A comprehensive & objective rating of the Elected Representatives' performance

# MUMBAI REPORT CARD

### MLA RATINGS 2023 PERIOD COVERED: WINTER SESSION 2021 TO WINTER SESSION 2022



## **ABOUT PRAJA**

Over the last two decades, <u>Praja Foundation</u> has been working towards enabling accountable governance. We conduct data driven research on civic issues, and inform citizens, media and government administration and work with elected representatives to equip them and address inefficiencies in their work processes, bridging the information gaps, and mobilising them in taking corrective measures advocating for change.

In the past, we have partnered with the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) to come up with the first <u>Citizen Charter</u> to revamp their Citizens' Complaint Grievances Mechanism and handholding them to run it in the initial years; we come up with <u>annual white papers</u> on the performances of civic, health, crime, education and housing issues in Mumbai and Delhi; since 2011 we have been coming up with <u>annual report cards</u> to rank performances of MLAs and Councillors in Mumbai and (since 2016) Delhi. We do not just stop at creating standardised matrixes or governance indicators, but also support build capacities of elected representatives, executives and citizens by coming up with <u>various handbooks on governance</u> and <u>conducting numerous</u> workshops/trainings on governance issues.

Praja has now embarked on an ambitious journey to transform urban governance across the country, to advocate policy changes that will change the way Indian cities are governed. It is a multilayer project in nature, with research being the bedrock to form a network and influence change. We have recently conducted an Urban Governance Reforms Study to map the implementation of the 74<sup>th</sup> Constitution Amendment Act. 1992 and status of urban reforms in all the states to identify levers and barriers and to identify a set of recommendations. The first of its kind study, led to developing an 'Urban Governance Index 2020' to assess the present status of reform implementation, with the larger goal of forging a network of key influencers, thought leaders and local government bodies to democratise city governments and improve the delivery of services. The network is being leveraged as a platform for: knowledge sharing; equipping stakeholders; mobilising stakeholders; and advocating for policy changes. In a nutshell, the project in the long run, will enable urban governance to transform 'smart city' into a 'smartly governed city' by influencing policy change at a structural and system level.



HANDBOOKS माहितीपर पुस्तिका



WORKSHOPS/TRAININGS कार्यशाळा व प्रशिक्षणे



URBAN GOVERNANCE REFORMS STUDY शहरी शासन सुधारणा संशोधन



URBAN GOVERNANCE INDEX 2020 शहरी शासन निर्देशांक २०२०

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### THE TEAM

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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 72 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, which 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.

We believe this Report Card which we publish every year will give 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

In a democratic system of governance, Elected Representatives (ERs) are entrusted to represent the citizens and be their voice in the legislative platforms. Our constitution directs ERs to attend the forums, discuss and deliberate on public issues and formulate or amend laws/policies to address their needs. Being a developing country, the needs of Indian citizens are constantly evolving thus, the legislature must perform its constitutional duty by raising a significant number of questions that will foster inclusive decision-making, which will further impact the quality of life of the citizens.

Maharashtra State Legislature has always recognised the value of democratic governance and constitutional duties towards citizens. Until the recent past, the Maharashtra State Assembly was known to raise the bar on conducting legislative procedures by conducting assembly sessions regularly and having as high number of session days as possible. This facilitated Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) to raise the maximum number of questions, deliberate on them and frame policies. However, there has been a severe decline in the number of days of Assembly sessions held in the last few years. While comparing the sessions days of a similar period from the previous term to the current; the 12th Legislative Assembly (from Winter session 2011 to Winter 2012) met for 58 days, the 13th Assembly (from Winter session 2021 to Winter 2022) met for mere 38 days.

Further, less number of working days result in lesser opportunities for MLAs to attend and deliberate on public issues. In the similar period, in 12th assembly, a total of 11,214 questions were raised by Mumbai MLAs. This number was dropped in the 13th assembly to 5,914 and it further dropped to 3,749 in the present Assembly. For this comparison, the Starred, Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance, Half an hour discussion, Motion of adjournment for purpose of debates, Non Officials Bills (Private Member Bill), Resolutions/ Non-Official Resolutions and Short Notice questions are considered. This clearly indicates the importance of maximising the number of days of sessions. The number of questions drops with the smaller number of days. The session days in a similar period dropped by 34% and the number of questions declined by 67% from the 12th to 14th Assembly.

It is also critical to understand the circumstances that occurred in the last 3 years. The Covid-19 pandemic completely disrupted public lives and presented challenges around livelihoods, health, education and many other subjects. Additionally, majority of Municipal Corporations in Maharashtra have already completed their terms, yet elections are pending. Mumbai, the largest Municipal Corporation in the state does not have an elected body for the last year. In this purview, State Legislative Assembly remains the only platform to effectively raise issues of public importance.

In a constitutional democracy, when the third tier of governance is not 'functioning' (there is no elected body) for a city like Mumbai and the state assembly is not meeting adequately; there is a noticeable decline in the number of questions and issues addressed within the assembly. There is a pressing need to call for introspection from political leaders, leaders from all sections of society including civil society, academia, business and citizens at large. Collectively we must find pathways to uphold our constitutional and democratic values.

This is where this Report card of MLAs representing Mumbai plays an important role. It highlights the gaps in the constitutional duties of MLAs and nudges them towards their constitutional duties. At the same time, we appreciate the efforts of MLAs in acknowledging the value of democracy and dedicatedly performing constitutional duties. We would like to congratulate the top three rank holders of this report card: -

- Rank 1 MLA Amin Patel (Score: 82.80)
- Rank 2 MLA Sunil Prabhu (Score: 81.30)
- Rank 3 MLA Manisha Chaudhary (Score: 75.05)

With this report card, we aim to set an agenda for introspection for all stakeholders involved in the democratic processes and optimise the effectiveness of our deliberative platforms hoping to positively impact the quality of life of citizens.

> Milind Mhaske CEO, 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

Change comes when people stand up and demand for it, and then strive to get it. Today, we are at a juncture of history where time demands that we rise and strive for changes. 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 an over-arching belief in the Constitution of India and the opportunity it creates for improved and efficient governance – the means towards achieving high ideals of the constitution – Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

This book is a compilation of sincere, concerned efforts of the Core Praja Team and Interns. 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 also very important to acknowledge the support of Vakils who have been splendidly conducting the 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 Elected Representatives 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 our supporters and donors, namely Friedrich Naumann Foundation, Tree for Life Foundation, Lal Family Foundation, A.T.E. Chandra Foundation, Madhu Mehta Foundation and numerous other individual supporters.



## Madhu Mehta Foundation

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### 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.

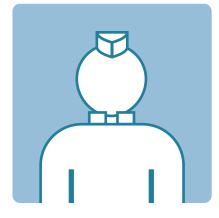
The ratings of the MLA's are based on:

Data accessed through RTI on attendance in Assembly sessions, number and type of questions raised, use of discretionary funds, registered criminal cases etc.

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



The report covers time period between Winter Session 2021 and Winter Session 2022. A total of 29 MLAs out of the 36 MLAs of Mumbai city are evaluated in this report card. The report scores MLAs that were not ministers and attended at least three out of the four sessions (excluding the special session in July 2022). This report card does not evaluate 7 MLAs, out of which two MLAs are minister and speaker respectively, 4 MLAs were ministers from Winter Session 2021 to Budget Session 2022 and one was newly elected from Winter Session 2022.

MLAs education, profession, birth date, constituency details and their bio-sketch have been taken from the affidavit submitted by the candidate during the election and the 14<sup>th</sup> Maharashtra Assembly Members Bio-Sketch book.

