A comprehensive & objective rating of the Elected Representatives' performance



MUMBAI

REPORT CARD

MLA RATINGS 2024

PERIOD COVERED: BUDGET SESSION 2023 TO BUDGET SESSION 2024



ABOUT PRAJA

Over the last two decades, Praja Foundation 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 Citizen Charter to revamp their Citizens' Complaint Grievances Mechanism and handholding them to run it in the initial years; we come up with annual white papers on the performances of civic, health, crime, education and housing issues in Mumbai and Delhi; since 2011 we have been coming up with annual report cards 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 various handbooks on governance and conducting numerous 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 74th 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.





WORKSHOPS/TRAININGS



URBAN GOVERNANCE REFORMS STUDY URBAN GOVERNANCE INDEX 2020 शहरी शासन सुधारमा संशोधन



शहरी शासन निर्देशांक २०२०

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THE TEAM

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

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And rest of the Praja Team including Abhishek Gijare, Aniket Mirashi, Ashwini More, Aviral Dubey, Ayushi Khare, Benaifer Reporter, Eknath Pawar, Ganesh Jadhav, Ganesh Phulsundar, Harshita Katiyar, Kunaljit Bhatta, Mahesh Bhaskar, Neha Kori, Nilam Mirashi, Nilesh Kadam, Pooja Verma, Prashant Shivade, Pratiksha Deolekar, Rajesh, Sangeeta Patwa, Sanika Ranade and Shubham Singh.

The People of India have had Elected Representatives representing them in various bodies from the parliament to the panchayat for the last 77 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

This is the final report card of the MLAs representing Mumbai in the 14th Maharashtra State Legislative Assembly. Over the past five years, the state has faced a series of unprecedented socio-political challenges that have deeply influenced governance and the functioning of the state legislative assembly.

This report card assesses the performance of MLAs over the last year as well as their consolidated performance throughout the entire five-year term. The focus of the consolidated report card is on MLAs who served for a minimum of three years in the assembly, presenting a comprehensive view of their legislative performance. Additionally, its scope has been broadened to include an analysis of the overall productivity of the state assembly, particularly examining the number of working days.

The COVID-19 pandemic, which struck during the early years of the 14th Assembly, disrupted nearly every aspect of life. The pandemic exposed significant challenges in areas such as public health, education, economic livelihoods, and the overall effectiveness of public services. These challenges underscored the need for a more consultative and responsive model of governance. In addition to the pandemic, Maharashtra has also been dealing with a series of natural calamities, including frequent cyclones and seasonal challenges such as flooding and heatwaves that have severely impacted the western coast, especially the Mumbai Metropolitan Region. With Municipal elections across the state still pending, the Legislative Assembly has been the primary platform for addressing and resolving these critical civic concerns.

First, we would like to congratulate the Top 3 ranking MLAs from this report card. The first Rank is secured by MLA Amin Patel with 82.92%. MLA Sunil Prabhu ranks Second with 78.71% and MLA Varsha Gaikwad ranks third with 76.51%. When examining the performance of political parties based on the performance of their MLAs, Indian National Congress (INC) ranked first with 72.56%. Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) is a distant second with 60.08%.

The consolidated performance of MLAs in the 14th Assembly, however, presents a concerning picture. When compared to the 13th Assembly, there has been a noticeable decline in the overall performance of the MLAs. This trend is particularly troubling given the challenges that the state has faced in recent years. The most significant decline is observed in the performance of the lowest-scoring MLAs. Five MLAs with lowest score from the 13th Assembly had an average score of 48.13%, whereas the average score of five lowest-ranking MLAs from the 14th Assembly only had a score of 34.81%. This fall in performance is alarming, as it indicates that these MLAs are not fulfilling their constitutional roles as representatives of the people.

Perhaps the most alarming trend highlighted in the 14th Assembly is the significant reduction in the number of working days. The Maharashtra State Assembly now ranks seventh among all legislative assemblies in India in terms of its working days, with only 119 days in session (Winter Session 2019 to Budget Session 2024). This represents a sharp drop of 42% from the 13th Assembly (Winter Session 2014 to Budget Session 2019), which had 206 working days. The second year (Winter Session 2020 to Monsoon Session 2021) had only 12 working days, the lowest number recorded in the last 15 years. While the COVID-19 pandemic undoubtedly affected the functioning and resulted in fewer deliberations, Praja believes that the scope of these deliberations should have been expanded during this period (if needed by leveraging technology). Increased legislative activity during the pandemic would have ensured a more comprehensive and effective crisis response.

Despite these challenges, an encouraging trend is the consistent attendance of MLAs throughout the term of 14th Assembly. The average attendance of MLAs for this Assembly has been 89%, with the highest attendance recorded during the initial two years. In the first year (Winter Session 2019 to Monsoon Session 2020), attendance reached 93%, and in the second year between (Winter Session 2020 to Monsoon Session 2021) it was 92%. These years, marked by the COVID-19 crisis and a reduced number of working days, indicate the urgency felt by MLAs to participate and deliberate in governance during a time of crisis. However, they would have had greater opportunities to do so if the number of working days had been higher.

Maharashtra has a rich history of legislative functioning and has long been a role model for how legislative business should be conducted. In recent years, however, the state has experienced unusual political turmoil. Splits between two major political parties and changes in the state government have significantly influenced the state's political equations and legislative performance. As we look ahead to the 15th Assembly, there is hope that the performance of the legislative assembly will improve.

Milind Mhaske CEO, Praja Foundation

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASSESSING THE PERFORMANCE OF MLAS OBJECTIVELY

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, Rohini Nilekani Philanthropies, A.T.E. Chandra Foundation, Tree for Life Foundation, Lal Family Foundation, Madhu Mehta Foundation and numerous other individual supporters.







The contents of this publication are published by Praja Foundation and in no way can be taken to reflect the views of the donors and sponsors.

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.

