

# **Impact Assessment of Training of Women Elected Representatives**



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## Preface

The 74<sup>th</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, 1992, gave constitutional status to urban local bodies (ULBs) in India and initiated democratic decentralization in the country. One of the mandatory provisions of the Act was the reservation of one-third of elected seats for women in ULBs. This single provision transformed the political scene at the local level. Women with hitherto no experience in politics started entering the political arena and many women contesting elections at the local level were first timers.

India has 3641 urban local bodies - 107 municipal corporations, 1,439 municipal councils and 2,095 nagar panchayats with total elected representatives numbering 67,990. Of these, the number of elected women representatives is 22,665. Most of these women entered politics due to reservation of seats. Since many of them are first timers, training them to perform effectively in urban local bodies is essential. In order to help these women councillors perform their tasks well, the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, provides funds to state and regional level training institutions for conducting training programmes for women councillors.

The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, commissioned a study to NIUA in March 2004 to evaluate the impact of these training programmes. This report presents the results of this evaluation study and makes recommendations for improving the training programmes in future.

The Institute would like to thank the Ministry of Urban Development for entrusting this study to NIUA and would like to thank all the state and regional institutes, particularly AILSG (Mumbai), KILA (Thrissur), ATI (Mysore), ATI (Nainital) and CRIID (Chandigarh) for their support and assistance in carrying out the fieldwork. Without their assistance it would not have been possible for the NIUA team to interview the women councillors, who mainly speak the regional language. We would also like to thank many individuals in these and other institutions who helped the research team in various ways to complete the fieldwork.

At the Institute, Prof. Usha P. Raghupathi provided the overall guidance and coordinated the study. A team of four researchers, M. Parvati, Promila Jain, S.P. Tyagi and M. Ahmed, carried out the fieldwork. The report was prepared by Ms. Parvati and Ms. Jain. The Institute places on record its appreciation for the effort put in by the team in completing this study.

The views in this report are those of NIUA and not explicitly approved by its Governing Council.

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## **Project Team**

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# **IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF TRAINING OF WOMEN ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES**

## **Executive Summary**

The 74<sup>th</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, 1992, has given constitutional status to urban local bodies (ULBs) in India. The Act provides for reservation of one-third elected seats for women in ULBs and envisages an active role for women in local governance. This provision has given women a huge opportunity to participate in development and governance at the grass-roots level. Reservation of seats for women has brought a whole set of first timers into the political arena i.e. women with no experience of participating in political life before. In order to provide knowledge and skills to women elected representatives (WERs), training needs to be provided to them.

The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, provides funds to selected training institutions across the country for training of WERs. These training programmes help to build the capacity of WERs so that they can function effectively in ULBs. The training programmes cover the fields of urban development management and civic governance and topics such as municipal administration, legislation and institutional aspects, issues related to good governance, community participation etc. The duration of these training programmes vary from 2 to 5 days.

In order to evaluate the impact of these training programmes on the functioning of WERs, a study titled “Impact Assessment of Training of Women Elected Representative” was commissioned by the Ministry of Urban Development to the National Institute of Urban Affairs in March 2004.

### **Objective, Coverage and Methodology**

The main objective of the study was to assess the impact of the training imparted to women elected representatives on their functioning and on their personality. The study covered eight states i.e. Chattisgarh, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tripura, and Uttaranchal. The state training institutions in these states received funds

from the Ministry of Urban Development for imparting training to WERs in urban local bodies (ULBs).

A dual method of assessing the impact of training on WERs was adopted - a) direct interview of WERs; and b) conducting opinion survey of officials of local bodies. A questionnaire was prepared for the interview covering aspects such as personal background of WERs, number of terms elected, number of training programmes attended, benefits derived from the training programmes and level of utility derived. Training of elected members is vital for enhancement of skills to enable them to perform well. A total of 333 WERs were sampled for the study and the field work was carried out in the selected states in the year 2005.

### **Summary of findings**

The field study conducted in various states indicates that nearly 87 percent of women representatives got elected to ULBs for the first time and about 12 percent got elected for the second time. About two-thirds of the WERs were housewives before they entered the political arena.

The education level of the WERs indicates that almost 30 percent of them were not even educated upto 10<sup>th</sup> class while about 7 percent were completely uneducated. Over 37 percent of WERs were educated up to 10-12-class level. Nearly one-fifth of them had done their graduation while about 6 percent had post-graduate qualifications.

More than half the WERs were in the age group of 36-50 years while about one-fifth were older and one-fifth were younger. Almost 95 percent of the WERs were married and so had family responsibilities.

Most of the newly elected women councillors needed training to orient them to their roles and responsibilities. A little over one-third WERs had undergone training only once, while about one-fourth had attended training programmes twice. Most of the WERs expressed their wish to attend training programmes to enhance their knowledge and skills.

The WERs interviewed found the training received useful in their day-to-day work. Most of the WERs felt they gained from the knowledge provided in training programmes on rights and duties followed by skill related topics. Almost half the WERs wanted more knowledge imparted on Rules and Regulations while some wanted more information on Government schemes/ programmes through these training programmes. Some also wanted to learn computer skills.

The WERs, after receiving training, were able to identify and prioritize problems in their wards. While some WERs felt that they could participate better in the decision-making process after undergoing training, some others were also able to take initiatives in municipal meetings and get resolutions passed for the development of their areas.

The survey found that the WERs got support from other elected members on some issues, while on some issues they got very little or no support at all. Help from officials was, however, lacking in many ULBs.

### **General Observations**

Reservation for women in urban local bodies was made to encourage women to participate in local governance, yet the WERs seem to be reluctant to come forward and take initiatives. The WERs said that they are often influenced by the opinion of the male members. Women participants are yet to display the required level of self-confidence. Therefore, there is a need to impart training to WERs to empower them and help them in participating in municipal affairs.

In order to get good participation of WERs in training programmes they must be informed about the benefits of training and its impact on their performance, confidence level and ability to participate in local administration meaningfully.