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



### Mangal Prabhat Lodha

(Minister of Tourism, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship and Women & Child Development Govt.)

Birth Date: 18<sup>th</sup> December 1955 BJP

Birth Place: Jodhpur, Rajasthan

Language: Marathi, Hindi, English and Gujarati

Education: L.L.B

Profession or Occupation: Industry & Trade

Political Party: Bharatiya Janata Party

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

He tabled Right to Information Bill for the first time in the country in 1997 and forced discussion in the assembly. He was the Member of assembly in 1995-99, 1999-2004, 2004-2009 and 2009-2014 and 2014-2019. He was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.



#### **Rahul Suresh Narwekar**

(Hon'ble Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly) Birth Date: 11<sup>th</sup> Febuary 1977

Birth Place: Mumbai

7 June 1

Language: Marathi, Hindi and English Education: L.L.B

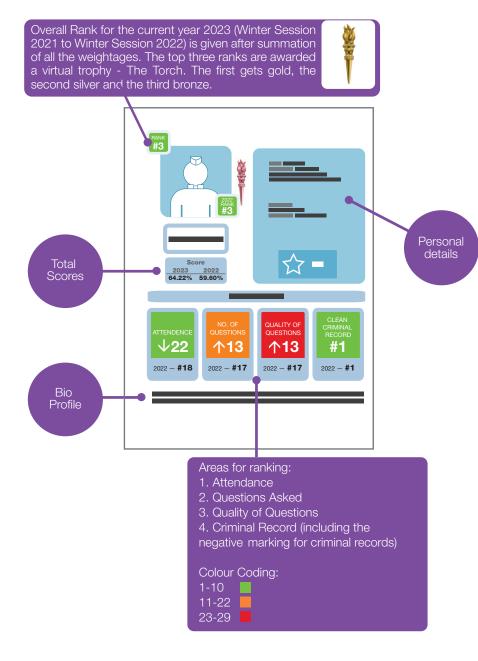
Profession or Occupation: Advocate

Political Party: Bharatiya Janata Party

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

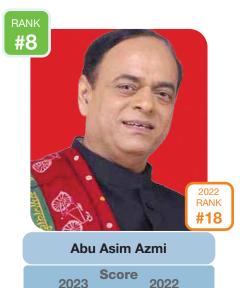
He has been associated with various education, social and cooperative institutions. He has worked as a legal advisor for various organisations. He was the spokesperson of the NCP and since September, 2019 he is associated with BJP. He was a member of the Maharashtra Legislative Council from 2015-2019. He is the recipient of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Board, Maharashtra Branch for best speech award. He was elected to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.

### HOW TO READ THE RANKING PAGE:



MUMBAI'S 29 MLAs AND THEIR RANKINGS





51.27%

63.87%

12

Education: Bachelor of Arts Profession: Manpower Consultants, Running Hotels, Director in Companies and Investment in firms Constituency: 171 (Area: Mankhurd Shivaji Nagar, District - Mumbai Suburbs)

Birth Date: 8<sup>th</sup> August 1955

Birth Place: Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh

Language: Urdu, Hindi and English



He was the President of Samajwadi Party, Mumbai from 1995 to 2000 and has been the General Secretary, Maharashtra since. He was elected as Member of Rajya Sabha where he was the member of Rajya Sabha Committee for Urban & Rural Development, Committee for Commerce, Committee on Rules, Consultative Committee under Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Member Defence Committee. He was elected to Maharashtra Legislature from two constituency assemblies: Mankhurd-Shivaji Nagar (Mumbai) and Bhiwandi East (Dist-Thane). He has subsequently resigned from Bhiwandi East, (Dist-Thane) constituency in 2009. He had handled various posts in Samajwadi Party. He was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.

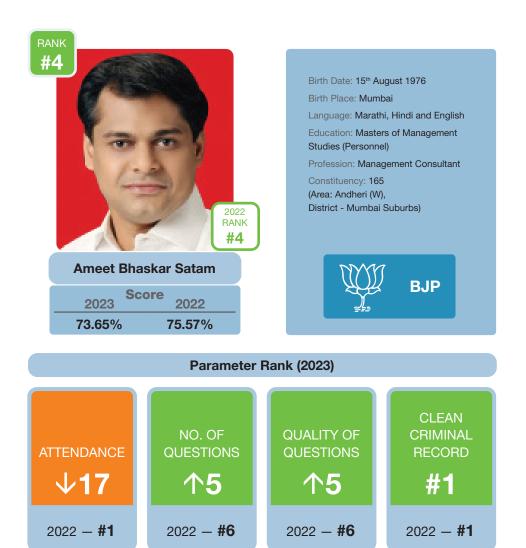


Birth Date: 5<sup>th</sup> July 1953 Birth Place: Parel, Mumbai Language: Marathi, Hindi and English Education: Eleventh Profession: Business Constituency: 183 (Area: Shivadi, District - Mumbai City)

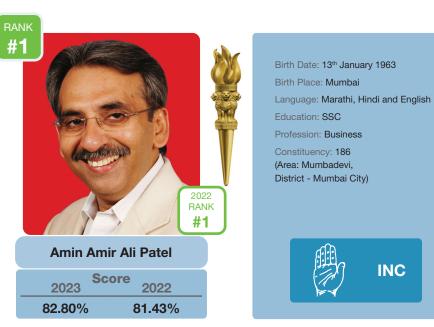


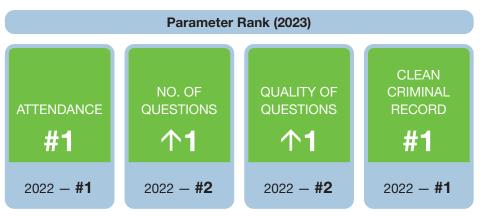


He has been involved in various social work activities. He was the head of Parel sub-branch from 1972-92 and the head of sub-division from 1995-1999. He headed Shivsena's South Mumbai region since 2000 to 2014. He was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.

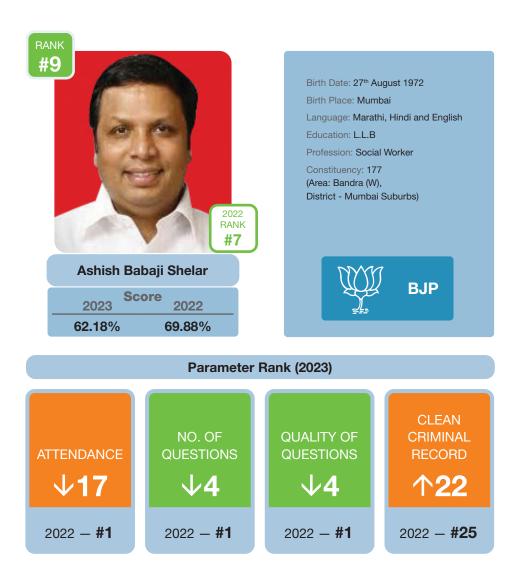


He has been involved in various social, cultural activities. He was Personal Assistant (PA) to Late Gopinath Munde from 2004-2006. He went on to handle various responsibilities within BJP. In 2012-2017 he was elected as Municipal Councillor on BMC and then to State Legislative Assembly in 2014-2019. He was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.





