Nor is it adequate to get a few political pundits (who may have their own angles) to evaluate them.

The only way such an assessment can be done in a manner that is, and is seen to be, unbiased and credible, is through a systematic and transparent study undertaken independently by respected professionals. That is precisely what The Praja Report Card seeks to accomplish.

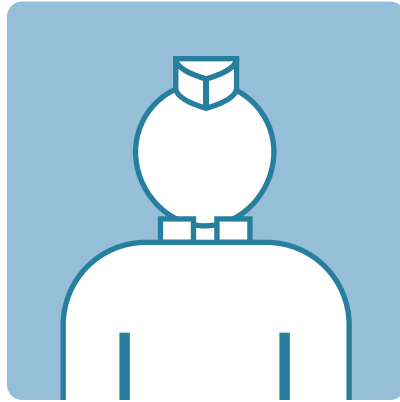
The ratings of the MLA's are based on:

- (a) Data accessed through RTI on attendance of Assembly sessions, number and type of questions raised, use of discretionary funds, etc.
- (b) Personal interviews with 25,215 citizens of Mumbai conducted by a reputed survey research organisation, to investigate the views of citizens on their elected representatives.

We believe the Report Card is an important step forward in promoting accountability and transparency in the political governance of the country.

K.M.S. (TITOO) AHLUWALIA, Formerly Chairman &
CEO of A.C. Nielsen ORG-MARG

PROFILES AND PERFORMANCE OF MLAs



Of the total 36 MLAs from the city, the overall scaling is done for 31; as four MLAs are minister and hence do not ask any questions to the government or raise any issues in the house and one MLA was elected in April 2015.

MLA education, profession, age, constituency details have been taken from the affidavit submitted by the candidate during the election.

For understanding details on the ranking and scales of the marking kindly go to the section of methodology.



Prakash Manchhubhai Mehta

Constituency: 170
(Area: Ghatkopar (E),
District - Mumbai Suburbs)

Political Party:
Bharatiya Janata Party

Age: 57

Education: SSC

Profession: Politics



Ravindra Dattaram Waikar

Constituency: 158
(Area: Jogeshwari (E),
District - Mumbai Suburbs)

Political Party:
Shiv Sena

Age: 57

Education: B.Sc.

Profession: Business





Vidya Jaiprakash Thakur

Constituency: 163
(Area: Goregaon,
District - Mumbai Suburbs)

Political Party:
Bharatiya Janata Party

Age: 55

Education: Eighth

Profession: House wife



Vinod Shreedhar Tawde

Constituency: 152
(Area: Borivali,
District - Mumbai Suburbs)

Political Party:
Bharatiya Janata Party

Age: 53

Education: B.E. (Electronics)

Profession: Farmer and Business





Trupti Prakash Sawant

Constituency: 176
(Area: Bandra (E),
District - Mumbai Suburbs)

Political Party:
Shiv Sena

Age: 36

Education: Graduate

Profession: Advertisement Business



Note: Newly elected in April 2015.

HOW TO READ THE RANKING PAGE:

Overall Rank for the current year (2016) is given after summation of all the weightages. The top three ranks are awarded a trophy - The Torch. The first gets gold, the second silver and the third bronze.

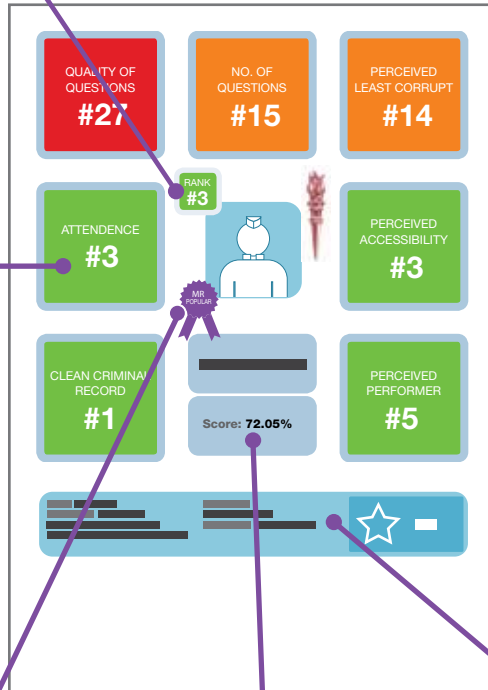


Areas for ranking:

1. Attendance
2. Questions Asked
3. Quality of Questions
4. Criminal Record (including the negative marking for criminal records)
5. Perceived Performance (Perception of Public Services)
6. Perceived as accessible
7. Perceived Least Corrupt

Colour Coding:

- 1-10 ■
- 11-22 ■
- 23-31 ■



Personal details

Badges for high ranks in individual areas



PERCEIVED PERFORMER
+
PERCEIVED AS ACCESSIBLE



QUALITY OF QUESTIONS
+
NO. OF QUESTIONS



CLEAN CRIMINAL RECORD
+
PERCEIVED LEAST CORRUPT

Total Scores

MUMBAI'S 31 MLAs AND THEIR RANKINGS



#1



#15



#31

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#14

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#12

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#8

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#17



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#10

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#24

Abu Asim Azmi

Score: 63.04%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#15

Age: 61

Education: Bachelor of Arts

Profession: Manpower
Consultants

Constituency: 171
(Area: Mankhurd Shivaji Nagar,
District - Mumbai Suburbs)



SP

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#6

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#7

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#16

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#10



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#13

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#24

Ajay Vinayak
Choudhari

Score: 68.80%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#1

Age: 63
Education: Eleventh
Profession: Business

Constituency: 183
(Area: Shivadi,
District - Mumbai City)



SS

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#26

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#27

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#30

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#21



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#8

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#1

Ameet Bhaskar
Satam

Score: 59.27%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#25

Age: 40

Education: Masters of
Management Studies
(Personnel)

Profession: Management
Consultant (Human Resources)

Constituency: 165
(Area: Andheri (W),
District - Mumbai Suburbs)



BJP

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#1

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#1

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#3

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#1



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#15

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#1

Amin Amir Ali Patel

Score: 84.33%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#3

Age: 53
Education: SSC
Profession: Business

Constituency: 186
(Area: Mumbadevi,
District - Mumbai City)



INC

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#16

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#16

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#7

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#12



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#25

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#18

Ashish Babaji
Shelar

Score: 67.40%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#18

Age: 44

Education: L.L.B

Profession: Advocate

Constituency: 177
(Area: Bandra (W),
District - Mumbai Suburbs)



BJP

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#11

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#13

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#18

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#18



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#14

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#24

Ashok Dharmaraj
Patil

Score: 60.85%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#26

Age: 58

Education: B.A. L.L.B

Profession: Business

Constituency: 157
(Area: Bhandup (W),
District - Mumbai Suburbs)



SS

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#11

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#2

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#25

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#5



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#27

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#1

**Aslam Ramazan Ali
Shaikh**

Score: 75.76%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#22

Age: 47

Education: Eighth

Profession: Business and
Social Worker

Constituency: 162
(Area: Malad (W),
District - Mumbai Suburbs)



INC

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#19

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#19

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#2

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#11



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#23

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#1

Atul Bhatkhalkar

Score: 67.98%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#4

Age: 51
Education: B. Com.
Profession: Business

Constituency: 160
(Area: Kandivali (E),
District - Mumbai Suburbs)



BJP

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#29

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#29

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#1

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#19



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#26

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#1

**Bharati Hemant
Lavekar**

Score: 60.14%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#2

Age: 50

Education: Ph.D., Bachelor of
Journalism

Profession: Business

Constituency: 164
(Area: Versova,
District - Mumbai Suburbs)



BJP

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#10

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#11

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#14

ATTENDANCE

#28

RANK
#7



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#7

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#1

**Kalidas Nilkanth
Kolambkar**

Score: 72.54%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#5

Age: 63
Education: SSC
Profession: M.L.A.

