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

Note: Each year is calculated from a Winter session to Monsoon Session (For e.g.: 1st year of 12th Assembly is from Winter 2009 to Monsoon 2010, 2nd year is from Winter 2010 to Monsoon 2011, etc.)
65% Decline in Average Duration of Sessions from Winter 2014 - Budget 2016 to Winter 2019 - Budget 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of days</th>
<th>Last Term</th>
<th>Current Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winter 2014</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Winter 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget 2015</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Budget 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monsoon 2015</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Monsoon 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter 2015</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Winter 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget 2016</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Budget 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average days</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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.

Note: Since in this term 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.
74% Decrease in Deliberations from First Year of 12th Assembly to First Year of 14th Assembly

*The sessions for Winter 2020 to Budget 2021.

Each year is calculated from a Winter session to Monsoon Session (For e.g.: 1st year of 12th Assembly includes Winter 2009, Budget 2010 & Monsoon 2010, 2nd year is Winter 2010, Budget 2011 & Monsoon 2011, etc.)
70% decline in Questions Asked from Winter 2014 - Budget 2016 to Winter 2019 - Budget 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Winter 2014 to Budget 2016</th>
<th>Winter 2019 to Budget 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civic</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment (Pollution/Garden)</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Management</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Welfare</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,078</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industries</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Issues Related</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schemes Policies</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Cultural Concerns</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Issues</td>
<td>1,799</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,777</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,620</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **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.
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.

*The sessions for Winter 2020 to Budget 2021.*
INC and NCP promised in their manifesto to create measures to promote citizen participation in 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.

Note: INC and NCP together presented a single manifesto
Suggestions for Improving Governance and Services
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.
Open Government Data
- User friendly and easily accessible
  - Single data touchpoint
  - Available and up-to-date data

Transactions
- Single payment touchpoint

Public Grievance Redressal Management
- Single centralised database with all complaints under one platform
- Provision of Outcome indicator
- Provision of Feedback mechanism

Ideal Citizen Journey

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

NBC: National Building Code; UDPFI: Urban Design Plan Formulation and Implementation
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.
➢ **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:

www.praja.org