He has been an active worker of congress party and has held important positions such as General Secretary Youth Congress South Central Mumbai in 1988 and Vice President of Minority Cell in 1994. He was the member of Z.R.U.C.C., Western Railway in 1996. He was Member of All India Congress Committee in the year 2007. He was nominated as Municipal Councillor in 2002 and got elected to the Mumbai Municipal Corporation in 2007. He was member of Improvement Committee from 2005 to 2009 and whip of Congress party in 2007. He was re-elected to the Maharashtra State Legislative Assembly for 2009-2014, 2014-2019. He was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.

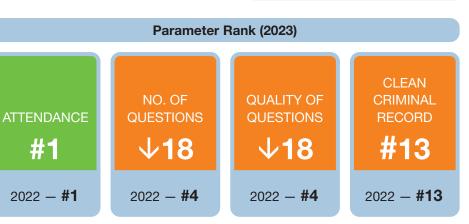


He has been fulltime worker of Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarth Parishad from 1988-1995. He was elected as a secretary of Mumbai University student council. He has handled various responsibilities within BJP. He was elected as municipal councillor from 2002 to 2012. He was group leader of the BJP in BMC during this period. He has also worked as member of the Standing Committee, BEST Committee and Chairman of the Improvements Committee of the BMC. He is member of the MMRDA. He was elected to Maharashtra Legislative Council in 2012-2014 and Minister for School Education from June 2019 to October 2019. He was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.

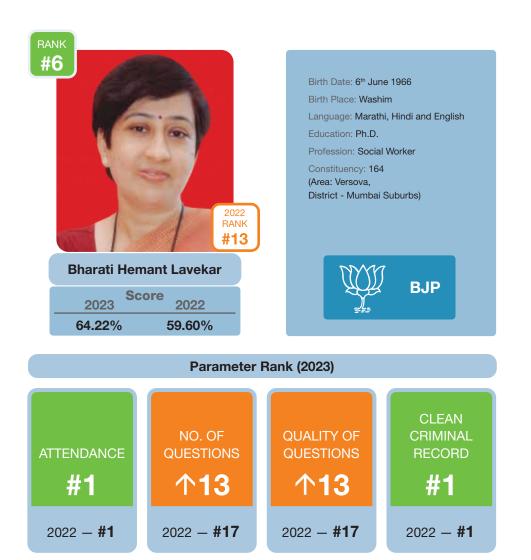




**BJP** 



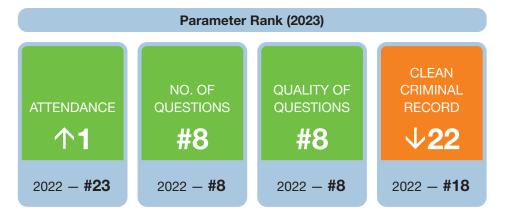
He was elected as a Student Representative at Mumbai University during his college days. He was pracharak of RSS between 1987-90. He has held various positions within BJP which are: office secretary, 1991, state secretary and publicity chief from 1995-99, spokesperson 1999-2001, Member of American center, editor of the Maharashtra state BJP mouthpiece Manogat 1995, member of the manifesto committee of the party for 1998 and 1999 parliament elections, general secretary of the Maharashtra State BJP since 2012. He was awarded the best newly elected MLA award of Lokmat in 2016. He was elected to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in 2014 for the first time and then got re-elected in 2019.



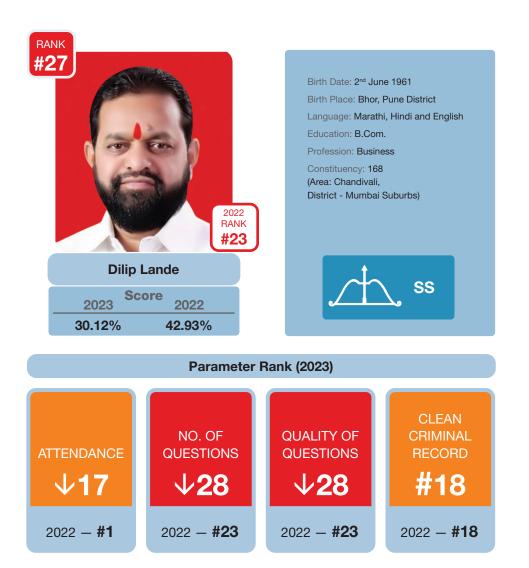
She received 'Ahilyabai Holkar' award from Maharashtra Government in 2000-2001. She also received 'Maharashtra Ratna' award in 2005 for her distinguish social work. She was among the two persons selected from India by the American Government to study the Legislative Elections in America in 2006. She has been involved in various social work activities. She was elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly for 2014-2019 and re-elected in October, 2019.







He was elected to BMC as Municipal Councillor in 2012 and he was elected to Legislative Assembly for 2014-2019 and re-elected in October, 2019.



He has been associated with various NGO's. He was Shivsena shakha pramukh from 1992-1997. He got elected as Councillor to BMC in 1997-2002, 2012-2017 and 2017-2022. He is the editor of Aamcha Raigad (weekly). He was facilitated with Lokshahir Anna Bhau Smruti Award, a state-level award for social work. He was elected to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.

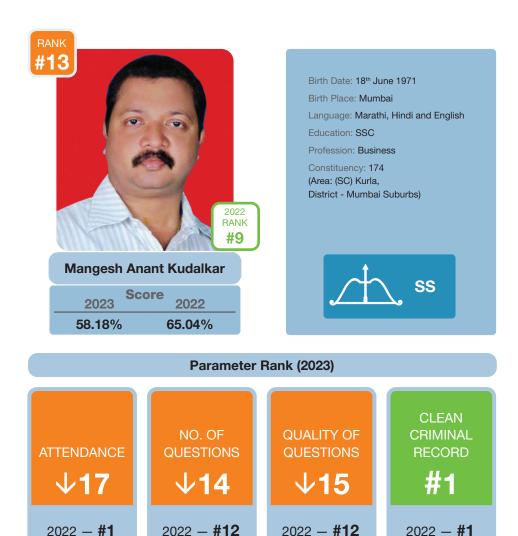


Birth Date: 13<sup>th</sup> November 1953 Birth Place: Malvan, Sindhudurg District Language: Marathi, Hindi and English Education: SSC Profession: Social Worker Constituency: 180 (Area: Wadala, District - Mumbai City)





He was appointed as Shiv Sena Ward President from 1977. He worked as Nanded Shiv Sena Chief Coordinator in 1999. He was elected as the municipal councillor in BMC from 1985-1990. He was Member of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly for 1990-95, 1995-99, 1999-2004, 2004-2009 and 2009-2014 and 2014-2019 terms. He was In-charge of catering committee in 1995. He was Minister of State for Food and Civil Supplies from February, 1999 to May, 1999. He also headed Ministry of State Urban Development from May, 1999 to October, 1999. He was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.

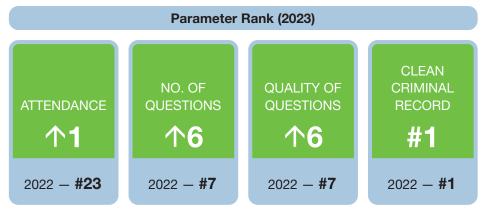


He has handled various responsibilities in Shiv Sena. He was the head of Shiv Sena local office, Kurla from 2000 to 2006. He was awarded 'Samajbhushan' and 'Rohidas Ratna' award for his social work. He was elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly for 2014-2019 and re-elected in October, 2019.