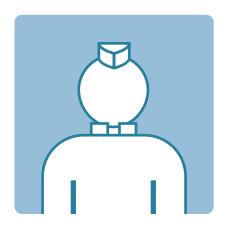
The ratings of the MLA's are based on:

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 card considers time period between Budget Session 2023 to Budget Session 2024. A total of 34 MLAs out of the 36 representing Mumbai are evaluated in this report card who attended at least three out of the four sessions. This report card does not evaluate two MLAs who are the Speaker of the Assembly and a Minister in State Cabinet. Education, profession, birth date, constituency details and bio-sketch of MLAs have been taken from the affidavit submitted during the election and from the 14th Maharashtra Assembly Members Bio-Sketch book.

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



Rahul Suresh Narwekar

(Hon'ble Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly)

Birth Date: 11th Febuary 1977

Birth Place: Mumbai

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)



Mangal Prabhat Lodha

(Minister of Tourism, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship)

Birth Date: 18th December 1955

Birth Place: Jodhpur,

Rajasthan

BJP

Language: Marathi, Hindi, English and

Gujarati

Education: L.L.B

Profession or Occupation: Industry &

Trade

Political Party:

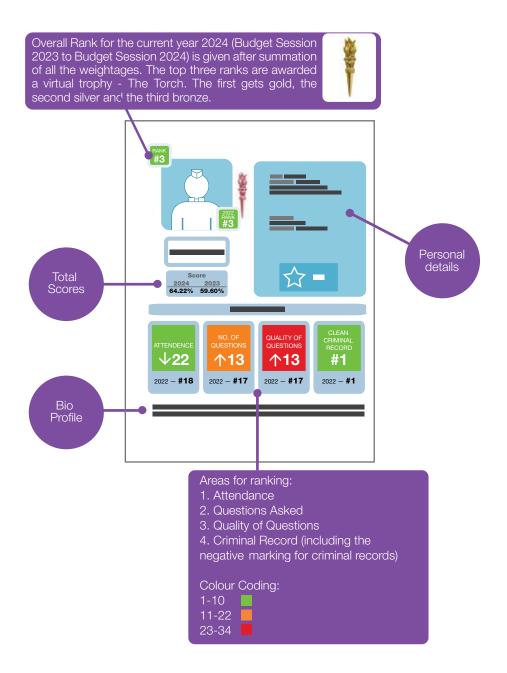
Bharatiya Janata Party

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

He 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.

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.

HOW TO READ THE RANKING PAGE:



MUMBAI'S 34 MLAs AND THEIR RANKINGS



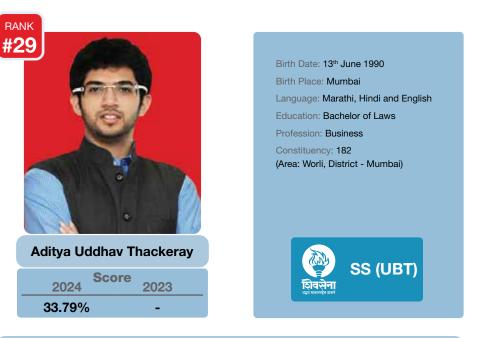


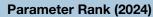


Parameter Rank (2024)



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.







He is the President of Yuva Sena since 2010 and a Shiv Sena leader since 2018; He was elected to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly for the first time in 2019. He is Minister of Tourism, Environment and Protocol. Maharashtra since 2020.





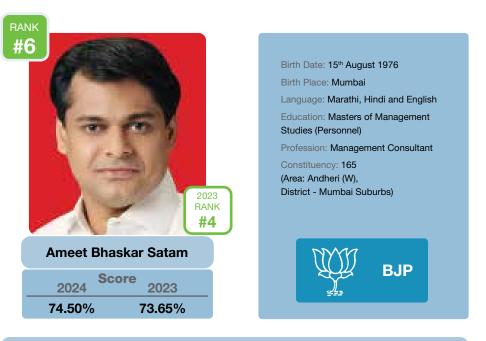


14





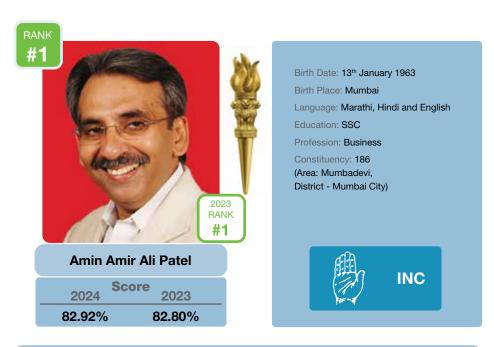
He has been involved in various social work activities. He was the head of Parel sub-branch from 1972-92 and the head of sub-division from 1995-1999. He headed Shivsena's South Mumbai region since 2000 to 2014. He was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.



Parameter Rank (2024)



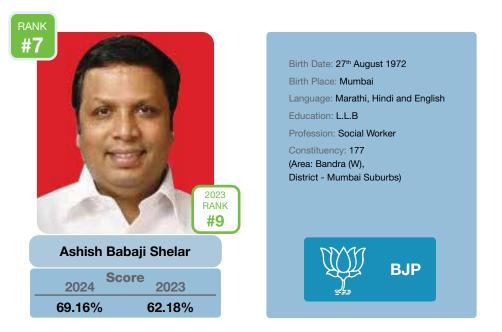
He has been involved in various social, cultural activities. He was Personal Assistant (PA) to Late Gopinath Munde from 2004-2006. He went on to handle various responsibilities within BJP. In 2012-2017 he was elected as Municipal Councillor on BMC and then to State Legislative Assembly in 2014-2019.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



Parameter Rank (2024)



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 got elected to the Maharashtra State Legislative Assembly for 2009-2014, 2014-2019. He was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.



Parameter Rank (2024)



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.