Constituency: 180
(Area: Wadala,
District - Mumbai City)



INC

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#18

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#18

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#29

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#13



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#18

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#1

**Mangal Prabhat
Lodha**

Score: 67.13%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#10

Age: 60
Education: L.L.B
Profession: Salaried

Constituency: 185
(Area: Malabar Hill,
District - Mumbai City)



BJP

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#24

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#24

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#15

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#30



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#17

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#20

**Mangesh Anant
Kudalkar**

Score: 53.96%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#28

Age: 45
Education: SSC
Profession: Self Employed

Constituency: 174
(Area: (SC) Kurla,
District - Mumbai Suburbs)



SS

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#20

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#20

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#24

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#16



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#9

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#1

**Manisha Ashok
Chaudhary**

Score: 65.71%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#21

Age: 54

Education: B.Sc.

Profession: Business

Constituency: 153

(Area: Dahisar,
District - Mumbai Suburbs)



BJP

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

7

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

8

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

5

ATTENDANCE

31

RANK
#8



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

12

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

1

**Md. Arif (Naseem)
Lalan Khan**

Score: 72.13%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

9

Age: 52
Education: Non Matric
Profession: Business

Constituency: 168
(Area: Chandivali,
District - Mumbai Suburbs)



INC

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

22

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

22

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

11

ATTENDANCE

1

RANK
#28



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

16

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

24

**Parag Madhusudan
Alavani**

Score: 54.51%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

20

Age: 49
Education: L.L.B
Profession: Farmer and
Business

Constituency: 167
(Area: Vile Parle,
District - Mumbai Suburbs)



BJP

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

23

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

23

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

12

ATTENDANCE

1

RANK
#27



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

29

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

20

**Prakash Rajaram
Surve**

Score: 56.25%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

6

Age: 54
Education: B.Com.
Profession: Business

Constituency: 154
(Area: Magathane,
District - Mumbai Suburbs)



SS

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

21

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

21

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

8

ATTENDANCE

1

RANK
#15



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

10

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

1

**Prakash Vaikunt
Phaterpekar**

Score: 65.88%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

15

Age: 57

Education: SSC

Profession: Business

Constituency: 173

(Area: Chembur,
District - Mumbai Suburbs)



SS

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#25

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#24

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#26

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#22



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#28

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#1

Raj Purohit

Score: 58.60%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#19

Born: 61
Education: L.L.B
Profession: Advocate

Constituency: 187
(Area: Colaba,
District - Mumbai City)



BJP

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#31

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#31

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#17

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#31



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#2

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#20

Ramchandra Shivaji
Kadam

Score: 49.55%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#29

Age: 44

Education: SSC, Electrical
Power System Diploma
appeared

Profession: Business

Constituency: 169
(Area: Ghatkopar (W),
District - Mumbai Suburbs)



BJP

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#27

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#28

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#31

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK

#29



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#3

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#19

Ramesh Kondiram
Latke

Score: 54.39%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#17

Age: 46
Education: SSC
Profession: Business

Constituency: 166
(Area: Andheri (E),
District - Mumbai Suburbs)



SS

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#8

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#9

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#4

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#14



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#19

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#24

Sadanand Shankar
Sarvankar

Score: 66.38%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#12

Age: 64

Education: SSC

Profession: Social Service

Constituency: 181

(Area: Mahim,
District - Mumbai City)



SS

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#15

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#15

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#21

ATTENDANCE

#28

RANK
#23



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#20

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#24

Sanjay Govind
Potnis

Score: 58.37%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#13

Age: 60
Education: SSC
Profession: Business

Constituency: 175
(Area: Kalina,
District - Mumbai Suburbs)



SS

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#5

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#6

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#19

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#9



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#1

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#24

Sardar
Tara Singh

Score: 68.81%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#7

Age: 79
Education: Up to SSC
Profession: Business

Constituency: 155
(Area: Mulund,
District - Mumbai Suburbs)



BJP

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#30

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#30

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#23

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#26



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#4

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#1

**Selvan R.
Tamil**

Score: 57.21%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#30

Age: 60

Education: Eleventh

Profession: Contractors at
Central Government

Constituency: 179
(Area: Sion-Koliwada,
District - Mumbai City)



BJP

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#9

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#10

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#10

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#6



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#6

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#1

Sunil Govind
Shinde

Score: 75.63%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#11

Age: 53
Education: SSC
Profession: Business

Constituency: 182
(Area: Worli,
District - Mumbai City)



SS

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#13

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#13

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#20

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#24



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#31

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#24

Sunil Rajaram
Raut

Score: 57.77%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#31

Age: 51
Education: HSC
Profession: Business

Constituency: 156
(Area: Vikhroli,
District - Mumbai Suburbs)



SS

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#2

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#3

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#6

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#2



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#22

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#1

Sunil Waman
Prabhu

Score: 80.97%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#23

Age: 47

Education: HSC

Profession: Commission Agent

Constituency: 159

(Area: Dindoshi,
District - Mumbai Suburbs)



SS

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#17

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#17

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#22

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#20



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#21

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#20

**Tukaram
Ramkrishna Kate**

Score: 59.70%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#27

Age: 56

Education: Ninth

Profession: Farmer and Social
& Political Worker

Constituency: 172

(Area: Anushakti Nagar,
District - Mumbai Suburbs)



SS

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#3

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#4

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#28

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#3



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#5

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#1

**Varsha Eknath
Gaikwad**

Score: 79.40%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#24

Age: 41

Education: Bachelor of
Education (B.Ed)

Profession: Social Worker

Constituency: 178
(Area: (SC) - Dharavi,
District - Mumbai City)



INC

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#28

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#26

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#13

ATTENDANCE

#28

RANK
#25



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#30

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#1

Waris Yusuf
Pathan

Score: 57.71%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#8

Age: 50
Education: L.L.B
Profession: Advocate

Constituency: 184
(Area: Byculla,
District - Mumbai City)

AIMIM

QUALITY OF
QUESTIONS

#4

NO. OF
QUESTIONS

#5

PERCEIVED
LEAST CORRUPT

#27

ATTENDANCE

#1

RANK
#4



PERCEIVED
ACCESSIBILITY

#24

CLEAN CRIMINAL
RECORD

#1

Yogesh Sagar

Score: 78.35%

PERCEIVED
PERFORMER

#14

Born: 54
Education: F.Y.J.C.
Profession: Business

Constituency: 161
(Area: Charkop,
District - Mumbai Suburbs)

