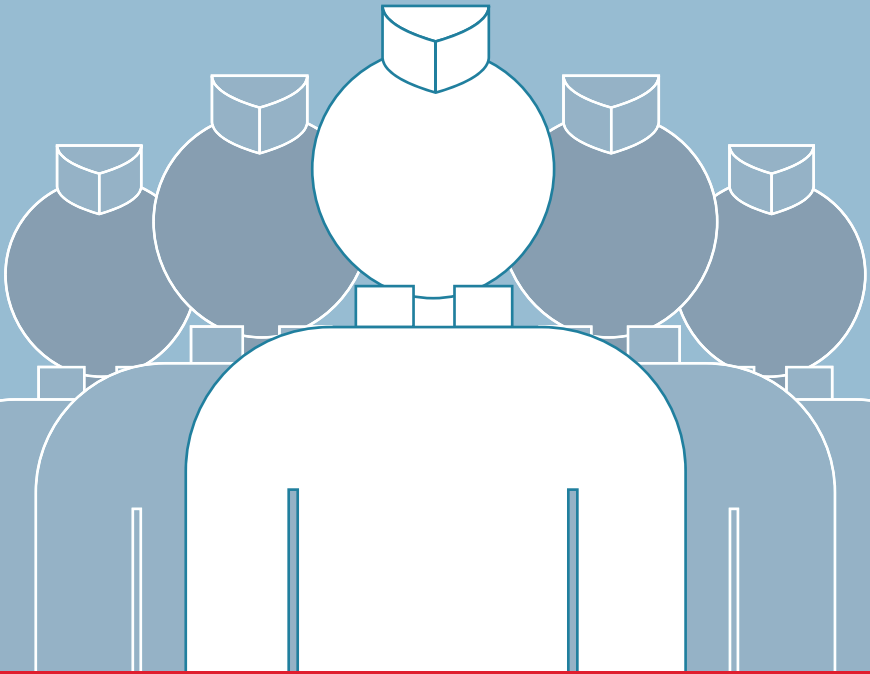


A comprehensive
& objective rating
of the Elected
Representatives'
performance



MUMBAI

REPORT CARD

MLA RATINGS 2014



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

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

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

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

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THE TEAM

Advisors

Anuj Bhagwati

Trustee, Praja Foundation; Entrepreneur

Dr. C. R. Sridhar

Market Research Professional

Dhruv Mundra

Entrepreneur

Iris Madeira

Trustee, Praja Foundation; Education Consultant,
Board of Advisor's Centre for Civil Society

Jamal Mecklai

Trustee, Praja Foundation; Foreign Exchange Consultant

Juju Basu

Advertising Professional

K. M. S. (Titoo) Ahluwalia

Former Chairman & CEO A.C. Nielsen ORG-MARG

Mustafa Doctor

Advocate

Nitai Mehta

Managing Trustee, Praja Foundation; Entrepreneur

Rajan Mehra

Entrepreneur

Sumangali Gada

Founder Trustee, Praja Foundation; Entrepreneur

Dr. Suma Chitnis

Social Scientist & former Vice Chancellor, SNTD University

Sonali Shahpurwala

Banker

Vinay Sanghi

Entrepreneur

Vivek Asrani

Trustee, Praja Foundation; Entrepreneur

Market Research Agency

Hansa Research

Ashok Das

Managing Director, Hansa Research

Bhavesh Mansinghani

Sr. Research Director, Hansa Research

And the rest of the Hansa team including **Tanushree Prasad, Tarun Shroff, Joy Chakraborty, Vinod Tiwari and Chandra Singh**

Praja Team

Milind Mhaske Project Director, Praja Foundation

Priyanka Sharma Project Manager, Praja Foundation

And rest of the Praja Team including **Balwant Kirar, Dakshata Bhosale, Devank Gurav, Diksha Singh, Dilip Tambe, Eknath Pawar, Harshada Gundaye, Jyotsna Magar, Kaustubh Gharat, Kishor Dalvi, Nilam Mirashi, Onkar Khot, Parinita Ganesh, Shraddha Parab, Swapneel Thakur, Vipul Gharat.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREWORD

65% of households in Mumbai are cramped into a single room 'home', but we mostly talk of developing eastern water front into a recreational arena or for offices; daily 75 lakh commuters are stuffed into the trains, but we are now talking of using more than 8000 crores to build a coastal road which will only attract few thousand cars; our surveys show that 26% Mumbaikars feel unsafe and we have only 7% conviction in serious crime, but the political bosses are more interested in controlling transfers of the police officers. Clearly, the discourse in the political class, the policy focus of our elected representatives shows that they are disengaged with the realities!

In few weeks our MLAs are going to seek a fresh mandate. Some of them have won multiple times, won with huge margins, started their political careers in the corporation and then went to represent in the assembly and are now also in the parliament. How will the citizens judge them in the upcoming polls?

Let me first congratulate our top three rankers of 2014, Yogesh Sagar, Amin Patel and Madhukar Chavan, respectively. All of them have retained their respective ranks for the second consecutive year. Congratulations to them!

In this 12th Assembly, 32 of Mumbai MLAs (excluding the four ministers) have attended 87% of the sessions and asked between them 40,520 questions. Mangesh Sangle who got the first rank in the 2011 report card dropped to 20th in 2013 because of low attendance and a new charge sheet, then recovered to the 6th position due to improved attendance and consistency in his other parameters. Sardar Tara Singh's rank has gone down from 3rd in 2011 to 15th in 2012 due to a new charge sheet, then recovered to 10th in 2013 due to increase in overall perception and quality of questions and is now down to 24th due to drop in attendance, questions asked and overall perception. On the other hand Yogesh Sagar has remained in the top four in all years and Numero Uno for the last three years due to his consistent scores in all parameters. Similarly his party colleague, Prakash Maheta has remained in the bottom five in all the years. Bala Nandgaonkar who has asked 4933 questions i.e. 12% of all the questions asked by Mumbai MLAs, has had above average ranks but has never been in the top three as asking questions is just one aspect of the gradation system but there are many more parameters on which this system grades performance.

Of the 36 MLAs, 18 have criminal cases registered against them, of whom 15 had cases registered in their affidavits before (2009) elections; there were new FIRs or Charge sheets filled against 10 MLAs, three of these MLAs had no cases registered against them as per their 2009 affidavits. In public life probity is a very sacred virtue. Elected representatives are law makers. 50%

MLAs not only have criminal cases registered against them but some of them are also charge sheeted and some also have new criminal cases registered against them. This is a very sad commentary on the 'quality' of representatives elected by the citizenry to represent them in the highest law making institution.

We have tried to explore the above aspect in our annual citizen surveys by comparing whether perception about corruption is a deterrent to the electorate. People who have a positive opinion for an MLA to win elections show better performance score on the MLA being less corrupt (68%) as compared to those who have a negative opinion (53%). This is a positive sign for the days to come.

In our ranking while Actual Performance forms bulk of the marking on parameters like attendance, questions asked and quality of questions, Perceived Performance parameter is based on citizen perception of various civic & security services in their constituencies. Based on the average respective scores in the four report cards there are 10 MLA's who score high on actual performance score but fail to score on perceptual score while there are two MLAs who score higher on perceptual score but fail to score better on the actual score. Hence, MLAs need to work on improving their performance on both the actual and perceptual scores.

Another significant finding is that the electorate's opinion on an MLA and their deliberations (questions asked and their quality) show no correlation. Implication for us is that as citizens or electorates we aren't much aware of what an MLA is expected to do and hence we do not form an opinion towards them based on the questions asked by them. This talks poorly about the knowledge of the electorate about civic rights and duties and of our Constitution.

There is no standard rule for establishing the performance of elected representatives. Voters have voted on traditional factors to expectations or perceptions to ideologies; few have attempted a scientific approach, mainly due to lack of standardised data and the humongous efforts involved. Hence, when Praja made its first MLA report card in 2011, we said that "This yearbook which we will be publishing every year will give to the citizens, elected representatives, political parties and the government valuable feedback on the functioning of the elected representatives. We also hope that it will set standards and benchmarks of the performance of the elected representatives." The current report card is going to be last for the 12th Assembly and fourth in the series. We hence urge the electorate, elected representatives and political parties to look at the findings to introspect before the tickets are distributed and votes are cast for determining in whose hands the baton will pass for the next five years.

Will they truly represent you and your issues?

NITAI MEHTA, Managing Trustee, Praja Foundation

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

– Margaret Mead

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very importantly, Praja Foundation appreciates the support given by:

Narotam Sekhsaria Foundation

Friedrich Neumann
STIFTUNG

FÜR DIE FREIHEIT

FORD FOUNDATION

MADHU MEHTA FOUNDATION

ASSESSING THE PERFORMANCE OF MLAs OBJECTIVELY

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

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

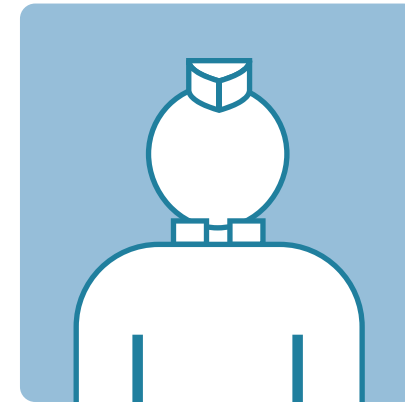
The ratings of the MLA's are based on:

- (a) Data accessed through RTI on attendance of Assembly sessions, number and type of questions raised, use of discretionary funds, etc.
- (b) Personal interviews with 22,580 citizens of Mumbai conducted by a reputed survey research organisation, to investigate the views of citizens on their elected representatives.

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

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

PROFILES AND PERFORMANCE OF MLAs



Of the total 36 MLAs from the city, the overall scaling is done only for 32; as four MLAs are ministers and hence do not ask any questions to the government or raise any issues in the house.

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



Mohd. Arif Naseem Khan

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



Political Party:
Indian National Congress

Born: 21 October 1963

Birth Place:
Akbarpur in Uttar Pradesh

Language Known:
Marathi, Hindi, English and Urdu

Education: Non Metric

Profession: Construction business

He was appointed as Vice-president of North east district youth Congress committee between 1988-93 then Joint Secretary between 1993-98. He has held position of General Secretary, Mumbai Pradesh Yuvak Congress committee between 1995-98. He was acting secretary, Mumbai Pradesh Congress Committee (minority cell). He was member of Maharashtra legislative assembly from 1999 to 2004, 2004 to 2009. He was Minister of State for Food and Civil Supplies, Consumer Protection Department from November, 1999 to October, 2004, From December, 2008 to October 2009 onwards he was Minister of State for Home, Food and Drug Administration. He was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative assembly in October, 2009 and is State Minister for Textiles, Minorities Development and Waqf Board.



Sachin Mohan Ahir

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



Political Party:
Nationalist Congress Party

Born: 21 March 1972

Birth Place: Mumbai

Language Known: Marathi, Hindi and English

Education: HSC

Profession: Social Worker

Since 2003 he became president of Nationalist Congress Party Mumbai division. He was member of Maharashtra Assembly 1999-2004, 2004-2009, and was re-elected to Maharashtra Assembly in October 2009. Recently he became the State Minister for Housing, Slum Improvement, House Repairs and Reconstruction, Urban Land Ceiling, Industries, Mines, Social Justice, De-addiction Activities and Environment, and Welfare of Nomadic, De-notified Tribes and Other Backward Classes.



Suresh Hiriyanna Shetty

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



Political Party:
Indian National Congress

Born: 2 September 1955

Birth Place: Udipi, Karnataka

Language Known: Marathi, Hindi, English, Tulu and Gujrati

Education: B.Com.

Profession: Businessman

He has held various positions in congress party since 1975. He became Minister of State for Public health from July 2004 to October 2004 and Minister of State for Medical education, Higher and Technical education, Tourism and Special assistance from November 2004 to December 2008. He became Minister for Medical Education, Higher and Technical education, Tourism, Special assistance, Food and Drug administration and Legislative affairs from December 2008 to February 2009. Then he became Minister of State Medical Education, Higher and Technical education, Special assistance department from March 2009 to October 2009. He got re-elected to Maharashtra Assembly in October 2009 and he has been Minister for Public health, Family welfare, Environment, State protocol and additional charge of Sports and Youth affairs.

