



Report on Mumbai MLAs' Deliberation in State Assembly Sessions

December 2021

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I. Foreword

In a constitutional democracy, it is the legislature's duty to deliberate and formulate policies to satisfy the growing needs of the citizens. However, the trend suggests that there has been a decline in deliberations over the years which has impacted service delivery in cities and in turn, the quality of life of citizens. Towards that, Praja, over the years, has tracked the status of major services in Mumbai as well as traced the deliberations by elected representatives in the assembly to analyse trends, identify service delivery gaps and recommend methods for improvement.

Although Praja recognises that COVID-19 had impacted the overall functioning of the Maharashtra Assembly resulting in fewer deliberations by MLAs, we believe that they should have in fact increased deliberations during these trying times. Seeing a general decline in deliberations, Praja has this year decided to publish a paper on Mumbai MLAs' deliberations in the assembly sessions instead of a report card, to turn the spotlight on the importance of the constitutional duty of the legislature.

In the 1st year (a year is calculated from a term's Winter Session to a Monsoon Session) of the 12th & 13th assembly, members met for a duration of 47 and 50 days respectively, while in the 1st year of the 14th assembly (current term), they met only for 22 days.

Despite MLAs meeting for only 6 days on an average from Winter Session 2019 to Budget Session 2021 (overall period considered in this paper), average attendance was 91%, a slight decrease from 92% in Winter Session 2014 to Budget Session 2016. However, questions asked have decreased by a massive 70% from 8,777 in Winter Session 2014 - Budget Session 2016 to 2,620 in Winter Session 2019 - Budget Session 2021. Additionally, there is a 73% decline in MLA deliberations on major issues like housing, health & education from the first year of 12th assembly to first year of 14th Assembly. Crisis or not, it is imperative that our elected representatives extensively debate and discuss matters of concern for the citizens, in the house.

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.

Praja has been tracking critical issues that affect citizens' quality of life - such as education, health, housing and so on. It has been observed that during COVID-19 in 2020, deliberations on these issues reduced significantly when it should have instead been increased. For example, a decline of 78% for education related issues was seen - from 864 issues in the first year of the 12th assembly to 189 in the first year of the 14th assembly. On the other hand, a 62% decline was also seen in raising of issues on health - from 695 questions in the first year of the 12th assembly to 264 in the first year of the 14th assembly. This reflects poorly on the preparedness of cities like Mumbai to tackle challenges such as COVID-19.

Another important aspect of research is to understand the correlation of a political party's promises before the elections and steps taken by their elected representatives, post- election. This report includes an analysis of the 2019 election manifestos of Shiv Sena (SS), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Indian National Congress (INC) and National Congress Party (NCP) and the extent of deliberations related to these promises from Winter Session 2019 - Budget Session 2021. However, several discrepancies were seen in the promises made and issues raised. For example, all the parties promised in their manifesto, measures

for improvement in the various housing policies, however out of the 2,487 deliberations related to the manifesto subjects, only 10% were related to this issue.

The State Government is instrumental in establishing urban governance reforms to improve the functioning of the city government. It was a positive sign to see INC and NCP promising in their manifesto to take measures to promote citizen participation in ward meetings (area sabhas) while BJP promised electoral reforms to ensure development work is not hampered by an ongoing election, whereas Shiv Sena promised to amend/upgrade municipal laws and introduce new rules to be approved as well as increase the powers of elected representatives. However, no questions on governance were raised by the party representatives, except Shiv Sena, who raised only 3 questions on the issues existing in the governance system.

Successful cities all over the world are governed and managed by empowered local governments, elected by the citizens. Praja has long been advocating for the empowerment of City Governments with the devolution of the 18 functions under the 74th Constitution Amendment Act. A major first step could be empowering local elected representatives, especially the Mayor, to have authority over the City Government.

With higher number of assembly sittings and better attendance record through use of technology, the city can ensure strong and effective deliberation. This will safeguard improvement in policies and legislation carried out to effectively address citizens' woes. Manifesto promises determine the results of a democratic election. Therefore, political parties, along with the administration must identify, understand and implement achievable targets - especially those which they promised in their manifesto. Lastly, for good governance, the legislature must put forth certain checks and balances to monitor the performance of our elected representatives. In this manner, Mumbai could lead as an example by ensuring its governance system is more citizen centric.

