



Report on Empowerment of Women Elected Representatives in City Governments



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Praja Foundation has undertaken a data-driven study to understand the ground reality of empowerment of local women elected representatives in 31 cities across 24 states and 2 union territories of India under Praja’s Transforming Urban Governance (TUG) Programme. Our team has visited in these cities to collect government data as well as anecdotes on the subject. We render our sincere gratitude towards stakeholders who have contributed in the making of this project.

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The views and opinions included in this report are solely of Praja Foundation and not of our supporters. It does not imply an endorsement from them or any entity they represent.

Foreword

India is a diverse country with various perspectives and needs. Women constitute half of the Indian population. Hence, their participation in political leadership promotes equity and inclusivity in decision-making for everyone. It especially ensures that policies and initiatives address the specific challenges faced by women in cities, such as safety, healthcare, and education. Furthermore, as women are often at the forefront of addressing civic issues, their participation in local governance becomes pivotal. It helps in enhancing the service delivery in cities, ensuring that urban areas are better equipped to meet the needs of all their residents.

Clause 3 and 4 of Article 243T of Part IXA of the Constitution of India, as introduced by the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 (74th CAA), mandates that at least one-third of the seats to be filled by direct election in every municipality shall be reserved for women, and the offices of chairpersons in the municipalities shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide, respectively. Through these clauses, the Constitution of India made provisions to improve the participation of women in local governance.

Within this context, states across India have enacted provisions within their respective Municipal Corporations and Municipal acts, setting aside either 33% or 50% of elected seats for women in city governments. This strategic move serves to ensure greater representation of women in the sphere of local governance. Moreover, Government of India has recently passed the Women Reservation Bill, 2023 also known as The Constitution (One Hundred Twenty-Eighth Amendment) Act, 2023, which aims to reserve one-third of the total elected seats in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies for women. However, it is important to analyse the level of involvement of women elected representatives in the local governments as provisioned 30 years ago through the 74th CAA.

In 2015, as part of India's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDG), Goal 5, "achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls," was also adopted. This goal underscores the importance of women's participation in governance. Indicator 5.5.1(b) specifically assesses women's political engagement in decision-making and bodies by determining the "proportion of seats held by women in local governments". According to the SDG Progress Report 2023^[1] by the Government of India, 43.16% of the elected seats in the city governments were filled by women in 2019.

Thus, it is also important to re-evaluate the reservation approach starting at the party level to the constituency/committees' level. This will create an opportunity for individuals to build a political career, as the political party heads will give election tickets to the group of gender and caste reservation; based on the proficiency of the candidate. With this, candidates are provided with an opportunity to build grassroots leadership and enhance their engagement with the citizens. Such a policy of reservation at the party level will also create incentives for them and motivate them to show sincerity in their work further leading to better citizen services.

This report is an initial attempt to study the empowerment of women elected representatives and delves into the status of representation of women in the elected body of municipal governments in 37 cities across 28 states and 3 union territories of India. The objective of the study is to understand not only the status of inclusion of women in local governance but also to see how actively they participate. This participation is key to their true empowerment in local governance.

Nitai Mehta, Founder & Managing Trustee

^[1] https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/SDGs_NIF_Progress_Report_2023N_0.pdf

Executive Summary

Women councillors have contributed only 27% of the total questions asked by the all councillors of 14 cities studied. The top five issues raised by the councillors are Human Resources, Naming and Re-naming, Maintenance of Municipal Properties, Roads, and Schemes & Policies. The top five issues raised by women councillors are Roads, Naming and Re-naming, Schemes & Policies, Solid Waste Management, and Health. Participation of women councillors in raising civic issues such as; Storm Water Drainage, Garden, Nuisance due to Animals, and Mosquito Nuisance & fogging is reasonably well and have shown above 40% of the total questions asked on these issues.

The state governments across India have provisioned 33% or 50% reservation for women in the respective municipal acts based on the 74th CAA. However, the question arises of how this provision has helped to empower women to participate in local governance. This study is an attempt to understand the status of women's empowerment in the elected body of local governments in India. The study not only captures the legislative structure and reservation status of city governments but also focuses on actual participation through representation in committees and involvement in raising issues in the deliberative bodies.