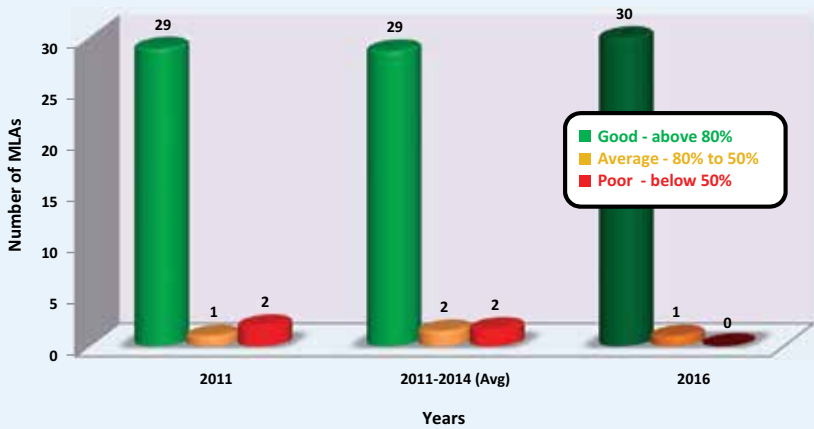


BJP

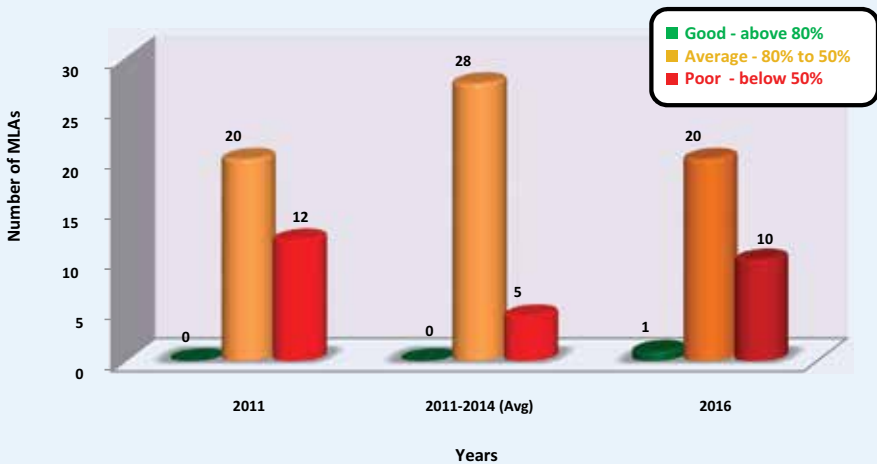
COMPARISON OF MLA PERFORMANCE

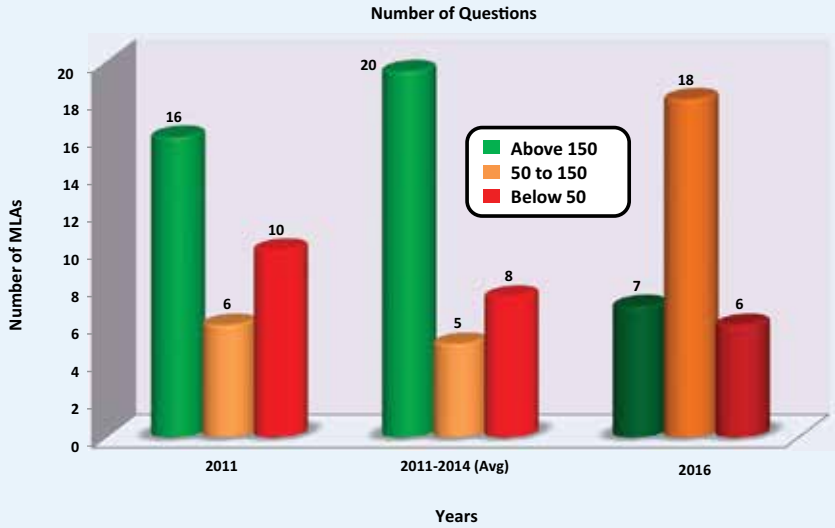
Note: For comparison, Praja MLA Report cards for the last term have been used i.e. Year 2011 was the first year report card; while their average for four report cards (2011 to 2014) have been used.

Attendance

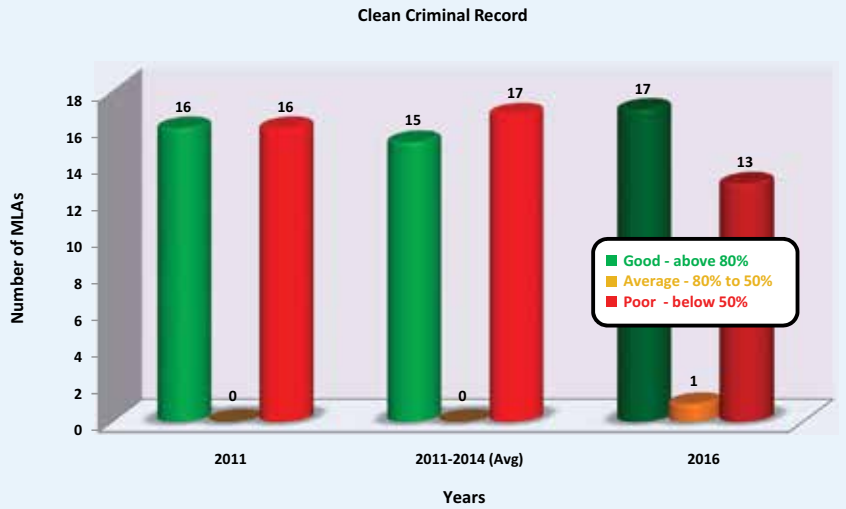


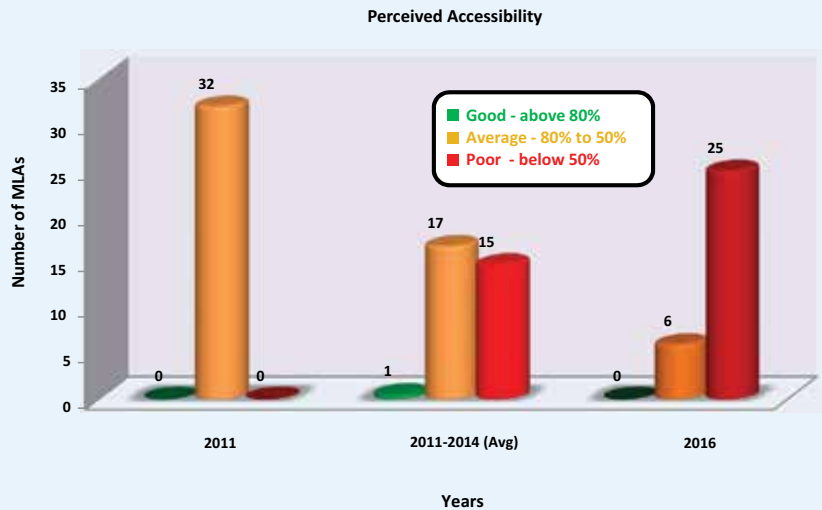
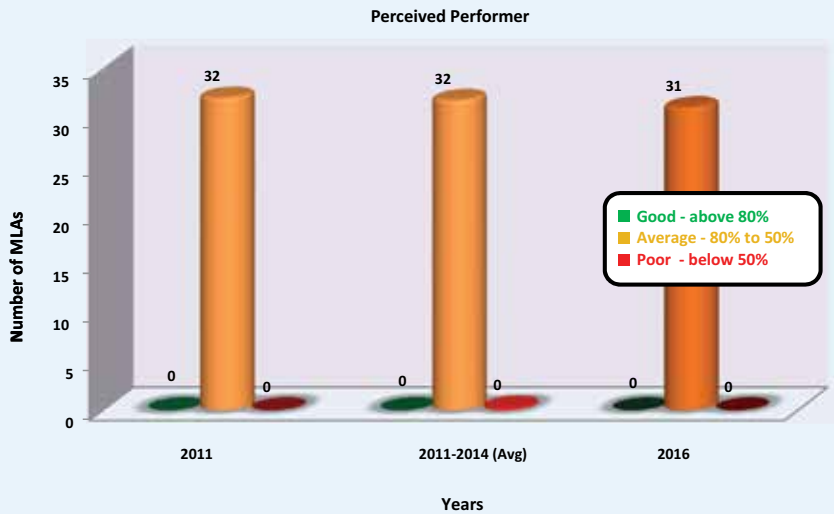
Quality of Questions