## Recommendations

- Apart from organizing training programmes in state level training institutions, a few training programmes should also be organized at local level, as it is not possible for women to go and attend training programmes at distant places.
- The training programme should be simple and practical and should include more group discussions rather than lecture sessions.
- Training for women representatives should focus on topics/aspects such as (a) legal rights (b) rules and regulations (c) duties and responsibilities (d) management & leadership skills (e) plan formulation and implementation (f) accounting procedures (g) budget; and (h) personality development.
- Training programs should help the WERs in enhancing their confidence to take independent decisions.
- The content of the training programmes should be prepared after proper consultation and discussion between government officials and women's organisations and both sides should be involved in the training process.
- Extensive use of local folk media and a variety of audio-visual aids would greatly enhance the quality of training, which should be done in simple local language.
- Training may be supported by exposure visits, both within and outside the State, and also through organising workshops and seminars.
- Training should be regular, continuous, participatory and interactive.
- For proper and effective conduct of training programmes, flow of funds from government should be regular.
- Training programmes being run in existing training institutions should be reviewed periodically.

Political empowerment of women and their active participation in local governance should not be based on the 'luck' factor. Efforts to mainstream women in politics must be a continuous process by which, regardless of reservations, communities support women leaders.

# Chapter – I

## Introduction

### 1.1 Background

Globally, more than half the world's population is living in urban areas and this proportion is increasing every year. In India too the proportion of people living in urban areas, which stood at about 28 per cent in 2001, is increasing each year. Cities and towns contribute substantially towards the economic development of the country, and also provide an additional important support for the development of rural hinterland. It is recognized that cities are the engines of growth at both regional as well as national level. To facilitate and sustain this tempo of growth, cities have to provide both a high quality of life and an efficient infrastructure for economic activities. In order to keep pace with this economic transformation, it is necessary that people and their representatives are fully involved in the planning and implementation of development programmes at the local level.

Till India's Independence very little effort was made to promote women's participations in public life. After Independence, an attempt was made to include women in various spheres but these did not relate to facilitating women's participation in political life. Though the Constitution of India provides for Government to make special provisions to safeguard the interest of women, it did not make any provision for reservation of jobs and political offices for women. Most people who opposed women suffrage believed that women were less intelligent and less able to make political decisions than men. Their argument was that men could represent their wives better than the wives could represent themselves. Some people feared that women's participation in politics would lead to the end of family life. However, the 74<sup>th</sup> Constitution Amendment Act changed all this.

Before 1992, the urban local bodies (ULBs) had no constitutional recognition. As a consequence, democracy in municipal governance was not stable and there was steady encroachment on the assigned functions and revenues of these democratically elected

bodies (ULBs) by specialized agencies of the State Government. Therefore, many urban local bodies became weak and were not able to perform their functions effectively.

The Constitutional 74th Amendment Act, 1992 (74<sup>th</sup> CAA) relating to “Municipalities” passed by Parliament in 1992, covers all the urban areas in the country. The Act provides constitutional guarantee for safeguarding the interest of urban local bodies to enable them to work effectively at the grass root level. A unique feature of this Act is that it has ensured one-third representation for women in ULBs and also one-third of the offices of chairpersons at all levels in ULBs. This feature of statutory empowerment of women is a landmark in the road map of gender equality in governance. Today women have not only entered all fields of work at par with men but they also constitute major work force among the population of the country.

## **1.2 Constitution Seventy-Fourth Amendment Act, 1992**

This is a revolutionary piece of legislation by which the Constitution of India was amended to incorporate a separate Chapter on Municipalities, which seeks to redefine their role, power, function and finances. The salient points of this Act are:

- Urban local bodies, to be known as Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats depending on the population, shall be constituted through universal adult franchise in each notified urban area of the country.
- These local bodies shall be constituted for a period of five years and if dissolved earlier, an election to reconstitute it shall be completed before the expiration of a period of six months from the date of its dissolution.
- These shall be constituted for a period of five years and if dissolved earlier, an election to reconstitute it shall be completed before the expiration of a period of six months from the date of its dissolution.
- Not less than one-third of total number of seats in each urban local body shall be reserved for women.

- The Legislature of a State may, by law, entrust on these bodies such power and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institution of local self government, including those listed in the Twelfth Schedule.

The 74<sup>th</sup> CAA, which came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> June 1993, mandates compulsory re-constitution of municipal bodies within the stipulated time frame. The chapter on Municipalities is one of the legislations administered by Ministry of Urban Development. To strengthen the functioning of ULBs, it is essential to empower the elected representatives at all levels with necessary knowledge and skills so that they can discharge their constitutional obligations. The Constitution amendment places a vast responsibility on the ULBs to formulate and execute various programmes of economic development and social justice. The elected representatives will have to acquire the required skills and will have to be given appropriate orientation for carrying out these responsibilities. Therefore, a time-bound and systematic programme to provide training to the elected representatives on a very large scale is sine-quo-non-for the successful functioning of the ULBs.

The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, funds selected training institutions for imparting training to the Women Elected Representatives (WERs) to build their capacity for effective functioning in ULBs. The training programmes cover topics such as municipal administration, legislation and institutional aspects, issues related to good governance, community participation etc. The programmes are conducted with a view to help the women elected representatives acquire knowledge of the provisions of the 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, local and institutional framework of their councils, their roles and responsibilities in enhancing efficiency, effectiveness and responsiveness in the delivery of municipal services. The duration of training programmes vary between two to five days and cover various topics in urban development management and civic governance.

In order to evaluate the impact of these training programmes on the functioning of WERs a study titled “Impact Assessment of Training of Women Elected Representative”

was commissioned by the Ministry of Urban Development to the National Institute of Urban Affairs in March 2004.

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

The main objective of the study was to assess the impact of the training imparted to women elected representatives on their functioning and on their personality. The study assesses whether the training programmes have been able to achieve their objectives of bringing about a change in the working of women councillors and their understanding of urban issues.

### **1.4 Coverage, Time frame, Scope and Limitation**

The study covered eight states, where Ministry of Urban Development funded state training institutions for imparting training programmes for various functionaries of ULBs. From the initial list of 13 states selected for conducting the study (Table 1.0), it was found that states of Assam, Goa and Delhi had not conducted any training programmes for the women elected representatives of ULBs. Out of the remaining 10 states, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh had elections to ULBs just before the field study started. The number of repeaters among the newly elected members was very insignificant because the seat allocation is done on rotational basis. The sample size in Haryana was also small, as election to assembly and local bodies had been declared before the field survey was completed. West Bengal did not send information of the WERs trained in the state despite of repeated requests. Due to above mentioned reasons the sample size became small. Therefore, a total of 333 WERs were sampled in these states.

