

A two-day National Conference on

**Twenty five years of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments:
Progress and Future Direction**

Initiatives By
**State Election Commission,
Maharashtra**

Co-operation By
Government of Maharashtra

Hosted By
Civil and Political Department, University of Mumbai
And
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune

Date
2nd & 3 November, 2017
Sir Fhiroj Shaha Bhawan,,University of Mumbai- 98

Background

A two-day National Conference was organized by University of Mumbai & Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune with an initiative of State Election Commission Maharashtra and supported by Rural Development Department, Government of Maharashtra. It was attended by more than 300 delegates from Local Governance field. Almost 40 speakers shared their views. Conference has illustrated its content through an exhibition & compendium of papers along with publications on the similar theme at stalls.

The program was streamed live on social media like Facebook and YouTube live. Also a spontaneous support from the print media was received for the said program. Video films also contributed to the knowledge of delegates on local government's progress & concerns for the future.

Day 1: 2nd November, 2017 Inaugural Session

Welcome Address

Professor Devanand Shinde, Hon. Vice Chancellor University of Mumbai

Professor Devanand Shinde welcomed all the dignitaries to the Dias by presenting the copies of Constitution of India. He stated that 73rd & 74th Constitutional amendment Act has helped the participation of women & deprived sections in the Governance. He further stated that the University of Mumbai is privileged to host this kind of conference which has major aim to strengthen the Democracy and local governance in India.

Introductory Remark by Hon. State Election Commissioner, Shri J. S. Saharia

Hon. State Election Commissioner addressed the inaugural function of national conference & welcomed all the dignitaries. He made a presentation of the work done by State Election Commission, Maharashtra. He also briefed the Salient features of 73rd & 74th Constitutional amendment, major election between 2015 to 2017, major initiatives taken by SECM, challenges and achievements of SECM.

- State Election Commission Maharashtra is an independent constitutional Authority at par with Election Commission of India.
- The said constitutional amendment mandated to conduct elections every 5 years in a free, fair & transparent manner and to provide level playing field to all.
- SECM conducted major elections viz. elections to approximately 24000 local bodies (80% Local bodies) in period between 2015-2017 in its fifth round of general elections since 1994.
- Local body elections are more complex as compared to assembly elections. 205 lakhs representatives are elected every 5 years as against 48 in Lok Sabha and 288 in Vidhan Sabha elections from Maharashtra. Hence, these elections are smaller but fiercely contested.
- The main objective of this conference is to review the implementation during the last 25 years & to suggest possible reforms.
- Annual conferences & annual democracy fortnights on Democracy, Elections & Good Governance etc.
- Devise new strategies & compile best practices through 'Institute of Democracy, Elections & Good Governance'. Research Fellowships and linkages with International/ National agencies e.g. Electoral Authorities.

Highlights of Key-note addressed by Shri T. R. Raghunandan, Consultant & Advisor, De-centralized Public Governance.

- Politics of presence: Reservation has empowered women, weaker sections and marginalized communities, to get associated and be a part of mainstream politics.
- Politics of Churning: There is a Demand and Desire among masses to be a part of mainstream politics to achieve desired change.
- Dr. B. R Ambedkar said at 6th Oct, 1932 Provincial assembly at Bombay Presidency elections that “Panchayati Raj system should provide a safeguard through affirmative actions for the depressed class” This is what the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments have done. The constitution is not weak, the law entrusts to the state the flexibility to define scope and ambit of Panchayati Raj.
- The fiscal system of Panchayati Raj Institutions are fractured. What we give to the PRI are agency functions of the central government. This denies the share of state revenues to the PRI and it does not do anything more than just giving salaries to the employees.
- Decentralization of power to local level.
- People in villages must be looked as a market of talent and Demand.
- Transfer of power from State to local is important.
- Kerala has an Ideal Model of Local government.

Hon. RDD Minister Smt. Pankaja Gopinath Munde

Empowerment of women has led to the sharing of power between men & women. State of Maharashtra was adjudged as the second best state for the devolution of power. People’s participation is very limited. Training for the sarpanchs should be provided by the State government. Devolution of power till grassroots must be ensured. Execution of the work must be checked & done.

Presidential Addressed by Hon. Governor of Maharashtra, Shri Ch. Vidhyasagar Rao.