NITAI MEHTA

Managing Trustee, Praja Foundation

II. Acknowledgement

Praja has obtained the data used in compiling this white paper through Right to Information Act, 2005. Hence it is very important to acknowledge the RTI Act and everyone involved, especially the officials who have provided us this information diligently.

We would like to appreciate our stakeholders; particularly, our Elected Representatives & government officials, the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and the journalists who utilise and publicise our data and, by doing so, ensure that awareness regarding various issues that we discuss is distributed to a wide-ranging population. We would like to take this opportunity to specifically extend our gratitude to all government officials for their continuous cooperation and support.

Praja Foundation appreciates the support given by our supporters and donors, namely Friedrich Naumann Foundation, Madhu Mehta Foundation and numerous other individual supporters. Their support has made it possible for us to conduct our study & publish this white paper.

We would also like to thank our group of Advisors & Trustees and lastly but not the least, we would like to acknowledge the contributions of all members of Praja's team as well as Interns, who worked to make this white paper a reality.



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South Asia



**Madhu Mehta
Foundation**

Note: Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent difficulty in receiving complete data from the related MCGM departments the paper suffers from the limitation of not including certain data points. Attempt is however made to portray the holistic situation of Mumbai using published data from online sources and to suggest changes in strengthening civic services in the city.

III. Introduction

The People of India have had Elected Representatives representing them in various bodies from the parliament to the panchayat. 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 the country should be governed.

In an indirect, representative democracy like India's, citizens elect candidates who can represent them in the houses of legislation and deliberate on issues related to the citizens and form needed legislations under the guidelines and using the mechanisms of the Constitution. 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. Further, 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.

The objective of this report is to analyse the number of sittings held, MLA attendance and their deliberations. Additionally, an analysis had been included on the promises/commitments mentioned in Maharashtra state assembly election manifesto 2019 of all political parties. In our analysis, we have compared promises in the manifestos and questions asked by respective party MLAs from Winter 2019 to Budget 2021.

In the last three decades we have seen a steady decline in the quality of governance due to various reasons, prime amongst them being commercialisation of politics and criminalisation of politics, which has created a huge governance deficit in our country. The Electorate has remained a silent witness for most part of this and are feeling let down and frustrated by the Government and the elected representatives. The time when the citizen has a 'real' say, is during elections which happens once in five years.

For good governance, the legislation must put in measures to monitor the performance of our elected representatives. In this COVID 19 there is a need for all ERs to meet more often, especially as we enter a new normal, it is imperative for them to deliberate more so better policies and legislation is carried out to effectively to address all citizens' woes.

IV. Highlights

Sessions Conducted in the State Assembly

- In Winter 2019, the assembly met for only 6 days in comparison to a similar timeframe in Winter 2014 when the assembly met for 13 days.
- In Monsoon 2020 and Winter 2020 sessions, the members met for only 2 days in each session.
- In comparison to the previous years, the Maharashtra state assembly have not met enough during the pandemic, as seen in the first year of the 12th (2009-2014) and 13th (2014-2019) assembly when members met for a duration of 47 and 50 days respectively. However, in this current term, the member met only for 22 days in the first year.

Attendance in the State Assembly

- Although the assembly met for an average of 6 days during Winter 2019 to Budget 2021, the average attendance was 91%, as compared to the similar period of last term when the assembly met for an average of 17 days and attendance was 92%.
- This states that MLAs are actively participating despite restrictions imposed and if measures were taken to ensure more sessions were conducted, it would have allowed for maximum and effective deliberations, especially during the course of this pandemic.

Deliberations and Questions Asked in the State Assembly

- MLA deliberation has declined by 74% from 7,955 questions in the 1st year of the 12th Assembly to 2,056 questions in the 1st year of the 14th Assembly.
- Similarly, for education, a decline of 78% was seen from 864 issues in the first year of the 12th assembly to 189 in the first year of the 14th assembly.
- Issues on health have also declined by 62% from 695 questions in the first year of the 12th assembly to 264 in the first year of the 14th assembly.