The time frame for this study was six months (in 2005), however, the study could not be completed within the given time due to the following reasons:

- The information sent by state level training institutes did not reach on time;
- Declaration of elections in ULBs in some states; and
- Declaration of Assembly elections in some states during the survey.

The study sampled only those WERs for interview who were currently holding office and who had completed at least one year in office after undergoing training. This limited the number of WERs who could be interviewed. Hence, the sample size for the study got limited to 333 WERs.

## **1.5 Methodology**

A dual method of assessing of impact of training on women elected representatives was adopted for the study - a) direct interview of WERs; and b) conducting opinion survey of officials of local bodies. A separate analysis was made for the above two streams of data collected. Findings were made after conducting collateral analysis to cross check the outcome of the training inputs for each of the ULBs.

### **1.5.1 Direct Interview of WERs**

A questionnaire was designed in English and Hindi to obtain data through direct interaction with WERs. A sample questionnaire is placed at Annexure 2. The questionnaire covers aspects such as personal background of WERs, number of terms elected, number of training programmes attended, benefits derived from the training programmes and the level of utility felt to have been derived.

### **1.5.2 Samples size by states**

The training programmes in various states have been organised by the state and regional level training institutes. Information was sought from these institutes to decide on the sample size in different states. The detailed information regarding training programmes held, number of participants in each programme etc. is given Table1.0.

**Table 1.0. Samples size by states**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Training institute</b>	<b>No. of Programmes held</b>	<b>Eligible WERs for sampling</b>	<b>No. of WERs sampled</b>
1	Delhi	NIUA, New Delhi	0	0	0
2.	Goa	AILSG, Mumbai	0	0	0
3	Assam	Assam Administrative Staff College, Guwahati	0	0	0
4	Punjab	CRRID, Chandigarh	10	20	18
5.	Tripura	UD Deptt., Tripura	1	22	6
6.	West Bengal	ILGUS, Kolkata	No information	Information not sent	0
7.	Maharashtra	AILSG, Mumbai	6	155	59
8	Karnataka	ATI, Mysore	8	278	120
9.	Uttaranchal	ATI, Nainital	10	161	40
10.	Madhya Pradesh	AILSG, Bhopal	23	688	0
11	Chhattisgarh	AILSG, Bhopal	5	315	15
12	Haryana	HIPA, Gurgaon	8	167	16
13	Kerala	KILA, Trichur	4	108	59
	<b>Total</b>			<b>1914</b>	<b>333</b>

**Note:** Data is extracted from the information sent by the Training institutes.

## **Chapter – II**

### **Field Study Results**

#### **2.1 Need for Training**

Training of elected members is vital for enhancement of skills to enable them to perform well. The elected members are from different backgrounds in terms of education, family atmosphere and socio-cultural characteristics. Without proper orientation, the elected members cannot be expected to discharge their duties efficiently. The motto of training is to change the attitude of the elected members and improve the skills and knowledge pertaining to their responsibility and administrative work. The training institutions impart necessary training to WERs to make them aware of their role and responsibilities in discharging their duties.

#### **2.2 Results of field work**

This section analyses the impact of training given to women elected representatives in ULBs and the parameters used to assess the impact. The parameters used are as follows:

- The demographic and social background of the WERs.
- Previous experience as an elected member.
- Training programmes attended and the benefits derived from them.
- Most useful topics and topics that may be useful for future training programmes.
- Knowledge of various schemes and programmes related to development of urban areas.
- Use of skills/ knowledge gained from training in the day-to-day functioning.
- Identification of and Prioritization of urban problems by the women members.
- The support from family members, officials and other elected representatives.
- Participation in local body proceedings, budget making and passing resolutions.
- Capacity to carry out development works in the wards / discharge duties as a ward member.
- Self-assessment
- General feedback and opinion of the respondents.

## 2.3 Elected Terms

The mandatory provision of the 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act related to reservation of seats for women has resulted in a large number of women getting elected to local bodies. The results of the study indicate that nearly 87 percent of women representatives got elected to ULBs for the first time and about 12 percent got elected for the second time (Table 2.1).

**Table 2.1: Elected Terms of Councillors**

No. Of Terms	Number of WERs	Percentage
1	289	87
2	41	12
3-4	3	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100</b>

About one percent WERs were elected for the third or even the fourth time. This indicates that their performance as a councillor was appreciated and people want them to continue as a member in the local body. This also shows that women can enter politics and also get re-elected if the family background is favourable. The study results indicate that women are interested in politics and can have an equal footing with men in local bodies.

State-wise analysis of the situation indicates that over 90 percent of WERs in Haryana, Uttaranchal and Karnataka were elected for the first time while in others over 70 percent were elected for the first time (Annex Table A 1).

## 2.4 Work Experience Before Election

While over four-fifths of the WERs were first timers, only two-thirds were housewives (some did part-time social work) before they joined politics (Table 2.2). They entered politics because of seat reservation.

**Table 2.2: Work Experience before Election**

<b>Status before election</b>	<b>Number of WERs</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Housewife	222	67
Employed	22	7
Social worker	89	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100</b>

A little over one-fourth of the women were fully involved in social work and about 8 percent were employed in government/non-government jobs or were engaged in informal economic activities such as piece rate workers, machine operators etc. till they entered the public sphere.

The state-wise data shows that over three-fifths of the WERs were housewives in the states of Haryana, Karnataka and Tripura. In Kerala and Uttaranchal a significant number of WERs were social workers before they joined politics (Annex Table A 2).

### **2.5 Educational Status**

Study shows that nearly 30 percent WERs had studied up to 10<sup>th</sup> standard and about 37 percent had studied up to high school level. While nearly 19 percent had passed graduation level, over 6 percent were post graduates/professional (Table 2.3).

**Table 2.3: Educational Status of Women Councillor**

<b>Level of Education</b>	<b>Number of WERs</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Illiterate	23	7
<10 <sup>th</sup>	99	30
10-12	125	37
Graduate	64	19
Post-Graduate	19	6
Professional	3	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100</b>

Women with different levels of education have entered politics due to reservation. While 7 per cent of the sampled women councillors were illiterate and had no experience of participating in public life, once they got elected and took office, they got interested in taking part in developmental activities.

In Kerala, some professors have been elected as ward members. Others get inspiration from such people and come forward to participate in the development of the local area. The education level of elected women indicates that educated women want to come forward to be in the public offices as members and contribute to the development of the area.