Three important principles of 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Act are –

- People representation and conduct of free & fair elections.
- Devolution of power
- Devolution of financial resources & transfer of functions, etc.

We need to study trend so far in light of preamble & likewise deliberate in future. Hon. Governor appreciated initiatives taken by SECM to conduct free, fair and transparent elections, such as Voter list, Nomination by using IT tools, Control over violation of Model Code of Conduct, etc. Hon’ble Governor also stated that SEC Maharashtra has done pioneering work in this field just like the ECI has done.

He was very categorical as regards the devolution of powers and raised concern over the same. He opined that, so far, only 14 out of 29 functions from schedule XI are devolved to Panchayati Raj Institutions & only 10 out of 18 functions from schedule XII are devolved to Municipalities in Maharashtra. This creates an imbalance and the true spirit of the amendment is yet to be realised. State Government should fix the agenda, form committees under experts in a timely fashion for the purpose of devolution of power. Decision making and implementation of mechanism of welfare schemes need to be assigned to local bodies. **The State Finance Commissions** should take active steps to see to it that financial resources are transferred to the local bodies. States such as Kerala & Karnataka have devolved 100%

powers to local bodies. State Government should constitute a study group and send our representatives there for study.

Hon'ble. Governor mentioned that 5% of TSP (Tribal Sub-plan) fund was provided to 13 tribal districts of Maharashtra by notification issued under his discretionary powers. Likewise, State Government should concentrate & make an effort on empowerment of local bodies. We have to create conditions which will make villages self-sufficient. In urban sector there is lot to be done.

Finally Hon. Governor directed the conference to thoroughly discuss on the issues of importance for the local self-government like the transfer of power to panchaats & municipalities and give a report to decide on the timeframe for such transfer. He also suggested to visit Kerala and Karnataka to study their model of devolution. The chart of the powers delegated to the panchayats should be displayed in front of the panchayat office.

Session I

Issues in Governance – State v/s Local bodies – URBAN SESSION

Speakers:

1. Shri. Ramanath Jha, Former IAS
2. Prof. O.P.Mathur, Institute of Social Sciences
3. Smt.Smita Waingankar(On behalf of Dr. Amita Bhide)
4. Shri. Anil Sole, Hon. MLC, Maharashtra

Points emerged from Discussion

- There was tremendous irregularity in local body elections prior to 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment Act 1992.
- After amendment of 1992, Local body elections started taking place on regular basis every 5 years.
- It also gave due representation to weaker sections of Society through Reservation.
- Hon.MLC Shri.Anil Sole also suggested that Indian Urban Services (IUS) cadre should be established on the same line of IAS & IPS.
- Amendment Act also brought seriousness in Urban Administration and City Management.

Session I

Issues in Governance – State v/s Local bodies – RURAL SESSION

Speakers:

1. Shri. Sudhir Thakare, Former IAS
2. Dr. Chandrakant Puri, Professor, University of Mumbai
3. Shri. Datta Gurav, Panchayat Raj Consultant
4. Dr. Prabhat Datta, Professor, Institute of Development Studies, Kolkata
5. Shri. Chaitram Pawar, BGVS, Dhule
6. Shri. Vishwanath Giriraj, Principal Secretary, Finance Dept, GoM

Points emerged from Discussion

- Training of the public representatives is essential and the training modules have to be reworked as per the need of the people.
- Public debate on direct election to Sarpanch shall be taken up and see if it is really democratic.
- Autonomy, self-sufficiency and decentralization has to be looked into.

- Integrated development programs are essential. (For instance for one programme there is duplication or triplication of funding agencies).
- In PESA and 3 tier system, there is a lack of implementing mechanism (organizations)
- Policy and practice audit of gram Sabha is essential to fix the responsibility.
- Annual development plans have to be planned at the Gram Panchayat level and the same have to be communicated to the District administration.
- Creation of a Preamble like document that displays all the major highlights of the 73rd and 74th Amendment Act and to be put on display at all Gram-Panchayats.
- Panchayat Samiti should be more powerful in comparison to grampanchayat as it is the implementing unit.
- Comprehensive quality training/ induction for the elected representatives must be done.
- A need of “ground up approach” as opposite to the current “Trickle down approach”
- One gramsevak should be appointed for one village.