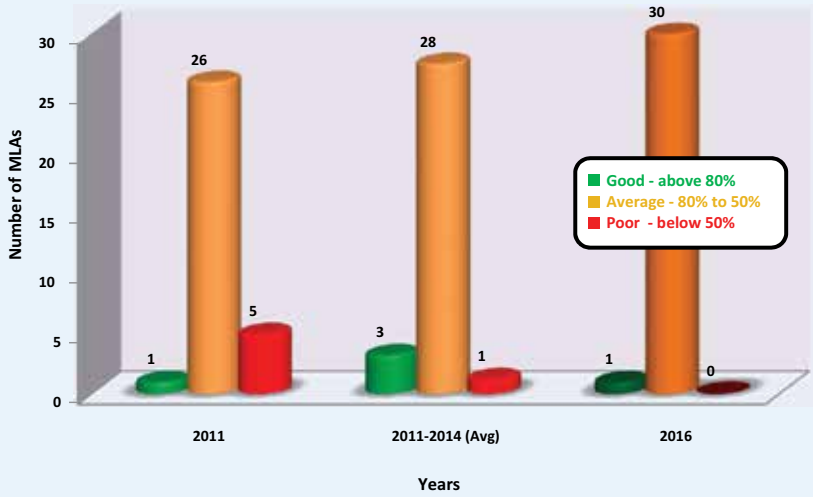


No. of questions asked -	7946	9655	4343
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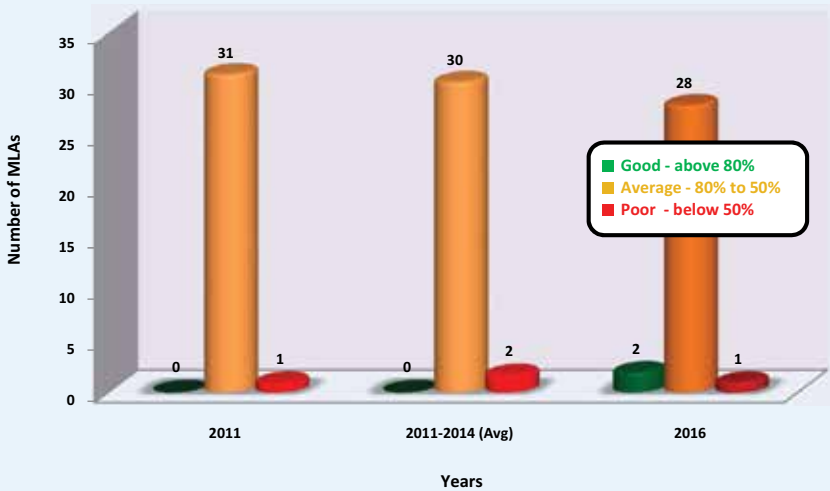


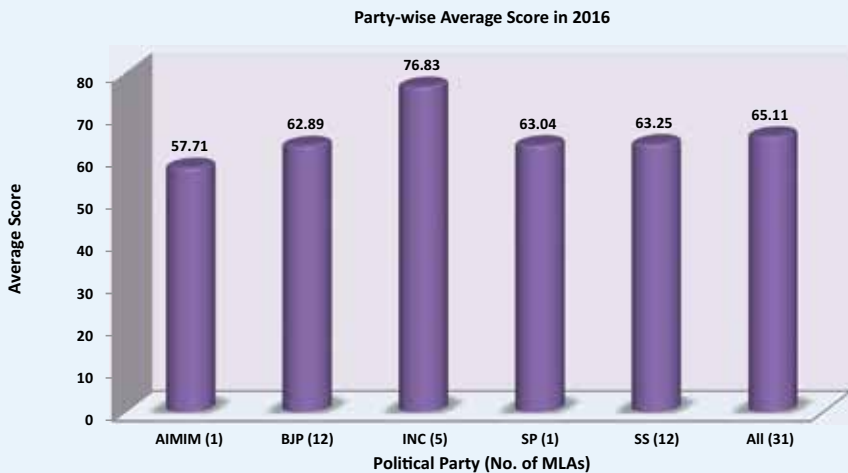
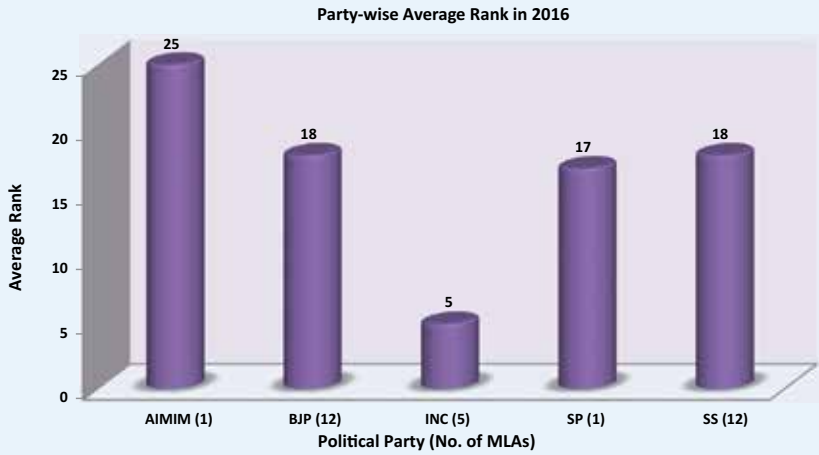


Perceived Least Corrupt



Overall Score

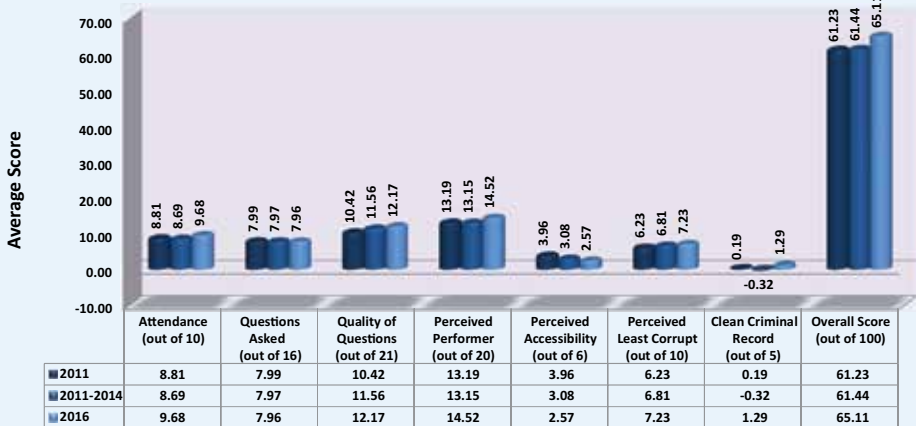




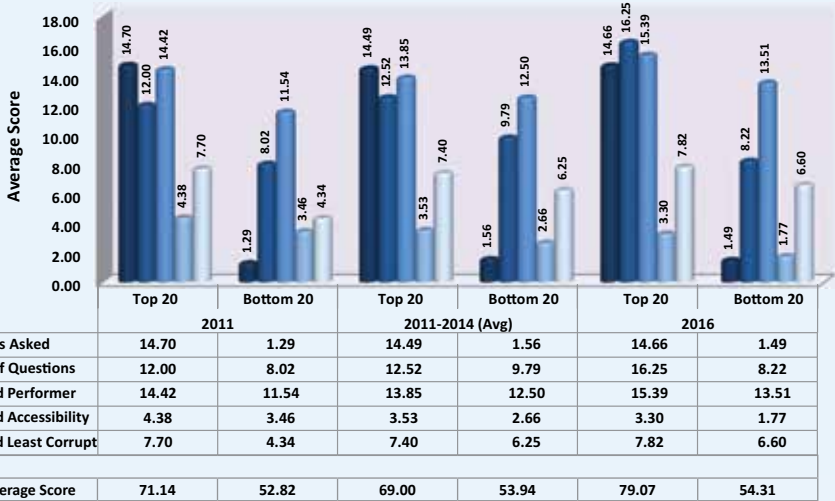
Party-wise Average Score for Different Parameters in 2016



Average Score for Different Parameters from 2011 to 2016



Top and Bottom 20 Percentile Average Scores from 2011 to 2016



THE METHODOLOGY

1. The Matrix – Scale of Ranking

The Matrix for measuring the functioning of the MLAs has been designed by Praja with inputs from reputed people with sectoral knowledge in governance, political science, market research, media.