For this study, we have studied the legislative framework of local governments by reading the respective municipal acts of 37 cities from 28 states and 3 union territories. Further, a detailed analysis has been done of 31 cities to study the actual representation of women in city governments, out of which 14 cities were analysed to study the actual participation of women in the deliberative bodies.

The key finding from the study are as follows:

❖ Representation of Women in City Governments

- On an average, Women hold 42% seats through reservation in the city governments. Whereas, the actual women representation in city governments stands at 47%.
- 15 out of 28 states and Chandigarh, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir have made a provision for 50% reservation for women in their respective municipal acts.
- Five cities (Srinagar, Shillong, Panaji, Hyderabad and Warangal) do not have provision for reservation of women for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor.
- Few states have provision for reservation for the post of Mayor for women only from SC, ST and OBC categories such as Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.
- Ironically, in the municipal act of Kolkata the reservation for women for the post of Mayor is for the first term but only if at least 50% of the total elected members are women.

❖ Representation of Women in City Governments

- Four states (Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan) have reservation for women in the Standing/ Apex committee.
- There is no provision for Standing/ Apex committee in the Municipal Acts of Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Chandigarh, and Warangal.
- Despite no provision for women reservation, seven cities (Vijayawada, Patna, Thiruvananthapuram, Gangtok, Chennai and Coimbatore) have 40% and more representation of women in the Apex committee.
- Only four states out of 28 states and 3 Union territories have provision for women reservation as a chairperson in subject committee.

- Despite no provision for reservation in Vijayawada – 64% (7 out of 11), Thiruvananthapuram – 57% (4 out of 7), and Coimbatore – 67% (4 out of 6) of the subject committees are chaired by women.
 - 30 cities out of 37 across 28 states and 3 UTs do not have provision for reservation of women as a member of subject committees.
 - None of the state municipal acts in the country has provision for women reservation in the municipal town planning committees.
 - Only four states (Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, and Madhya Pradesh) have provisions for women reservation of one seat in the financial decision-making committee.
- ❖ Participation of Women Elected Representatives in City Governments (Sample study of 14 cities)
- Women Councillors from Six cities (Raipur, Mumbai, Bhubaneswar, Jaipur, Agartala and Kolkata) had higher attendance than the men councillors.
 - Four cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Nagpur and Dehradun) had less than 75% attendance of women councillors in the General Body Meeting (GBM).
 - Overall, per women councillor have raised one issue in a year, as compared to three issues per men councillor in the GBM.
 - Women councillors from Aizawl have asked four times the questions than as male councillors.
 - In Amritsar, participation of women councillors in asking questions is comparatively very low; per male councillors have asked one question whereas, seven women councillors collectively have asked one question.
 - Women councillors have contributed only 27% of the total questions asked by the all councillors of 14 cities studied.
 - The top five issues raised by women councillors are Roads, Naming and Re-naming, Schemes & Policies, Solid Waste Management, and Health.
 - Participation of women councillors in raising civic issues such as; Storm Water Drainage, Garden, Nuisance due to Animals, and Mosquito Nuisance & fogging is reasonably well and have shown above 40% of the total questions asked on these issues.
- ❖ Only the Telangana Municipalities Act has provision for councillor training. Rest none of the municipal acts have any such provision.

Milind Mhaske, CEO

Methodology, Challenges and Mitigation Strategies

Praja Foundation is working towards Transforming Urban Governance (TUG) that will enable accountable governance in India, empower city governments, making them more inclusive and sustainable. To achieve this objective, a nationwide study spanning over three years (2017-2020) was conducted to map the implementation of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (CAA) and the status of urban reforms in all the states to identify levers and barriers and set of reform recommendations. Praja Foundation published the Urban Governance Index (UGI) in 2020 to advocate urban governance reforms for empowering city governments.