Session II

Best Practices: National and International

Speaker:

1. Shri. Bhim Raskar, Director, RSCD
2. Dr, Panch Rishi Dev Sharma, Asst. Professor, University of Lucknow
3. Maj.Gen(Retd.)Anil Verma
4. Ms. Anuya Kuwar, Project Officer, Asia Region, Commonwealth Local Government Forum
5. Shri. Suhas Shirsath, Former Sarpanch, Phulambri, Aurangabad
6. Dr.T.Brahamanandam Trigiripalli, Former Asst.Professor, NIRD

Points emerged from Discussion

- Canada and Australia are bright examples of quality training based on experience retention.
- Bangladesh too, has a Horizontal Training Program, whereby a union Parishad (Conference) of various villages comes together to provide training to each other.
- Capable and efficient leadership remains a common factor for the success of these bodies abroad.
- A pioneering role is played by India in constitutionalizing the Local Self Governance Bodies in South Asia region.
- However, the tendency of concentration of power is extremely high in south East Asia region.
- A lifelong friction is existent between the governance and the governed.
- Villages like Ralegan Siddhi, Hivre Bazaar, Kutumbakam, Mendhalekha among many have been exemplary in such efforts of self-sufficiency.
- Vibrant village leadership is essential. Efforts to develop leadership through training.
- Rejuvenating the existing resources with the help of villagers is essential to give the spirit of trusteeship to the villagers.
- Jharkhand came up with an innovative concept of Panchayat Bank.

The process has actors at 3 levels. The topmost level is comprised of service providers who look after the provision of funds based on the potential of the ones who are asking for financial assistance. The clients include small scale entrepreneurs from the lower most level of the social

structure. The intermediate level comprises of banks which act only as liaisons and provide the money.

- People's wisdom bank needs to be focused and their experiments can be shared to other villages to follow.
- We can incorporate Horizontal Training program from Bangladesh in India with the help of State Election Commission.

Session III

Paper Presentations

Chairperson:

Prof. Gautam Gawali, Head, Dept. Applied Psychology and Counselling Centre.

Paper Presenters:

1. Ms. Aruna Sane
2. Dr. Anirudh Prasad Singh
3. Dr. A. Stephen
4. Mr. Aseem Mishra

Ms. Aruna Sane

“Emerging leadership in Local Governance: Case Study of Ratnagiri District.”

- Ratnagiri stands as an exception with 52% females as elected members.
- Among these women, the number of OBC women is high.
- Also, the average age of women members is between 30- 40.
- Even though the statistics look rosy, a paradox is seen within.
- However, the selection of candidates matters on their political background, where a women shall acquire candidature only if an influential or politically experienced male member is part of her family.
- Also, statistically women face more opposition as compared to males during election.
- The steep demand of time and money required for electioneering has marred the growth of female leadership.

Dr. Anirudh Prasad Singh

“A Critical Study of Political Economy of Local Self-Governance in Nepal since 1999”

- A strong sense of management and governance prevalent among the villages and panchayats in Nepal.
- In Nepal, there is a Prosperity line whereby the personal assets of an individual cannot exceed 10 million Nepalese Rupees.
- Nepal denounces patriarchal interference in politics.
- **The presence of a proxy leader in place of an elected representative is a punishable offence leading to custody and disqualification.**

Dr. A. Stephen

“Participation of women in Autonomous District Council: A study among Maram Naga tribal women in Manipur.”

- The research was based on random respondents which were largely from the age group of 32-50.

- The participation of women in active politics in this area is extremely high whereby, the female voter percentage is a staggering 60%.
- Along with this another astonishing fact is that over 90% respondents are illiterate and yet have sufficient knowledge of the electoral process, the representatives, Autonomous District Council. However, they lack the knowledge of political parties and also the membership statistics are next to zero.
- The disheartening factor here, is that these females have zero political orientation and maturity. They are victims of patriarchy and the positive statistics are a result of male political opinion thrust upon these females.
- The politics of this area is highly gendered, and even in the presence of high political mobilisation of women; the political orientation of these women is never given importance.

