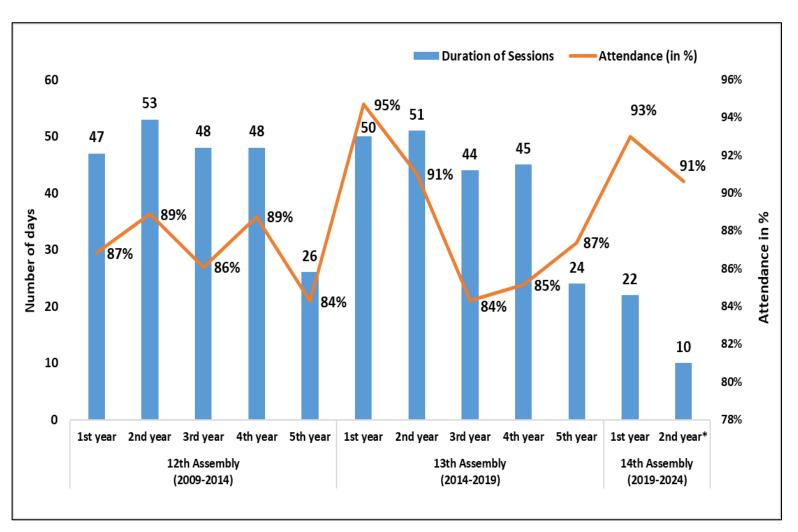


Report on Mumbai MLAs' Deliberation in State Assembly Sessions

December 2021

45% and 52% Decline in Duration of Sessions from 1st Year of Tenure to 5th Year of Tenure in 12th and 13th Assemblies Respectively





- In the first year of the 12th and 13th assembly, MLAs met for a duration of 47 and 50 days respectively.
 However, in the 1st year of current term, they met only for 22 days.
- Trend suggests duration of sessions declined from the 1st year of a tenure to the 5th year as seen in the 12th and 13th Assembly session.

^{*}The sessions for Winter 2020 to Budget 2021

65% Decline in Average Duration of Sessions from Winter 2014 - Budget 2016 to Winter 2019 - Budget 2021

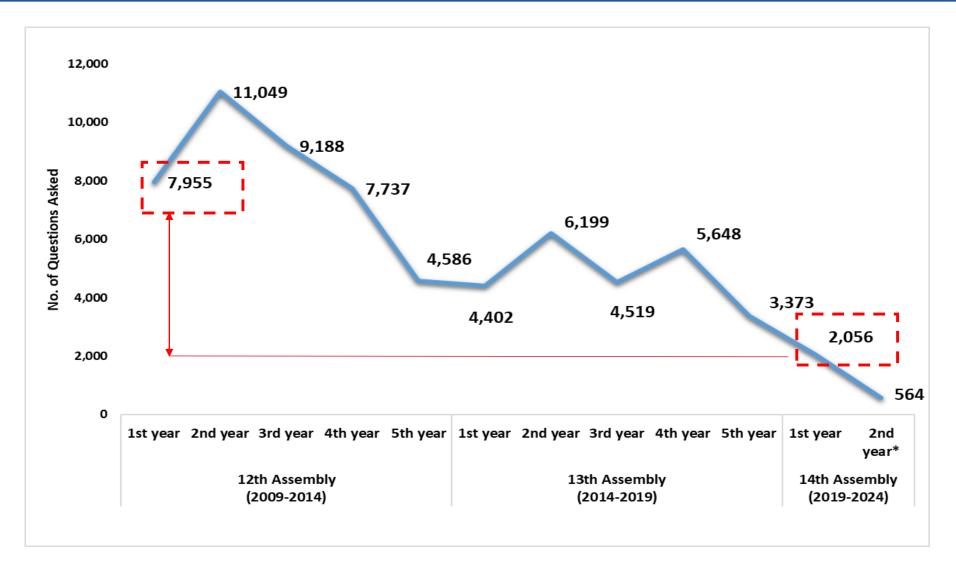


		Last Term					Current Term				
	Winter 2014	Budget 2015	Monsoon 2015	Winter 2015	Budget 2016	Winter 2019	Budget 2020	Monsoon 2020	Winter 2020	Budget 2021	
No. of days	13	23	14	13	23	6	14	2	2	8	
Average days	17				6						

- In Winter 2019, members met for only
 6 days, whereas in Winter 2014, they met for 13 days.
- In Monsoon 2020 and Winter 2020 sessions, members met for only 2 days in each session.