Birth Date: 18<sup>th</sup> June 1961 Birth Place: Dahanu, Palghar District Language: Marathi, Hindi, English and Gujarati Education: B.Sc. Profession: Self Employed Constituency: 153 (Area: Dahisar, District - Mumbai Suburbs)





She was director of the Thane Rural Bank from 2002 to 2006. She held various positions in Bhartiya Janta Party. She was Chairman of the Dahanu Municipal Council from 1997-2001 after being municipal councillor from 1997-2007. She was elected as municipal councillor to BMC in 2009-2014. She was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 2014. Since May 2015, she is the head of the women rights and welfare committee in the Maharashtra Legislature. She He was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.



He has been associated with many NGOs in various capacities. He was the chairman of the BJP Yuva Morcha, Mumbai from 2007-2011 and the Deputy President, BJP, Mumbai from 2015-19. He is the founder and Chairman of Greenwich Meridian Logistics Pvt. Ltd, which is a shipping company. He participated in the agitation of hoisting the Indian tricolor in Kashmir, organised by the BJP Yuva Morcha. He also made special efforts to make affordable homes available for citizens through Slum Rehabilitation Scheme. He was elected to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.

2022 - **#21** 

2022 - **#1** 

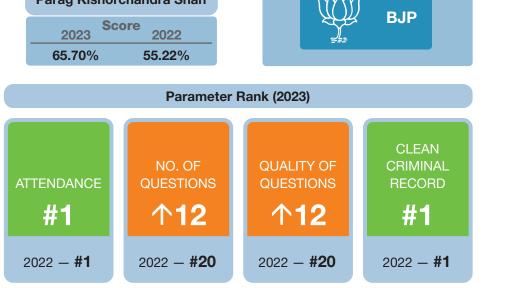
2022 - **#21** 

2022 - **#1** 

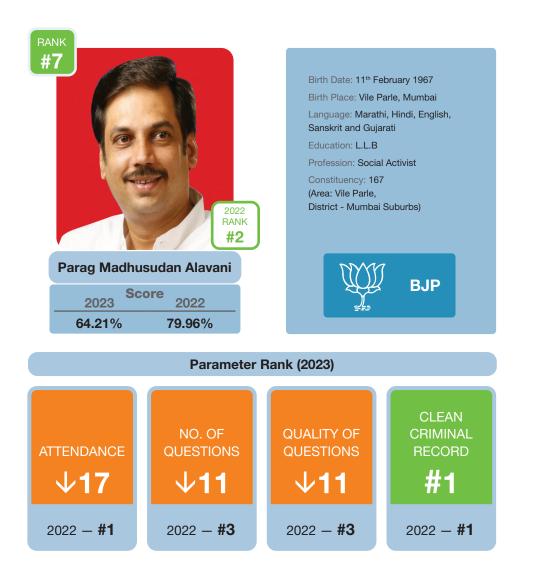
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He was elected as councillor to BMC in 2017. He was elected to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.

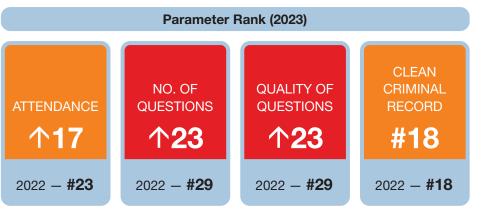


He handled various responsibilities in Bhartiya Janata Party. He was the BJP president of the North Mumbai district from 1998 to 2002. He was municipal councillor in BMC during 1997-2007. He was Chairman of the K/East ward committee in 2001-2002. He headed Improvement Committee of the BMC, 2002-2003. He was group leader of the BJP in BMC from 2003-2007. He was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.

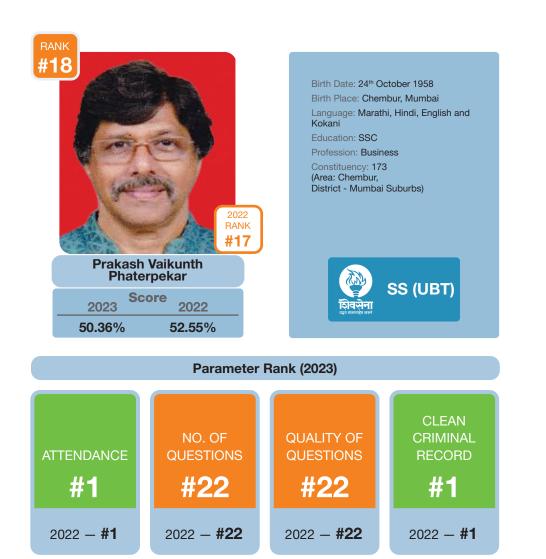


Birth Date: 1<sup>st</sup> June 1962 Birth Place: Indapur, Raigad District Language: Marathi, Hindi and English Education: B.Com. Profession: Business Constituency: 154 (Area: Magathane, District - Mumbai Suburbs)





He was the Chairman of Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojna Committee. He has been involved in various social activities. He received 'Samaj Bhushan' award from Navshakti for distinguished social work. He was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.



He has been involved in various social activities in Mumbai. He was Municipal Councillor in BMC from 2007-2012. He was member of the various committees of BMC like Improvements Committee (2009-2010), Works Committee (2009-2012), Public Health Committee. He was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.

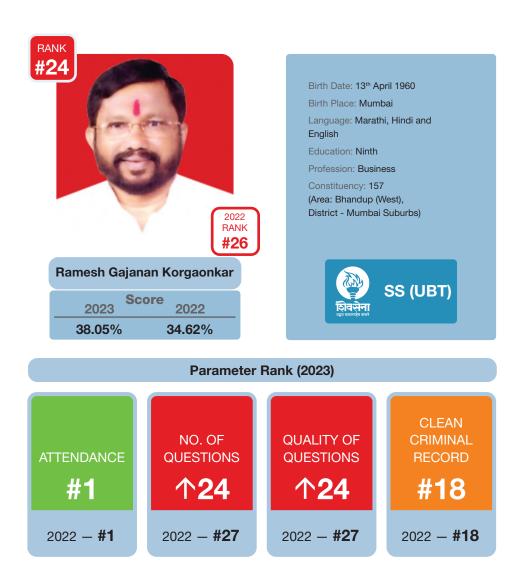


Birth Date: 24<sup>th</sup> January 1972 Birth Place: Ahmedpur, Latur District Language: Marathi, Hindi, English and Gujarati Education: SSC Profession: Business Constituency: 169 (Area: Ghatkopar (W), District - Mumbai Suburbs)





He has been involved in various social work activities. He started a rationing scheme for more than 2700 aged and homeless couples in Ghatkopar. He is working as spokesperson for Maharashtra BJP since 2015. He was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.



He has participated in various social welfare initiatives under Shiv Sena. He is a member of the Sthanik Lokadhikar Samiti and Railway Kamgar Sena and participated in the agitation held for demanding justice for workers. He was the member of the Mumbai Suburban District Planning Committee from 2013 to 2017. He was elected as Councillor to BMC from 2002-2007, 2007-2012, 2012-2017 and again in 2017. He was chairman of the Ward Committee on two occasions, chairman of the Works Committee (suburban), Market and Gardens Committee, Tree Authority of the BMC on one occasion. He was elected to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.