Chapter 1. Status of Maharashtra State Legislation

I. Sessions Conducted & MLA Attendance

Table 1: Comparison of Attendance of MLAs in the current term (Winter 2019 to Budget 2021) with the similar period in the last term (Winter 2014 to Budget 2016)¹

	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				
Attendance in %	92%	95%	97%	82%	95%	96%	93%	84%	91%	91%
Average	92%					91%				

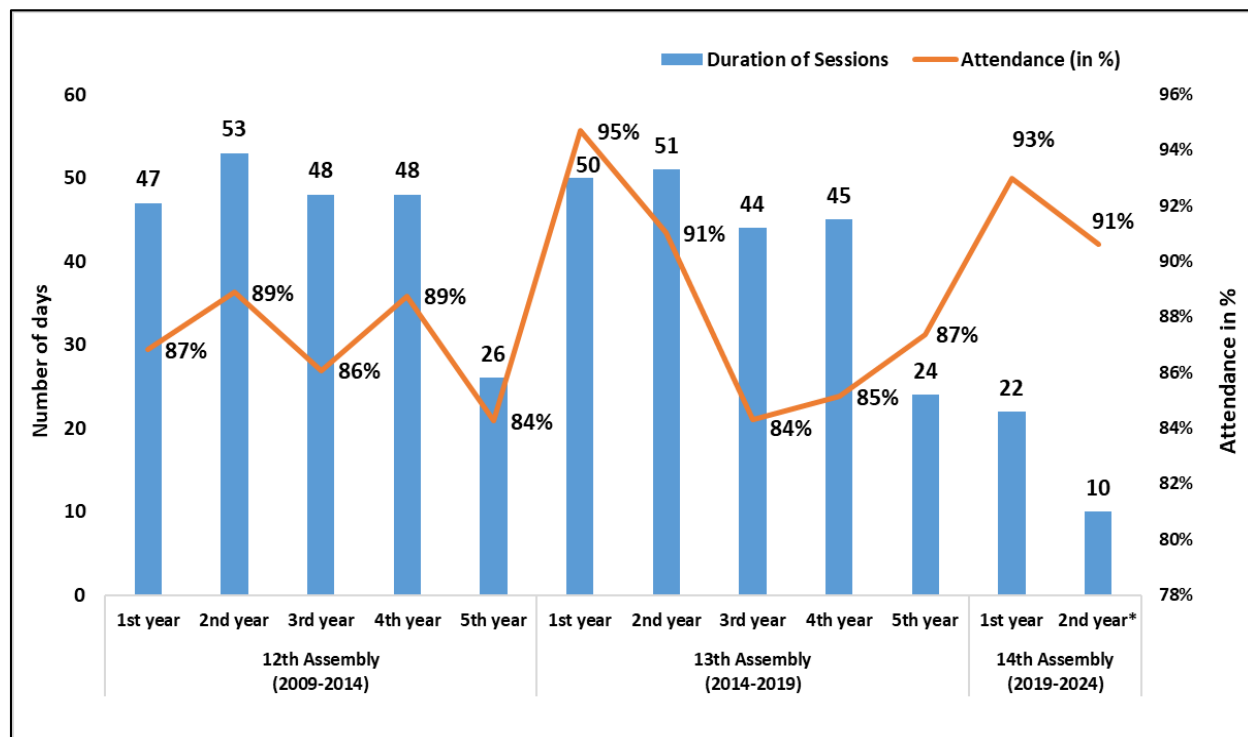
Note: Since in this term the sessions from Winter 2019 to Budget 2021 (present year) is considered, for the purpose of making comparisons the similar time frame in the previous term has been used.

Inferences:

- Average duration of sessions from Winter 2019 to Budget 2021 is 6 days, which has fallen from an average of 17 days in the similar period of the last term.
- In Winter 2019, the assembly met for only 6 days in comparison to a similar timeframe in Winter 2014 when the assembly met for 13 days.
- In Monsoon 2020 and Winter 2020 sessions, the members met for only 2 days in each session.
- Although the assembly met for an average of 6 days from Winter 2019 to Budget 2021, the average attendance was 91%, as compared to the similar period of last term when the assembly met for an average of 17 days and attendance was 92%.
- This states that MLAs are actively participating despite restrictions imposed and if measures were taken to ensure more sessions were conducted, it would have allowed for maximum and effective deliberations, especially during the course of this pandemic.

¹ For this comparison, special and GST sessions were not included.