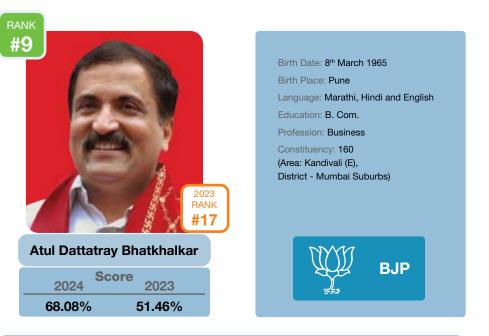




Parameter Rank (2024)



He has been Municipal Councillor from 2002 to 2012. He was Chairman of P/North ward committee of BMC between 2007-2008. He got elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October 2009. He was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in 2019 and he is Minister of Textiles, Fisheries and Ports from January 2020.



Parameter Rank (2024)



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.



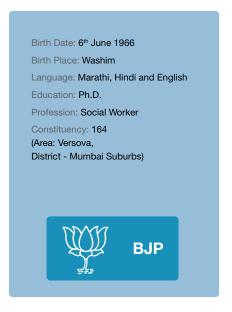
Score

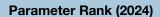
2023

64.22%

2024

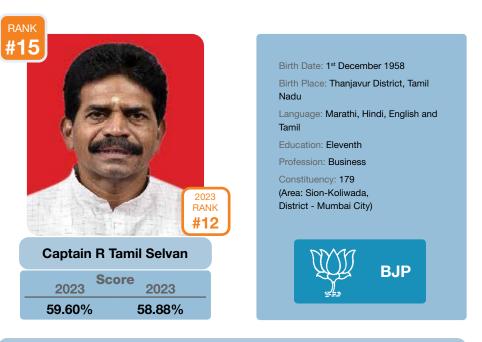
63.21%

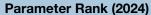






She received 'Ahilyabai Holkar' award from Maharashtra Government in 2000-2001. She also received 'Maharashtra Ratna' award in 2005 for her distinguish social work. She was among the two persons selected from India by the American Government to study the Legislative Elections in America in 2006. She 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.

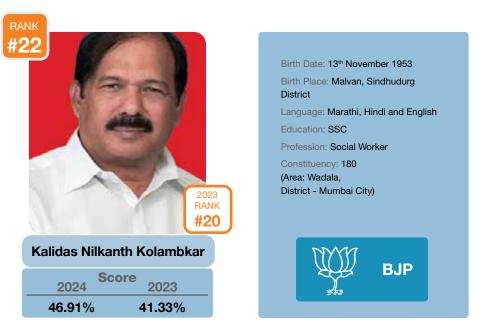




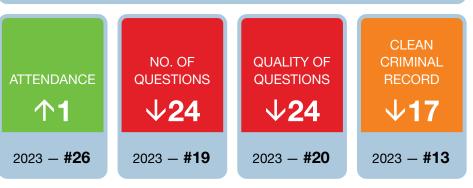
Parameter Rank (2024)



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 2017-2023. 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.



Parameter Rank (2024)



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.



Score

2024

53.31%

2023

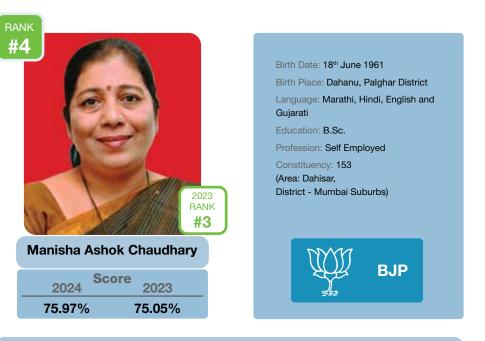
58.18%



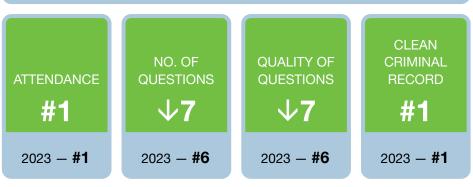
Parameter Rank (2024)



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.



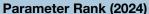
Parameter Rank (2024)

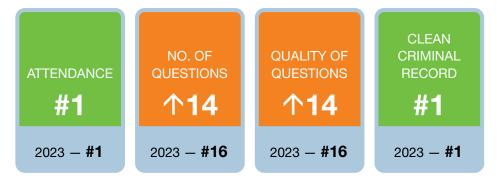


She was director of the Thane Rural Bank from 2002 to 2006. She held various positions in Bhartiya Janta Party. She was Chairman of the Dahanu Municipal Council from 1997-2001 after being municipal councillor from 1997-2007. She was elected as municipal councillor to BMC in 2009-2014. She was elected 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.



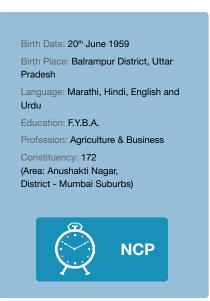




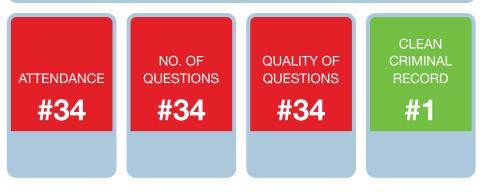


He has been associated with many NGOs in various capacities. He was the chairman of the BJP Yuva Morcha, Mumbai from 2007-2011 and the Deputy President, BJP, Mumbai from 2015-19. He is the founder and Chairman of Greenwich Meridian Logistics Pvt. Ltd, which is a shipping company. He participated in the 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.





Parameter Rank (2024)



He was the member of Legislative Assembly 1996-99 (nominated). He was Minister of State for Housing, Slum Development and Special assistance and Waqf Departments from October 1999 to October 2004. He was also Minister for Special assistance and Technical education department from July 2004 to October 2004 and Minister of labour and Guardian Minister for Mumbai (City) district from November 2004 to March 2005. He was re-elected to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October 2019 and he was Minister for Minority Development, Skills Development and Entrepreneurship from January 2020.