He was convener of Peace March for World Peace & Nuclear Disarmament conducted from Nagasaki to Hiroshima in Japan in 1988.



Varsha Gaikwad

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



Political Party:
Indian National Congress

Born: 3 February 1975

Birth Place: Mumbai

Language Known: Marathi, Hindi and English

Education: M.Sc. (Math's), B.Ed., L.L.B.-Cleared the 1st Year Exam

Profession: Not given

She was the member of Maharashtra Pradesh Congress working committee between 2004-2009. She got elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in 2004. 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 again got re-elected to Maharashtra legislative assembly.

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.

HOW TO READ THE RANKING PAGE:

Overall Rank for the current year (2014) is given after summation of all the weightages. The top three ranks are awarded a trophy - The Torch. The first gets gold, the second silver and the third bronze.

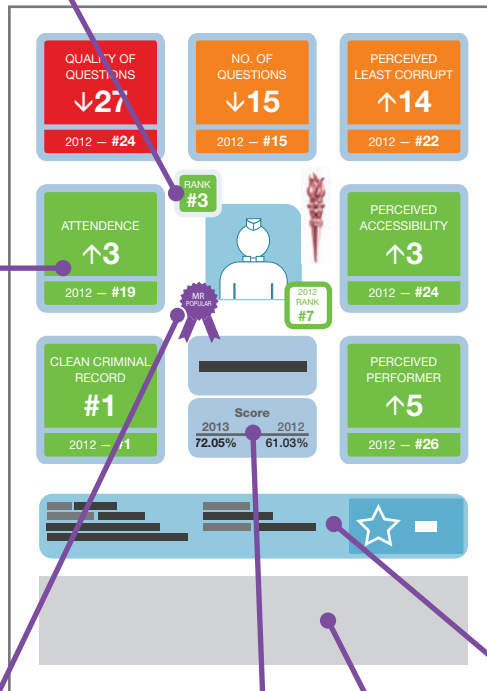


Areas for ranking:

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

Colour Coding:

- 1-10 ■
- 11-22 ■
- 23-32 ■



Badges for high ranks in individual areas



Total Scores

Brief note on the MLA

Personal details

MUMBAI'S 32 MLAs AND THEIR RANKINGS

#1

#15

#32

QUALITY OF QUESTIONS
#1
2013 — #1

NO. OF QUESTIONS
↑13
2013 — #21

PERCEIVED LEAST CORRUPT
#28
2013 — #28

QUALITY OF QUESTIONS
#17
2013 — #17

NO. OF QUESTIONS
↑3
2013 — #7

PERCEIVED LEAST CORRUPT
↓32
2013 — #2

ATTENDANCE
↑1
2013 — #14

RANK
#25



MR COMMITTED

2013 RANK
#29

PERCEIVED ACCESSIBILITY
↓23
2013 — #11

ATTENDANCE
↓19
2013 — #14

RANK
#2



2013 RANK
#2

PERCEIVED ACCESSIBILITY
↓31
2013 — #24

CLEAN CRIMINAL RECORD
#30
2013 — #30

Abu Asim Azmi

Score	
2014	2013
54.35%	50.34%

PERCEIVED PERFORMER
↑10
2013 — #27

CLEAN CRIMINAL RECORD
#1
2013 — #1


Amin Amir Ali Patel

Score	
2014	2013
70.27%	72.17%

PERCEIVED PERFORMER
↑6
2013 — #32

Born: 8 August 1955
Birth Place: Manjirpatti in Uttar Pradesh
Language Known: Urdu, Hindi and English


Education: Bachelor of Arts
Profession: Businessman
Constituency: 171 (Area: Mankhurd Shivaji Nagar, District - Mumbai Suburbs)



SP

Born: 13 January 1963
Birth Place: Mumbai
Language Known: Marathi, Hindi and English

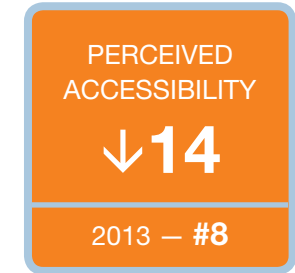
Education: SSC
Profession: Businessman
Constituency: 186 (Area: Mumbadevi, District - Mumbai City)



INC

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 has been an active worker of congress party since 1988 and has held important positions such as General Secretary Youth Congress in 1990 and Vice President of Minority Cell in 1994. 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 in 2007 and whip of Congress party in 2007. He got elected to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October, 2009.



Annie Sitambalam Shekhar

Score	
2014	2013
56.36%	62.22%




Ashok Bhau Jadhav

Score	
2014	2013
64.04%	68.04%



Born: 20 October 1938
Birth Place: Kochi, Kerala
Language Known: English, Hindi and Malayalam

Education: Eighth
Profession: House wife
Constituency: 187 (Area: Colaba, District - Mumbai City)




She was Vice-president and Joint secretary of Mumbai Pradesh Congress committee. She was Municipal Councillor from 1992 and 1997 and became member of Standing, Education and improvement committee of MCGM. She also became chairman of Children Aid Society. She was the member of Maharashtra legislative assembly from 2004 to 2009, she was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative assembly in October, 2009.

She has conducted various activities for students and poor people in Colaba Area.

Born: 24 May 1955
Birth Place: Mumbai
Language Known: Marathi, Hindi, English and Gujarati

Education: SSC
Profession: Businessman
Constituency: 165 (Area: Andheri (W), District - Mumbai Subs)



He is member of Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee. He was member of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly between 1999-2004. He got re-elected to the assembly in October 2009 from constituency 165 - Andheri (W).

He takes special interest in writing and social work.



RANK
#14



2013 RANK
#16



RANK
#19



2013 RANK
#11



Aslam Ramzan Ali Shaikh

Score	
2014	2013
60.34%	62.63%



Ziyauddin Abdul Rahim Sidikki

Score	
2014	2013
59.01%	65.30%



Born: 5 November 1968
 Birth Place: Mumbai
 Language Known: Marathi, Hindi, Urdu, Gujrati and English

Education: HSC
 Profession: Social Worker
 Constituency: 162 (Area: Malad (W), District - Mumbai Subs)



He has been Municipal Councillor since 2002. He was Chairman of P/North ward committee of MCGM between 2007-2008. He got elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October 2009. He has travelled to Saudi Arabia, Europe and Dubai.

Born: 30 September 1958
 Birth Place: Mumbai
 Language Known: Marathi, Hindi, Urdu and English

Education: Undergraduate
 Profession: Businessman
 Constituency: 177 (Area: Bandra (W), District - Mumbai Subs)



He has held number of positions in the Congress Party from 1999 onwards. He was the member of Maharashtra Assembly from 1999-2004. He became Minister of State for Labour, Food and Civil supplies and Consumer protection from November 2004 to December 2009. He was re-elected to Maharashtra Assembly from Bandra (w) constituency in October 2009. He is the Founder President of Bajaj Organisation for Social Services.

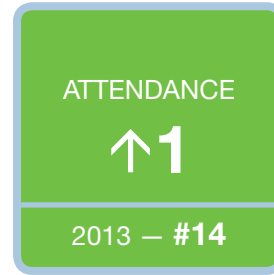


RANK #18



MR CLEAN

2013 RANK #30



RANK #5



MR POPULAR

MR COMMITTED

2013 RANK #9



Baldev Basantsingh Khosa

Score	
2014	2013
59.26%	49.87%




Bala Dagdu Nandgaonkar

Score	
2014	2013
65.39%	65.99%




Born: 8 April 1944
Birth Place: Faridkot town, Punjab
Language Known: Marathi, Hindi, English, Urdu and Punjabi

Education: HSC, Diploma in Acting
Profession: Social Worker
Constituency: 164 (Area: Versova, District - Mumbai Subs)



Born: 21 June 1958
Birth Place: Mumbai
Language Known: Marathi, Hindi and English

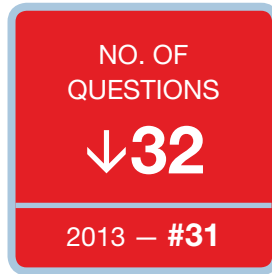
Education: SSC
Profession: Businessman, Social Worker
Constituency: 183 (Area: Sewree, District - Mumbai City)



He received the Quality Award given by the Punjab University for exemplary help given to the jawans. He organised 'Ashok Kumar Night' in 1973 to help the poor and needy people in Mumbai. He got elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly between 1999-2004, 2004-2009.

He was the Member of Education and Standing committee of MCGM in 1992. He was member of Legislative Assembly between 1995 to 1999, 1999 to 2004 and 2004 to 2009. He was Minister of State for Home and General Administration (except services sub-department) from May 1999 to October 1999. Since 2009 he is working as a member of Maharashtra Navnirman Sena. He got re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in 2009.

He has visited UK, Belgium, Netherland, Switzerland and France as a member of study tour.



Chandrakant Handore

Score	
2014	2013
53.88%	49.61%




Gopal Chinaiya Shetty

Score	
2014	2013
53.26%	61.15%




Born: 13 March 1957
Birth Place: Mumbai
Language Known: Marathi, Hindi and English

Education: B.A. Second Year
Profession: not given
Constituency: 173 (Area: Chembur, District - Mumbai Subs)



Born: 31 January 1954
Birth Place: Manglore, Karnataka
Language Known: Marathi, Hindi, English, Tulu and Gujrati

Education: Non Matric
Profession: Businessman
Constituency: 152 (Area: Borivali, District - Mumbai Subs)



He was Municipal Councillor between 1985-92 and become Mayor of Mumbai between 1992-93. He was Member of Maharashtra Assembly from 2004 to 2009. He was Minister for Social justice and Drug de-addiction department from November 2004 to October 2009. He got re-elected to Maharashtra Assembly in October 2009.

He has travelled to France, England and Netherland for study tour.

He was Municipal Councillor between 1997-2002 and 2002-2007. He has won several awards for his work as a Municipal Councillor. He has held various positions in Bharatiya Janata Party. He was elected as member of Maharashtra Assembly from 2004 to 2009. He got re-elected to Maharashtra Assembly in October 2009.

He has received Best Corporator award from I Love Mumbai organisation in 1997.

QUALITY OF QUESTIONS
#25
2013 — #25

NO. OF QUESTIONS
↑15
2013 — #16

PERCEIVED LEAST CORRUPT
↑5
2013 — #26

QUALITY OF QUESTIONS
↑26
2013 — #27

NO. OF QUESTIONS
↓24
2013 — #23

PERCEIVED LEAST CORRUPT
↑21
2013 — #32

ATTENDANCE
#1
2013 — #1

RANK
#4



MR CLEAN

2013 RANK
#6

PERCEIVED ACCESSIBILITY
↑26
2013 — #31

ATTENDANCE
#1
2013 — #1

RANK
#12



2013 RANK
#15

PERCEIVED ACCESSIBILITY
↑13
2013 — #17

CLEAN CRIMINAL RECORD
#1
2013 — #1

Jagannath Achanna Shetty

Score	
2014	2013
67.01%	68.03%

PERCEIVED PERFORMER
↓22
2013 — #11

CLEAN CRIMINAL RECORD
#1
2013 — #1


Kalidas Nilkanth Kolambkar

Score	
2014	2013
61.35%	63.61%

PERCEIVED PERFORMER
↓24
2013 — #23

Born: 25 May 1945
Birth Place: Shirava, Udipi, Karnataka
Language Known: Marathi, Hindi, English and Kannada

Education: Eleventh
Profession: Hotelier
Constituency: 179 (Area: Sion-Koilwada, District - Mumbai City)




He has been an active member of Congress Party from 1970 and member of Maharashtra Assembly from 2004 to 2009. He got re-elected to Maharashtra Assembly in October, 2009.