Figure 1: Sessions conducted & MLA attendance from 12th Assembly to 14th Assembly



Note: 1 year is calculated from the Winter session to Monsoon Session (Annexure 1)

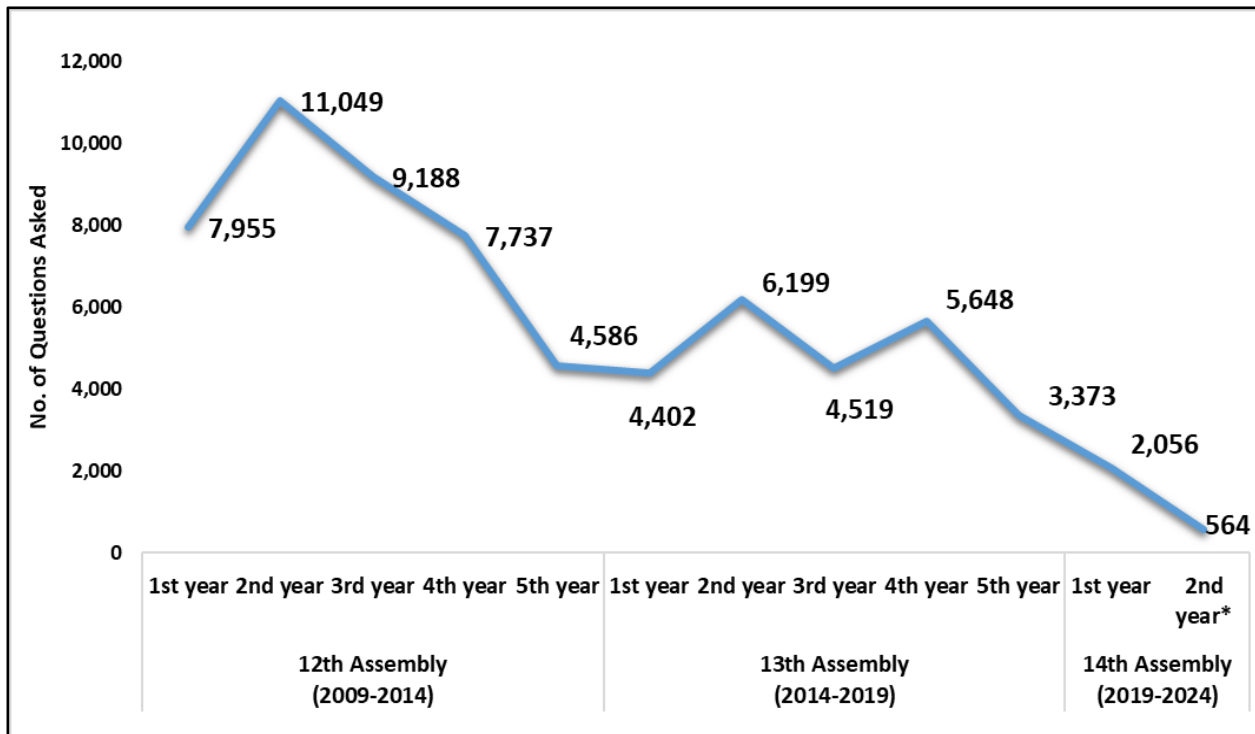
(*) The sessions for Winter 2020 to Budget 2021

Inferences:

- In comparison to the previous years, the Maharashtra state assembly have not met enough during the pandemic, as seen in the first year of the 12th and 13th assembly when members met for a duration of 47 and 50 days respectively. However, in this current term, the member met only for 22 days in the first year.
- From the graph, the trend suggests that the duration of sessions conducted in the last year of a tenure is less than the first year of a tenure, as seen in the 1st and 5th year of the 12th and 13th Assembly session respectively.
- Further, MLA attendance has shown a decrease in the last year of a term as compared to the first year of that term.

II. Questions Asked² in the State Assembly

Figure 2: Number of Questions asked by MLAs from the 12th Assembly to 14th Assembly



(*) The sessions for Winter 2020 to Budget 2021

Inferences:

- MLA deliberation has declined by 74% from 7,955 questions in the 1st year of the 12th Assembly to 2,056 questions in the 1st year of the 14th Assembly.
- Thus, to increase deliberations especially in a crisis, it is important for measures to be taken to ensure the members of the State Legislature carry out their duties effectively.