65.70%

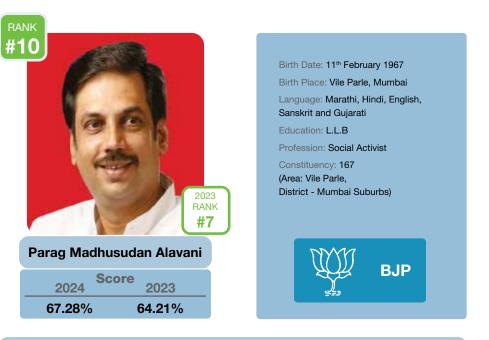
58.76%



Parameter Rank (2024)



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



Parameter Rank (2024)



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.

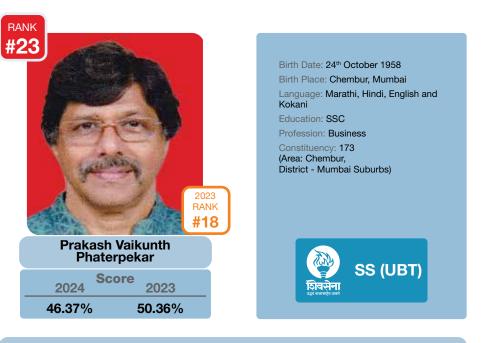




Parameter Rank (2024)



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.

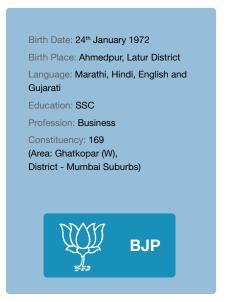


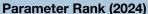
Parameter Rank (2024)



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.

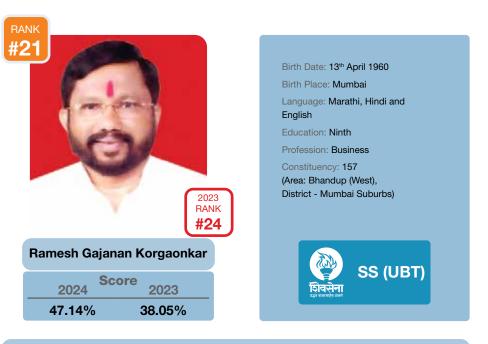








He has been involved in various social work activities. He started a rationing scheme for more than 2700 aged and homeless couples in Ghatkopar. He is working as spokesperson for Maharashtra BJP since 2015. He was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.



Parameter Rank (2024)



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.



Ravindra Dattaram Waikar

Score 2023 2024

40.29% 38.36%



Parameter Rank (2024)



2023 - #19



2023 - #19

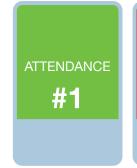


He has been Municipal Councillor as well as Chairman of Standing committee for four terms, Chairman of the Education committee of BMC. He got elected to Maharashtra Assembly in October 2009. He received award of Best Corporator from Lions Club and Best Social worker award from Acharya Atre Pratishthan, 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.





Parameter Rank (2024)

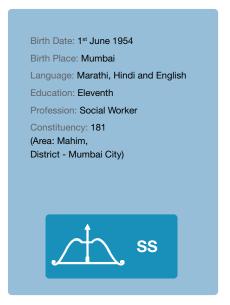


NO. OF **QUESTIONS** #29

QUALITY OF QUESTIONS #29

CLEAN **CRIMINAL** RECORD #1

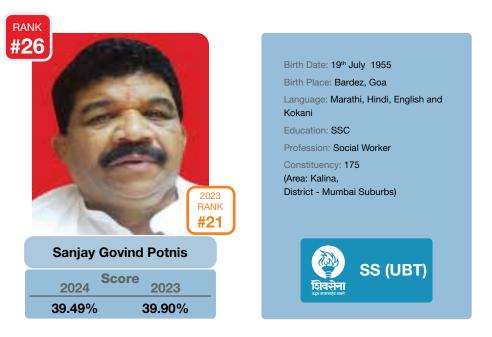




Parameter Rank (2024)



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.

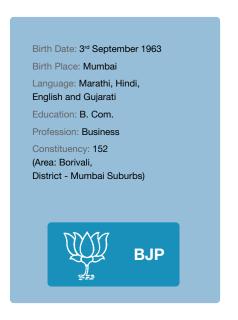


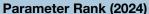
Parameter Rank (2024)



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.

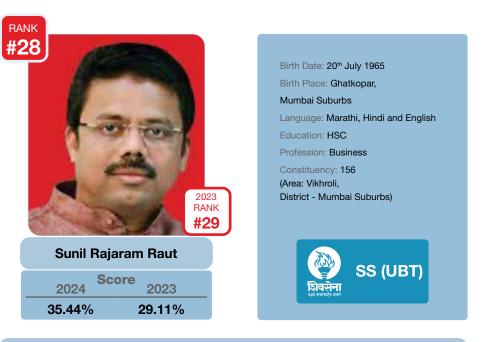








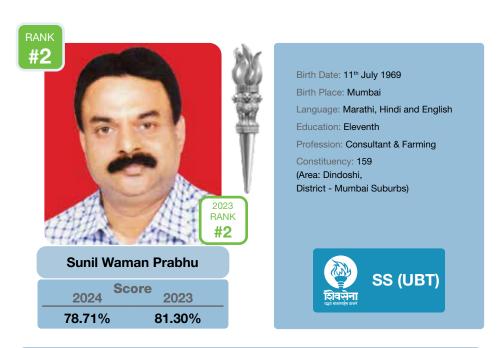
Since 1998, he has been working as a secretary in the Atharva Shikshan Sanstha, which is the recipient of the Asia One Award in 2016 and the Times of India Award in 2018-19. Chairman of Mumbai Rahivasi Seva Sangh. He has also worked as a consultant for Samruddhi Cooperative Credit Society since 1994. 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.