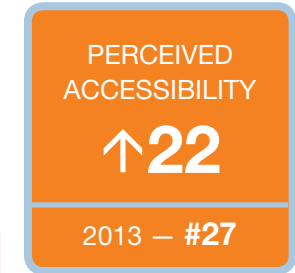
He was the member of Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana.

Born: 13 November 1953
Birth Place: Revtale town, Sindhudurg district
Language Known: 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 1985. As the municipal councillor he was Chairman of Works Committee, Mumbai Corporation. He was Member of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly for 1990-95, 1995-99, 1999-2004, 2004-2009 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, 2009.



Kripashankar Singh

Score	
2014	2013
46.43%	44.05%




Krishnakumar Shripad Hegde

Score	
2014	2013
60.68%	62.29%



Born: 31 July 1950
Birth Place: Sahodapur, Uttar Pradesh
Language Known: Marathi, Hindi and English

Education: HSC
Profession: Not given
Constituency: 175 (Area: Kalina, District - Mumbai Subs)




He is senior member of congress party since 1974 and has held various positions in the party. He was member of Maharashtra Legislative Council from July 1994 to October 1999, October 1999 to January 2003. He was the Minister of State for Home (City), Food and Drug administration. He was Guardian Minister for Mumbai suburban district. From July 2003 to July 2004 he was Minister of State for Home (rural), Prisons and Legislative affairs. He was re-elected to Maharashtra Assembly in October 2009.

He is trustee of Dhaneshwaridevi Ramniranjan Education Trust and Adarsh Vidyamandir Trust.

Born: 3 February 1967
Birth Place: Mumbai
Language Known: Tulu

Education: Graduation in Economics
Profession: Media Consultant
Constituency: 167 (Area: Vile Parle, District - Mumbai Subs)



He was the General Secretary, Mumbai Pradesh Congress Committee from 1991 to 2003. He was elected to Maharashtra Assembly in October, 2009.

He has travelled to Germany, England, Greece, Sweden, Switzerland, Dubai, Belgium, Holland and Italy for study tour.



Mangal Prabhat Lodha

Score	
2014	2013
54.25%	63.82%




Madhukar Balkrishna Chavan

Score	
2014	2013
69.12%	70.45%




Born: 18 December 1955
 Birth Place: Jodhpur, Rajasthan
 Language Known: Marathi, Hindi, English and Gujarati

Education: B.Com. L.L.B., C.A. (Inter)
 Profession: Businessman
 Constituency: 185 (Area: Malabar Hill, District - Mumbai City)



Born: 1 April 1951
 Birth Place: Mumbai
 Language Known: Marathi, Hindi and English

Education: SSC, Diploma in Mech. Draughtsman and Tracer
 Profession: Businessman
 Constituency: 184 (Area: Byculla, 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. He was re-elected to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October 2009. He has travelled to U.S.A., Europe, Hong Kong and Singapore on study tour.

He is with Indian National Congress since 1969. He has worked in the party at different positions. He got re-elected to Legislative Assembly in October 2009. His hobbies are reading, writing and playing kabbadi and Cricket.

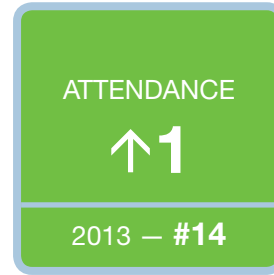


RANK #6



MR COMMITTED

2013 RANK #20



RANK #17



2013 RANK #25



Mangesh Eknath Sangle

Score	
2014	2013
65.15%	61.05%



Milind Bhupal Kamble

Score	
2014	2013
59.32%	57.35%



Born: 29 April 1974
 Birth Place: Sinnar, Nashik district
 Language Known: Marathi, Hindi and English

Education: Graduation
 Profession: Construction Enterprising
 Constituency: 156 (Area: Vikroli, District - Mumbai Subs)



He has handled different positions with Maharashtra Navnirman Sena. He was elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October 2009.

He has organized various educational, cultural and social activities through Sai-Shradha Seva Mandal.

Born: 3 February 1969
 Birth Place: Mumbai
 Language Known: Marathi

Education: Upto SSC
 Profession: Construction Business
 Constituency: 174 (Area: (SC) Kurla, District - Mumbai Subs)



He was appointed as Secretary, Mumbai Pradesh Nationalist Congress Party in 2006 and then he became President, Kurla Taluka of Nationalist Congress Party.

QUALITY OF QUESTIONS
↑15
 2013 — #23

NO. OF QUESTIONS
↑20
 2013 — #28

PERCEIVED LEAST CORRUPT
↑20
 2013 — #30

QUALITY OF QUESTIONS
↓22
 2013 — #15

NO. OF QUESTIONS
#14
 2013 — #14

PERCEIVED LEAST CORRUPT
↓10
 2013 — #6

ATTENDANCE
#1
 2013 — #1

RANK
#7



2013 RANK
#22

PERCEIVED ACCESSIBILITY
↑11
 2013 — #28

ATTENDANCE
↓19
 2013 — #14

RANK
#23



2013 RANK
#24

PERCEIVED ACCESSIBILITY
↑19
 2013 — #21

CLEAN CRIMINAL RECORD
#1
 2013 — #1

Nawab Malik

Score	
2014	2013
64.88%	60.26%

PERCEIVED PERFORMER
↑13
 2013 — #31

CLEAN CRIMINAL RECORD
#19
 2013 — #19

Nitin Vijaykumar Sardesai

Score	
2014	2013
55.48%	58.55%

PERCEIVED PERFORMER
↑18
 2013 — #30

Born: 20 June 1959
 Birth Place: Dhusava, Uttar Pradesh
 Language Known: Marathi, Hindi, English and Urdu

Education: Undergraduate
 Profession: Businessman
 Constituency: 172 (Area: Anushakti Nagar, District - Mumbai Subs)

NCP

Born: 22 December 1963
 Birth Place: Mumbai
 Language Known: Marathi, Hindi, English and Gujarati

Education: B.Sc.
 Profession: Construction Enterprising
 Constituency: 181 (Area: Mahim, District - Mumbai City)

MNS

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 got re-elected to the state assembly in October 2009.

He has visited Australia, France, Netherland on study tour.

He has been instrumental in providing employment to over lakhs of young people through 'Shiv Udyog Sena'. He was elected to Maharashtra Assembly on Maharashtra Navnirman Sena ticket in October 2009.

He has arranged career guidance seminar for the unemployed youth under Prime Minister's employment scheme.

QUALITY OF QUESTIONS
 ↓30
 2013 — #8

NO. OF QUESTIONS
 ↓26
 2013 — #22

PERCEIVED LEAST CORRUPT
 ↑13
 2013 — #20

QUALITY OF QUESTIONS
 ↑12
 2013 — #18

NO. OF QUESTIONS
 ↑7
 2013 — #13

PERCEIVED LEAST CORRUPT
 ↓18
 2013 — #10

ATTENDANCE
 ↓30
 2013 — #14

RANK
 #32



2013 RANK
 #28

PERCEIVED ACCESSIBILITY
 ↑16
 2013 — #25

ATTENDANCE
 ↑19
 2013 — #31

RANK
 #16



2013 RANK
 #27

PERCEIVED ACCESSIBILITY
 ↑5
 2013 — #22

CLEAN CRIMINAL RECORD
 #19
 2013 — #19

Prakash Manchhubhai Maheta

Score	
2014	2013
44.93%	55.36%

PERCEIVED PERFORMER
 ↓12
 2013 — #7

CLEAN CRIMINAL RECORD
 #19
 2013 — #19

Prakash (Bala) Vasant Sawant

Score	
2014	2013
59.98%	56.83%

PERCEIVED PERFORMER
 ↓19
 2013 — #3

Born: 22 April 1959
 Birth Place: Mumbai
 Language Known: Marathi, Hindi, English and Gujrati

Education: SSC
 Profession: Businessman
 Constituency: 170 (Area: Ghatkopar (E) District - Mumbai Subs)

Born: 28 February 1950
 Birth Place: Mumbai
 Language Known: Marathi, Hindi and English

Education: SSC
 Profession: Businessman
 Constituency: 176 (Area: Bandra (E) District - Mumbai Subs)

He was elected as member of state legislative assembly from 1990-1995, 1995 -1999, 1999-2004, 2004 -2009. He was Minister of State for Slum Development, Housing and Urban Land Ceiling and Employment Planning from May 1995 to August 1996. He was also Minister for Consumer Welfare, Special Assistance & Tourism and Guardian Minister for Mumbai suburban district from August 1996 to June 1997. He was also Minister for State for Excise and Special Assistance Department from June 1997 to July 1999. He was re-elected to Maharashtra Assembly in October 2009.

He was active participant in Anti-corruption and Anti-emergency agitation in 1975-1977.

He has held various positions in Shiv sena since 1990. He was elected to the municipal corporation and has held Chairmanship of the Ward committee and Law committee. He also worked as member of Market and Gardens committee, BEST committee, Education committee and Law committee. He was elected to Maharashtra Assembly in October 2009.

He is Vice-President of National Library, Bandra.



Pravin Yashwant Darekar

Score	
2014	2013
52.38%	60.59%




Rajhans Dhananjay Singh

Score	
2014	2013
62.01%	64.52%



Born: 13 October 1968
Birth Place: Vasap, Raigad district
Language Known: Marathi, Hindi and English


Education: B.Com.
Profession: Businessman
Constituency: 154 (Area: Magathane, District - Mumbai Subs)



He is Chairman of Mumbai city Labour Co-Op. Federation Ltd. He is Director of Mumbai State Central Co-Op. Bank Ltd. and specialist director of Maharashtra State Co-operative Union, Pune. He got Elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October 2009.

Born: 9 August 1958
Birth Place: Aasva, Madhiyahu
Language Known: Marathi, Hindi and English

Education: Arts graduate
Profession: Dairy Business
Constituency: 159 (Area: Dindoshi, District - Mumbai Subs)



He got elected to MCGM as Municipal Councillor for four consecutive terms between 1992-2007 and was leader of opposition from 2004. He was elected to Maharashtra Assembly in October 2009. He has travelled to Germany, Saudi Arabia and France for study tour.



Ramchandra Shivaji Kadam

Score	
2014	2013
46.55%	59.93%




Ramesh Singh Thakur

Score	
2014	2013
61.52%	68.86%



Born: 24 January 1972
Birth Place: Hadoli, Latur district
Language Known: Marathi, Hindi, English and Gujrati

Education: SSC, Electrical Power System Diploma II year Appeard
Profession: Construction Enterprising
Constituency: 169 (Area: Ghatkopar (West), District - Mumbai Subs)



He is a member of Maharashtra Navnirman Sena Party.

Born: 15 April 1963
Birth Place: Kaiyishankarpur town, Uttar Pradesh
Language Known: Marathi, Hindi, English, Gujrati & Bhojpuri

Education: SSC
Profession: Businessman (Developer)
Constituency: 160 (Area: Kandivali (E), District - Mumbai Subs)



He is member of Mumbai Pradesh Congress Committee and Divisional Rail Users' Consultative Committee. He was a Special Executive Magistrate in 1992. He got elected as Municipal Councillor for four terms from between 1992- 2007. He was the President of the Ward Committee (R/South) of MCGM in 1998-99. He got elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October 2009. He takes special interest in tree plantation.