74% Decrease in Deliberations from First Year of 12th Assembly to First Year of 14th Assembly





70% decline in Questions Asked from Winter 2014 -Budget 2016 to Winter 2019 - Budget 2021



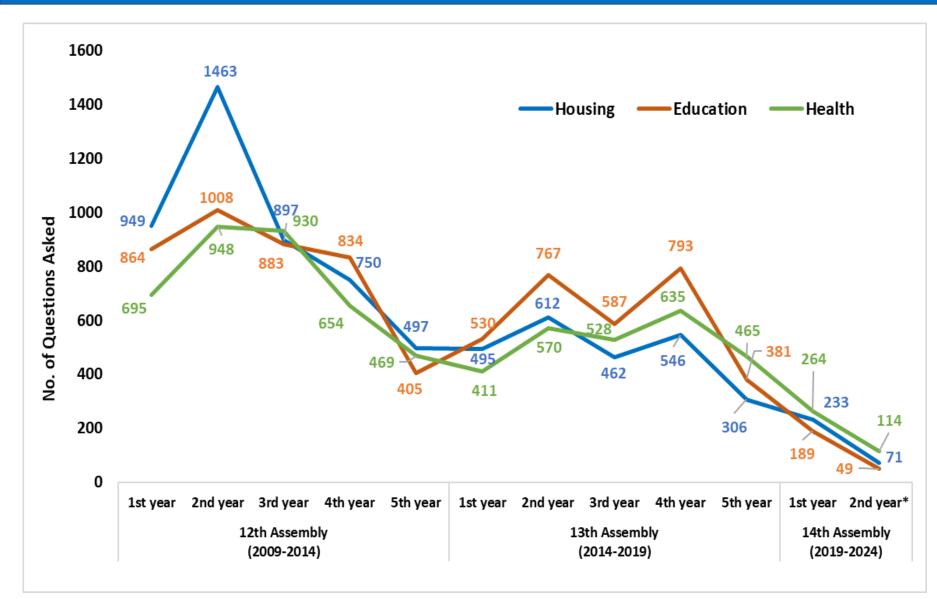
Issues	Winter 2014 to Budget 2016	Winter 2019 to Budget 2021
Civic	784	148
Housing	918	304
Environment (Pollution/Garden)	116	84
Roads	352	104
Disaster Management	32	15
Community Welfare	492	123
Crime	895	301
Education	1,078	238
Energy	164	66
Forest	<u>_9</u> 9	191
Health	810	378
Industries	340	83
Other Issues Related	43	40
Revenue	124	20
Schemes Policies	358	62
Social Cultural Concerns	211	83
Transport	205	142
Other Issues	1,799	450
Total	8,777	2,620

- 78% decline in questions asked on education from Winter Session 2014 Budget Session 2016 to Winter Session 2019 Budget Session 2021.
- 53% decline in questions asked on health Winter Session 2014 -Budget Session 2016 to Winter Session 2019 - Budget Session 2021.

Note: Other issues include agriculture, animal husbandry, defense, foreign affairs, irrigation, scams, legal, salt pans, scooping and mining.

73% Decline in MLA Deliberations on Housing, Health & Education from First Year of 12th Assembly to First Year of 14th Assembly





If deliberations were conducted using technology, improvement could have been seen in the number of sessions as well as in attendance and could have drastically improved deliberations thus leading to redressal of citizens' issues in a more efficient manner.