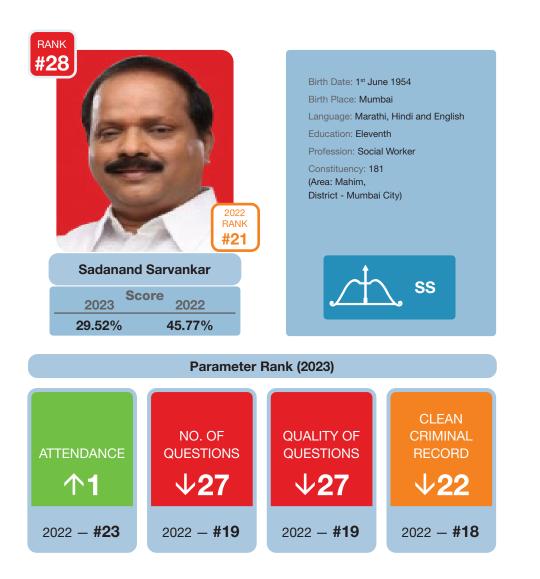








He has been Municipal Councillor as well as Chairman of Standing committee for four terms, Chairman of the Education committee of BMC. He got elected to Maharashtra Assembly in October 2009. He received award of Best Corporator from Lions Club and Best Social worker award from Acharya Atre Pratishthan, Pune. He is the Minister of State for Housing since 5th December 2014 to November 2019. He was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October 2019.



He has been involved in various social activities. He has also handled various responsibilities within Shiv Sena. He was the municipal councillor on three occasions in BMC and headed the Standing Committee on two occasions. He was again re-elected to Maharashtra Legislature in October, 2019.

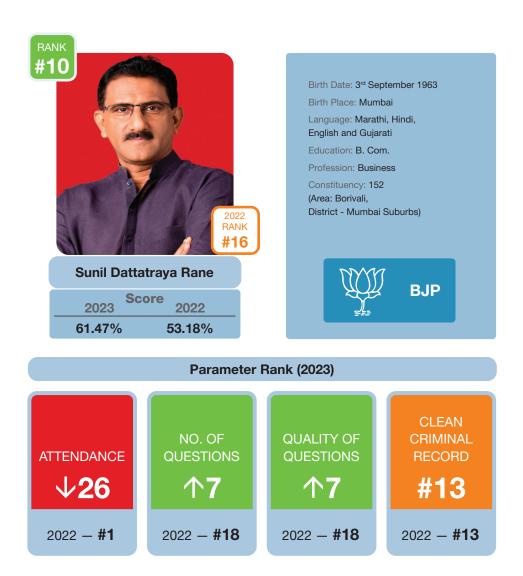


Birth Date: 19<sup>th</sup> July 1955 Birth Place: Bardez, Goa Language: Marathi, Hindi, English and Kokani Education: SSC Profession: Social Worker Constituency: 175 (Area: Kalina, District - Mumbai Suburbs)





He is well known as art director, theatre producer. He has been involved in various social activities in Mumbai. He was Municipal Councillor in BMC on two occasions during 1997-2002 and 2007-2012, during which he was member of the various committees like Works Committee (1997-2000), Law Committee in 2002. He also headed BEST Committee in (2007-2008 & 2009-2010). He was member of 2015-2018 District Environment Committee; 2015-2017, Member of MLA Residence Management Committee and 2017-2019, Member of Minority Welfare Committee. He was reelected to Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.

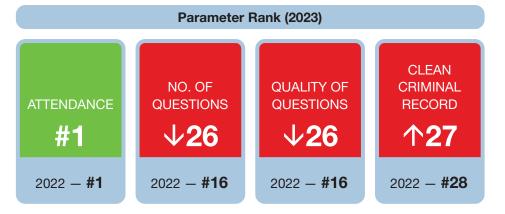


Since 1998, he has been working as a secretary in the Atharva Shikshan Sanstha, which is the recipient of the Asia One Award in 2016 and the Times of India Award in 2018-19. Chairman of Mumbai Rahivasi Seva Sangh. He has also worked as a consultant for Samruddhi Cooperative Credit Society since 1994. Since 2019 he is chairman of the executive committee of Children Aid Society, Mumbai. He is also working as executive president of the high-level committee of the BDD Chawl Redevelopment Committee. He was the chairman of BJP Maharashtra Yuva Morcha between 1997-2000. Then he went on to become chief of the BJP South Central Region in Mumbai. He is the general secretary of BJP Mumbai since 2006. He was elected to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.

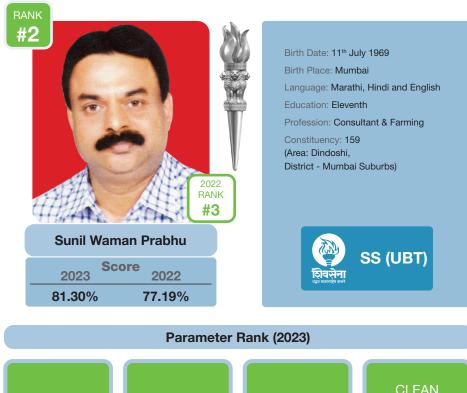






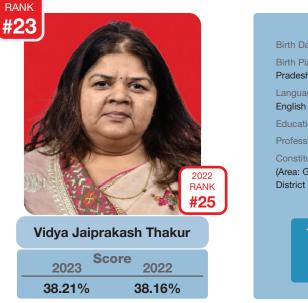


He has been involved in various social and cultural activities. He was elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly for 2014-2019 and re-elected in October, 2019.

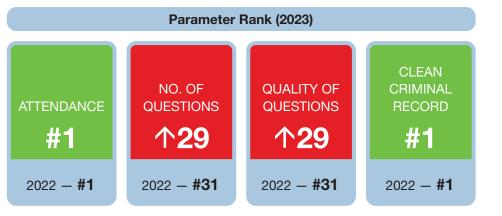




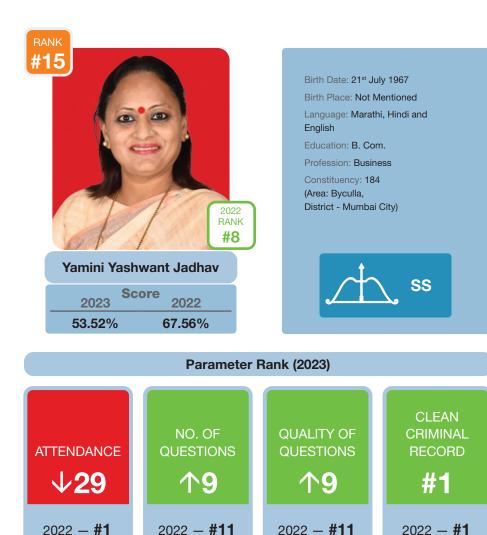
He has been elected to BMC since 1997-2014 as councillor. He was the chairman of Standing Committee of the BMC in 2004. He was the leader of the house (Shivsena) in BMC during 2005 to 2011. He is former Mayor of Mumbai from 2012 to 2014. During this period, he raised a historical museum depicting struggle of Sanyukta Maharashtra. He was adjourned as 'Best Municipal Councillor' by the Praja Foundation for his outstanding work in BMC. He was Mumbai Municipal Corporation Hall honored with first 'Outstanding Speaker' award in the year 2018, he was honored with the 'Outstanding New MLA' award from Lokmat Group. He was ranked 16th in the list of 500 top reputed persons released by the Foreign Policy Magazine. He is also member of Mumbai Regional Development Authority (MMRDA). He has been involved in various social activities in Mumbai.



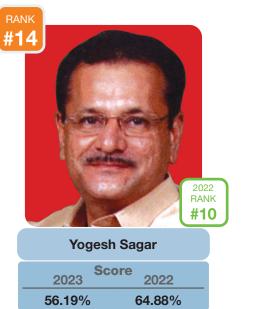




She has been working in the BJP since 1992. She was General Secretary of the BJP's women wing in Mumbai in 2013-14. She was elected as municipal councillor to BMC on four occasions during 1992-2012. She was Deputy Mayor of Mumbai in 2007. She headed Public Health Committee of the BMC for two times. She was member of Standing Committee, Market and Gardens Committee and Improvements Committee of BMC. She was elected to Legislative Assembly in 2014. She was entrusted with the responsibility of Minister of state for the departments of Women and Child Welfare, Food and Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection and Food and Drug Administration in December 2014 to November 2019. She was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.