QUALITY OF QUESTIONS
↑10
 2013 — #19

NO. OF QUESTIONS
↓8
 2013 — #3

PERCEIVED LEAST CORRUPT
↓26
 2013 — #8

QUALITY OF QUESTIONS
↑4
 2013 — #5

NO. OF QUESTIONS
↓18
 2013 — #9

PERCEIVED LEAST CORRUPT
↑9
 2013 — #24

ATTENDANCE
#1
 2013 — #1

RANK #15



MR POPULAR

2013 RANK #8

PERCEIVED ACCESSIBILITY
↓3
 2013 — #1

ATTENDANCE
↓19
 2013 — #1

RANK #24



MR POPULAR

2013 RANK #10

PERCEIVED ACCESSIBILITY
↓8
 2013 — #3

CLEAN CRIMINAL RECORD
#27
 2013 — #27

Ravindra Dattaram Waikar

Score	
2014	2013
60.27%	66.00%

PERCEIVED PERFORMER
↑3
 2013 — #25

CLEAN CRIMINAL RECORD
#19
 2013 — #19

Sardar Tara Singh

Score	
2014	2013
55.12%	65.98%

PERCEIVED PERFORMER
↓7
 2013 — #2

Born: 18 January 1959
 Birth Place: Mumbai
 Language Known: Marathi, Hindi and English

Education: B.Sc.
 Profession: Businessman
 Constituency: 158 (Area: Jogeshwari (E), District - Mumbai Subs)

SS

Born: 20 August 1937
 Birth Place: Swabhi town, Punjab
 Language Known: Marathi, Hindi, English, Punjabi and Gujrati

Education: Upto SSC
 Profession: Businessman
 Constituency: 155 (Area: Mulund, District - Mumbai Suburbs)

BJP

He has been Municipal Councillor and Chairman for four terms of Standing committee, Education committee of MCGM. 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 has been a Municipal Councillor for three terms between 1984-1999. He was Chairman of Standing committee and Public health committee. He was group leader of BJP in the corporation. He was awarded 'Best Corporator Award' by the Governor. He was elected as Member of Maharashtra Assembly in 1999-2004 and 2004-2009. He got re-elected to the Maharashtra Assembly in October 2009.

QUALITY OF QUESTIONS
↑8
2013 — #10

NO. OF QUESTIONS
↑6
2013 — #8

PERCEIVED LEAST CORRUPT
↑4
2013 — #21

QUALITY OF QUESTIONS
↓11
2013 — #6

NO. OF QUESTIONS
↑4
2013 — #5

PERCEIVED LEAST CORRUPT
↓24
2013 — #12

ATTENDANCE
↑1
2013 — #14

RANK #20



2013 RANK #26

PERCEIVED ACCESSIBILITY
↑10
2013 — #26

ATTENDANCE
#1
2013 — #1

RANK #9



2013 RANK #7

PERCEIVED ACCESSIBILITY
↑9
2013 — #15

CLEAN CRIMINAL RECORD
#30
2013 — #30

Shishir Krishnarao Shinde

Score	
2014	2013
58.77%	56.88%

PERCEIVED PERFORMER
↑8
2013 — #13

CLEAN CRIMINAL RECORD
#19
2013 — #19

Subhash Rajaram Desai

Score	
2014	2013
62.88%	66.29%

PERCEIVED PERFORMER
↑9
2013 — #19

Born: 24 February 1954
Birth Place: Dharvad
Language Known: Marathi, Hindi and English
Education: SSC
Profession: Businessman
Constituency: 157 (Area: Bhandup (W), District - Mumbai Subs)
 MNS

Born: 12 July 1942
Birth Place: Malgund, Ratnagiri district
Language Known: Marathi, Hindi, Gujrati and English
Education: SSC, Diploma in Journalism and Public Relation
Profession: Businessman
Constituency: 163 (Area: Goregaon, District - Mumbai Subs)
 SS

He has held several positions in the Shiv Sena party since 1970 from Shakaha Pramukh to deputy leader. He switched over to Maharashtra Navnirman Sena in 2007 and is the founder member of the party, and also the spokesperson and general secretary. He got elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October 2009.

One remarkable thing about him is that Received Best Award for Parliamentarian from Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Maharashtra Division.

He is publisher of 'Dainik Samna', 'Saptahik Marmik' and 'Dohpar Ka Samna'. He got elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in 1990 and again in 2004-2009. He got re-elected to the assembly in 2009.

He has carried out many social and cultural activities in Goregaon and surrounding area.

QUALITY OF QUESTIONS
↑13
 2013 — #16

NO. OF QUESTIONS
↑4
 2013 — #6

PERCEIVED LEAST CORRUPT
↑13
 2013 — #22

QUALITY OF QUESTIONS
↓7
 2013 — #4

NO. OF QUESTIONS
↓12
 2013 — #10

PERCEIVED LEAST CORRUPT
↑7
 2013 — #19

ATTENDANCE
#1
 2013 — #1

RANK #21



2013 RANK #12

PERCEIVED ACCESSIBILITY
↓32
 2013 — #18

ATTENDANCE
#1
 2013 — #1

RANK #1



MR CLEAN

2013 RANK #1

PERCEIVED ACCESSIBILITY
↓29
 2013 — #20

CLEAN CRIMINAL RECORD
#19
 2013 — #19

Vinod Ramchandra Ghosalkar

Score	
2014	2013
58.75%	64.86%

PERCEIVED PERFORMER
↓32
 2013 — #17

CLEAN CRIMINAL RECORD
#1
 2013 — #1


Yogesh Amrutlal Sagar

Score	
2014	2013
70.54%	73.76%

PERCEIVED PERFORMER
↑2
 2013 — #12

Born: 30 April 1957
 Birth Place: Mangrul town, Raigad
 Language Known: Marathi and Hindi

Education: SSC
 Profession: Service
 Constituency: 153 (Area: Dahisar, District - Mumbai Subs)




He was elected as a Municipal Councillor in MCGM in 1986-92. He got elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in 2009.

He provides transcendental legal help to the needy people through Shivnyay society.

Born: 4 October 1962
 Birth Place: Mumbai
 Language Known: Marathi, Hindi, English and Gujrati

Education: F.Y.J.C. (Commerce)
 Profession: Businessman
 Constituency: 161 (Area: Charkop, District - Mumbai Subs)

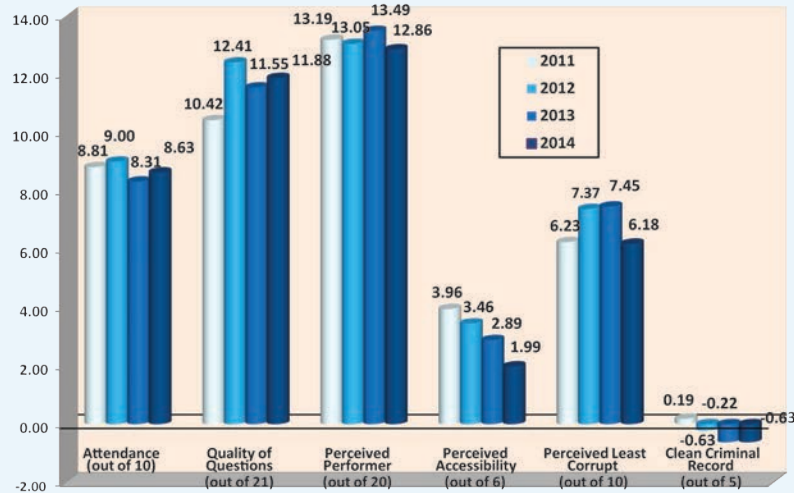


He has been Municipal Councillor since 2000. He is also the district President of North Mumbai BJP. He was elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in October 2009.

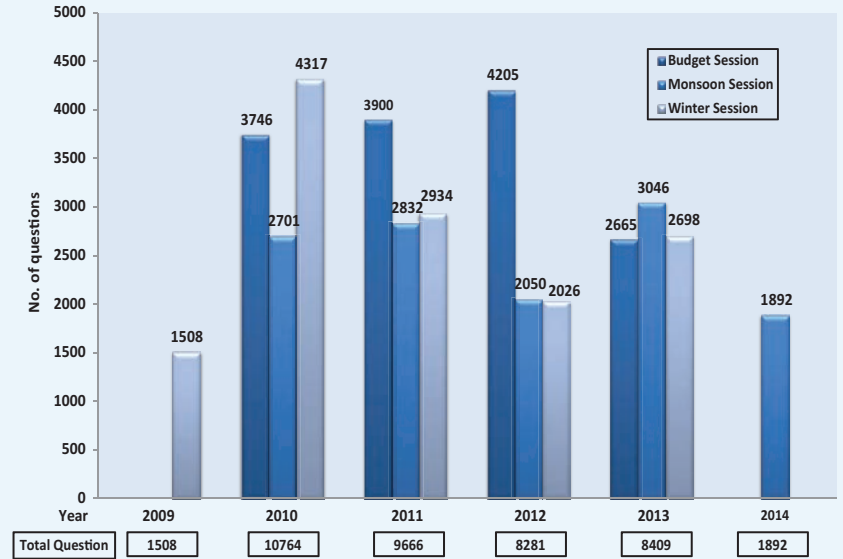
He has funded and worked for Shanti Sandesh Foundation and Mahila Microfinance Credit Society.