Mr. Aseem Mishra

“Initiatives towards Decentralized planning and governance: A case study”

- Poor service delivery mechanism.
- Disinterest in participation
- Municipality considered to be the sole agency of development.
- Under the NGO- SETU, work was conducted to increase people’s participation and spread awareness regarding their rights.
- An initiative was taken up where Ward Committees were established which ensured accountability, quick and accurate planning of work and submission of plans and demand of funds through to the Municipality.
- WC also monitors services provided by PDS, Anganwadis, Primary Schools in the ward, while also organises cultural festivals to promote peace and communal harmony.

Conclusion by Chair: Prof. Gautam Gawali

Faulty assumptions related to women representatives need to be dealt by the administration. Each gram panchayat should acknowledge and recognize the contribution of one women representative every year. An endeavor should be that all women are recognized during their respective tenures.

- Youth should get involved in working of the local self govt. as they have new ideas and innovations that will lead to development.

DAY 2: 3rd November 2017

Session IV

Effective Participation of Women in local bodies

Speakers:

1. Ms. Pragati Bankhele, Sr. Journalist Maharashtra Times
2. Ms. Malati Sagane, State Convenor, Mahila Rajsatta Andolan
3. Shri. Subhash Mendhapurkar, Social Activist, Himachal Pradesh
4. Dr. Dayabati Roy, Centre for studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata
5. Ms.Lata Sachade, Kala Mahila Vikas Sanghatana, Gujarat

Points emerged from Discussion

- Introspection required regarding a deteriorating feeling of sisterhood, adoption of digital literacy and an analysis of where we are and where do we want to reach is needed.
- Under reservation, women are given candidature on the basis of elective merit of the male members in her family.
- There exists an aggressive political party system in West Bengal
- In rural West Bengal, a constant aide, who again is a male member of some PRIs provided to the Female Pradhan in order to monitor and condition her decisions as well as curb her functioning.
- A one-to-one correspondence is seen in party families and advisory committees i.e. Core and Guidance committees; at the Block level which sophisticatedly penetrate the three-tier structure vying for party interests as opposed to people's demand.
- Also, the feminine stereotype handles the subject matter of politics as a masculine art, where man has a free space to move around in the public domain, and females who do conventional male jobs are considered upwardly mobile.
- Demand for training of women.
- For better orientation and creation of political support, a program called "Panchayat Darshan" is carried out for elected female members.
- Various hindrances like the rise of Gramsevak Raj, Character Assassination, Family and Work Tussle, expensive electioneering process among many others have discouraged and smothered the rise of female leadership, by and large.
- Need for orientation regarding work, rights and duties and even present physical infrastructure.

Session V

"Devolution of 3 F's: Funds, Functions and Functionaries"- URBAN SESSION

Speakers:

1. Shri.Jairaj Phatak, Former IAS
2. Shri.Anil Mundada, Former Standing Committee Chairman, Dhule
3. Dr. Jayendra Parulekar, Political Activist
4. Smt.Varsha Vidya Vilas

Points emerged from Discussion

- Formation of two Constitutional Authorities viz. State Election Commission and State finance Commission should be empowered more in terms of their jurisdiction and devolution.
- Apart from horizontal representation, women representation made bodies more representative.
- Ministry of Panchayati Raj brings out a Devolution Index report every year. There is No Devolution Index or central monitoring for the urban bodies. One major reason could be a feeling that urban bodies are already financially stronger than their rural counterparts.
- Even though Municipal council got upgraded to Municipal Corporation, cities are not developed. The policy of the government should essentially be to appoint an IAS officer to the post of Commissioner in all the Corporations.
- Out of the total budget, the expenditure on salaries and administration is around 70-80% in Corporations, hence only 30-40% of funds are actually available for the developmental activities.
- Decentralization of power and finance is inevitable for growth.

Session V

“Devolution of 3 F’s: Funds, Functions and Functionaries”- RURAL SESSION

Speakers:

1. Prof. Surendra Jondhale, Professor, Dept. of Civics & politics, University of Mumbai
2. Shri. Shivajirao Naik, Hon’ble MLA, Govt. of Maharashtra
3. Dr.B.P.Syam Roy, IAS(Retd.), West Bengal
4. Ms. Indavi Tulpule, Shramik Mukti Sanghatana
5. Dr. M. Gopinath Reddy, Professor & Head DSDS, Hyderabad