In order to design the research and get the desired output, it was important to answer the following two questions:

- a. On what parameters should the performance of MLAs be evaluated?
- b. How should the research be designed in order to represent areas of each MLA and meet the right people?

For the first question; The Indian Democracy functions on rules and strictures laid down in The Constitution of India adopted on 26th November, 1949. The Constitution has been amended on numerous occasions and various acts have been passed and adopted by subsequent assemblies to strengthen the functioning of centre, state and local self government institutions. All these acts/legislations with their base in the Constitution give our elected representatives needed powers for functioning; have built the needed checks and balances; and serve as the source of the terms of reference for the elected representatives on all aspects of their conduct as the people's representatives. Hence the first parameter for evaluating the performance of MLAs is based solely in the mechanisms and instruments and duties and responsibilities as led in The Constitution of India.

However; The Constitution itself derives its power from the free will of its citizens as also the document itself states that it has been adopted, enacted and given to themselves by the people. Hence the perceptions of the people who are represented by the elected representatives are the other important, necessary parameter for evaluating the performance of the elected representatives (the MLAs). Thus, to answer the second question it is necessary to study people's perceptions of the MLAs performance, in their respective constituencies.

The next few pages will elaborate the study design and details of the study conducted to judge the performance of MLAs in Mumbai; but before we get into details, it is important to understand the sources of data and its broad usage in the ranking matrix.

The following information was required to judge the performance of each MLA in the city:

1. Some of the tangible parameters like an elected MLAs attendance in the assembly, the number of questions (issues) she/he has raised in the house, importance of those questions, and utilisation of funds allotted to her/him.
2. Some parameters on her/his background such as educational qualification, income tax records & criminal record (if any).
3. Some soft parameters like the perception/impression of the people in her/his constituency, awareness about them, satisfaction with their work and improvement in the quality of life because of the MLA.

Once the areas of evaluation were finalised, it was important to decide upon the methodology which would best provide the required information. Information mentioned in points 1 & 2 above was gathered from RTI & by means of secondary research. MLA Scores have been derived out of maximum 100 marks with 60% weightage given to tangible facts about the MLA. For the Information on the 3rd point a primary survey was conducted amongst the citizens in each constituency to evaluate the perceived performance of the MLA. 40% weightage was given to perceived performance of MLAs in the minds of common man.

The data used for points 1 and 2 has been collected from government sources:

- a. Election Commission of India's Website.
- b. Under Right to Information Act from Vidhan Bhavan.
- c. Under Right to Information Act from City and Suburban Collector Offices.
- d. Under Right to Information Act from Mumbai Police.

People's perception as per point 3 has been mapped through an opinion poll of 25,215 people across the city of Mumbai by Hansa Market Research conducted through a structured questionnaire.

It is very important to understand here that the matrix is objectively designed and provides no importance to the political party of the representative or to any personal/political ideology.

Criminalisation of politics in the country has been growing since independence and is a phenomenon which if not checked now can destroy the democratic foundations of our nation. Hence personal criminal record related parameters

pertaining to the elected representative are taken into consideration such as: their FIR cases registered against them as stated in the election affidavit; new FIR cases registered against them after being elected in the current term; and important pending charge sheets.

Scale of Ranking			
Sr. No.	Indicator	Max	Comments
1 Present			
A	Sessions Attended (*)	10	Based on percentage of attendance. 1) 100% to 91% - 10; 2) 90% to 76% - 8; 3) 75% to 61% -6; 4) 60% to 51% - 4; and 5) below 50% - 0.
B	Number of Questions Asked	16	Against Group Percentage Rank. 16 being the top most percentile and so on to the lowest.
C	Importance of Questions Asked (Quality of Questions)	21	Weightages are given to issues raised through the questions depending on whether they belong to the State List, Central List or are in the domain of Municipal Authority. The scale is given in the separate table below. In the aggregate scale (out of 100) the following weightage is given: Constituency (including City) gets 5; State gets 15; and Centre gets 1.
D	Total Local Area Development Funds Utilised during (Oct. 2014 to March 2016)	5	Calculation for the current financial year is done for the sanctioned fund of Rs. 2.50 crore approved till March 2016. (1) 100% (or more) to 91% - 5; (2) 90% to 76% - 4; (3) 75% to 61% - 3; (4) 60% to 51% - 2; and (5) below 50% - 0.
Total		52	
2 Past			
A	Education Qualification	1	A minimum of 10th Pass - 1; if not - 0
B	Income Tax	2	(1) Possessing PAN Card - 1 (2) Disclosing Income in Affidavit - 1
C	Criminal Record	5	If the candidate has zero cases registered against her/him, then 5; else as below: (1) Criminal Cases Registered containing the following charges: Murder, Rape, Molestation, Riot, Extortion - 0 (2) Other criminal cases than the above mentioned - 3
Total		8	

Scale of Ranking

Sr. No.	Indicator	Max	Comments
3	Perception		Based on a opinion poll of 25,215 people spread across different constituencies in the city of Mumbai
A	Perception of Public Services	20	Score on Public Services
B	Awareness & Accessibility	6	Score on Awareness amongst people about their representative, their political party and ease of access to the representative
C	Corruption Index	10	Score on perceived personal corruption of the representative
D	Broad Measures	4	Score on overall satisfaction and improvement in quality of life
Total		40	
4	Negative marking for new criminal cases registered during the year	-5	For any new FIR registered during the year.
5	Negative marking for Charge sheet	-5	For any Charge sheet in a criminal case.
6	Negative marking for no annual pro-active disclosures by the elected representatives of Assets and Liabilities and Criminal record	-5	This can be done on own website, newspaper, Praja Website or any other source which should be announced publicly. Also marks would be cut for wrong disclosures in the above mentioned forums. (**)
Total		100	

(*) Sessions taken into account for this report card are Winter 2014, Budget 2015 and Monsoon 2015.

(**) This negative parameter on proactive disclosures has not been applied. But as one of the primary purpose of the Report Card is to promote transparency amongst elected representatives, it is imperative that they proactively provide personal information on their personal annual economic status and to emphasise their probity in public life, they should share every year their updated criminal record.

2. Parameters for Past Records as per Affidavit

Parameters for Past Records are based on information in election affidavit that includes educational, criminal and financial records of MLAs. Total eight Marks out of Maximum 100 marks are allocated for this parameter.

a. Education

If the elected representative has declared in his affidavit, education qualification as 10th pass or more than that then on the scale one mark is allocated, else zero marks are given.