COMPARISON OF MLA RANKS FOR THE YEAR 2011 & 2014

Average Score for different parameters

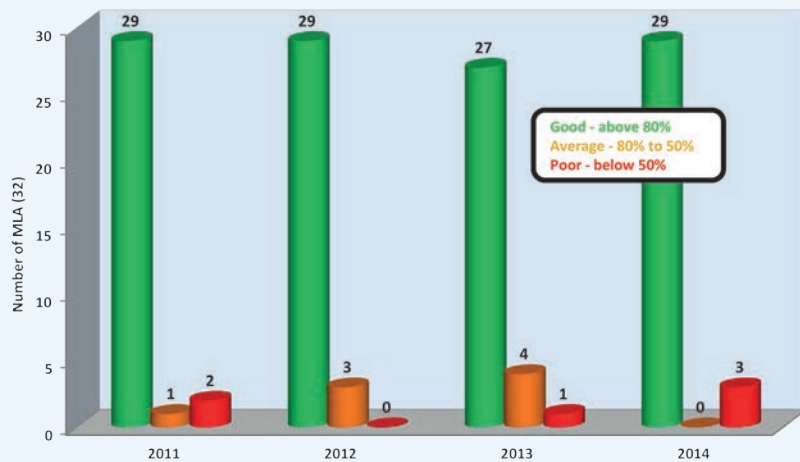


40520 Question were asked

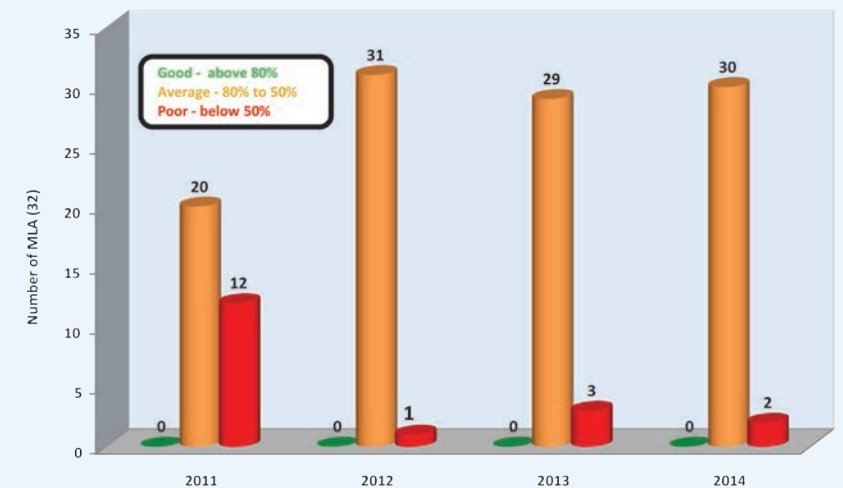


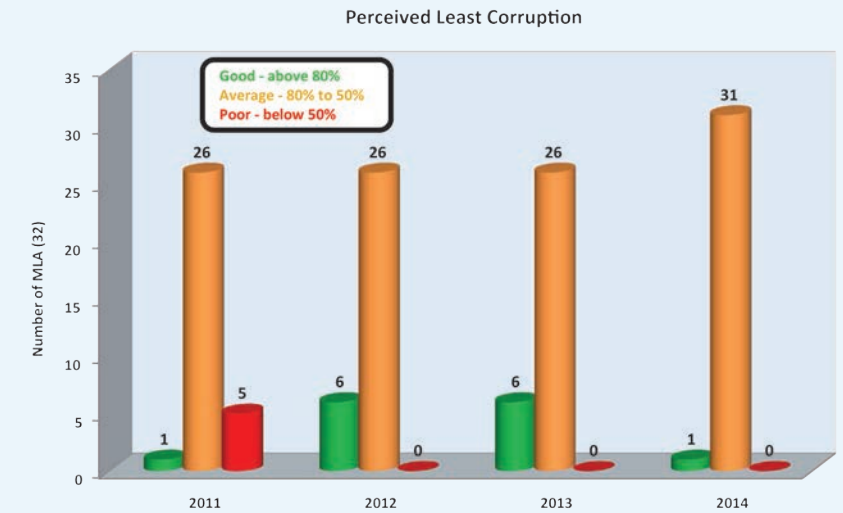
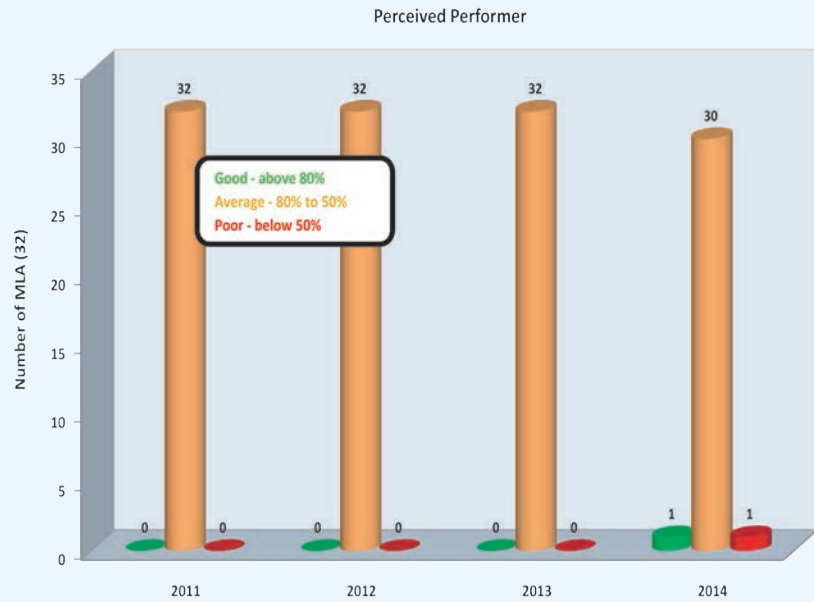
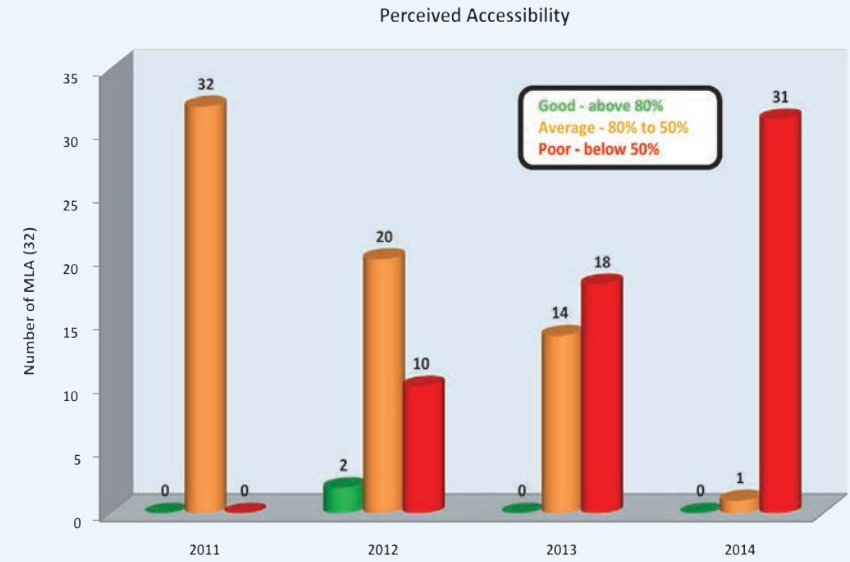
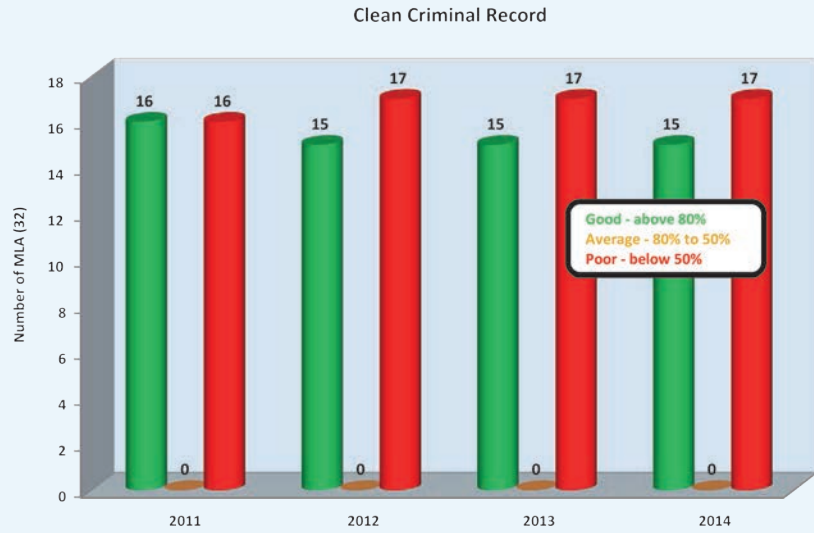
Note: Budget session 2014 has only three questions, which have been shown alongwith monsoon session 2014.

Attendance



Quality of Questions

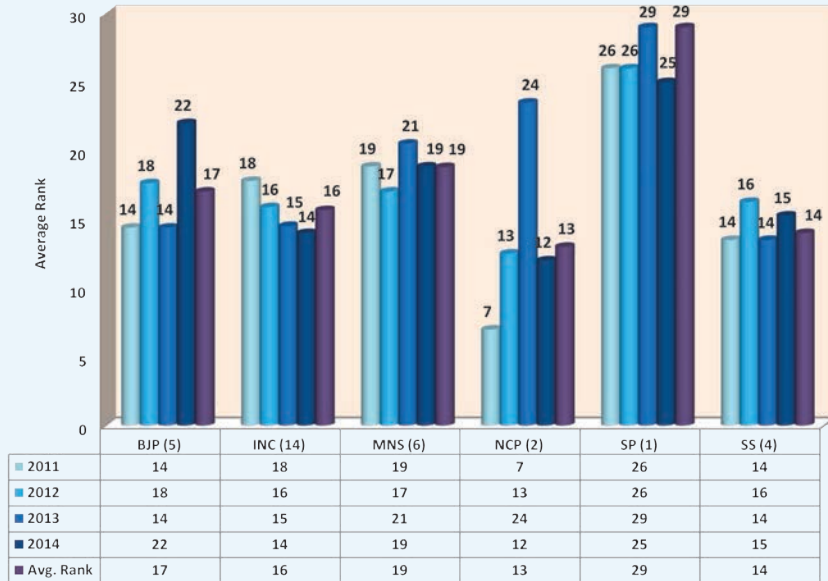




Party-wise Average Score for the year 2011 to 2014



Party-wise Average Rank



Questions asked by Mumbai MLA during 2009 – 2014

MLA Name	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		Total	Rank
	WS	BS	WS	BS	WS	BS	WS	BS	WS	BS	WS	BS		
Abu Azmi	8	58	71	61	28	38	47	43	63	57	71	13	680	20
Amin Patel	4	46	105	119	107	170	156	112	206	218	358	285	2086	7
Annie Shekhar	2	9	2	20	3	1	6	0	2	2	1	0	62	31
Ashok Jadhav	22	103	35	64	46	26	87	51	29	32	28	95	698	19
Aslam Shaikh	3	42	55	165	231	25	88	80	46	21	155	112	1301	13
Ziyauddin Siddikki	1	4	0	16	6	0	22	19	1	25	30	22	199	26
Baldev Khosa	2	1	0	19	8	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	64	30
Bala Mangonkar	176	404	270	470	342	353	346	290	430	418	250	238	4933	1
Chandrakant Handore	1	8	1	6	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	23	32
Gopal Shetty	93	119	107	145	161	86	102	75	27	19	63	39	1122	15
Jagannath Shetty	14	92	47	63	41	33	106	88	29	28	57	63	809	18
Kalidas Kolambkar	16	49	15	15	42	17	28	36	26	12	37	19	409	24
Kripashankar Singh	0	34	2	19	11	5	1	0	0	0	0	5	78	29
Krishnakumar Hegde	0	3	1	47	6	24	7	25	5	6	4	17	151	28
Mangal Lodha	62	181	119	180	158	148	166	117	43	9	42	54	1380	12
Madhukar Chavan	26	66	42	69	89	33	50	114	73	71	104	69	952	17
Mangesh Sangle	153	232	192	340	278	305	188	648	274	247	256	412	4020	2
Milind Kambale	0	1	64	4	33	1	0	1	2	1	24	17	163	27
Nawab Malik	57	104	72	1	37	0	4	6	5	27	50	44	493	22
Nitin Sardesai	89	231	103	85	165	87	70	127	43	72	62	62	1272	14
Prakash Maheta	48	24	44	31	69	17	40	16	46	18	36	20	413	23
Prakash Sawant	33	207	167	148	162	114	62	98	100	136	150	147	1713	9
Pravin Darekar	142	312	105	293	162	226	178	225	179	96	54	146	2245	6
Rajhans Singh	0	19	11	45	22	10	18	37	29	31	48	37	390	25
Ramchandra Kadam	0	0	34	227	143	145	153	165	1	80	69	2	1122	15
Ramesh Thakur	8	21	18	88	127	56	36	99	39	87	18	27	664	21
Ravindra Walkar	87	282	243	263	271	216	254	298	101	113	92	174	2580	4
Sardar Singh	106	281	124	215	229	201	180	147	36	29	57	36	1748	8
Shishir Shinde	0	0	29	195	155	105	115	221	47	67	113	369	1530	11
Subhash Desai	209	428	291	383	279	206	210	154	147	160	169	172	3099	3
Vinod Ghosalkar	87	217	214	301	224	191	137	210	157	159	149	195	2516	5
Yogesh Sagar	59	168	118	220	225	101	178	154	25	32	102	74	1605	10

(*) WS – Winter Session BS – Budget Session MS – Monsoon Session
 Note: The above ranking is based on total number of Questions asked by Mumbai MLAs during 2009 – 2014.
 Budget session 2014 has only three questions, which have been shown alongwith monsoon session 2014.