She has been associated with various social welfare activities like organising health camps, blood donation camps, starting small businesses to help women etc. She was the district communication head of the Shivsena for Ratnagiri district. She was elected to BMC as councillor in 2012 and headed the Market and Gardens Committee of the BMC from 2012-2017. She was the member of the Education Committee from 2012-2017. She was elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.





**BJP** 



He has been Municipal Councillor from 2002-2012. He is also the district President of North Mumbai BJP. In the year 2003 he was awarded the Mayor Award under BMC cleanliness work. He was elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October 2009. He has funded and worked for Shanti Sandesh Foundation and Mahila Microfinance Credit Society. He was adjourned as best elected representative by Praja Foundation for three consecutive years from 2011 to 2012, 2012 to 2013 and 2013 to 2014. He was re-elected to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.



2023

33.45%

40

2022

32.54%

Birth Date: 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1992 Birth Place: Bandra (West), Mumbai

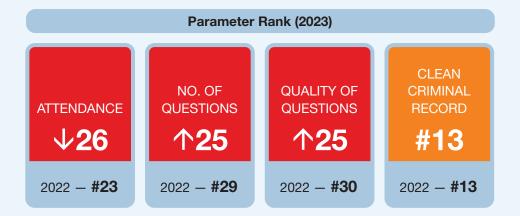
Language: Marathi, Hindi and English

Education: Graduated with M.A. Global Management People Management and Leadership

Profession: Business

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





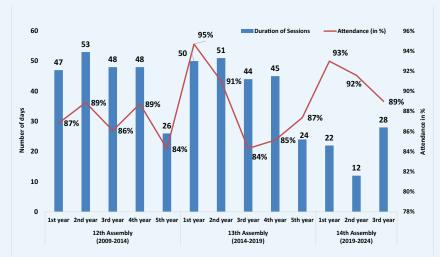
He has been involved in various social initiatives like programs for youth and initiatives for youth employment, organising blood camps, health camps and organising sports events. He has worked as General Secretary of the Indian National Youth Congress, Mumbai Region. He was elected to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.

### COMPARISON OF ASSEMBLY SESSIONS AND MUMBAI MLAS DELIBERATIONS

**Note for graphs on this page:** Each year is calculated from a Winter session to Monsoon Session (For e.g.: 1st year of 12th Assembly is from Winter 2009 to Monsoon 2010, 2nd year is from Winter 2010 to Monsoon 2011 and so on)

14th Assembly (2019 - 2024) : Period covered from Winter 2019 to Monsoon 2022 sessions.

#### Sessions conducted and MLA attendance from 12th, 13th & 14th Assembly





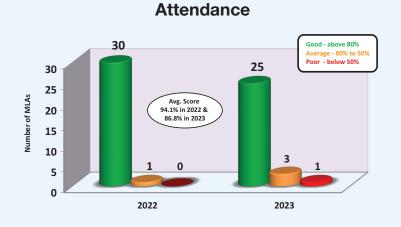


Note : Unstarred questions & Point of Propriety question have not been included

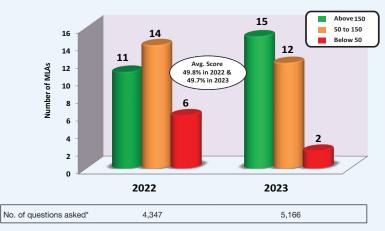
### **COMPARISON OF MLA PERFORMANCE**

Note: Number of MLAs who were ranked in 2022 are 31 and 2023 are 29.

Sessions taken into account for deliberation for 2022 report card are Winter 2019, Budget 2020, Monsoon 2020, Winter 2020, Budget 2021 and Monsoon 2021; For 2023 report card are Winter 2021, Budget 2022, Special 2022, Monsoon 2022 & Winter 2022.

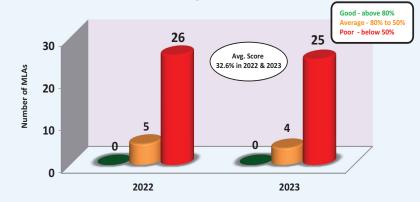


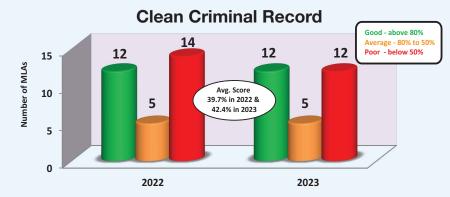
**Number of Questions** 



(\*) This includes unstarred and point of propriety questions.



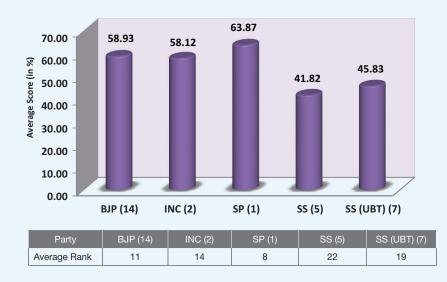




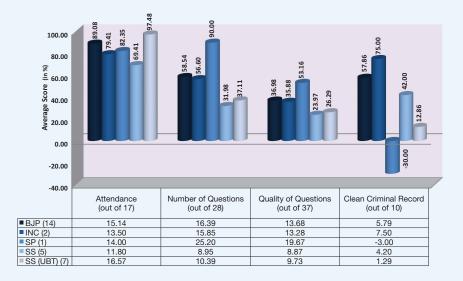
**Overall** 



### Party-wise Average Score in 2023



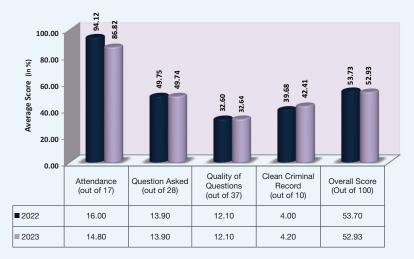
### Party-wise Average Score for Different Parameters in 2023



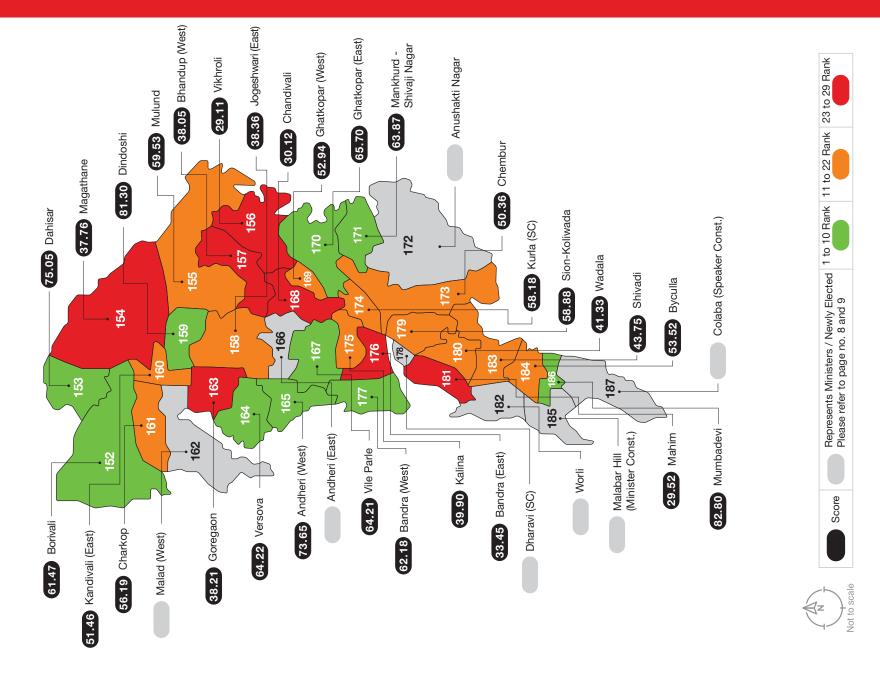
### **Top and Bottom 20 Percentile Average Scores**