As a developing 21st century country, basic modern education is an important criterion for human development. Even at lowest clerical jobs in the government, the government insists on a minimum educational level. Going by the same logic and the times, it is prudent that a similar yardstick be applied to our elected representatives. However, we also believe that the educational parameter should be given a minimal weightage in the overall scheme vis-a-vis other parameters, that are more crucial for judging performance of the elected representatives.

b. Income Tax

It is widely published and believed in India that annual income levels and wealth of those who are elected sees a manifold increase in the few years when they represent. On this parameter, marks are allocated only for declaring returns (one mark) and for possessing a PAN card (one mark), as per the affidavit.

c. Criminal Record

Criminalisation of politics is a sad reality. A significant number of elected representatives have a criminal record i.e. 1) they have FIRs registered against them; 2) charge sheets filled; and 3) even convictions given by the courts of law. There is no excuse for not having moral probity in public life. It is the right of the citizens to have people representing them with no criminal records. Hence the scheme of ranking has taken into account marks for people with clean records:

- i. Those with absolutely no criminal FIRs registered are given five marks.
- ii. Those with FIRs registered against, with cases containing the following charges: murder, rape, molestation, riot and extortion are given zero marks.
- iii. Those with other FIRs registered against, other than those mentioned in No. ii above, are given three marks.

We have negative markings as explained in No. 5 ahead for other parameters related to crime records like charge sheet.

Kindly note that allocating scoring for each individual case would have been complex, instead scoring for cases after them being categorised as above seemed more logical and hence number of individual cases are not that important but the category of case needed for the scoring.

3. Parameters for Present Performance in the State Legislature

In an indirect, representative democracy like India's, citizens elect their representatives so that these representatives can represent them in the houses of legislation and deliberate on issues related to the citizens and form needed legislations under the guidelines of and using the mechanisms of the Constitution. Thus it is very clear that the weightages in the performance scale

have to be more biased to these functions of the elected representatives i.e. of **Deliberation**.

a. Session Attendance

The mandate given by citizens to the representatives is to attend the business of the respective legislative houses. It is hence prudent that the representatives attend 100% or near to 100% sessions of their respective houses. Hence the marking as follows based on percentage of attendance: (1) 100% to 91% - 10 marks; (2) 90% to 76% - eight marks; (3) 75% to 61% - six marks; (4) 60% to 51% - four marks; and (5) below 50% - zero marks.

b. Number of Questions Asked

There cannot be really a set benchmark for the right number of questions or issues that have to be asked by a representative. However given the range and complexity of issues that our country is facing, it is necessary for the representative to raise as many issues as they can, which are necessary for the citizens. Hence to stimulate the representatives to ask maximum number of questions the scale uses the percentile system for scoring.

Devices used for asking 'Questions' that have been considered in the marking:

- ***Starred Question***
- ***Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance***
- ***Half an hour discussion***
- ***Non-Official bills (Private Members Bills)***
- ***Motion of adjournment for purpose of debates***
- ***Resolution/Non-Official resolution***
- ***Short Notice Questions***

The marking for this section is out of a maximum 16 marks that the representative can get for being the person with the maximum number of questions asked. The marking here is done against Group Percentage Rank: 16 being the top most percentile and so on to the lowest.

c. Importance of Questions Asked (Quality of Questions)

It is not just the number of questions that are asked but also the quality of questions that are asked. The system for weightages here is designed as below:

Step 1:

Issues are given certain weightages depending on them being prime functions of the State Legislature or of the Municipal bodies or the Centre. As explained ahead in weightages to issues raised in the questions.

Weightage to Issues raised in the questions

Classification	Issues	Weightages	Total
Social Infrastructure	Civic (civic amenities such as roads, sewage, etc.)	5	33
	Community Welfare	5	
	Crime	8	
	Education	5	
	Health	5	
	Social cultural concerns	5	
Physical Infrastructure	Energy	7	18
	Transport	5	
	Forest	6	
Economic Infrastructure	Financial Institutions	3	9
	Industries	6	
Governance/Policy Making	Revenue	7	20
	Corruption & Scams	7	
	Schemes / Policies	6	
Agriculture/ Food Infrastructure	Irrigation	7	18
	Agriculture	6	
	Animal Husbandry	5	
Other	Other issues related	2	2
			100

Step 2:

Questions asked are categorised into:

- City and Constituency based [Local Self Government (LSG)]
- State based
- Centre based

This centre-state categorisation is based on the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, while the city categorisation is based on the subjects taken by local self government institutions. Overall weightage is given respective in the ratio of 5:15:1 in the above categories.

Thus after applying weightage for a question raised under Step 1 for a particular issue (for e.g. 5 for Municipal Education), weightage under Step 2 (for e.g. 5 for LSG) is applied based on whether the issue is under the domain of state, local self government or centre.

Formula representation of the calculation done to determine importance of the question asked by categorisation in seventh schedule

I -Issue; Q - Question; T - Total; C - Category; M - Marks as per categorisation

$$(I1 * Q1)+(I1 * Q1)+.....(Inth * Qnth) = T1; \quad (I2 * Q2)+(I2 * Q2)+.....(Inth * Qnth) = T2$$

$$(I3 * Q3)+(I3 * Q3)+.....(Inth * Qnth) = T3;$$

$$T1+T2+T3 = Tx; \quad (T1 * C1)+(T2 * C2)+(T3 * C3) = TCy$$

$$TCx / Ty = M$$

Step 3:

The score in step 2 (M) is further weighted by score for Number of Question Asked (Point C).

Illustration for marking Importance of Questions Asked

If a MLA has asked a total of 3 questions: 1 related to civic under city/constituency category, 1 question related to crime under state category, and 1 related to financial institutions under nation category; then the marking will be as below:

	City (5)	State (15)	Nation (1)	
Civic (5)	5*1=5			
Crime (8)		8*1=8		
Fin. Ins. (3)			3*1=3	
Total	5	8	3	5+8+3=16
Total * Category Weightage	5*5=25	8*15=120	3*1=3	25+120+3=148

$$148/16 = 9$$

Assuming the score for number of questions asked is 4 out of 16.

∴ $((9/21) \times 100) + ((4/16) \times 100) / 2 \times 21 / 100 = 12$ out of maximum 21. So the MLA gets Twelve Marks.

d. Total Local Area Development Funds Utilised during Oct. 2014 to March 2016

MLAs get a Local Area Development Fund during their tenure. This fund they can spend as per their discretion on certain specified development work in their constituencies. It is necessary that the funds are utilised in a planned phased manner to achieve optimal results. And this can only happen if the representative has a appropriate plan right from the start of their term and that they do not spend the fund in an adhoc manner and that not entirely towards the end of their terms without focus on the needs of their constituency.

Hence the calculation for the current financial year is done for the sanctioned fund of Rs. 2.5 crore approved till March 2016. (1) 100% (or more) to 91% - 5; (2) 90% to 76% - 4; (3) 75% to 61% - 3; (4) 60% to 51% - 2; and (5) below 50% - 0.

Exception: Certain MLA (Prakash Mehta, Ram Kadam, Vinod Tawade and Yogesh Sagar) have received excess funds (more than 2.5 crores) due to unused funds

from earlier terms of people representing their constituencies respectively. This has been adjusted while calculating their usage of funds.

4. Parameters for People's Perception as per Opinion Poll

Since perceived performance was given a weightage of 40 points, we divided it further in to 4 broad areas in order to evaluate the performance in detail. All these four areas were given differential weightage based to the importance in defining the MLAs performance. The weightages were divided in the following scheme:

- Perception of Public Services (impression of the people about the facilities in the area) was given a weightage of **20 points**,
- Awareness & Accesibility of the MLA was given a weightage of **6 points**,
- Corruption index was given a weightage of **10 points** and
- Broad overall measures were given a weightage of **4 points**

The rationale for giving the above scoring points was to give more importance to the key issues like facilities in the area & corruption as compared to MLA being aware and accessible or overall feel of the people being positive. This is because we believe that scoring positively overall or being popular is actually a function of your work in different areas. Hence, these areas should be given more importance than the overall satisfaction. Moreover a blanket overall performance for an individual may be good but when interrogated deeply about different traits the positives and negatives can be clearly pointed.