State-wise results show that while there were some illiterate WERs in Haryana and Karnataka, there were graduate and post-graduate WERs in most of the surveyed states (Annex Table A 3).

## 2.6 Age- group

The results of the study indicate that there is a similarity in the age group of women who got elected to ULBs in different states. Women in the age group 24 to 35 years are dynamic and enthusiastic and they are often found to be having longer political vision and goals. Women in the 36 to 50 years age group have established themselves in the household well and now have the capacity to devote time for local development. Women over 50 years of age are more or less free from family responsibilities and have time and experience to tackle local problems (Table 2.4).

**Table 2.4: Age-group**

Age (Years)	Number of WERs	Percentage
24-35	75	23
36-50	191	57
>50	67	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100</b>

Out of the 333 WERs sampled, more than half were in the age-group of 36-50 years, showing that more mature women are interested in joining politics and working for the welfare of the community. About a quarter were in the age group of 24 to 35 years - a very energetic age group but taboos and restrictions affect their entry into politics. Only one-fifth of the WERs were older than 50 years of age. Overall, it can be concluded that women from all age groups were interested in coming forward to participate in development activities.

The state-wise situation indicates that in the state of Haryana most of the women were above 40 years of age, while in Uttaranchal, more than 40 percent of WERs were from the age group of 21-35 years (Annex Table A 4). WERs in the age- group of 50 years and above were found in all the states.

## **2.7 Marital status**

Most WERS, about 95 percent are married while the unmarried constitute only 5 percent. The unmarried WERs did not have more freedom than married women - as single women members reported greater difficulty in coming to work because their family members were against them taking up this career.

Reservation has changed the scene in favour of married women. This is because some of the seats that were occupied by men previously are now reserved for women. State-wise data also indicates the same pattern as given in the text (Annex Table A 5).

## **2.8 Child Responsibility of Women Elected Representatives**

For assessing the working of women representatives and their responsibility towards their family and children, information on the number of children was taken as an important factor in the study (Table 2.5).

Nearly 35 percent of the members have two children, followed by 30 percent with 3 children. This shows that nearly 66 percent of the WERs have the responsibility of two to three children; it means that despite having the responsibility of home they are still interested in being a member of the council.

**Table 2.5: Child Responsibility of Women Councillors**

No. of Children	Number of WERs	Percentage
0	21	6
1	32	10
2	117	35
3	99	30
4	34	10
5 & above	30	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100</b>

About 19 percent of them have 5 children or more. Only 6 percent of them have a single child. The older women have more number of children (which could be due to lack of birth control and education). One elected member from Maharashtra aged 75 has 9 children and has been elected for the second time. On the other hand, a Muslim lady from Uttaranchal aged 45 has 7 children. This shows that, due to reservation, she contested the election to keep the seat in the family.

The state-wise data indicates a similar pattern to the one given for the sample as a whole (Annex Table A 6).

## **2.9 Participation in Training Programme**

Most of the newly elected women councillors need training in order to orient them to their roles and responsibilities. More than one-third of the WERs had attended training Programmes only once, while 26 percent had attended twice. Over ten per cent had got the opportunity to attend the training programmes three times\_(Table 2.6). This indicates the interest the women councillors have in enhancing their knowledge and skills to

improve their performance. Only three percent of the WERs could not attend even a single training programme for one reason or the other but they expressed their wish to attend the training programmes in future. The study results show that some WERs have attended training programmes more than 6 to 7 times. This is mostly in Kerala, as Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) conducts courses for WERs on regular basis.

**Table 2.6: Number of Training Programmes Attended**

No. of training Programmes	Number of WERs	Percentage
Nil	11	3
1	125	38
2	86	26
3	42	13
4	30	9
5	31	9
6 and above	8	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100</b>

The state-wise break-up of this aspect indicates that in a few states such as Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttaranchal there were few WERs who had not attended any training programme. In most of the other states the WERs had attended one or more training programmes. In Kerala, there were some WERs who had attended more than six training programmes (Annex Table A 7).

## **2.10 Impact of Training Programmes**

Most of the WERs (94%) expressed, their happiness while answering this question.

**Table 2.7: Benefit from Training Programmes**

<b>Benefited</b>	<b>Number of WERs</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	313	94
No	20	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100</b>

It shows that there was considerable enhancement in the confidence and decision making capacity of the trained WERs. It was also clear that the women participants in local bodies who had been mere spectators in the early stages have now become active participants. The WERs also informed that they use the training inputs in their day-to-day work. (Table: 2.7).

### **2.11 Improvement in knowledge**

About 44 percent of the WERs felt proud to know about their legal rights and power to improve the work of their ward and local body. They felt that this is a very important aspect of the training they received and such useful aspects should continue in the future training programmes on priority basis.

**Table 2.8: Knowledge Improvement**

<b>Area/ Topics</b>	<b>Number of WERs</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Nil	4	1
No Response	79	24
Rights & Duties	146	44
Skills	75	22
Budget	9	3
Legal awareness	8	2
Government Schemes/ programmes	12	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100</b>

On the question of type of benefit derived from training, 22 percent WERs were of the opinion that skill related topics helped them to understand the procedures of conducting meetings as well as presenting themselves in the sessions (Table 2.8).

Very few i.e. only 3 percent women were of the opinion that the budget session was good. It helped them to understand the proceedings of the budget session better. This knowledge enables them to participate in the budget session of the local body meaningfully and put forth their opinion if the allocations of funds are not rational. Again about 4 percent women showed interest in knowing about the government schemes/programmes to improve the condition of their ward and for the welfare of the people.

The state-wise picture indicates that only in Maharashtra the WERs were interested in budget related training, while some WERs in Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra were also interested in training on legal aspects and information on government schemes (Annex Table A 9).

## **2.12 Most useful topics**

Organizational and communication skills were one of the interesting topics for most of the WERs. Nearly 27 percent WERs liked skill related topics. But the topic liked by most, i.e. 38 percent, was rules and regulations and office procedures. Only 6 percent WERs, particularly from Maharashtra, found budget related topics most interesting. This could be either because in other states budget related topics were not included in the training curriculum or because women with low education levels found it difficult to understand budget procedures. About 10 percent WERs found Municipal Act and other legal aspects useful and while about 7 percent were of the opinion that anti- poverty schemes and programmes of government were the most interesting topics. Some of the WERs could not remember the particular topic they liked as they had attend the training programme a long time ago but were of the opinion that the training programmes were very useful for the newly elected women representatives in discharging their duties well (Annex Table A 10).