Only 3 Questions Raised by Shiv Sena MLAs on Governance Reforms; No Questions Raised by Other Party MLAs from Winter 2019 to Budget 2021



Major subjects promised in the manifestos	BJP (16 MLAs)	Shiv Sena (14 MLAs)	INC (4 MLAs)	NCP (1 MLA*)
Children/Women/Senior citizens/Diff Abled persons	1%	0.4%	3%	0%
Disaster Management	1%	3%	1%	0%
Education	9%	9%	9%	0%
Employment	1%	3%	3%	0%
Energy	2%	3%	2%	0%
Environment (SWM/pollution, etc.)	5%	4%	3%	0%
Governance	0%	0.4%	0%	0%
Health	15%	14%	18%	0%
Housing	8%	12%	8%	0%
Industry	2%	4%	3%	0%
Law, Justice and Police Department	12%	12%	7%	0%
Roads	3%	2%	5%	0%
Social Justice	1%	1%	1%	0%
Tourism, Literature, Art, Culture, Sports	1%	2%	1%	0%
Transportation	10%	4%	4%	0%
Water Supply & Sewerage	2%	1%	3%	0%
Others*	9%	7%	9%	0%
Others (not related to the manifesto)	18%	19%	20%	0%
Total in absolute figures	1,483	823	181	0

- NCP promised and their manifesto to create measures to citizen participation promote governance, however, no question was raised by their party MLAs.
- Similarly, these political parties promised to improve the employment & livelihood of the people, however, for this issue together INC and NCP asked only 3% (5) questions in total, while BJP and Shiv Sena raised only 1% (12)and 3% (27)questions respectively.

^(*) The only member in assembly of NCP from Mumbai is Nawab Malik.



Suggestions for Improving Governance and Services

Need for Empowered City Governments



Empowered Mayor

 Office of the Mayor should be coterminous with the term of the City Government to synchronize planning, execute projects envisioned and ultimately fulfil citizens' mandate by the office of the Mayor.

Single Authority

- 74th CAA has recommended the State Governments to devolve 18 functions listed in the Twelfth Schedule to the City Governments.
- All agencies should also be under the direct control of the Mayor.

Train Human Resources

- Local Governments must hold extensive capacity building and training workshops for the administration and elected representatives alike.
- A system in place to gauge the performance of employees and hold accountable for their actions.

Need for Fiscal Empowerment



Devolution of Financial Power

- The City Government should hold independent authority to introduce and revise the limits of taxes/charges.
- Provision for the City
 Government budget to
 include budget allocated by
 parastatal agencies in the
 city.

Systemic Fiscal Transfers

 The State Finance Commission (SFC) reports and the action taken on them, should be available on the official website of the state government.

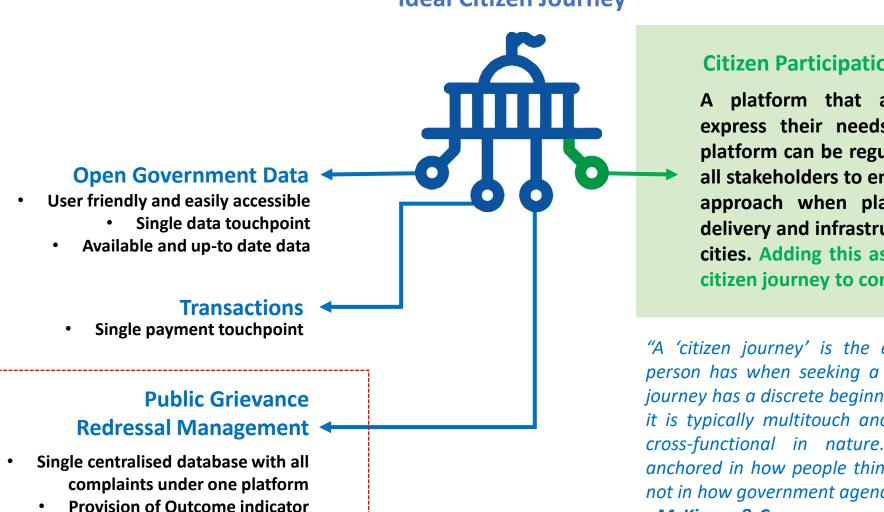
Financial Accountability

- The State Municipal
 Act should make it
 mandatory to publish
 the budget and
 accounts in the city
 government's
 website.
- The State Municipal Act should have provisions for conducting external audit.