The next step after assigning weightages to four broad areas was to make sure that facilities which come under the state jurisdiction get more importance than the ones which come under the central government's jurisdiction or the local self government's jurisdiction. Hence the weightage for Perception of Public Services was further divided into a hierarchy of 4 levels to meet the desired objective. Level 1 included facilities which are more critical to state government whereas Level 4 included facilities that are more critical to central government or the local self government.

- Level 1 – This level included areas like Power supply, Law & Order situation & Instances of crime. It was given a weightage of **8 points**.
- Level 2 – This level included areas like Availability of food through Ration shops & Pollution problems. It was given a weightage of **5 points**.
- Level 3 – This level included areas like Hospitals & other Medical facilities & Appropriate Schools & Colleges. It was given a weightage of **4 points**.
- Level 4 – This level included rest of the areas like Condition of Roads, Traffic Jams & Congestion, Availability of public gardens, Availability of public

transport facilities, Water Supply, Water logging problems & Cleanliness & Sanitation facilities. It was given a weightage of **3 points**.

Research Design:

- A Member of Legislative Assembly, or MLA, is a representative elected by the voters of an electoral district to the Legislature of a State in the Indian system of Government. An electoral district (also known as a constituency) is a distinct territorial subdivision for holding a separate election for a seat in a legislative body.
- Winner of this seat in the constituency is termed as an MLA and has the power to manage the functioning of the constituency.
- In Mumbai, each constituency has further been divided into administrative wards and a municipal Councillor is elected to oversee the functioning of each ward. Hence, there is a clear delegation of responsibilities at the ground level.
- Since, our study focused on evaluating the performance of MLAs it was necessary to cover and represent all the assembly constituencies to which each of these MLAs belonged.
- Hence, we decided to cover a sample from each constituency. However, it is also known that constituencies differ in size as calculated in terms of area coverage and population. The number of the wards within each assembly constituency also differs.
- The total sample for the study covered for 36 MLA Assembly constituency = 25,215 respondents.
- Next step was to define the target group for the study. We finalised on covering within each ward:
 - Both Males & Females
 - 18 years and above (eligible to vote)
- Once the target group was defined, quotas for representing gender and age groups were set.
- The quotas were set on the basis of age and gender split available through Indian Readership Study, a large scale baseline study conducted nationally by Media Research Users Council (MRUC) & Hansa Research group for Mumbai Region.
- The required information was collected through face to face household interviews with the help of structured questionnaire.
- In order to meet the respondent, following sampling process was followed:
 - 2 – 3 prominent areas in the ward were identified and the sample was divided amongst them.

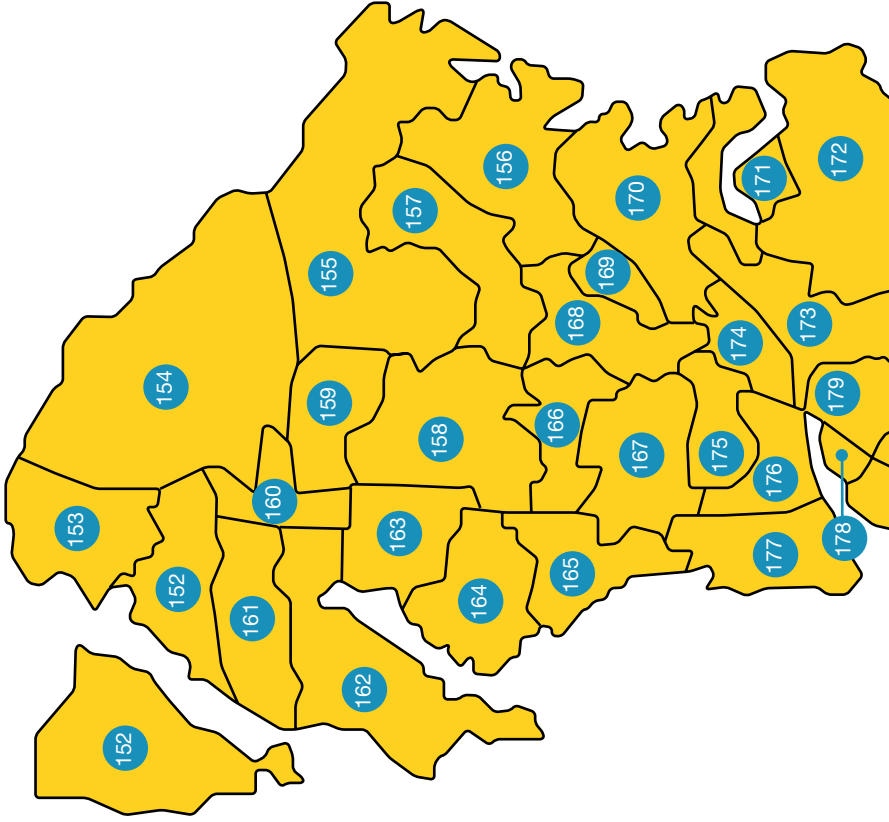
- Respondents were intercepted in households in these areas and the required information was obtained from them.
- Sample composition of age & gender was corrected to match the universe profile using the baseline data from IRS. (Refer to Weighting paragraph on page 64)
- The final sample spread achieved for each assembly constituency is as follows:

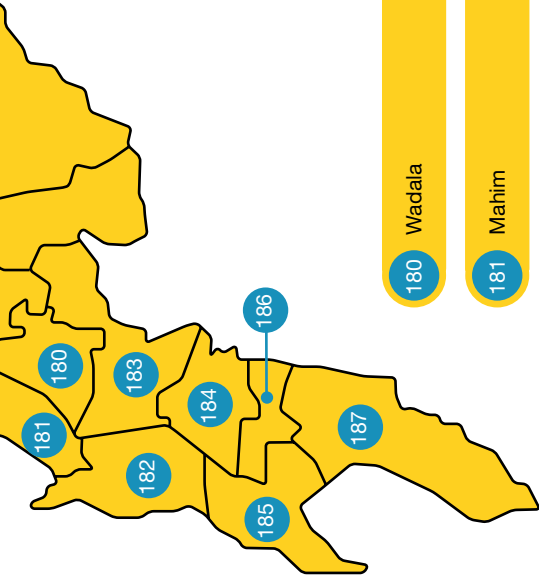
Parameters of Evaluation:

While deciding the parameters of evaluation for a MLA, we wanted to make sure that we covered issues at both the state & central level and hence decided to capture the information on four important aspects. These were as follows:

- Impression of the people about different facilities in his/her area
 - Condition of Roads
 - Traffic jams & Congestion of roads
 - Availability of public gardens/open playgrounds
 - Availability of public transport facilities like Auto, Taxis & Buses
 - Availability of food through ration shops
 - Hospitals and other medical facilities
 - Appropriate schools and colleges
 - Power Supply
 - Water Supply
 - Water Logging during rainy season
 - Pollution problems
 - Instances of Crime
 - Law & Order situation
 - Cleanliness & Sanitation facilities
- Awareness & Accessibility of the MLA
- Perception of corruption for MLA
- Broad overall measures like overall satisfaction with MLA & improvement in quality of life because of MLA.