### 2.13 Topics for future training

The impact assessment study has evaluated the impact of training on the functioning of the WERs and also assessed the future training needs of the members. Most WERs indicated their desire to attend training programmes in the future also.

Training of the newly elected women representatives was organized with the objective of building their capacity. There was great willingness amongst the WERs to attend more training programmes. Almost half the WERs wanted knowledge of Rules and Regulations while 14 percent wanted to become awareness of Govt schemes/programmes through the training programmes (Table: 2.9).

**Table 2.9: Topics for Future Training**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
No Response	88	26
Legal Knowledge	155	47
General Skills	32	10
Budget	11	3
Govt. Schemes	47	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100</b>

Some also wanted to learn computer skills during training. Nearly one-fourth of WERs did not answer to this question. State-wise data also indicates the same pattern as the general trend for the sample (Annex Table A 11).

### 2.14 Govt. Programmes/ Schemes

Most of the WERs (71%) were aware of the Govt. schemes such as IDSMT, SJSRY etc. being implemented in their areas. Some WERs were proud to mention achievements such as mobilisation of women for taking benefit from a particular scheme. At the same time a sufficient number of WERs showed their ignorance about Govt. schemes/programmes (Table 2.10).

**Table 2.10: Awareness of Government Schemes/Programmes**

Awareness of Schemes/ Programmes	Number of WERs	Percentage
Yes	237	71
No	96	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100</b>

The state-wise picture indicates that in the state of Uttaranchal more than 70 percent WERs were not aware of any government schemes/programmes being implemented in their areas/wards (Annex Table A 12). On the other hand most of the women councillors from Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra were quite aware of schemes/programmes being implemented in their areas.

### 2.15 Usefulness of Training Programmes

Training programmes are meant to provide knowledge and skills to WERs so that they can meaningfully participate in the work of urban local body. The knowledge and skills gained is also expected to empower them. The question whether the training programmes have been useful and has helped them in their day-to-day work, indicated that a large number of WERs, about two-thirds, are using training inputs in their daily work and helped them to improve/ develop their area. (Table: 2.11). It is observed that there was a considerable enhancement in confidence and decision making capacity of women. The women participants of different states who had undergone training have become active participants in the ULB. It has also helped them to participate in the municipal proceedings more eloquently than before. About one-third of WERs were unable to use training inputs in their work

**Table 2.11: Training Input used by WERs in Office**

Input Used	Number of WERs	Percentage
Yes	228	68
No	105	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100</b>

During the training programmes they were made aware of their rights and responsibilities, however, in their office they did not know how to use their rights. Greater attention needs to be paid to this aspect in the training programmes.

Study revealed that nearly 50 percent councillors from Haryana and about 30-40 percent councillors from Uttaranchal were not able to use training inputs either in their wards or in their office. However, about three-fourths of the WERs from Karnataka used training inputs in their office and ward (Annex Table A 13 to15).

## 2.16 Prioritizing of Problem

During the field survey WERs discussed the problems in their wards. The WERs were able to prioritize problems in their wards after obtaining training. Drinking water emerged as one of the most severe problem in many areas followed by drainage, solid waste and roads. They were also in a position to identify problems in their areas, which needed improvement such as mosquitoes, stray animals, street dogs etc.

**Table 2.12: Problem Prioritization in ULBs**

Name of the State	Drinking water		Drainage system		Garbage/solid waste		Roads	
	1st	2nd	1 <sup>st</sup>	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
Chhattisgarh	9	2	6	2	5	3	5	2
Haryana	5	0	6	3	4	3	1	5
Karnataka	61	4	22	37	14	25	14	37
Kerala	30	4	14	11	14	21	0	19
Maharashtra	36	12	6	12	11	28	6	7
Punjab	10	0	5	4	2	6	1	6
Tripura	3	0	5	1	2	3	2	0
Uttaranchal	5	4	8	6	19	9	5	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26</b>

In some areas they stated that there were electricity related problems like low voltage, power shortage, insufficient street lighting and so on. Some WERs also mentioned

hawkers and encroachment on streets by commercial activities that lead to disruption in traffic flow.

The state-wise data shows that over three-fifths of WERs from Maharashtra and more than fifty percent from Karnataka, Kerala and Tripura could identify water as main problem in their areas. Drainage and garbage was put as second priority (Annex Table A 16 to 19).

## 2.17 Support Received

Involvement of women in politics and in decision-making is an important tool for empowerment of women. It also helps in improving the standard of political performance at local level. The political party, community or the family was the sources of confidence for women to enter the public arena. Some WERs, however, stated that after their entry into politics, the parties that had encouraged them earlier turned to be extremely high-handed. As a consequence, they had to, on occasions, disregard party dictates. The survey indicates that 94 percent women got support from their families to be politically active, but support in work place was not always forthcoming (Table: 2.13).

**Table 2.13: Support Received**

Support Received	Family		Municipal officials		Other Members	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Yes	314	94	255	77	281	85
No	19	6	78	23	52	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100</b>

WERs require the support of the officials in ULBs, as most of them are first time councillors. Their education levels are low and they do not have technical knowledge. In many municipalities the official were very supportive, nearly three-fourths of WERs stated that they are satisfied with the support from the officials.

However, about one-fifth of WERs were not satisfied with the support they got from ULB officials. The survey found that most WERs were getting support from the other elected members of the municipalities. They were united in dealing with the problems of their areas even if they belonged to different political parties. Over three-fourths of the WERs were satisfied with the support they got from other councillors. Only about one-fifth respondents were not satisfied with the support they got.

Amongst the states, a significant number of WERs from Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra indicated that they did not get sufficient cooperation from the officials for carrying out their work. WERs from Maharashtra also stated that the other members of the party did not provide enough support to them (Annex Table A 20 to 22).

## 2.18 Budgets in ULBs

The financial status of ULBs and their performance in local administration depends on their budget. Budget is the key to implementing social & economic policies of ULBs. Therefore, active participation of elected members in the budget proceedings is very important. It was observed that 77 percent of WERs had attended the budget session of the assembly while 23 percent were not aware of the proceeding of the budget session (Table 2.14). State-wise detailed in (Annex Table A 23).