² Following are the devices used for asking 'Questions' that have been considered:

1. Starred Question, 2. Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance, 3. Half an hour discussion, 4. Motion of adjournment for purpose of debates, 5. Non Officials Bills (Private Member Bill), 6. Resolutions/Non-Official Resolutions, 7. Short Notice Questions

Table 2: Comparison of questions asked from Winter 2014 to Budget 2016 and Winter 2019 to Budget 2021

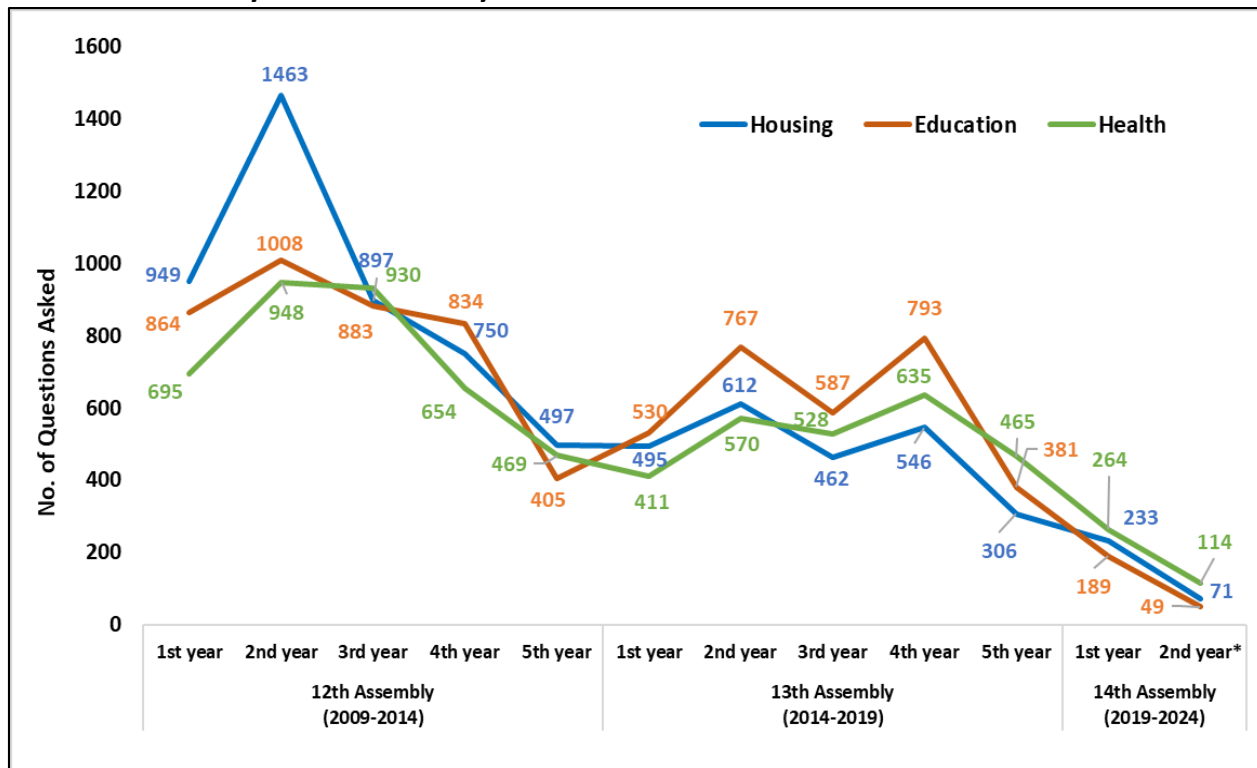
Issues	Winter 2014 to Budget 2016	Winter 2019 to Budget 2021
Civic	784	148
Drainage	20	3
Government/Land/Market/Related	36	7
Human Resources Related	33	15
Infrastructure development/under development	84	4
License	48	17
MCGM Related	73	18
Miscellaneous issues in Civic	35	11
Municipal Corporation/Council Related	24	20
Schemes/Policies in Civic Issues	35	0
Solid Waste Management (SWM)	91	11
Storm Water Drainage	10	3
Toilet	34	3
Water Supply	261	36
Housing	918	304
Environment (Pollution/Garden)	116	84
Roads	352	104
Disaster Management	32	15
Agriculture	372	114
Animal Husbandry	142	82
Community Welfare	492	123
Crime	895	301
Defence Services	6	0
Education	1,078	238
Energy	164	66
Financial Institutions	4	3
Foreign Affairs	1	0
Forest	99	19
Health	810	378
Industries	340	83
Irrigation	234	22
Other Issues Related	43	40
Revenue	124	20
Scams Corruption	997	189
Schemes Policies	358	62
Social Cultural Concerns	211	83
Transport	205	142
Total	8,777	2,620

Note: Other issues include issues related to legal system, salt pans, scooping & mining.