### **Average Score for Different Parameters**



### MAP GRADING: ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY



### DETAILED SCORE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 2022 & 2023

				Attendance (Out of 17)			Qı		ns Askeo of 28)	I	Quality of Questions (Out of 37)			
		Political	202	22	2023		2022		2023		2022		2023	
C.N.*	Name of MLA	Party	Scores	Rank	Scores	Rank	Scores	Rank	Scores	Rank	Scores	Rank	Scores	Rank
171	Abu Asim Azmi	SP	17	1	14	17	20.10	9	25.20	3	16.17	9	19.67	3
183	Ajay Vinayak Choudhari	SS (UBT)	14	23	17	1	7.00	24	8.40	21	7.48	24	8.35	21
165	Ameet Bhaskar Satam	BJP	17	1	14	17	22.74	6	23.32	5	17.84	6	18.32	5
186	Amin Amir Ali Patel	INC	17	1	17	1	26.24	2	27.05	1	20.19	2	20.75	1
177	Ashish Babaji Shelar	BJP	17	1	14	17	27.10	1	24.25	4	20.78	1	18.93	4
160	Atul Dattatray Bhatkhalkar	BJP	17	1	17	1	24.50	4	11.20	18	19.11	4	10.26	18
164	Bharati Hemant Lavekar	BJP	17	1	17	1	13.10	17	15.85	13	11.50	17	13.37	13
179	Captain R Tamil Selvan	BJP	14	23	17	1	21.00	8	20.52	8	16.71	8	16.35	8
168	Dilip Lande	SS	17	1	14	17	7.87	23	1.85	28	8.07	23	4.27	28
180	Kalidas Nilkanth Kolambkar	BJP	17	1	10	26	16.60	13	9.32	19	13.83	13	9.01	20
185	Mangal Prabhat Lodha	BJP	17	1	-	-	5.24	26	-	-	6.26	26	-	-
174	Mangesh Anant Kudalkar	SS	17	1	14	17	17.50	12	14.00	14	14.54	12	12.18	15
153	Manisha Ashok Chaudhary	BJP	14	23	17	1	21.87	7	22.40	6	17.27	7	17.65	6
155	Mihir Chandrakant Kotecha	BJP	17	1	17	1	9.60	21	13.05	16	8.99	21	11.48	16
170	Parag Kishorchandra Shah	BJP	17	1	17	1	10.50	20	16.80	12	9.72	20	13.90	12

Cr	riminal (Out d	l Record of 10)	1	Fu	pment nd of 5)						Overall (out of 100)
202	22	202	23			IT + Edu.*	202	2022 2023			
Scores	Rank	Scores	Rank	2022	2023	(Out of 3)	Scores	Rank	Scores	Rank	Reasons for shift in scores
-10	31	-3	22	5	5	3	51.27	18	63.87	8	Questions asked; Quality of questions; Criminal Case Withdrawn
2	18	2	18	5	5	3	38.48	24	43.75	19	Attendance; Questions asked; Quality of questions
10	1	10	1	5	5	3	75.57	4	73.65	4	
10	1	10	1	5	5	3	81.43	1	82.80	1	
-3	25	-3	22	5	5	3	69.88	7	62.18	9	
5	13	5	13	5	5	3	73.61	5	51.46	17	Questions asked; Quality of questions, Other MLAs Movement
10	1	10	1	5	5	3	59.60	13	64.22	6	Questions asked; Quality of questions
2	18	-3	22	5	5	3	61.71	11	58.88	12	
2	18	2	18	5	5	3	42.93	23	30.12	27	
5	13	5	13	5	5	3	60.43	12	41.33	20	Attendance; Questions asked; Quality of questions
-3	25	-	-	3	-	3	31.49	28	-	-	
10	1	10	1	3	5	3	65.04	9	58.18	13	
10	1	10	1	5	5	3	71.14	6	75.05	3	
10	1	10	1	5	5	3	53.59	15	59.53	11	
10	1	10	1	5	5	3	55.22	14	65.70	5	Questions asked; Quality of questions

(\*) C.N. - Constituency Number,

48

IT + Edu. - Income Tax and Educational Qualification.

### DETAILED SCORE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 2022 & 2023

					dance of 17)		Q		ns Askeo of 28)	I	Qua		Questio of 37)	ns		Ci	rimina (Out (	l Recc of 10)
		Political	202	22	202	23	20	22	202	23	202	22	202	23		202	22	2
C.N.*	Name of MLA	Party	Scores	Rank	Scores	Rank	Scores	Rank	Scores	Rank	Scores	Rank	Scores	Rank		Scores	Rank	Score
167	Parag Madhusudan Alavani	BJP	17	1	14	17	25.37	3	17.72	11	19.59	3	14.49	11		10	1	10
154	Prakash Rajaram Surve	SS	14	23	14	17	1.74	29	6.52	23	4.02	29	7.24	23		2	18	2
173	Prakash Vaikunth Phaterpekar	SS (UBT)	17	1	17	1	8.74	22	7.45	22	8.81	22	7.91	22		10	1	10
187	Rahul Suresh Narwekar	BJP	10	31	-	-	6.10	25	-	-	6.89	25	-	-		0	24	-
169	Ramchandra Shivaji Kadam	BJP	14	23	14	17	15.74	14	18.65	10	13.29	14	15.29	10	•	-3	25	-3
157	Ramesh Gajanan Korgaonkar	SS (UBT)	17	1	17	1	3.50	27	5.60	24	5.12	27	6.45	24		2	18	2
158	Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	SS (UBT)	17	1	17	1	3.50	27	9.32	19	5.02	28	9.03	19		-5	28	-5
181	Sadanand Sarvankar	SS	14	23	17	1	11.37	19	2.80	27	10.41	19	4.72	27	-	2	18	-3
175	Sanjay Govind Potnis	SS (UBT)	14	23	14	17	14.87	15	12.12	17	12.64	15	10.78	17		-5	28	-5
152	Sunil Dattatraya Rane	BJP	17	1	10	26	12.24	18	21.45	7	10.95	18	17.03	7		5	13	5
156	Sunil Rajaram Raut	SS (UBT)	17	1	17	1	14.00	16	3.72	26	12.25	16	5.39	26		-5	28	-5
159	Sunil Waman Prabhu	SS (UBT)	17	1	17	1	23.60	5	26.12	2	18.59	5	20.18	2		10	1	10
163	Vidya Jaiprakash Thakur	BJP	17	1	17	1	0.87	31	0.92	29	3.29	31	3.28	29		10	1	10
184	Yamini Yashwant Jadhav	SS	17	1	0	29	18.37	11	19.60	9	15.19	11	15.92	9		10	1	10
161	Yogesh Sagar	BJP	17	1	17	1	19.24	10	14.00	14	15.65	10	12.19	14		5	13	5
176	Zeeshan Ziauddin Siddique	INC	14	23	10	26	1.74	29	4.65	25	3.80	30	5.80	25		5	13	5