**Table 2.14: Participation of Women in Budget Session**

Participation	Number of WERs	Percentage
Yes	257	77
No	76	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100</b>

## 2.19 Passing of Resolution

The WERs should be in a position to take effective decisions and steer the policies of the ULB in right direction.

**Table 2.15: Development Resolution Passed**

<b>Resolution Passed</b>	<b>Number of WERs</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	260	78
No	73	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100</b>

After getting training 78 percent of WERs were able to take initiatives in municipal meetings and get resolutions passed for the development of their areas (Table 2.15). The training these WERs received gave them the required knowledge and confidence to take part in meetings and get resolutions passed.

State-wise analyses indicates that more than half the WERs from Haryana and more than two-fifths of WERs from Maharashtra and Uttaranchal were able to take initiative for implementing new development programmes in their areas but failed to get it passed. Among many reasons for this, non-cooperation of the other councillors was cited as one of the important reasons. Over four-fifths of WERs from Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Karnataka and Kerala were able to successfully get development resolutions passed (Annex Table A 24.). It shows that in these states women councillors were quite dynamic.

## **2.20 Development works done by WERs**

Most of the WERs, after receiving training, were able to do development works in their wards such as construction of roads, solving drinking water problems, making parks and recreation centres etc. under some schemes being implemented in their area.

## **2.21 Self-Assessment**

The WERs were asked to rate their performance themselves. Nearly 60 percent WERs put themselves in the category of good/very good. This indicates that the training they received was very helpful in carrying out improvement work in their ward/areas. During the survey it was observed that the training imparted to WERs enhanced their self-

confidence as nearly 35 percent claimed that they did excellent work in their wards. Only a small minority (6%) felt that they did not perform their work well. The self-assessment parameter was taken in the study to assess the WERs from their own point of view (Table 2.16).

**Table 2.16: Self-Assessment of Performance**

Rating	Number of WERs	Percentage
Poor	1	Insignificant
Average	20	6
Good	102	31
Very Good	94	28
Excellent	116	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100</b>

In Punjab, Kerala and Maharashtra a large number of WERs felt that their performance was very good to excellent, though in most other states the WERs felt that they were doing good work in the field (Annex Table A 25).

## 2.22 Summary of findings

Though reservation for women in rural and urban local bodies has been made to encourage women, yet they seem to be reluctant to come forward and take initiatives. Lack of awareness among women about their role and responsibilities and their ineffective participation is due to factors such as lack of education, purdah system, non-availability of honorarium and conveyance allowance for attending meetings etc.

The ULBs cannot be strengthened without empowering the elected representatives with necessary knowledge and skills to discharge their constitutional obligations. Reservation of one-third seats for women will not lead to effective participation unless the elected representatives acquire the required skills and are given appropriate orientation. With their limited exposure and lack of experience in urban governance,

the need for training assumes added significance both in terms of content and methodology.

Elected women expressed that generally they are influenced by the opinion of male members. Even in a group, male members influence the opinion of the group. Women participants are yet to display the required level of self-confidence.

The survey revealed that many WERs were unfamiliar with Acts and Rules in force. So training should also be imparted to elected representatives on their Rights and Duties. Lack of training affects the smooth functioning of ULBs. There is a lack of clear-cut training policy both at the Centre and state level and there is no uniform training policy in all the states.

Evaluation and follow up on the impact of the training does not receive serious consideration by the training institutions.

## Chapter – III

### Recommendations

The government's initiative to reserve seats for women in ULBs is highly appreciable, as it has motivated a large number of women to participate in local administration. Women from weaker sections who could earlier never think of power in their hands, got power for the first time because of constitutional amendment. These women, most of whom are first timers in ULBs, need training for effectively participating in local governance.

The WERs should be provided with adequate information about various government sponsored training programmes and activities. In order to get good participation in the training programmes, the women must also be motivated to participate by informing them about the benefits of training on their performance, confidence level and ability to participate in local administration meaningfully.

While the provision of reservation on rotational basis has its advantages, it also has disadvantages. There is political uncertainty due to reservation, as women who get elected to a particular seat may not get a chance next time. They do not have access to funds in the same way as their male counterparts. The chance of getting elected from an unreserved seat is difficult for women. If women elected members perform well, they should be encouraged by re-reserving the seat. A fresh perspective is needed, which recognises women as integral players in urban governance and which facilitates their participation in urban partnerships.

Local governance is a testing lab for future politicians. Those who work for local development can get elected to the next higher level. In fact, a mandatory provision should be made so that elected members start their political career from the local level. An opinion was expressed by some officials during the survey that the elected representatives should have a minimum educational qualification at the time of contesting elections.

**Specific recommendations:**

- Some training programmes should also be organized at local level, as it is not practicable for women to go and attend training camps at distant places.
- Simple and practical training should be given in the form of group discussions instead of classroom sessions.
- Training for women representatives should focus on topics/aspects such as
  - (a) legal rights
  - (b) duties and responsibilities
  - (c) management & leadership skills
  - (d) plan formulation and implementation
  - (e) accounting procedure
  - (f) budget; and
  - (g) personality development.
- There is a great need to enhance their confidence to take independent decisions.
- The content of the training programmes should be prepared after proper consultations and discussions between government officials and women organisations and both sides should be involved in the training process.
- Extensive use of local folk media, simple/local language and a variety of audio-visual aids would greatly enhance the quality of training;
- Training may be supported by exposure visits both within and outside the State, organising workshops and seminars etc;
- Training should be regular, continuous, participatory and interactive;
- Flow of funds from government should be on regular basis for proper and effective conduct of training programmes.
- Training programmes being run in existing training institutions should be reviewed periodically.

Political empowerment of women and their active participation in local governance should not be based on the 'luck' factor. Efforts to mainstream women in politics must be a continuous process by which, regardless of reservations, communities support women leaders.

During the field study it emerged that some male elected members were also not able to perform their duties effectively. It was suggested that some orientation programmes should also be organized for the male elected members to help them perform better in local administration. Special training programmes should continue for the elected women for improving their confidence, knowledge, skills and interest.