Attendance (in %) of Mumbai MLA during 2009 – 2014

MLA Name	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		Average (in %)	Rank			
	WS	BS	MS	WS	BS	MS	WS	BS	MS	WS	BS	MS					
Abu Azmi	60	88	67	92	100	91	79	92	100	92	100	25	100	89	16		
Amin Patel	50	96	100	92	100	45	96	100	100	93	100	100	100	91	15		
Annie Shekhar	90	100	100	33	100	93	36	92	100	50	96	100	40	75	8		
Ashok Jadhav	90	100	92	100	100	91	100	100	100	93	100	100	100	97	3		
Aslam Shaikh	40	96	100	92	100	91	92	100	90	83	93	70	75	83	16		
Ziyauddin Siddiki	50	96	75	92	100	93	64	96	100	50	83	100	70	75	86	21	
Baldev Khosa	70	96	100	100	69	100	82	96	85	90	100	100	100	92	91	13	
Bala Nandgaonkar	100	24	92	100	92	87	36	100	100	100	92	100	90	75	83	24	
Chandrakant Handore	70	64	58	100	42	93	64	63	69	100	79	93	60	100	75	72	30
Gopal Shetty	100	96	100	100	92	100	82	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	0	97	4
Jaganmath Shetty	90	96	83	92	100	100	91	92	100	100	92	100	90	100	92	95	8
Kalidas Kolambkar	90	100	100	100	96	87	73	100	92	100	100	100	100	100	95	5	
Kripashankar Singh	30	64	58	58	58	87	64	33	54	50	54	71	60	75	75	58	32
Krishnakumar Hegde	70	100	100	83	100	80	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	7	
Mangal Lodha	70	100	92	58	85	80	64	92	92	60	88	100	60	100	67	83	25
Madhukar Chavan	100	96	100	100	100	91	100	100	100	96	100	100	100	100	99	1	
Mangesh Sangale	100	100	83	100	81	80	9	88	100	90	92	100	100	92	88	19	
Milind Kambale	100	96	100	100	96	93	91	83	100	100	100	100	93	100	92	95	5
Nawab Malik	80	100	100	75	92	100	91	92	100	100	79	100	100	100	100	93	9
Nitin Sardesai	70	100	58	92	88	100	18	92	100	100	79	93	90	100	92	86	21
Prakash Maheta	20	92	58	50	85	100	55	88	100	20	75	79	30	75	50	71	31
Prakash Sawant	100	100	8	0	96	100	0	75	85	50	100	100	93	100	42	75	28
Pravin Darekar	90	96	75	100	88	67	45	96	85	100	96	79	100	92	88	19	
Rajhans Singh	70	80	92	100	88	73	73	92	85	90	88	79	80	100	83	85	23
Ramchandra Kadam	0	0	92	83	92	93	36	100	85	60	38	50	30	100	50	74	29
Ramesh Thakur	80	96	83	75	73	87	64	83	92	90	83	57	90	100	67	81	26
Ravindra Walkar	100	92	100	100	96	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	92	98	2
Sardar Singh	100	88	100	100	96	100	82	100	100	100	83	71	80	100	83	92	12
Shishir Shinde	0	0	92	92	77	73	73	92	100	100	88	100	90	100	92	88	18
Subhash Desai	100	92	92	100	81	100	100	100	92	70	92	100	100	92	93	9	
Vinod Ghosalkar	90	84	92	100	96	87	91	91	92	100	100	100	100	83	92	11	
Yogesh Sagar	70	100	92	83	85	100	91	88	100	100	100	70	100	92	91	14	

(*) WS – Winter Session BS – Budget Session MS – Monsoon Session

Note: The above ranking is based on attendance of Mumbai MLAs during 2009 – 2014.

'0' Attendance in above table is due to MLAs being suspended for that session. For Monsoon Session 2014, Mr. Gopal Shetty's attendance is '0', as he was elected as Member of Parliament and vacated his Assembly seat.

Comparison (figures in %) of Actual Performance (Deliberation = Attendance + No. of questions + Quality of questions) with Perceived Performer (Perception of Public Services)

MLA Name	2011			2012			2013			2014			Average AP	Average PP	Average Rank	
	AP	PP	Rank	AP	PP	Rank	AP	PP	Rank	AP	PP	Rank				
Abu Azmi	57	68	26	64	68	26	58	64	64	29	71	65	62	66	29	
Amin Patel	56	62	10	64	67	3	70	62	62	2	74	67	2	66	64	3
Annie Shekhar	46	67	21	48	67	23	51	65	65	18	42	72	22	47	68	20
Ashok Jadhav	65	64	13	58	67	22	59	67	6	60	62	8	61	65	65	12
Aslam Shaikh	52	61	29	70	60	12	63	66	16	67	64	14	63	63	63	19
Ziyauddin Siddiki	39	60	28	45	59	30	52	74	11	49	64	19	46	64	22	22
Baldev Khosa	32	72	27	46	72	17	17	73	30	48	65	18	36	71	27	27
Bala Nandgaonkar	66	72	14	82	63	7	78	73	9	83	68	5	77	69	8	8
Chandrakant Handore	36	68	24	37	58	32	24	64	31	38	65	27	34	64	30	30
Gopal Shetty	64	62	22	67	68	25	63	75	19	64	53	28	65	64	23	23
Jaganmath Shetty	61	75	2	60	69	5	64	69	6	64	65	4	62	69	4	4
Kalidas Kolambkar	54	73	8	56	64	9	55	65	15	54	64	12	55	66	10	10
Kripashankar Singh	40	64	23	42	53	28	23	65	32	31	64	31	34	62	31	31
Krishnakumar Hegde	45	67	20	58	64	18	53	63	17	53	63	13	52	64	17	17
Mangal Lodha	71	58	11	68	68	16	67	66	14	54	65	26	65	64	18	18
Madhukar Chavan	56	65	7	63	62	4	63	70	3	68	64	3	62	65	2	2
Mangesh Sangale	76	71	1	76	67	2	72	65	20	82	63	6	77	66	5	5
Milind Kambale	58	70	9	54	67	11	45	67	25	52	64	17	52	67	16	16
Nawab Malik	68	61	5	54	65	14	50	62	22	60	65	7	58	63	9	9
Nitin Sardesai	67	69	18	66	57	29	63	63	24	61	65	23	64	63	25	25
Prakash Maheta	47	66	32	54	67	31	55	72	28	38	66	32	48	68	32	32
Prakash Sawant	66	60	16	61	68	27	55	74	27	70	64	16	63	67	21	21
Pravin Darekar	71	69	19	72	63	24	74	69	21	72	53	29	72	64	24	24
Rajhans Singh	42	53	25	51	65	13	50	64	13	52	69	10	49	63	15	15
Ramchandra Kadam	53	68	30	73	61	21	65	67	23	42	63	30	58	65	28	28
Ramesh Thakur	46	68	12	60	69	6	55	70	4	54	64	11	54	68	7	7
Ravindra Walkar	76	53	17	79	57	20	79	64	8	74	69	15	77	71	14	14
Sardar Singh	73	71	3	75	69	15	74	75	10	60	68	24	70	70	11	11
Shishir Shinde	50	66	31	67	67	19	70	68	26	76	67	20	66	67	26	26
Subhash Desai	82	72	6	81	61	8	78	66	7	77	66	9	79	66	6	6
Vinod Ghosalkar	69	69	15	78	65	10	76	67	12	76	49	21	75	62	13	13
Yogesh Sagar	68	70	4	70	64	1	73	68	1	70	69	1	70	68	1	1

(*) AP – Actual Performance PP – Perceived Performer

Note: The above ranking is based on overall performance of Mumbai MLAs during 2009 – 2014.

The 'Average Rank' has been calculated based on the MLA's ranks in Praja's Report Cards for the period 2011–2014.

Movement of Rank & Score (in %)

	2011		2012		2013		2014		Average Score	Average Rank
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank		
SP	56.13	26	60.08	26	50.34	29	54.35	25	55.23	29
INC	62.53	10	71.25	3	72.17	2	70.27	2	69.06	3
INC	58.76	21	61.39	23	62.22	18	56.36	22	59.68	20
INC	62.07	13	61.50	22	68.04	5	64.04	8	63.91	12
INC	54.71	29	64.62	12	62.63	16	60.34	14	60.57	19
INC	54.90	28	57.11	30	65.30	11	59.01	19	59.08	22
INC	55.13	27	63.20	17	49.87	30	59.26	18	56.86	27
MNS	61.96	14	66.98	7	65.99	9	65.39	5	65.08	8
INC	57.27	24	53.73	32	49.61	31	53.88	27	53.63	30
BJP	58.73	22	60.52	25	61.15	19	53.26	28	58.41	23
INC	71.46	2	69.00	5	68.03	6	67.01	4	68.87	4
INC	65.88	8	66.47	9	63.61	15	61.35	12	64.33	10
INC	58.09	23	58.93	28	44.05	32	46.43	31	51.88	31
INC	59.03	20	62.59	18	62.29	17	60.68	13	61.15	17
BJP	62.47	11	63.52	16	63.82	14	54.25	26	61.02	18
INC	67.82	7	71.01	4	70.45	3	69.12	3	69.60	2
MNS	75.43	1	72.15	2	61.05	20	65.15	6	68.45	5
NCP	64.46	9	65.23	11	57.35	25	59.32	17	61.59	16
NCP	69.27	5	64.07	14	60.26	22	64.88	7	64.62	9
MNS	59.59	18	57.36	29	58.55	24	55.48	23	57.74	25
BJP	47.01	32	55.33	31	55.36	28	44.93	32	50.66	32
SS	60.61	16	59.16	27	56.83	27	59.98	16	59.14	21
MNS	59.33	19	60.54	24	60.59	21	52.38	29	58.21	24
INC	56.63	25	64.23	13	64.52	13	62.01	10	61.85	15
MNS	52.97	30	62.10	21	59.93	23	46.55	30	55.39	28
INC	62.17	12	68.59	6	68.86	4	61.52	11	65.29	7
SS	60.58	17	62.35	20	66.00	8	60.27	15	62.30	14
BJP	71.22	3	63.91	15	65.98	10	55.12	24	64.06	11
MNS	52.18	31	62.51	19	56.88	26	58.77	20	57.59	26
SS	68.33	6	66.53	8	66.29	7	62.88	9	66.01	6
SS	61.39	15	66.37	10	64.86	12	58.75	21	62.84	13
BJP	71.16	4	72.51	1	73.76	1	70.54	1	71.99	1

Reasons for major shifts in ranks from year 2011 to 2012

Party	MLA Name	2011		2012		Reasons
		Score	Rank	Score	Rank	
SP	Abu Azmi	56.13	26	60.08	26	
INC	Amin Patel	62.53	10	71.25	3	Attendance; Quality of questions; Overall perception
INC	Annie Shekhar	58.76	21	61.39	23	
INC	Ashok Jadhav	62.07	13	61.50	22	Questions asked
INC	Aslam Shaikh	54.71	29	64.62	12	Attendance; Question asked; Quality of Questions
INC	Ziyauddin Sidikki	54.90	28	57.11	30	
INC	Baldev Khosa	55.13	27	63.20	17	Questions asked; Perceived accessibility
MNS	Bala Nandgaonkar	61.96	14	66.98	7	Attendance
INC	Chandrakant Handore	57.27	24	53.73	32	Attendance; Question asked; Overall perception
BJP	Gopal Shetty	58.73	22	60.52	25	
INC	Jagannath Shetty	71.46	2	69.00	5	
INC	Kalidas Kolambkar	65.88	8	66.47	9	
INC	Kripashankar Singh	58.09	23	58.93	28	
INC	Krishnakumar Hegde	59.03	20	62.59	18	
BJP	Mangal Lodha	62.47	11	63.52	16	
INC	Madhukar Chavan	67.82	7	71.01	4	
MNS	Mangesh Sangle	75.43	1	72.15	2	
NCP	Milind Kamble	64.46	9	65.23	11	
NCP	Nawab Malik	69.27	5	64.07	14	
MNS	Nitin Sardesai	59.59	18	57.36	29	
BJP	Prakash Maheta	47.01	32	55.33	31	
SS	Prakash Sawant	60.61	16	59.16	27	
MNS	Pravin Darekar	59.33	19	60.54	24	
INC	Rajhans Singh	56.63	25	64.23	13	
MNS	Ramchandra Kadam	52.97	30	62.10	21	
INC	Ramesh Thakur	62.17	12	68.59	6	
SS	Ravindra Waikar	60.58	17	62.35	20	
BJP	Sardar Singh	71.22	3	63.91	15	New chargesheet
MNS	Shishir Shinde	52.18	31	62.51	19	Questions Asked
SS	Subhash Desai	68.33	6	66.53	8	
SS	Vinod Ghosalkar	61.39	15	66.37	10	
BJP	Yogesh Sagar	71.16	4	72.51	1	