SAMPLE SIZE: BY ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY





163	Goregaon (Minister Const)	907
164	Versova	342
165	Andheri West	1130
166	Andheri East	1062
167	Vile Parle	367
168	Chandivali	177
169	Ghatkopar West	572
170	Ghatkopar East (Minister Const)	640
171	Mankhurd Shivaji Nagar	449
172	Anushakti Nagar	1583
173	Chembur	450
174	Kurla (SC)	1534

180	Wadala	753
181	Mahim	754
182	Worli	981
183	Shivadi	735
184	Byculla	1101
185	Malabar Hill	677
186	Mumbadevi	408
187	Colaba	458

175	Kalina	738
176	Vandre East	280
177	Vandre West	280
178	Dharavi (SC)	539
179	Sion Koliwada	425

Illustration of Scorecard for an MLA:

Below is an illustration of scorecard for a MLA which will help us to understand the scoring pattern:

Parameter Scores

Sr. No.	Parameters	Broad groupings	Scores	Maximum Score
1	Recall for party name to which the MLA belongs	Awareness & Accessibility	77	100
2	Recall for Name of the MLA	Awareness & Accessibility	77	100
3	Accessibility of the MLA	Awareness & Accessibility	69	100
4	Satisfaction with the MLA	Broad overall measures	59	100
5	Improvement in Lifestyle	Broad overall measures	69	100
6	Corruption	Corruption Index	72	100
7	Power Supply	Impression of people - Level 1	67	100
8	Instances of Crime	Impression of people - Level 1	57	100
9	Law & Order situation	Impression of people - Level 1	61	100
10	Availability of food through ration shops	Impression of people - Level 2	61	100
11	Pollution problems	Impression of people - Level 2	56	100
12	Hospitals and other medical facilities	Impression of people - Level 3	67	100
13	Appropriate schools and colleges	Impression of people - Level 3	68	100
14	Condition of Roads	Impression of people - Level 4	58	100
15	Traffic jams & Congestion of roads	Impression of people - Level 4	57	100
16	Availability of public gardens/ open playgrounds	Impression of people - Level 4	62	100
17	Availability of public transport facilities like Auto, Taxis & Buses	Impression of people - Level 4	59	100
18	Water Supply	Impression of people - Level 4	62	100
19	Water Logging during rainy season	Impression of people - Level 4	56	100
20	Cleanliness & Sanitation facilities	Impression of people - Level 4	59	100

Scores of Netted Variables

Sr. No.	Netted Variables	Weightage Assigned	Scores	Maximum Score
1	Awareness & Accessibility	6	74	100
2	Broad overall measures	4	64	100
3	Corruption Index	10	72	100
4	Impression of people - Level 1	8	61	100
5	Impression of people - Level 2	5	58	100
6	Impression of people - Level 3	4	68	100
7	Impression of people - Level 4	3	59	100

Weighted Final Scores

Perceived performance score of the MLA =

$$((6*74)+(4*64)+(10*72)+(8*61)+(5*58)+(4*68)+(3*59))/100 = \mathbf{26.5 \text{ out of } 40}$$

This score was further added with the performance on hard parameters and a composite score for each MLA was derived.

Weighting the data:

When conducting a survey, it is common to compare the figures obtained in a sample with universe or population values. These values may come from the same survey from a different time period or from other sources.

In this case, we compared the age & gender compositions achieved in our survey with the similar compositions in IRS study (Indian Readership Survey). In the process, minor deviations for demographics were corrected.

Hence, weighting not only helped us to remove the demographic skews from our sample data but also ensured that the representation of demography was correct.

5. Parameters for Negative Marking

Negative marking for new FIR cases registered

If there has been a new FIR registered against the elected representative after his election then this happens to be a matter of concern; and hence out of the marks earned by the representative, five marks would be deducted.

Do note that in the process of allocating marks does not take into account number of new criminal FIR cases, but simply takes into account even a single occurrence for allocating marks based on the severity of the crime.

Negative marking for Charge Sheet registered

A charge sheet signifies prima facie evidence in the case. This is again a serious concern for moral probity of the representative. Hence out of the marks earned by the representative, five marks would be deducted.

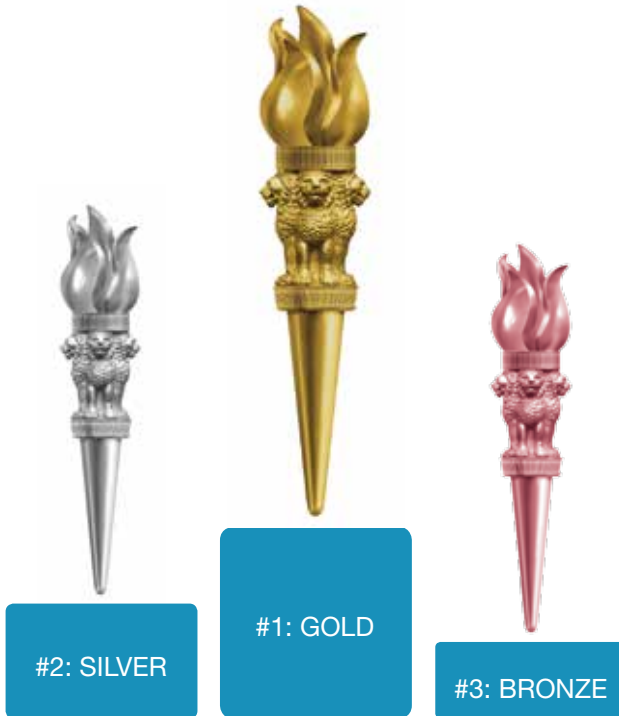
Do note that in the process of allocating marks does not take into account number of criminal charge sheets, but simply takes into account even a single occurrence for allocating marks based on the severity of the crime.

Negative marking for no annual pro-active disclosures by the elected representatives of Assets and Liabilities and Criminal record

As per the election commission norms the candidate standing for elections have to file an affidavit detailing amongst other things, their own asset and liabilities and criminal records. The candidate who gets elected later, does not share this information with his constituency or the election commission until and unless he/she stands for re-election or for a new election on different seat or post. However given the need of the time, we feel that it is necessary that the elected representatives proactively make their assets and liabilities (income status) and criminal records available to their constituencies at the end of every financial year when they are representing. This can be done through Newspapers or other Public Medias or through their own Websites or through Praja Website. This will bring larger transparency.

THE FOUR LION TORCH

The four lions of the Ashoka Pillar, symbolizing power, courage, pride and confidence are the ethos behind the Indian Republic as embedded in our Constitution. We salute the top 3 ranking MLAs of Mumbai as torch bearers of this idea. They have topped the list by on an objective ranking system as explained earlier in this report card, performing more efficiently relative to their peers. Jai Hind.



Trophy 1 – The Best Elected Representative as per Praja Matrix of Ranking Performance of MLAs.

Trophy 2 – The Second Best Elected Representative as per Praja Matrix of Ranking Performance of MLAs.

Trophy 3 – The Third Best Elected Representative as per Praja Matrix of Ranking Performance of MLAs.



THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

**WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA,
HAVING SOLEMNLY RESOLVED TO
CONSTITUTE INDIA INTO A
SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AND
TO SECURE TO ALL ITS CITIZENS:
JUSTICE, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND
POLITICAL;**

**LIBERTY OF THOUGHT, EXPRESSION,
BELIEF, FAITH AND WORSHIP;**

**EQUALITY OF STATUS AND OF
OPPORTUNITY; AND TO PROMOTE
AMONG THEM ALL**

**FRATERNITY ASSURING THE DIGNITY
OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE UNITY
AND INTEGRITY OF THE NATION.**