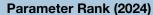


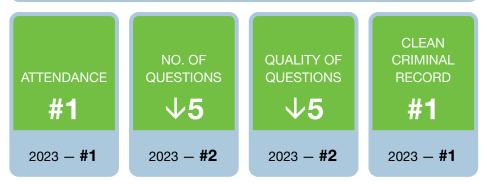
Parameter Rank (2024)



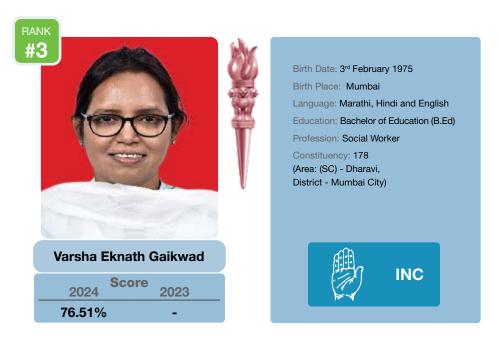
He has been involved in various social and cultural activities. He was elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly for 2014-2019 and re-elected in October, 2019.







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.



Parameter Rank (2024)



She was the member of Maharashtra Pradesh Congress working committee between 2004-2009. She got elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly from 2004-2009 & 2009-2014. She was member and Head of Women's rights and Welfare Committee between 2008-09 and 2009 onwards she became Minister of State for Medical Education, Higher and Technical Education, Tourism and Special Assistance Department. She has won 'Commendable Legislator' award from Maharashtra branch of Commonwealth Parliamentary Union for the year 2006-07 and she participated in the delegation appointed for monitoring the election of the U.S. President. She was Minister of Women and Child Welfare Department during 2010 to 2014. She was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2019.



Score

2023

38.21%

2024

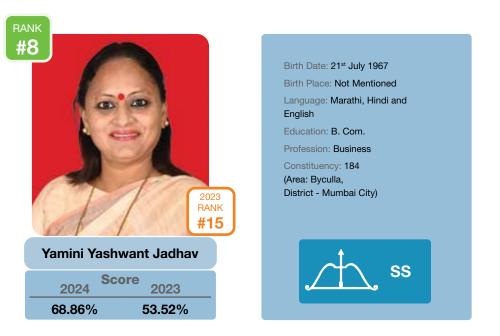
38.00%



Parameter Rank (2024)



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.



Parameter Rank (2024)

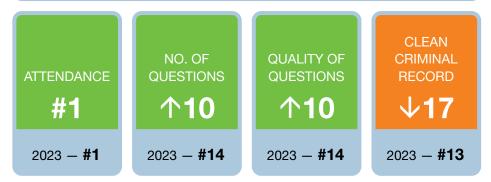


She has been associated with various social welfare activities like organising health camps, blood donation camps, starting small businesses to help women etc. She was the district communication head of the Shivsena for Ratnagiri district. She was elected to BMC as councillor in 2012 and headed the Market 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.

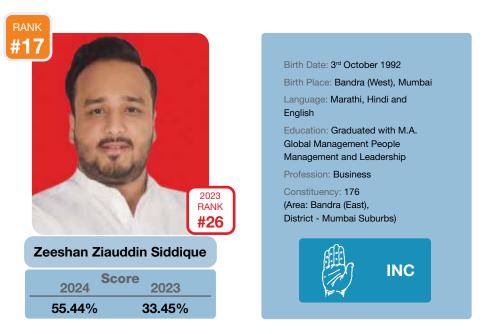








He has been Municipal Councillor from 2002-2012. He is also the district President of North Mumbai BJP. In the year 2003 he was awarded the Mayor Award under BMC cleanliness work. He was elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October 2009. He has funded and worked for Shanti Sandesh Foundation 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.



Parameter Rank (2024)



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: 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 Budget 2024 sessions.

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



Number of Questions asked by MLAs from 12th, 13th & 14th Assembly



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

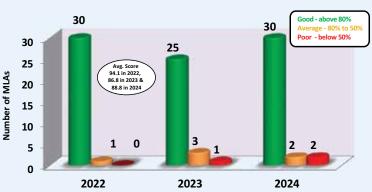
(*) In the 5th year of 14th Assembly, we have considered data from two assembly sessions and Special Session (Winter Session 2023, Special Session 2024 and Budget Session 2024).

COMPARISON OF MLA PERFORMANCE

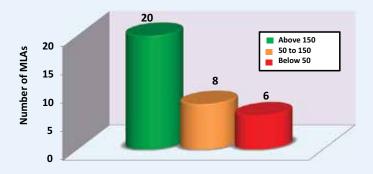
Note: Number of MLAs who were ranked in 2022 are 31, 2023 are 29 and 2024 are 34.

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; For 2024 report card are Budget 2023, Monsoon 2023, Winter 2023, Special 2024 and Budget 2024.

Attendance

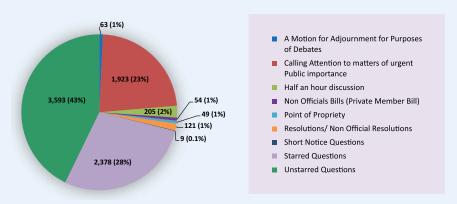


Number of Question in 2024*



(*) Sessions included Budget 2023, Monsoon 2023, Winter 2023, Special 2024 and Budget 2024.

Questions Asked through Different Devices in 2024*

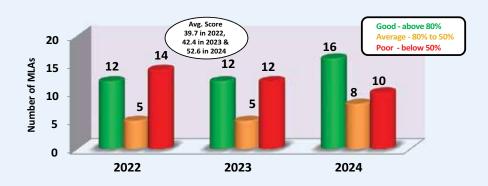


(*) Sessions included Budget 2023, Monsoon 2023, Winter 2023, Special 2024 and Budget 2024.