Reasons for major shifts in ranks from year 2012 to 2013

Party	MLA Name	2012		2013		Reasons
		Score	Rank	Score	Rank	
SP	Abu Azmi	60.08	26	50.34	29	
INC	Amin Patel	71.25	3	72.17	2	
INC	Annie Shekhar	61.39	23	62.22	18	Other MLAs movement
INC	Ashok Jadhav	61.50	22	68.04	5	Criminal charges dropped
INC	Aslam Shaikh	64.62	12	62.63	16	
INC	Ziyauddin Sidikki	57.11	30	65.30	11	Perception - Corruption, Performance; Quality of questions
INC	Baldev Khosa	63.20	17	49.87	30	Questions asked; Quality of questions
MNS	Bala Nandgaonkar	66.98	7	65.99	9	
INC	Chandrakant Handore	53.73	32	49.61	31	
BJP	Gopal Shetty	60.52	25	61.15	19	Overall perception
INC	Jagannath Shetty	69.00	5	68.03	6	
INC	Kalidas Kolambkar	66.47	9	63.61	15	Overall perception; Quality of questions
INC	Kripashankar Singh	58.93	28	44.05	32	
INC	Krishnakumar Hegde	62.59	18	62.29	17	
BJP	Mangal Lodha	63.52	16	63.82	14	
INC	Madhukar Chavan	71.01	4	70.45	3	
MNS	Mangesh Sangle	72.15	2	61.05	20	New chargesheet; Attendance; Perceived accessibility
NCP	Milind Kamble	65.23	11	57.35	25	Drop in almost all parameters
NCP	Nawab Malik	64.07	14	60.26	22	Quality of questions; Perception - Performance, Corruption
MNS	Nitin Sardesai	57.36	29	58.55	24	Perceived Corruption; Questions asked
BJP	Prakash Maheta	55.33	31	55.36	28	
SS	Prakash Sawant	59.16	27	56.83	27	
MNS	Pravin Darekar	60.54	24	60.59	21	
INC	Rajhans Singh	64.23	13	64.52	13	
MNS	Ramchandra Kadam	62.10	21	59.93	23	
INC	Ramesh Thakur	68.59	6	68.86	4	
SS	Ravindra Waikar	62.35	20	66.00	8	Overall perception
BJP	Sardar Singh	63.91	15	65.98	10	Overall perception; Quality of questions
MNS	Shishir Shinde	62.51	19	56.88	26	New criminal record (FIR); Perceived accessibility
SS	Subhash Desai	66.53	8	66.29	7	
SS	Vinod Ghosalkar	66.37	10	64.86	12	
BJP	Yogesh Sagar	72.51	1	73.76	1	

Reasons for major shifts in ranks from year 2013 to 2014

Party	MLA Name	2013		2014		Reasons
		Score	Rank	Score	Rank	
SP	Abu Azmi	50.34	29	54.35	25	
INC	Amin Patel	72.17	2	70.27	2	
INC	Annie Shekhar	62.22	18	56.36	22	
INC	Ashok Jadhav	68.04	5	64.04	8	
INC	Aslam Shaikh	62.63	16	60.34	14	
INC	Ziyauddin Sidikki	65.30	11	59.01	19	Other MLA movement
INC	Baldev Khosa	49.87	30	59.26	18	Attendance; Quality of questions asked
MNS	Bala Nandgaonkar	65.99	9	65.39	5	
INC	Chandrakant Handore	49.61	31	53.88	27	
BJP	Gopal Shetty	61.15	19	53.26	28	Overall perception
INC	Jagannath Shetty	68.03	6	67.01	4	
INC	Kalidas Kolambkar	63.61	15	61.35	12	
INC	Kripashankar Singh	44.05	32	46.43	31	
INC	Krishnakumar Hegde	62.29	17	60.68	13	
BJP	Mangal Lodha	63.82	14	54.25	26	Questions asked
INC	Madhukar Chavan	70.45	3	69.12	3	
MNS	Mangesh Sangle	61.05	20	65.15	6	Attendance, Other MLA movement
NCP	Milind Kamble	57.35	25	59.32	17	Attendance; Questions asked
NCP	Nawab Malik	60.26	22	64.88	7	Questions asked
MNS	Nitin Sardesai	58.55	24	55.48	23	
BJP	Prakash Maheta	55.36	28	44.93	32	
SS	Prakash Sawant	56.83	27	59.98	16	Attendance; Questions asked
MNS	Pravin Darekar	60.59	21	52.38	29	Question asked; Overall Perception
INC	Rajhans Singh	64.52	13	62.01	10	
MNS	Ramchandra Kadam	59.93	23	46.55	30	Attendance; Questions asked
INC	Ramesh Thakur	68.86	4	61.52	11	Overall perception
SS	Ravindra Waikar	66.00	8	60.27	15	Questions asked; Overall Perception
BJP	Sardar Singh	65.98	10	55.12	24	Attendance; Questions asked; Overall Perception
MNS	Shishir Shinde	56.88	26	58.77	20	
SS	Subhash Desai	66.29	7	62.88	9	
SS	Vinod Ghosalkar	64.86	12	58.75	21	Overall perception
BJP	Yogesh Sagar	73.76	1	70.54	1	

Number of FIR/Chargesheet as per (2009) affidavit and RTI's in subsequent years

MLA Name	Party		From Affidavit (2009)	New FIR From RTI 2010	New FIR From RTI 2011	New FIR From RTI 2012	New FIR From RTI 2013
Bala Dagdu Nandgaonkar	MNS	FIR	5	1			
		Charge sheet	3	1			
		Withdrawal					
Aslam Ramzanli Shaikh	INC	FIR	1	1 (NC)			
		Charge sheet		1			
		Withdrawal					
Ashok Jadhav	INC	FIR	1				
		Charge sheet	1				
		Withdrawal	1				
Gopal Shetty	BJP	FIR	9				
		Charge sheet	8				
		Withdrawal					
Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	SS	FIR	3	2			
		Charge sheet	3	1			
		Withdrawal					
Shishir Kurshanrao Shinde	MNS	FIR	8 (1 NC)			1	1
		Charge sheet	7 (1 NC)			1	1
		Withdrawal					
Vinod Ramchandra Ghosalkar	SS	FIR	5				
		Charge sheet	5				
		Withdrawal					
Abu Asim Azmi	SP	FIR	9			1	
		Charge sheet	6				
		Withdrawal					
Mangal Prabhat Lodha	BJP	FIR	5				
		Charge sheet	5				
		Withdrawal					
Nitin Sardesai	MNS	FIR	2				
		Charge sheet	2				
		Withdrawal					
Prakash Manchhubhai Maheta	BJP	FIR	7				
		Charge sheet	7				
		Withdrawal					
Prakash (Bala) Vasant Sawant	SS	FIR	1				
		Charge sheet	1				
		Withdrawal					
Ramchandra Shivaji Kadam	MNS	FIR	2	1	2	3	1
		Charge sheet	2		1	1	1
		Withdrawal					
Subhash Rajaram Desai	SS	FIR	8				
		Charge sheet	8				
		Withdrawal					
Pravin Darekar	MNS	FIR	10	1	1		
		Charge sheet	10	1			
		Withdrawal					
Sardar Tarasingh	BJP	FIR		1			1
		Charge sheet		1			1
		Withdrawal		1			
Mangesh Sangle	MNS	FIR			1		
		Charge sheet			1		
		Withdrawal					
Kripashankar Singh	INC	FIR				2	
		Charge sheet					
		Withdrawal					

Note: 2010 New FIR data is for period October 2009 to December 2010; 2011 data is from January 2011 to December 2011 and so on.

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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

People's perception as per point 3 has been mapped through an opinion poll of 22,580 people across the city of Mumbai by Hansa Market Research conducted through a structured questionnaire.

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

Criminalisation of politics in the country has been growing since independence and is a phenomenon which if not checked now can destroy the democratic foundations of our nation. Hence personal criminal record related parameters pertaining to the elected representative are taken into consideration such as: their FIR cases registered against them as stated in the election affidavit; new FIR cases registered against them after being elected in the current term; and important pending charge sheets.

Scale of Ranking			
Sr. No.	Indicator	Max	Comments
1 Present			
A	Sessions Attended (*)	10	Based on percentage of attendance. 1) 100% to 91% - 10; 2) 90% to 76% - 8; 3) 75% to 61% - 6; 4) 60% to 51% - 4; and 5) below 50% - 0.
B	Number of Questions Asked	16	Against Group Percentage Rank. 16 being the top most percentile and so on to the lowest for 1.
C	Importance of Questions Asked (Quality of Questions)	21	Weightages are given to issues raised through the questions depending on whether they belong to the State List, Central List or are in the domain of Municipal Authority. The scale is given in the separate table below. In the aggregate scale (out of 100) the following weightage is given: Constituency (including City) gets 5; State gets 15; and Centre gets 1.
D	Total Local Area Development Funds Utilised during Dec. '2009 to March '2014	5	Calculation for the current financial year is done for the sanctioned fund of Rs. 7.75 crore approved till March 2014. (1) 100% (or more) to 91% - 5; (2) 90% to 76% - 4; (3) 75% to 61% - 3; (4) 60% to 51% - 2; and (5) below 50% - 0.
Total		52	
2 Past			
A	Education Qualification	1	A minimum of 10th Pass - 1; if not - 0
B	Income Tax	2	(1) Possessing PAN Card - 1 (2) Disclosing Income in Affidavit - 1
C	Criminal Record	5	If the candidate has zero cases registered against her/him, then 5; else as below: (1) Criminal Cases Registered containing the following charges: Murder, Rape, Molestation, Riot, Extortion - 0 (2) Other criminal cases than the above mentioned - 3
Total		8	
3 Perception			
			Based on an opinion poll of 22,580 people spread across different constituencies in the city of Mumbai
A	Perception of Public Services	20	Score on Public Services
B	Awareness & Accessibility	6	Score on Awareness amongst people about their representative, their political party and ease of access to the representative
C	Corruption Index	10	Score on perceived personal corruption of the representative
D	Broad Measures	4	Score on overall satisfaction and improvement in quality of life
Total		40	

Scale of Ranking			
Sr. No.	Indicator	Max	Comments
4	Negative marking for new criminal cases registered during the year	-5	For any new FIR registered during the year.
5	Negative marking for Charge sheet	-5	For any Charge sheet in a criminal case.
6	Negative marking for no annual pro-active disclosures by the elected representatives of Assets and Liabilities and Criminal record	-5	This can be done on own website, newspaper, Praja Website or any other source which should be announced publicly. Also marks would be cut for wrong disclosures in the above mentioned forums. (**)
Total		100	

(*) Sessions taken into account for this report card are Winter 2012, Budget 2013, Monsoon 2013 and Winter 2013.

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

2. Parameters for Past Records as per Affidavit

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

a. Education

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

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

b. Income Tax

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

c. Criminal Record

Criminalisation of politics is a sad reality. A significant number of elected representatives have a criminal record i.e. 1) they have FIRs registered against them; 2) charge sheets filled; and 3) even convictions given by the courts of law.

There is no excuse for not having moral probity in public life. It is the right of the citizens to have people representing them with no criminal records. Hence the scheme of ranking has taken into account marks for people with clean records:

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

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

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

3. Parameters for Present Performance in the State Legislature

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

a. Session Attendance

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

b. Number of Questions Asked

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

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

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

The marking for this section is out of a maximum 16 marks that the representative can get for being the person with the maximum number of questions asked. The marking here is done against Group Percentage Rank:

16 being the top most percentile and so on to the lowest for 1.

c. Importance of Questions Asked (Quality of Questions)

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

Step 1:

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

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

Step 2:

Questions asked are categorised into:

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

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

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

Formula representation of the calculation done to determine importance of the question asked

I - Issue; Q - Question; T - Total; C - Category; M - Marks for Importance of Questions

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

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

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

$$TCx / Ty = M$$

Illustration for marking Importance of Questions Asked

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

	City (5)	State (15)	Nation (1)	
Civic (5)	5*1=5			
Crime (8)		8*1=8		
Fin. Ins. (3)			3*1=3	
Total	5	8	3	5+8+3=16
Total * Category Weightage	5*5=25	8*15=120	3*1=3	25+120+3=148
148/16 = 9 out of maximum 21. So the MLA gets nine marks.				

d. Total Local Area Development Funds Utilised during December 2009 to March 2014

MLAs get a Local Area Development Fund during their tenure. This fund they can spend as per their discretion on certain specified development work in their constituencies. It is necessary that the funds are utilised in a planned phased manner to achieve optimal results. And this can only happen if the representative has a appropriate plan right from the start of their term and that

they do not spend the fund in an adhoc manner and that not entirely towards the end of their terms without focus on the needs of their constituency.