**Annexure I**  
**State-wise Table**

**Table A 1: Term of Women Councillors***(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

Name of the State	Number of Term				Total
	One	Two	Three	Four	
Chhattisgarh	12	3	0	0	15
Haryana	15	1	0	0	16
Karnataka	113	7	0	0	120
Kerala	43	14	0	2	59
Maharashtra	50	8	1	0	59
Punjab	14	4	0	0	18
Tripura	5	1	0	0	6
Uttaranchal	37	3	0	0	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 2: Status of Women Councillors Before Election***(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

Name of the State	Housewife	Employee Govt/ Non.Govt.	Social worker	Total
Chhattisgarh	3	0	12	15
Haryana	13	0	3	16
Karnataka	99	0	21	120
Kerala	26	12	21	59
Maharashtra	43	5	11	59
Punjab	11	3	4	18
Tripura	6	0	0	6
Uttaranchal	21	2	17	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 3: Educational Status of Women Councillors***(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

Name of the State	Education Level						
	Illiterate	<10th	10-12	Graduate	Post-Graduate	Professional	Total
Chhattisgarh	0	6	6	3	0	0	15
Haryana	3	8	3	0	2	0	16
Karnataka	19	51	38	11	1	0	120
Kerala	0	7	29	15	7	1	59
Maharashtra	0	13	29	13	3	1	59
Punjab	0	0	9	6	2	1	18
Tripura	0	2	2	2	0	0	6
Uttaranchal	1	12	9	14	4	0	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 4: Distribution of Women Councillors by Age***(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

Name of the State	Age-group (Years)			Total
	21-35	36-50	>50	
Chhattisgarh	4	10	1	15
Haryana	1	9	6	16
Karnataka	28	65	27	120
Kerala	15	30	14	59
Maharashtra	8	43	8	59
Punjab	2	9	7	18
Tripura	0	4	2	6
Uttaranchal	17	21	2	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 5: Marital Status of Women Councillors**

*(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>Married</b>	<b>Unmarried</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhattisgarh	15	0	15
Haryana	16	0	16
Karnataka	116	4	120
Kerala	54	5	59
Maharashtra	57	2	59
Punjab	17	1	18
Tripura	6	0	6
Uttaranchal	37	3	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 6: Number of Children of Women Councillors***(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

Name of the State	Number of Children								
	Nil	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven & above	Total
Chhattisgarh	0	3	6	5	1	0	0	0	15
Haryana	0	1	4	4	5	0	0	2	16
Karnataka	5	10	34	36	16	5	8	6	120
Kerala	7	9	30	10	2	1	0	0	59
Maharashtra	4	5	19	22	4	2	2	1	59
Punjab	1	2	6	9	0	0	0	0	18
Tripura	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	6
Uttaranchal	4	1	15	12	5	1	1	1	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 7: Training Programmes Attended by Councillors**

*(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

Name of the State	Number of Training Programmes							Total
	Nil	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six & above	
Chhattisgarh	0	4	8	1	1	1	0	15
Haryana	0	10	4	2	0	0	0	16
Karnataka	3	74	27	9	5	2	0	120
Kerala	1	13	6	8	13	11	5	59
Maharashtra	3	4	29	10	7	6	0	59
Punjab	0	6	2	5	1	3	1	18
Tripura	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	6
Uttaranchal	4	14	7	6	2	7	0	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 8: Benefit Derived from Training Programmes**

*(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhattisgarh	11	4	15
Haryana	14	2	16
Karnataka	117	3	120
Kerala	57	2	59
Maharashtra	56	3	59
Punjab	17	1	18
Tripura	6	0	6
Uttaranchal	35	5	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 9: Type of Benefits Derived**

*(No. of WERs Sampled)*

<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>No Response</b>	<b>Rights &amp; Duties</b>	<b>Skills</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Legal awareness</b>	<b>Govt. Schemes</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhattisgarh	1	5	6	0	0	0	3	15
Haryana	3	2	6	5	0	0	0	16
Karnataka	0	31	70	15	0	1	3	120
Kerala	0	12	18	19	0	5	5	59
Maharashtra	0	10	17	20	9	2	1	59
Punjab	0	4	6	8	0	0	0	18
Tripura	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Uttaranchal	0	15	17	8	0	0	0	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 10: Useful Topics in the Training Programmes**

*(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>No Response</b>	<b>Rights &amp; Duties</b>	<b>Skills</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Legal awareness</b>	<b>Govt. Schemes</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhattisgarh	1	6	2	1	0	0	5	15
Haryana	5	0	7	4	0	0	0	16
Karnataka	6	9	38	50	6	9	2	120
Kerala	0	3	16	14	0	13	13	59
Maharashtra	0	7	23	10	12	6	1	59
Punjab	0	2	10	6	0	0	0	18
Tripura	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	6
Uttaranchal	0	4	29	4	0	3	0	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 11: Topics Suggested for Future Training Programmes**

(No. Of WERs Sampled)

Name of the State	No use	No Response	Legal Knowledge	Skills	Budget	Govt. Schemes	Other*	Total
Chhattisgarh	1	12	2	0	0	1	0	15
Haryana	5	9	7	0	0	0	0	16
Karnataka	6	19	74	9	5	13	0	120
Kerala	0	21	13	13	0	12	0	59
Maharashtra	0	13	22	7	5	12	0	59
Punjab	0	0	15	1	1	0	1	18
Tripura	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	6
Uttaranchal	0	11	19	2	0	8	0	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>333</b>

Note: \* Environmental related programmes.

**Table A 12: Awareness of Government Schemes/ Programmes***(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhattisgarh	6	9	15
Haryana	5	11	16
Karnataka	104	16	120
Kerala	53	6	59
Maharashtra	42	17	59
Punjab	10	8	18
Tripura	6	0	6
Uttaranchal	11	29	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 13: Training Skills Used By Councillors**

*(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhattisgarh	8	7	15
Haryana	8	8	16
Karnataka	111	9	120
Kerala	59	0	59
Maharashtra	56	3	59
Punjab	13	5	18
Tripura	4	2	6
Uttaranchal	29	11	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 14: Training Inputs Used By Councillors in Office**

*(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhattisgarh	7	8	15
Haryana	8	8	16
Karnataka	87	33	120
Kerala	41	18	59
Maharashtra	48	11	59
Punjab	9	9	18
Tripura	4	2	6
Uttaranchal	24	16	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 15: Training Inputs Used By Councillors in Field/Ward***(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhattisgarh	9	6	15
Haryana	8	8	16
Karnataka	86	34	120
Kerala	36	23	59
Maharashtra	42	17	59
Punjab	14	4	18
Tripura	4	2	6
Uttaranchal	28	12	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 16: Rating of Local Problems by WERs- Drinking Water**