Inferences:

- Questions asked declined by 70% from 8,777 in Winter 2014 to Budget 2016 to 2,620 in Winter 2019 to Budget 2021.
- In the session during Winter 2019 to Budget 2021, out of the 2,620 questions raised, 6% of them were related to Civic Issues, while 14% were related to health, 11% were for crime and 9% on education.

Figure 3: Comparison of Questions asked by MLAs on Housing, Health and Education from 12th Assembly to 14th Assembly³



(*) The sessions for Winter 2020 to Budget 2021

Inferences

- Deliberations on major issues like health, housing and education have declined over the years since the 12th Assembly.
- Issues on housing have decreased by 75% from 949 in the first year of the 12th assembly to 233 in the first year of the 14th assembly.
- Similarly, for education, a decline of 78% was seen from 864 issues in the first year of the 12th assembly to 189 in the first year of the 14th assembly.
- Issues on health have also declined by 62% from 695 questions in the first year of the 12th assembly to 264 in the first year of the 14th assembly.

³ Period considered for 12th Assembly: Winter 2009 to Monsoon 2014; 13th Assembly: Winter 2014 to Monsoon 2019; 14th Assembly: Winter 2019 to Budget 2021. Check annexure 1 for more details.

Table 3: MLA-wise Attendance and Questions Asked in Winter Session 2019 to Budget Session 2021

MLA Name	Constituency No.	Party	Attended	Max Session	Attendance in (%)	Total Questions Asked
Abu Asim Azmi	171	SP	32	32	100	133
Ajay Vinayak Choudhari	183	SS	27	32	84	47
Ameet Bhaskar Satam	165	BJP	29	32	91	149
Amin Amir Ali Patel	186	INC	32	32	100	148
Ashish Babaji Shelar	177	BJP	29	32	91	223
Atul Dattatray Bhatkalkar	160	BJP	32	32	100	200
Bharati Hemant Lavekar	164	BJP	32	32	100	64
Dilip Bhausheb Lande	168	SS	30	32	94	56
Kalidas Nilkanth Kolambkar	180	BJP	31	32	97	73
Mangal Prabhat Lodha	185	BJP	29	32	91	36
Mangesh Anant Kudalkar	174	SS	32	32	100	114
Manisha Ashok Chaudhary	153	BJP	25	32	78	119
Mihir Chandrakant Kotecha	155	BJP	32	32	100	53
Parag Kishorchandra Shah	170	BJP	30	32	94	34
Parag Madhusudan Alavani	167	BJP	31	32	97	184
Prakash Rajaram Surve	154	SS	27	32	84	6
Prakash Vaikunth Phaterpekar	173	SS	32	32	100	57
Rahul Suresh Narwekar	187	BJP	23	32	72	39
Ramchandra Shivaji Kadam	169	BJP	25	32	78	47
Ramesh Gajanan Korgaonkar	157	SS	32	32	100	21
Ramesh Kondiram Latke	166	SS	31	32	97	2
Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	158	SS	32	32	100	12
Sadanand Shankar Sarvankar	181	SS	25	32	78	85
Sanjay Govind Potnis	175	SS	25	32	78	68
Captain R. Tamil Selvan	179	BJP	28	32	88	109
Sunil Dattatraya Rane	152	BJP	32	32	100	53
Sunil Rajaram Raut	156	SS	32	32	100	68
Sunil Waman Prabhu	159	SS	29	32	91	193
Vidya Jaiprakash Thakur	163	BJP	30	32	94	3
Yamini Yashwant Jadhav	184	SS	31	32	97	90
Yogesh Amritlal Sagar	161	BJP	30	32	94	97
Zeeshan Ziauddin Siddique	176	INC	26	32	81	11
Other MLAs*			24	24	100%	26
Total			967	1,048	92	2,620

*Other MLAs – Aditya Thackeray, Aslam Shaikh, Nawab Malik & Varsha Gaikwad became ministers after Winter Session 2019, hence their attendance & questions have been considered only until Winter Session 2019.