Quality of Questions



Clean Criminal Record



Overall



Party-wise Average Score in 2024

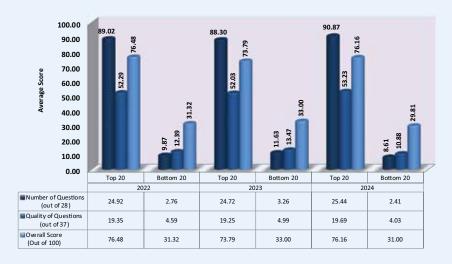


Party	BJP (14)	INC (4)	SP (1)	NCP (1)	SS (5)	SS (UBT) (9)
Average Rank	14	7	13	34	25	22

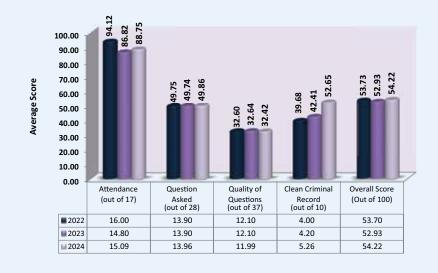
Party-wise Average Score for Different Parameters in 2024



Top and Bottom 20 Percentile Average Scores



Average Score for Different Parameters



MOVEMENT IN RANK & SCORE

		202	22	202	23	202	4		
Political Party	Name of MLA	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Average Score	Average Rank
SP	Abu Asim Azmi	51.27	18	63.87	8	64.34	13	59.83	13
SS (UBT)	Ajay Vinayak Choudhari	38.48	24	43.75	19	54.65	18	45.63	19
BJP	Ameet Bhaskar Satam	75.57	4	73.65	4	74.50	6	74.58	3
INC	Amin Amir Ali Patel	81.43	1	82.80	1	82.92	1	82.38	1
BJP	Ashish Babaji Shelar	69.88	7	62.18	9	69.16	7	67.07	6
BJP	Atul Dattatray Bhatkhalkar	73.61	5	51.46	17	68.08	9	64.38	7
BJP	Bharati Hemant Lavekar	59.60	13	64.22	6	63.21	14	62.34	10
BJP	Captain R Tamil Selvan	61.71	11	58.88	12	59.60	15	60.06	11
SS	Dilip Lande	42.93	23	30.12	27	31.26	31	34.77	27
BJP	Kalidas Nilkanth Kolambkar	60.43	12	41.33	20	46.91	22	49.56	18
SS	Mangesh Anant Kudalkar	65.04	9	58.18	13	53.31	20	58.84	15
BJP	Manisha Ashok Chaudhary	71.14	6	75.05	3	75.97	4	74.05	4
BJP	Mihir Chandrakant Kotecha	53.59	15	59.53	11	66.01	12	59.71	14
ВЈР	Parag Kishorchandra Shah	55.22	14	65.70	5	58.76	16	59.89	12
ВЈР	Parag Madhusudan Alavani	79.96	2	64.21	7	67.28	10	70.48	5

			22	202	23	202	.4		
Political Party	Name of MLA	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Average Score	Average Rank
SS	Prakash Rajaram Surve	29.76	30	37.76	25	29.82	32	32.45	29
SS (UBT)	Prakash Vaikunth Phaterpekar	52.55	17	50.36	18	46.37	23	49.76	17
ВЈР	Ramchandra Shivaji Kadam	48.03	19	52.94	16	33.07	30	44.68	20
SS (UBT)	Ramesh Gajanan Korgaonkar	34.62	26	38.05	24	47.14	21	39.94	23
SS (UBT)	Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	28.52	31	38.36	22	40.29	25	35.72	26
SS	Sadanand Sarvankar	45.77	21	29.52	28	27.27	33	34.19	28
SS (UBT)	Sanjay Govind Potnis	44.50	22	39.90	21	39.49	26	41.30	21
BJP	Sunil Dattatraya Rane	53.18	16	61.47	10	53.91	19	56.19	16
SS (UBT)	Sunil Rajaram Raut	46.25	20	29.11	29	35.44	28	36.93	25
SS (UBT)	Sunil Waman Prabhu	77.19	3	81.30	2	78.71	2	79.07	2
BJP	Vidya Jaiprakash Thakur	38.16	25	38.21	23	38.00	27	38.12	24
SS	Yamini Yashwant Jadhav	67.56	8	53.52	15	68.86	8	63.31	8
BJP	Yogesh Sagar	64.88	10	56.19	14	66.68	11	62.59	9
INC	Zeeshan Ziauddin Siddique	32.54	27	33.45	26	55.44	17	40.47	22

Note: This is an average score of MLAs who served for a minimum of three years in the assembly. Score of Seven MLAs (Aditya Thackeray, Aslam Shaikh, Mangal Prabhat Lodha, Nawab Malik, Rahul Narwekar, Rutuja Latke and Varsha Gaikwad) could not be evaluated due to following reasons; serving as the Speaker of Assembly or serving as Minister in the State Government or being newly elected.