Cı	riminal (Out o	l Record of 10)	i	Fu	pment nd of 5)						Overall (out of 100)
202	22	202	23			IT + Edu.*	202	22	202	23	
Scores	Rank	Scores	Rank	2022	2023	(Out of 3)	Scores	Rank	Scores	Rank	Reasons for shift in scores
10	1	10	1	5	5	3	79.96	2	64.21	7	Attendance; Questions asked; Quality of questions
2	18	2	18	5	5	3	29.76	30	37.76	25	Questions asked; Quality of questions
10	1	10	1	5	5	3	52.55	17	50.36	18	
0	24	-	-	5	-	3	31.00	29	-	-	
-3	25	-3	22	5	5	3	48.03	19	52.94	16	
2	18	2	18	5	5	2	34.62	26	38.05	24	
-5	28	-5	27	5	5	3	28.52	31	38.36	22	Questions asked; Quality of questions
2	18	-3	22	5	5	3	45.77	21	29.52	28	Questions asked; Quality of questions; New FIR registered
-5	28	-5	27	5	5	3	44.50	22	39.90	21	
5	13	5	13	5	5	3	53.18	16	61.47	10	Questions asked; Quality of questions
-5	28	-5	27	5	5	3	46.25	20	29.11	29	Questions asked; Quality of questions
10	1	10	1	5	5	3	77.19	3	81.30	2	
10	1	10	1	5	5	2	38.16	25	38.21	23	
10	1	10	1	4	5	3	67.56	8	53.52	15	Attendance
5	13	5	13	5	5	3	64.88	10	56.19	14	
5	13	5	13	5	5	3	32.54	27	33.45	26	

### 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 collect the appropriate data?

For the first question; The Indian Democracy functions on rules and structures laid down in The Constitution of India adopted on 26<sup>th</sup> 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 on the mechanisms, instruments, duties and responsibilities as laid down in The Constitution of India.

However; The Constitution itself derives its power from the free will of the citizens as the document states that it has been adopted, enacted and given to themselves by the people. The second question is answered by the citizens themselves, through their constitutional right to vote. Voting every five years for the candidates (MLAs) who they feel are the right fit to represent them, is a way for citizens to make their perception known.

The next few pages will elaborate the study design and details of the study conducted to evaluate 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 evaluate the performance of each MLA in the city:

- 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).

Once the areas of evaluation were finalised, it was important to decide upon the source which would best provide the required information. The Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 was identified as the best source to gain information on such tangible facts about the Elected Representatives.

The data used for these parameters have 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.

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.

		Sc	ale of Ranking
Sr. No.	Indicator	Max	Comments
1	Present		
A	Sessions Attended (*)	17	Based on percentage of attendance. 1) 100% to 91% - 17; 2) 90% to 76% - 14; 3) 75% to 61% - 10; 4) 60% to 51% - 7; and 5) below 50% - 0.
В	Number of Questions Asked	28	Against Group Percentage Rank. 28 being the top most percentile and so on to the lowest.
С	Importance of Questions Asked (Quality of Questions)	37	Issues are given certain weightages depending on the importance of the issue as per the seventh schedule of the Constitution of India. Further weighted by the score for number of questions asked.
D	Total Local Area Development Funds Utilised during (October 2019 to March 2023)	5	The calculation for this report card is done as per the sanctioned fund of Rs. 12.5 crores as per the GRs approved for the respective finanical years from October 2019 to March 2023. (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 (1)	87	
2	Past		
А	Education Qualification	1	A minimum of 10th Pass - 1; if not - 0
В	Income Tax	2	<ol> <li>Possessing PAN Card - 1</li> <li>Disclosing Income in Affidavit - 1</li> </ol>
С	Criminal Record	10	If the candidate has zero cases registered against her/ him, then 10; 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 - 7
	Total (2)	13	
	Total (1+2)	100	
3	Negative marking for new criminal cases registered during the year	-5	For any new FIR registered during the year.
4	Negative marking for Charge sheet	-5	For any Charge sheet in a criminal case.
5	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. (**)

- (\*) Sessions taken into account for this report card are Winter 2021, Budget 2022, Special 2022, Monsoon 2022 and Winter 2022.
- (\*\*) 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 13 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 10<sup>th</sup> pass or more than that then one mark is allocated, else zero marks are given.

As a developing 21<sup>st</sup> 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 10 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 seven marks.

We have negative markings as explained in No. 4 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 they 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%- 17; 2) 90% to 76% - 14; 3) 75% to 61% - 10; 4) 60% to 51% - 7; and 5) below 50% - 0.

#### 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
- Motion of adjournment for purpose of debates
- Non Officials Bills (Private Member Bill)
- Resolutions/Non-Official Resolutions
- Short Notice Question
- Unstarred Question
- Point of Propriety

The marking for this section is out of a maximum 28 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. 28 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 the importance of the issue being prime functions of the State Legislature or of the Municipal bodies or the Centre as per the seventh schedule of the Constitution of India. As explained ahead in weightages to issues raised in the questions.

Weightage to Issues Raised in the questions								
Classification	Issues	Weightages	Total					
	Civic (civic amenities such as roads, sewage, etc.)	5						
	Community Welfare	5						
Social Infrastructure	Crime	8	33					
	Education	5						
	Health	5						
	Social cultural concerns	5						
	Energy	7						
Physical Infrastructure	Transport	5	20					
	Forest/Environment	8						
Economic Infrastructure	Financial Institutions	3	0					
Economic infrastructure	Industries	6	9					

Weightage to Issues Raised in the questions							
Classification	Issues	Weightages	Total				
	Revenue	7					
Governance/Policy Making	Corruption & Scams	7	20				
	Schemes / Policies	6					
	Irrigation	7					
Agriculture/ Food Infrastructure	Agriculture	6	18				
	Animal Husbandry	5					
Total			100				

Step 2:

Questions asked are categorised into:

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

```
(l1 * Q1)+(l1 * Q1)+.....(lnth * Qnth) = T1;
(l3 * Q3)+(l3 * Q3)+.....(lnth * Qnth) = T3;
T1+T2+T3 = Tx;
Tx / TQ = M
```

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

#### Illustration for marking Importance of Questions Asked

If a MLA has asked a total of 5 questions: 1 related to civic, 3 question related to crime and 1 related to financial institutions; then the marking will be as below:

	Weightages	No. of questions asked	Calculation of Quality of questions
Civic	5	1	5*1=5
Crime	8	3	8*3=24
Fin. Ins.	3	1	3*1=3
Total		5	32

32/5 = 6.4 (Hence 'M' is 6.4)

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

 $\therefore$  (((((6.4/21)×100)+((4/16)×100))/2)×21)/100=6.4 out of maximum 21. So the MLA gets 6.4 Marks.

#### d. Total Local Area Development Funds Utilised during October 2019 to March 2023

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 an appropriate plan for funds utilisation spread across the term and that not entirely towards the end of their term without focus on the needs of their constituency.

Hence the calculation for this report card is done as per the sanctioned fund of Rs. 12.5 crores as per the GRs approved for the respective financial years from October 2019 to March 2023. (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.

#### 4. Parameters for Negative Marking

#### Negative marking for new FIR cases registered

If there has been a new FIR registered against the elected representative after the 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 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 candidates 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, symbolising 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.



WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, HAVING SOLEMNLY RESOLVED TO CONSTITUTE INDIA INTO A 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.



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