Hence the calculation for the current financial year is done for the sanctioned fund of Rs. 7.75 crore approved till March 2014. (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 People's Perception as per Opinion Poll

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

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

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

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

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

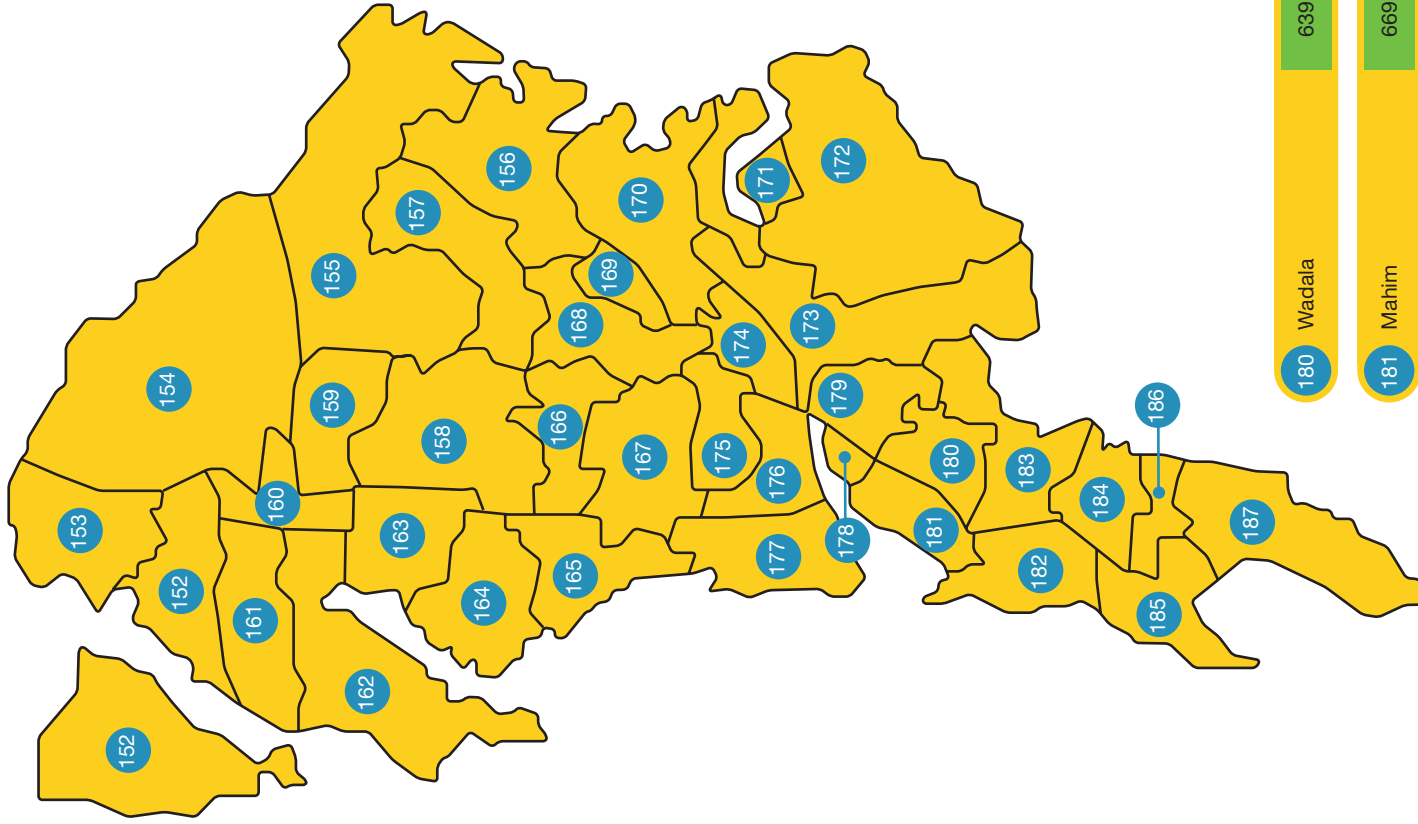
Research Design:

- A Member of Legislative Assembly, or MLA, is a representative elected by the voters of an electoral district to the Legislature of a State in the Indian system of Government. An electoral district (also known as a constituency) is a distinct territorial subdivision for holding a separate election for a seat in a legislative body.
- Winner of this seat in the constituency is termed as an MLA and has the power to manage the functioning of the constituency.
- In Mumbai, each constituency has further been divided into administrative wards and a municipal Councillor is elected to oversee the functioning of each ward. Hence, there is a clear delegation of responsibilities at the ground level.
- Since, our study focused on evaluating the performance of MLAs it was necessary to cover and represent all the assembly constituencies to which each of these MLAs belonged.
- Hence, we decided to cover a sample from each constituency. However, it is also known that constituencies differ in size as calculated in terms of area coverage and population. The number of the wards within each assembly constituency also differs.
- The total sample for the study covered for 32 MLA Assembly constituency = 22,580 respondents.
- Next step was to define the target group for the study. We finalised on covering within each ward:
 - Both Males & Females
 - 18 years and above (eligible to vote)
- Once the target group was defined, quotas for representing gender and age groups were set.
- The quotas were set on the basis of age and gender split available through Indian Readership Study, a large scale baseline study conducted nationally by Media Research Users Council (MRUC) & Hansa Research group for Mumbai Region.
- The required information was collected through face to face household interviews with the help of structured questionnaire.
- In order to meet the respondent, following sampling process was followed:
 - 2 – 3 prominent areas in the ward were identified and the sample was divided amongst them.
 - Respondents were intercepted in households in these areas and the required information was obtained from them.
- Sample composition of age & gender was corrected to match the universe profile using the baseline data from IRS. (Refer to Weighting paragraph on page 71)
- The final sample spread achieved for each assembly constituency is as follows:

SAMPLE SIZE: BY ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY

152	Borivali	587
153	Dahisar	677
154	Magathane	423
155	Mulund Amboli	575
156	Vikhroli	202
157	Bhandup West	1274
158	Jogeshwari East	194
159	Dindoshi	195
160	Kandivali East	456
161	Charkop	560
162	Malad West	1540

163	Goregaon	762
164	Versova	334
165	Andheri West	978
166	Andheri East (Minister Const)	1016
167	Vile Parle	397
168	Chandivali (Minister Const)	217
169	Ghatkopar West	503
170	Ghatkopar East	508
171	Mankhurd Shivaji Nagar	392
172	Anushakti Nagar	1318
173	Chembur	393
174	Kurla (SC)	1489



175	Kalina	705
176	Vandre East	300
177	Vandre West	300
178	Dharavi (SC) (Minister Const)	421
179	Sion Koliwada	440

180	Wadala	639
181	Mahim	669
182	Worli (Minister Const)	881
183	Shivadi	701
184	Byculla	1048
185	Malabar Hill	770
186	Mumbadevi	366
187	Colaba	350

Parameters of Evaluation:

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

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

Illustration of Scorecard for an MLA:

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

Parameter Scores

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

Scores of Netted Variables

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

Weighted Final Scores

Perceived performance score of the MLA =

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

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

Weighting the data:

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

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

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

5. Parameters for Negative Marking

Negative marking for new FIR cases registered

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

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

Negative marking for Charge Sheet registered

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

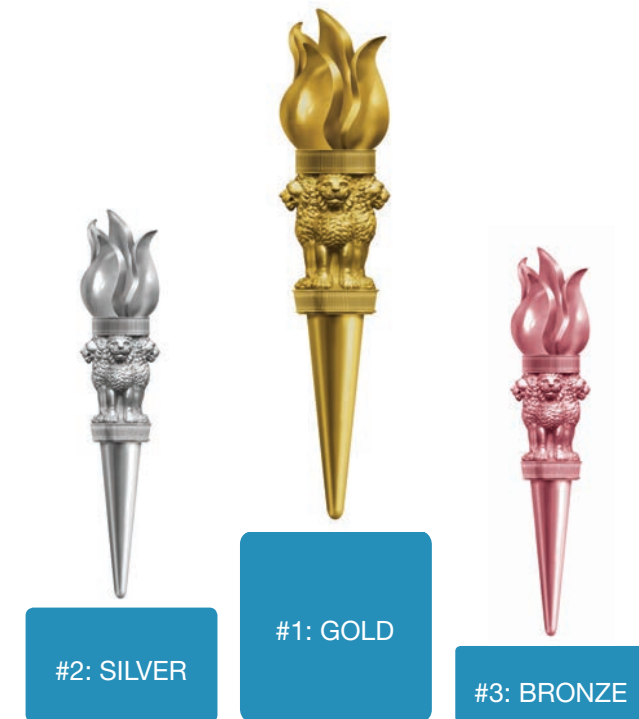
Do note that in the process of allocating marks does not take into account number of criminal charge sheets, but simply takes into account even a single occurrence for allocating marks based on the severity of the crime.

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

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

THE FOUR LION TORCH

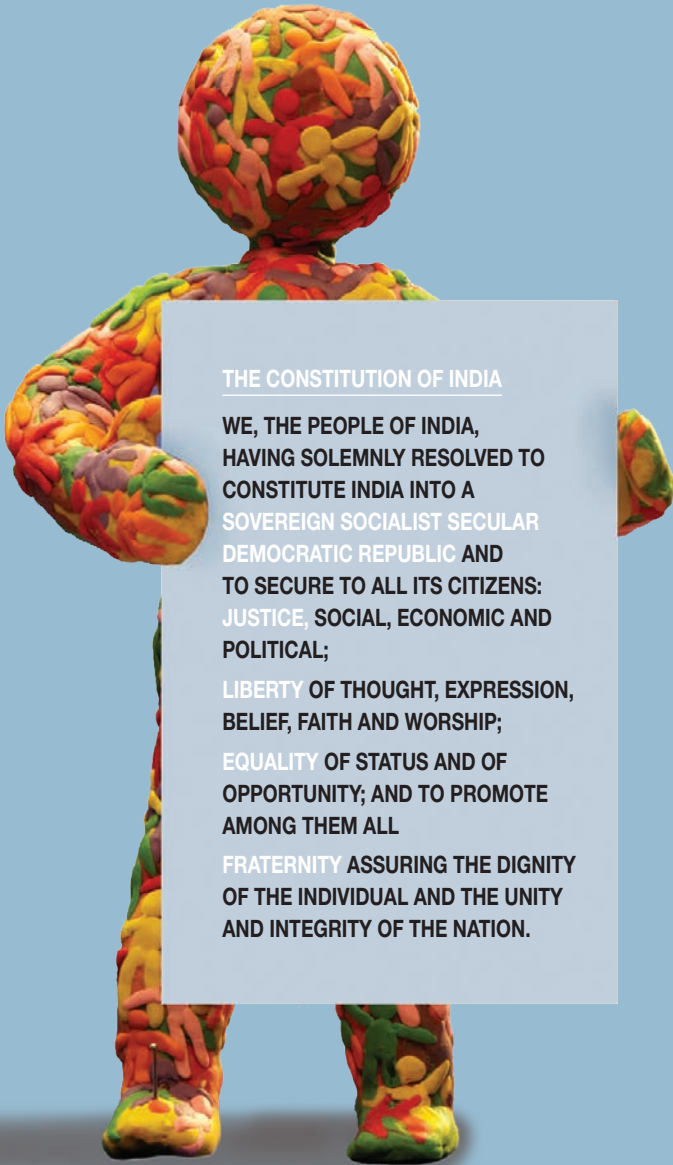
The four lions of the Ashoka Pillar, symbolizing power, courage, pride and confidence are the ethos behind the Indian Republic as embedded in our Constitution. We salute the top 3 ranking MLAs of Mumbai as torch bearers of this idea. They have topped the list by on an objective ranking system as explained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



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

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

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



THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

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

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

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

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