Strengthen Citizen Participation



Ideal Citizen Journey



Provision of Feedback mechanism

Citizen Participation Forum

A platform that allows citizens to express their needs and wants. The platform can be regularly monitored by all stakeholders to ensure citizen centric approach when planning for service delivery and infrastructure provisions in cities. Adding this aspect will bring the citizen journey to completion.

"A 'citizen journey' is the entire experience that a person has when seeking a government service. The journey has a discrete beginning and end, and because it is typically multitouch and multichannel, it is also cross-functional in nature. A citizen journey is anchored in how people think about their experience, not in how government agencies do."

- McKinsey & Company

Comprehensive Health Plan



Status in Mumbai

- Cause of Death data has been unavailable since January 2020.
- As of 2020, state hospitals in Mumbai have an overall shortage of 27% personnel, of which there is a 25% shortage of medical staff who are involved directly treating the patients.
- As on 2020, there is only 1 dispensary per 64,700 population.
- In Mumbai, MMR was 164 in 2020.
- Currently 298 TB cases/1 lakh population in 2020.



Targets

- All health data should be maintained and analysed on a real-time basis.
- NBC and UDPFI recommends 1 dispensary for every 15,000 population.
- The SDG 3: Good health and wellbeing targets should be incorporated in all policy planning.
- 0 TB cases/1 lakh population by 2030 under SDG

Status and Targets: Crime Free Mumbai



Status in Mumbai

- ➤ In 2020-21, number of sanctioned police personnel posts was 51,255; Of which, 41,396 personnel were working A shortfall of 19%.
- ▶ 62% of police personnel were not allotted housing units as on December 2020.
- 28% of the total POCSO cases as on 2020 were not tried in the special POCSO courts and 68% of cases took 3 to 10 year for completion.

Targets

- Adequate police force and forensic personnel, filling the sanctioned posts. Need to revisit the number of sanctioned posts of staff according to the current requirement.
- Better working and living conditions for police personnel.
- POCSO Act provides for a separate POCSO courts to try cases of sexual crimes against children and ensure completion within one year.
- Police officials need to be sensitised to involve citizens as partners in policing, in a collaborative and co-operative manner.
- Police reforms such as separation of investigation and law and order although implemented, the number of investigation officers required based on the number of cases needs to be regularly revised.



Targets: Quality Education For All





- Focus upon the quality of content in education (curriculum); as well as holistic development through value education, sport and art.
- Capacity building programmes should be need based and attendees (e.g. teachers) should have an option to pick relevant programmes linked to building their skills.
- ➤ Independent (third-party) monitoring and reporting of quality of teachers, schools and learning outcomes of students should be seriously done.
- Need to increase the number of secondary schools, especially in Mumbai's suburbs.
- Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) data should be accurate and updated on a real time basis.

Targets: Housing For All





- The SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities targets to ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums by 2030.
- To map out these various requirements in the city, a local area development (LAD) plan should be formulated for targeted planning outcomes.
- > Government-led rehousing in existing unsold ready stock to reduce slum density.
- Relocation of labour-intensive businesses to reduce slum density.
- New adequate housing on government owned land through community land reserves.
- > New adequate housing in peripheral areas around the city starting with improved connectivity through a strengthened public transport network.

Thank You!

To know more:



Mumbai: B18, 2nd Floor, Shri Ram Industrial Estate, 13, G.D Ambekar Marg, Next to Wadala Udyog Bhawan, Wadala, Mumbai-400031 Office phone no.: 022-66661442.

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