Points emerged from Discussion

- Finance should be directly provided to the Gram panchayat
- Innovative ways should be brought in order to generate finance at gram panchayat level like in the case of the Tamilnadu and Kerala.
- Devolution of power is not done in real sense. There are many flaws in this aspect
According to the article 243G of the Indian constitution:
 1. State was to allot power and functions to the Local self-government. It is to function as an institute of state government.
 2. Devolution of power will be done at three different levels and there will be no conquering jurisdictions.
- The State Finance Commissions need to be more proactive and participatory and autonomous.
- PESA Act is brought in 13 to 14 districts partially or fully into the ambit of direct devolution
- Synergy between the Government, State Finance Commission and State Government should be established to devolve powers.
- Best practices of Gram Sabhas should be collated at the district level and the District administration should present those biannually to the State Government.
- The working of District Planning Committee should be done on a regular basis and proper manner.

Session VI Electoral Reforms

Speakers:

1. Shri. Ajit Ranade, President & Chief Economist, Aditya Birla Group
2. Prof. Jagdeep Chhokar, Founder & Trustee ADR
3. Dr. Vishwambhar Choudhary, Social Activist

Points emerged from Discussion

- There is a code of conduct for political parties during election. This code of conduct should be enforced all the time.
- A separate mechanism should be developed in order to scrutinize the false affidavits as now due to Aadhar card links it will become a very easy process. Aadhar cards must also be linked to voter Id cards.
- Election manifestos should be taken as affidavits and assurances. These assurances should be audited by third party on behalf of the Election Commission.
- Right to reject should be added to NOTA option. Also Right to Recall be implemented.

- The process of paid news, Fake opinion polls are used as the tools during elections. Punitive actions or heavy fines should be charged for these unscrupulous activities.
- There must be one consolidated Election law; including Representation of Peoples Act, Model Code of Conduct etc. A chapter on 'Work of Political Parties' be introduced in it.
- A book containing 22 election reforms was sent to the president of India in 2004 by Chief Election Commissioner and later similar book was placed again in year 2016 containing 43 reforms. Whatever is implementable in the State of Maharashtra be accepted by the State Government through the Governor of the State.
- If a candidate is denied of consent through NOTA, he may not be allowed to contest the elections at least for the next five years. (since the population is comparatively small, it is workable)
- NGO's, Media, Courts should play a major role to keep a check on the elections.
- A Fast track court should be established for election related matters and no criminal convict should be allowed to contest elections.
- All political parties should come under the framework of Right to Information Act.
- Electoral reforms is not an isolated task, but an integration of Political, Administrative and Judicial Reforms.

Valedictory Function

Dr. Rajas Parchure, Director, GIPE welcomed all the delegates from various states who participated in two days National Conference. He also mentioned that Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune and university of Mumbai since last 3 years have conducted 25 research studies on local body elections in Maharashtra.

Professor Devanand Shinde, Vice Chancellor University of Mumbai congratulated all the participants who participated in conference for successful sessions.

Dr. Mrudul Nile, Associate professor, University of Mumbai and **Ms. Manasi Phadke**, Project Co-ordinator, GIPE, Pune summarized two-days National Conference with following points:

- Need for training of elected representatives was revealed many times in this two-day conference.
- Such conferences must be arranged every year for exchange of ideas and Best Practices.
- Process-driven development be encouraged instead of success of onl person-driven development of a village.
- Independence of State Election Commission be accepted by Government. It has to come culturally and not just constitutionally.
- Devolution of power and functions to local bodies must not be treated as subordinate part of State Government. Local bodies should be recognized as Autonomous bodies.
- Transfer of subjects (29 Rural and 18 Urban) is a crucial issue which needs to look upon. Hon. Governor also insisted to doing it faster.
- Money power involved in elections is a crucial thing to concentrated upon.

Special Remarks by Shri. J.S. Saharia, Hon. State Election Commissioner Maharashtra

Hon. Commissioner welcomed all dignitaries on the dais and briefed about the background of the conference. 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment gave power to the people on the basis of concept of 'Surajya, by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi.

- This amendment gave constitutional status to the local bodies and Reservation to women, SC, ST. etc. was introduced.