Chapter 2. Case Study on Maharashtra State Assembly Political Manifesto

The most objective way of analysing the manifesto is comparing promises with questions asked by MLAs in the assembly sessions. However, not all MLAs have necessarily asked questions exactly related to categories mentioned in the manifesto. Thus, to simplify, ***we have compared all questions raised in Winter 2019 – Budget 2021 by MLAs, which are closely relevant to the categories/subjects mentioned in all manifestos.*** We have given the benefit of doubt to political parties while comparing the manifestos with questions raised. For example, if completion of the Gargai project was listed in the manifesto, questions related to increased water supply were taken as being related to this issue, even if the questions were not specifically about the project.

I. MLA deliberations in Assembly related to major manifesto promises

Table 4: Major subject points from the manifestos and deliberations on them from Winter 2019 – Budget 2021 (in percentage)

Major subjects from the manifesto	BJP (16 MLAs)	Shiv Sena (14 MLAs)	INC ⁴ (4 MLAs)	NCP (1 MLA) ⁵
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%
Issues not related to the manifesto	18%	19%	20%	0%
Total in absolute figures	1,483	823	181	0

*includes agriculture, farmer welfare and rural development

⁴ INC and NCP together presented a single manifesto

⁵ The only member in assembly of NCP from Mumbai is Nawab Malik.

Inferences

- Of the manifesto promises, maximum proportion of deliberations in Winter 2019-Budget 2021 by INC was on health (18%) and education (9%), by BJP it was on health (15%) and law & order (12%) and similarly by Shiv Sena it was on health (14%) and law & order (12%).
- INC and NCP promised in their manifesto to create measures to promote citizen participation in overall governance and in ward committees, however, no question was raised by their party MLA.
- All the four political parties mentioned measures to better the status of women/child/senior citizens, etc. however, out of total questions (2,487) asked by the MLAs of these parties, only 1% (28) questions were raised on this issue.
- Similarly, all political parties promised to improve the livelihood of the people, however, 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.

Chapter 3. Suggestions to Improve Governance and Services

Table 5: Chart with necessary reforms, targets and status of major issues in Mumbai.

1. Need for empowered City Government

Goal	Issues	What needs to be done
Empowered Mayor	The Mayor is not empowered to implement a vision oriented development of the city.	Office of the Mayor should be coterminous with the term of the City Government , it allows for synchronized planning, execution of projects envisioned and ultimately fulfilment of citizens' mandate by the office of the mayor. This also needs to be strengthened by well laid out grounds of removal of the mayor, guaranteeing security of tenure.
Empowered Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councillors are deprived of the opportunity to fulfil their mandate of raising issues and deliberate in the subject committees. No space for councillors to gain subject matter expertise. No opportunity to discuss, scrutinise and make decisions on city level reform action pertaining to focused subject matter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every councillor should be a member of at least one Standing/ Subject committee (except Council, Zonal, Ward/Wards committee) The State Municipal Act should have provisions for regular trainings to be conducted for Councillors. The councils should have independent authority to frame bye-laws and regulations for functions under the control of City Government.
All Agencies under control of City Government	Multiple Agencies: At present there are 17 agencies and there are problems of overlapping of roles and coordination between these agencies.	Article 243W of the Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Act, 1992 has recommended the State Governments to devolve 18 functions listed in the Twelfth Schedule to the City Governments.
Control and training of Human Resources for functions under city government	Skills of employees are not updated to today's requirement and yardstick for employees per sq. km population is outdated	The number and skills of employees need to be updated to today's requirements. The density of population has changed so the yardstick for the number of employees per sq. km of population also needs to be updated for bringing in more efficiency.
	Less accountability: There is little or no accountability for employees about their work performance	There should be a system in place to gauge the performance of employees and they should be held accountable for their actions
	Lack of skilled manpower, and lack of training for newly elected representatives	There is a need for local governments to hold extensive capacity building and training workshops for the administration and elected representatives alike.

2. Fiscal Empowerment

Goal	Issues	What needs to be done
Devolution of financial power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less scope for city Governments to be financially self-sufficient, as they will always remain dependant on the State Govt. for every move of revising existing tax rates or introducing new tax to enhance their revenue generation capacity. City Governments will not be able to execute projects or deliver services efficiently because of poor revenue generation. This will ultimately affect the quality of life of citizens in the city. Lead to no scope for self-governance without real financial empowerment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The City Government should hold independent authority to introduce new taxes/charges as per State Municipal Act. The City Government should hold independent authority to revise the limits of tax rates/charges. The State Municipal Act should have provision for the City Government budget to include budget allocated by parastatal agencies in the city.
Systemic Fiscal transfers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No transparency about SFC's (State Finance Commission) recommendations to improve local Govt. financial status. Leads to removal of scope for any scrutiny by public and necessary accountability being maintained. Scope for arbitrary fund allocation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5th SFC report/latest report published on official website. Action Taken Report of latest SFC should be published on official website by State Government. City Government should receive a direct percentage share of GST. (Through mechanisms such as escrow accounts etc.).