DETAILED SCORE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 2022 TO 2024

			Attendance (Out of 17)				Questions Asked (Out of 28)		Quality of Questions (Out of 37)				Criminal Record (Out of 10)			
		Political		Rank			Rank		Rank				Rank		20)22
C.N.*	Name of MLA	Party	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	Score	R
171	Abu Asim Azmi	SP	1	17	1	9	3	6	9	3	6	31	22	29	51.27	
182	Aditya Uddhav Thackeray	SS (UBT)	-	-	31	-	-	32	-	-	32	-	-	1	-	
183	Ajay Vinayak Choudhari	SS (UBT)	23	1	1	24	21	22	24	21	22	18	18	1	38.48	
165	Ameet Bhaskar Satam	BJP	1	17	1	6	5	8	6	5	8	1	1	1	75.57	
186	Amin Amir Ali Patel	INC	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	81.43	
177	Ashish Babaji Shelar	BJP	1	17	23	1	4	4	1	4	4	25	22	25	69.88	
162	Aslam Ramazanali Shaikh	INC	-	-	23	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	17	-	
160	Atul Dattatray Bhatkhalkar	BJP	1	1	1	4	18	9	4	18	9	13	13	17	73.61	
164	Bharati Hemant Lavekar	BJP	1	1	1	17	13	16	17	13	16	1	1	1	59.60	
179	Captain R Tamil Selvan	BJP	23	1	1	8	8	15	8	8	15	18	22	17	61.71	
168	Dilip Lande	SS	1	17	23	23	28	31	23	28	31	18	18	25	42.93	
180	Kalidas Nilkanth Kolambkar	BJP	1	26	1	13	19	24	13	20	24	13	13	17	60.43	
185	Mangal Prabhat Lodha	BJP	1	-	-	26	-	-	26	-	-	25	-	-	31.49	
174	Mangesh Anant Kudalkar	SS	1	17	1	12	14	23	12	15	23	1	1	1	65.04	
153	Manisha Ashok Chaudhary	ВЈР	23	1	1	7	6	7	7	6	7	1	1	1	71.14	
155	Mihir Chandrakant Kotecha	BJP	1	1	1	21	16	14	21	16	14	1	1	1	53.59	
172	Mohammed Nawab Malik	NCP	-	-	34	-	-	34	-	-	34	-	-	1	-	

(*) C.N. - Constituency Number,

Note: Dash (-) indicates that MLA was not evaluated for the period for any of the following reasons; serving as the Speaker of Assembly, Serving as Minister in the State Government, Being newly elected.

Overall (out of 100)

Reasons for shift in scores

Questions asked; Quality of questions

Questions asked; Quality of questions; Criminal case withdrawn

Questions asked; Quality of questions

Questions asked; Quality of questions

Other MLAs movement

2024

Score Rank

64.34

33.79

54.65

74.50

82.92

69.16 75.35

68.08

63.21

59.60

31.26

46.91

53.31

75.97

18.00

2023

Rank

8

19

4

9

17

6

12

27

20

13

3

11

Score

63.87

43.75

73.65

82.80

62.18

51.46

64.22

58.88

30.12

41.33

58.18

75.05

59.53

18

24

7

5

13

11

23

12

28

9

6

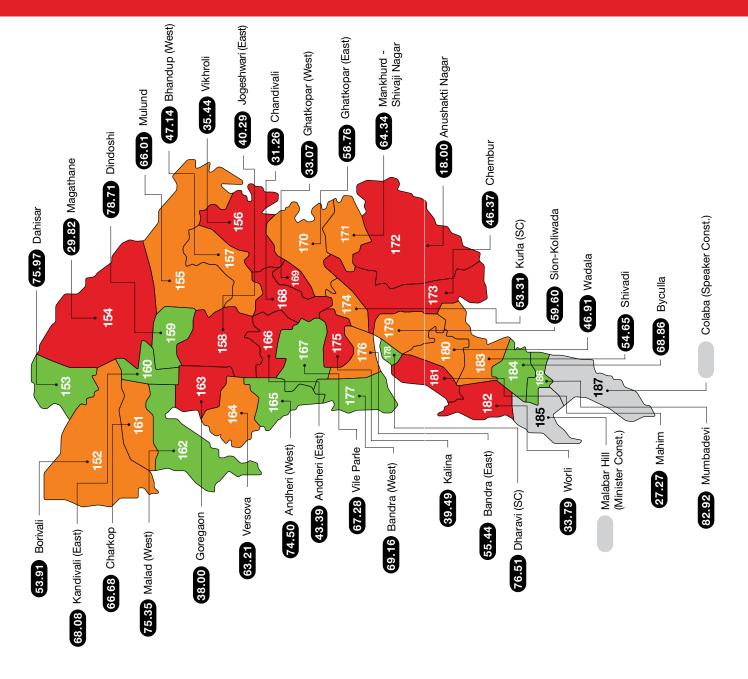
15

DETAILED SCORE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 2022 TO 2024

				ttendand Out of 17			stions As Out of 28			y of Que Out of 37	
		Political		Rank			Rank			Rank	
C.N.*	Name of MLA	Party	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
170	Parag Kishorchandra Shah	BJP	1	1	23	20	12	17	20	12	17
167	Parag Madhusudan Alavani	BJP	1	17	23	3	11	11	3	11	11
154	Prakash Rajaram Surve	SS	23	17	33	29	23	27	29	23	27
173	Prakash Vaikunth Phaterpekar	SS (UBT)	1	1	1	22	22	28	22	22	28
187	Rahul Suresh Narwekar	BJP	31	-	-	25	-	-	25	-	-
169	Ramchandra Shivaji Kadam	BJP	23	17	23	14	10	26	14	10	26
157	Ramesh Gajanan Korgaonkar	SS (UBT)	1	1	1	27	24	21	27	24	21
158	Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	SS (UBT)	1	1	1	27	19	18	28	19	18
166	Rutuja Ramesh Latke	SS (UBT)	-	-	1	-	-	29	-	-	29
181	Sadanand Sarvankar	SS	23	1	23	19	27	29	19	27	30
175	Sanjay Govind Potnis	SS (UBT)	23	17	23	15	17	20	15	17	20
152	Sunil Dattatraya Rane	BJP	1	26	1	18	7	19	18	7	19
156	Sunil Rajaram Raut	SS (UBT)	1	1	1	16	26	25	16	26	25
159	Sunil Waman Prabhu	SS (UBT)	1	1	1	5	2	5	5	2	5
178	Varsha Eknath Gaikwad	INC	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	3
163	Vidya Jaiprakash Thakur	ВЈР	1	1	1	31	29	33	31	29	33
184	Yamini Yashwant Jadhav	SS	1	29	1	11	9	12	11	9	12
161	Yogesh Sagar	BJP	1	1	1	10	14	10	10	14	10
176	Zeeshan Ziauddin Siddique	INC	23	26	31	29	25	13	30	25	13