- State Election Commission and State Finance Commission was established for timely elections. State Election Commission was established independent of Government to give level playing field to all the political parties.
- SECM conducted major elections viz. elections to approximately 24000 local bodies (80 % Local Bodies) in period between 2015-2017 in its fifth round of general elections since 1994.
- Local body elections are more complex as compared to assembly elections. 2.5 lakhs representatives are elected every 5 years as against 48 in Lok Saha and 288 in Vidhan Sabha election from Maharashtra. Hence, these elections are smaller but fiercely contested.
- Delimitation is carried out after every 30 years for Parliament and Assembly elections whereas in local body elections it is done at every election after 5 years.
- Official expenditure allowed is approximately more than 6000 crores in local bodies since no. of representatives is more. Comparatively it is only approx. 168 crore in Parliament elections and approx. 400 crore in assembly elections.
- He expressed with gratitude that this two-day conference was a good mix of Academic representatives, Practitioners, Officers and NGOs etc.

Hon. Commissioner indicated various initiatives taken by SECM-

- Use of computers and modern technology in filing nomination and affidavits
- Use of mobile app such as True voter, COP (Citizens on Patrol) etc.
- Display of Affidavit summary outside polling stations made compulsory in Municipal Council and Corporation elections this year. ADR (Association for Democratic Reforms) has done analysis on this affidavit data.
- Use of Income tax officials to monitor during Model Code of Conduct.
- Universities made changes in admission form and introduced compulsory registration of students completing 18 years of age. It would add 5-6 lakh voters to the voter list each year.
- Syllabi of Foundation Course is modified of First Year Students. A chapter containing the module of 'Democracy, Elections and Good Governance' is introduced.
- Research studies on 25 different topics regarding local body elections were conducted by University of Mumbai and Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune
- Mass publicity drive in both conventional and latest technology were used due to which voter registration increased by 75% whereas voter turnout increased by 8-10 %

Hon. Commissioner also drew attention towards the following future strategies of Commission:

- Conferences every year in different parts of States.
- Annual democracy fortnights for continuing voter education to increase voter turnout.
- Devise new strategies & compile best practices through 'Institute of Democracy, Elections and Good Governance'
- Research Fellowships and establish linkages with International/ National agencies e.g. Electoral Authorities.
- E-Voting and electoral reforms filling out the vacuous areas

Valedictory Address by Dr. George Mathew, Chairman, Institute of Sciences, New Delhi

- Exchange of ideas took place in this two-day National Conference.

- On 28th July 1946, M.K. Gandhi quoted, “Independence must begin at bottom. Every village has to be self-sufficient and capable of managing its own affairs. Every village will be Panchayat with full powers”
- How much is the capacity of the training centre for local self-government at just one apex institute for training.
- Improvement needed in the area of capacity building of elected representatives:
 - Every district must have a training centre for local self-government where they meet twice a year and knowledge exchange takes place.
 - Knowledge exchange visit should be undertaken not only to good states but also to failed states. Visits to neighboring countries may also be arranged for representatives.
 - This is the age of Information revolution. Information dissemination must be properly done and executed to the people through conscientization.
 - When we invest in people, we create social/ human capital. And this is the base for Good Governance.
 - Create a local self-government culture.
 - Women in governance and women empowerment will lead to development.

Address by Chief Guest, Shri. Devendra Fadanvis, Hon,ble Chief Minister Govt. of Maharashtra

Hon’ble CM congratulated for organization of the National Conference. He also stated that it is the first such National Conference regarding Local self-Governance. He further added the following:

- Introspection be done of 25 years of amendment and work for future strategies for improvement.
- For a strong democracy we need to make local bodies stronger. State Government used to interfere in local body Governance before 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment.
- State Election Commission is an independent and strong body that take care of local body elections.
- Every one today at every level of governance needs power. When the same people are elected at the next level, their perception is also seen changing.
- Funds today are directly provided to grassroots development but, for a proper development there should be some training provided so that these funds are used properly.
- Devolution will be successful only if proper training is given to candidates.
- Capacity building of people from grassroots’ should be done.
- Important Announcement: Formulating a Mechanism for the training of elected representatives in each district for capacity building.

Photo Captions

- 1) Various publications of University of Mumbai, Resource and Support Centre for Development (RSCD), Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR), Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics(GIPE) , Pune, Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation(PCMC), State Election Commission Maharashtra were released at the hands of Hon. Governor and other dignitaries present on the dais.
- 2) Various publications of University of Mumbai and Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune and Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) were released at the hands of Hon. Chief Minister and other dignitaries present on the dais.