3. Citizen Participation

Goal	Issues	What needs to be done
Accessible open data portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of open and user-friendly dashboard No tracking mechanism 	<p>An online user-friendly data portal with updated information on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - budgetary allocation and processes; - sanctioning of projects and projects that are ongoing and executed; - information on elected representatives and the functioning of council, committees, - citizen consultative meetings through regular update of minutes of meetings.
Transactions	Multiple touchpoints to make payments for various civic services in the city	Steps to include any end-to-end transactions with respect to service delivery including online taxes, licences, applications and other services – both monetary and otherwise.
Citizen Participation Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of a formal platform where citizens can share their needs and wants with regard to civic services A feedback mechanism for citizens is also missing. Lack of accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Feedback and suggestion mechanism allows complainants to express satisfaction or discontent.

4. Major services; their status and suggestions for improvement

Issue	Status	What needs to be done
Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently 298 TB cases/1 lakh population in 2020 • 15,623 Malaria cases and 9,072 Dengue cases were registered in 2020-21 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDGs aim to end epidemic of aids, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases, combat hepatitis, water borne disease and other communicable diseases. • 0 TB cases/1 lakh population by 2030 under SDG
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 for 64,700 population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According the SDG targets, there should be 45 medicals, paramedical, & nursing personnel/10,000 population • National Building Code (NBC) and Urban Design Plan Formulation and Implementation (UDPFI) recommends there should be 1 dispensary for every 15,000 population.
	<p>In Mumbai, MMR (maternal mortality ratio) was 164 in 2020.</p>	<p>The SDG targets by 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excluding 11,116 COVID deaths, the total deaths registered still shows an increase of 12% from 91,223 in 2019 to 1,01,790 in 2020. • As Cause of Death data has been unavailable since January 2020, the causes for 1,01,790 non-COVID deaths are unknown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on all the diseases and cases prevalent in the city should be maintained and analysed on a real-time basis. • Improve the access and data management at the CRS for all tiers of the government.
Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 of cognisance of offense. • All divisional PCAs need to be set up to enable citizens to complaint against police of or below rank of senior police inspector. • 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.

Issue	What needs to be done
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Praja recommendations are broad guidelines which include urgent short term strategies to be taken to reduce density, and medium and long term strategies that aim to address inequity in housing and provide planning solutions for adequate housing for all.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government-led rehousing in existing unsold ready stock to reduce slum density 2. Relocation of labour-intensive businesses to reduce slum density 3. New adequate housing on government owned land through community land reserves 4. New adequate housing in peripheral areas around the city starting with improved connectivity through a strengthened public transport network
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Chapter 4. Annexure

Table 6: Details on duration, attendance and questions in the 12th, 13th and 14th Assembly

Assembly	Year	Duration	Attendance (in %)	No. of Questions
12th Assembly (2009-2014)	1st year	Winter 2009 – Monsoon 2010	87%	7,955
	2nd year	Winter 2010 - Monsoon 2011	89%	11,049
	3rd year	Winter 2011 - Monsoon 2012	86%	9,188
	4th year	Winter 2012 - Monsoon 2013	89%	7,737
	5th year	Winter 2013 - Monsoon 2014	84%	4,586
13th Assembly (2014-2019)	1st year	Winter 2014 - Monsoon 2015	95%	4,402
	2nd year	Winter 2015 - Monsoon 2016	91%	6,199
	3rd year	Winter 2016 - Monsoon 2017	84%	4,519
	4th year	Winter 2017 - Monsoon 2018	85%	5,648
	5th year	Winter 2018 - Monsoon 2019	87%	3,373
14th Assembly (2019-2024)	1st year	Winter 2019 - Monsoon 2020	93%	2,056
	2nd year	Winter 2020 - Budget 2021	91%	564

II. Link to all Party Manifesto

1. [Shiv Sena](#)
2. [Bharatiya Janata Party](#)
3. [Indian National Congress & National Congress Party](#)