	minal Rec Out of 10							Overall ut of 100)	
	Rank		20	22	20	23	20	24	
2022	2023	2024	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Reasons for shift in scores
1	1	1	55.22	14	65.70	5	58.76	16	Attendance; Questions asked; Quality of questions
1	1	1	79.96	2	64.21	7	67.28	10	
18	18	25	29.76	30	37.76	25	29.82	32	Attendance; Quality of questions
1	1	1	52.55	17	50.36	18	46.37	23	
24	-	-	31.00	29	-	-	-	-	
25	22	29	48.03	19	52.94	16	33.07	30	Questions asked; Quality of questions
18	18	25	34.62	26	38.05	24	47.14	21	
28	27	34	28.52	31	38.36	22	40.29	25	
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	43.39	24	
18	22	29	45.77	21	29.52	28	27.27	33	
28	27	32	44.50	22	39.90	21	39.49	26	
13	13	17	53.18	16	61.47	10	53.91	19	Questions asked; Quality of questions
28	27	32	46.25	20	29.11	29	35.44	28	
1	1	1	77.19	3	81.30	2	78.71	2	
-	-	17	-	-	-	-	76.51	3	
1	1	1	38.16	25	38.21	23	38.00	27	
1	1	1	67.56	8	53.52	15	68.86	8	Attendance; Questions asked
13	13	17	64.88	10	56.19	14	66.68	11	
13	13	17	32.54	27	33.45	26	55.44	17	Questions asked; Quality of questions

MAP GRADING: ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY



Score

1 to 10 Rank 11 to 22 Rank 23 to 34 Rank

Represents by the Speaker/Minister Please refer to page no. 8 and 9

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, and media.

In order to design the research framework 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 26th November, 1949. The Constitution has been amended on numerous occasions. Subsequent legislatives passed and adopted various acts to strengthen the functioning of the Union Government, State Governments and Local Governments. All these acts/legislations with their base in the Constitution, give our elected representatives necessary 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 solely based 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 on the study design and details of how the study is 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 convergence 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 records (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 has been collected from government sources:

- a. Election Commission of India's Website.
- b. Under the Right to Information Act from Maharashtra Vidhan Bhavan.
- c. Under Right to Information Act from Mumbai 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 without an influence from political parties of the representatives or to any personal/political ideology.

Criminalisation of politics has been growing since the 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 pending charge sheet.

	Scale of Ranking									
Sr.	Indicator	Max	Comments							
No.	_									
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 2024)	5	The calculation for this report card is done as per the sanctioned fund of Rs. 17.5 crores as per the GRs approved for the respective finanical years from October 2019 to March 2024. (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									
Α	Education Qualification	1	A minimum qualification of 10th Pass - 1; if not - 0							
В	Income Tax	2	(1) Possessing PAN Card - 1(2) Disclosing Income in Affidavit - 1							
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 by Mumbai Police 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 Budget Session 2023, Monsoon Session 2023, Winter Session 2023, Special Session 2024 and Budget Session 2024
- (**) 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 the Past Records as per Affidavit

Parameters for the Past Records are based on information in election affidavit that includes educational, criminal and financial records of MLAs. Total 13 Marks out of a Maximum and 100 marks are allocated for this parameter.

a. Education

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

As a developing 21st century country, basic academic education is an important criterion for human development. Even for the lowest clerical jobs in the government office, a minimum educational level is required. Going by the same logic, 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 the 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 see 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 disturbing 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) being convicted in the court 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:

- Those with absolutely no criminal cases 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 the fourth section.

Kindly note that allocating scores for each individual case would have been complex, instead scoring for cases after them being categorised as above seemed more logical. Hence, number of individual cases is 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, 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 a 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 a 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 guestions.

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								
Foonamia Infrastruatura	Financial Institutions	3	9							
Economic Infrastructure	Industries	6	9							

Weightage to Issues Raised in the questions									
Classification	Issues	Weightages	Total						
Governance/Policy Making	Revenue	7							
	Corruption & Scams	7	20						
	Schemes / Policies	6							
	Irrigation	7							
Agriculture/ Food Infrastructure	Agriculture	6	18						
1 ood iiii astructure	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

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 an 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.

∴ (((((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 2024

MLAs get a Local Area Development Fund during their tenure. This fund they can utilise 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. 17.5 crores as per the GRs approved for the respective financial years from October 2019 to March 2024. (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 their 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.

Kindly note that criminal cases registered with Mumbai Police are considered for this Parameter.

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.

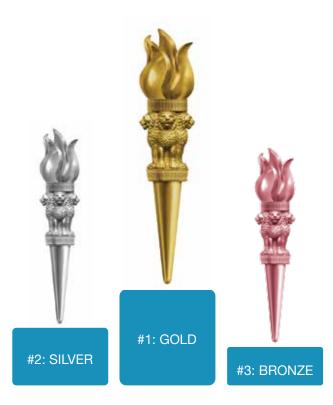
Criminal records requested from Bandra Police Station are not received during the preparation of this report. Any case registered in Police station is not included.

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

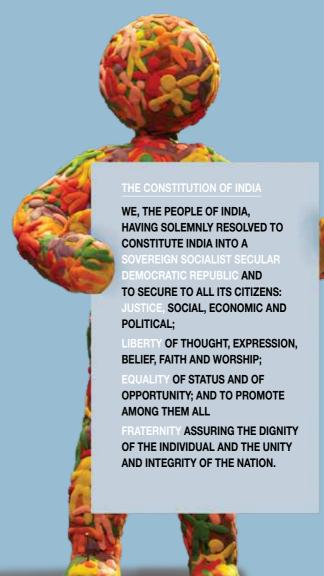
The four lions of the Ashoka Pillar, symbolising power, courage, pride and confidence are the ethos behind the Indian Republic as embedded in our Constitution. We salute the top 3 ranking MLAs of Mumbai as torch bearers of this idea. They have topped the list by on an objective ranking system as explained 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 3 – The Third 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.





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