*(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

Name of the State	Rating						Total
	No rating given	1	2	3	4	5	
Chhattisgarh	1	9	2	3	0	0	15
Haryana	9	5	0	0	2	0	16
Karnataka	25	61	4	16	11	3	120
Kerala	11	30	4	10	2	2	59
Maharashtra	3	36	12	4	4	0	59
Punjab	4	10	0	3	1	0	18
Tripura	3	3	0	0	0	0	6
Uttaranchal	19	5	4	6	6	0	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 17: Rating of Local Problems by WERs- Drainage**

*(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

Name of the State	Rating						Total
	No rating given	1	2	3	4	5	
Chhattisgarh	4	6	2	3	0	0	15
Haryana	6	6	3	1	0	0	16
Karnataka	21	22	37	22	18	0	120
Kerala	7	14	11	21	6	0	59
Maharashtra	7	6	12	22	12	0	59
Punjab	2	5	4	2	5	0	18
Tripura	0	5	1	0	0	0	6
Uttaranchal	15	8	6	7	3	1	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 18: Rating of Local Problems by WERs - Garbage**

*(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

Name of the State	Rating						Total
	No rating given	1	2	3	4	5	
Chhattisgarh	4	5	3	1	1	1	15
Haryana	6	4	3	3	0	0	16
Karnataka	32	14	25	26	21	2	120
Kerala	10	14	21	6	6	2	59
Maharashtra	2	11	28	14	4	0	59
Punjab	5	2	6	3	2	0	18
Tripura	0	2	3	1	0	0	6
Uttaranchal	7	19	9	3	2	0	40
Total	66	71	98	57	36	5	333

**Table A 19: Rating of Local Problems by WERs- Road**

*(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

Name of the State	Rating						Total
	No rating given	1	2	3	4	5	
Chhattisgarh	6	5	2	0	2	0	15
Haryana	5	1	5	3	2	0	16
Karnataka	18	14	37	27	24	0	120
Kerala	8	0	19	8	21	3	59
Maharashtra	2	6	7	13	30	1	59
Punjab	5	1	6	4	2	0	18
Tripura	2	2	0	1	1	0	6
Uttaranchal	15	5	9	4	6	1	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 20: Support from Family**

*(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhattisgarh	14	1	15
Haryana	16	0	16
Karnataka	116	4	120
Kerala	54	5	59
Maharashtra	54	5	59
Punjab	16	2	18
Tripura	5	1	6
Uttaranchal	39	1	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 21: Support from Officials**

*(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhattisgarh	6	9	15
Haryana	11	5	16
Karnataka	115	5	120
Kerala	44	15	59
Maharashtra	41	18	59
Punjab	14	4	18
Tripura	5	1	6
Uttaranchal	19	21	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 22: Support from other Councillors**

*(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhattisgarh	14	1	15
Haryana	13	3	16
Karnataka	116	4	120
Kerala	52	7	59
Maharashtra	30	29	59
Punjab	15	3	18
Tripura	5	1	6
Uttaranchal	36	4	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 23: Participation of Women Councillors in Budget Session**

*(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhattisgarh	8	7	15
Haryana	9	7	16
Karnataka	117	3	120
Kerala	46	13	59
Maharashtra	48	11	59
Punjab	8	10	18
Tripura	6	0	6
Uttaranchal	15	25	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 24: Resolutions Passed by Councillors**

*(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhattisgarh	13	2	15
Haryana	7	9	16
Karnataka	111	9	120
Kerala	51	8	59
Maharashtra	35	24	59
Punjab	17	1	18
Tripura	4	2	6
Uttaranchal	22	18	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table A 25: Performance of Women Councillors***(No. Of WERs Sampled)*

<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chhattisgarh	0	0	6	7	2	15
Haryana	0	6	3	6	1	16
Karnataka	1	4	43	37	35	120
Kerala	0	7	20	9	23	59
Maharashtra	0	0	15	20	24	59
Punjab	0	0	1	4	13	18
Tripura	0	0	2	1	3	6
Uttaranchal	0	3	12	10	15	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>333</b>

**Annexure 2**

**Questionnaire**

# National Institute of Urban Affairs

Core 4B, First Floor, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 011

## RESEARCH STUDY ON

### “Impact Assessment of Training of Women Elected Representatives”

State:

District:

Name of the Municipal Body:

1. Name:

2. Age:

3. Married / Single:

4. Children:

5. Educational Qualification: \* Tick (✓) relevant box.

Illiterate	< 10th	10-12 Class	Graduate	P G & Above	Professional			
					Doctor	Lawyer	Eng.	Other

6. Total years completed as elected representative: \_\_\_\_\_ No. Of Terms \_\_\_\_\_

7. Work experience if any (Prior to Election)

- a. Housewife
- b. Employee Govt. / Non-Govt.
- c. Social Worker
- d. Any other

8. Number of Training Programmes attended as elected representative: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Did you benefit from the training programmes attended? Yes/No  
If Yes, in what manner?

10. What aspect did you find most useful in the training Programme:

11. Any other topics, according to you, which are useful in future training programmes:

12. Are you aware of any State / Central Govt. Schemes or Programmes implemented in the municipal area (Please mention)
13. Are you using the training input in your day-to-day work? Yes / No  
If Yes, in what manner?
- In Corporation / Municipality
  - In field (in your ward / constituency)
14. What are the most important problems that are to be solved in your area. Please mention priority.
- Drinking Water
  - Drainage Problem
  - Garbage Disposal
  - Roads
  - Other problems (Please specify)
15. Are you getting support from the following in executing your duties:
- Family members (Y/N)
  - Municipal officials (Y/N)
  - Other elected representatives (Y/N)
16. Have you participated in Budget making of Municipal Council / Corporation? Yes / No
17. Has any resolution been passed in Municipal Body meetings because of your initiative: Y/N
18. Improvements taken up in your ward with your initiative (Please mention)
- - 
  -
19. Your performance as a Councillor according to you: \* please tick ( ✓ )
- Excellent / Very good / Good / Average / Poor
20. Any other comments / Feedback you would like to share?

Signature