Praja has initiated the study for the second edition of the Urban Governance Index in 2023 mapping the status of reforms in 37 cities across 28 states and 3 Union Territories. During the interim phase of this study, the focus lies on examining the performance of Women Elected Representatives, as mandated by the 74th Constitution Amendment Act of 1992 (CAA) encompassing Clause 3 and 4 of Article 243T in Part IXA of the Indian Constitution. Through these clauses, the Constitution of India made provisions to include women in local governance. The objective of the study is to understand the inclusion of women and their active participation in local governance, and the efforts made by city governments to build the capacity of women elected representatives for efficient service delivery.

Map 1: Cities studied for the report



Review of Municipal Acts and other Literature

As an initial stage of the study, Praja team conducted secondary research by studying the state municipal corporation and municipal acts, election rules, city government official websites, and other relevant rules to understand the provision of reservation for women elected representatives in the council, and committees as per the mandate of the 74th CAA, 1992. Secondary research and literature review for all 37 cities have been studied in this report. The stakeholders then validated the data collated from secondary research as a part of field visits in the respective cities. To understand the holistic view, two cities within a state have been studied where the Mayor-in-Council (MIC) system has been adopted or have more than one municipal acts

As per the respective applicable Municipal Corporation Acts, the report studies the provisions for ensuring the participation of women ERs in the Corporation/General Body/House and committees in municipal governance. The report also analyses the questions raised by elected representatives in the Corporation/General Body/House to highlight the prominent issues in focus.

Field Research and Interviews

Data has gained enormous importance in today's world. It is significant to understand the perspective and the approach behind the data point, and therefore, Praja conducted multiple interviews to comprehensively review the data point. Praja team has conducted interviews with elected representatives (ERs) including Ministers, Members of Legislative Assemblies of states, Mayors, Chairpersons, Deputy Mayors, and Councillors, and administrative officials and domain experts in 31 cities out of 24 states and 2 UTs. These interviews, totalling over 800, helped gain insights into the status of and challenges faced by women elected representatives in local governance, and their experiences as city leaders.

Challenges and Mitigation Strategies

The study aimed to capture the status of women empowerment in all 37 cities studied but due to factors like climatic conditions, elections, and external circumstances caused delays in our field visits. Therefore, for six cities (Chandigarh, Panaji, Gandhinagar, Shimla, Hyderabad and Warangal) only the legislative framework has been studied and shown in this report. Additionally, the diversity in languages of the cities also posed a challenge during communication. To address the challenge, the youth and civil society organisations (CSOs) were engaged as volunteers in the cities aiding us in conducting interviews in local languages.

During the study, it was observed that not all 31 cities (which were visited) have uploaded the Minutes of the Meeting of Corporation/General Body/House and Committee meetings on the city government website. The data for the same was collected during the field visit for which data was available. Other than that, the method of RTI (Right to Information) was also used to collect the data for the report. The study is an attempt to analyse the attendance, questions and issues raised by elected corporations in the Corporation/General Body/House for policy recommendations. Further, the deliberative duties by councillors in general body meetings/house meetings of 14 cities, as a sample, have been shown in this report to understand the participation of women. This data also varied in terms of language and the period of the data undertaken. Various translation sources, such as Google Translate were used to decipher the extractable data.

Table 1: Summary and explanation of cities studied

Categories	Count
Cities studied for the report	37
Cities studied for legislative framework	37
Cities showing status of women representations	31
Cities studied for deliberative data	14
Cities with no elected body during the course of study	8
States with no provision for apex committees	5
Cities with no apex committees during the course of study	1
Cities with no subject committees during the course of study	9

As of March 2022, Mumbai has not elected a municipal body, leaving the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation without elected representatives. Similarly, in Delhi, the municipal elections were held in late 2022, and consequently, neither apex committees nor subject committees were formed during the study. The information regarding the representation of women elected representatives in the above-mentioned cities is based on their previous electoral term.

As for data, showing attendance and questions raised in the deliberative body, only General Body Meeting (GBM) / House one-year data has been analysed, as not all councillors are a part of various apex/standing / subject committees. As the election term varies across cities, the data period also varies across cities. Below table shows, the data period considered for the respective cities in the report.

Table 2: Term of the city government and year of Deliberative data

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Term of city government	
			From	To
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	2021	2026
2	Assam	Guwahati	2022	2027
3	Bihar	Patna	2023	2026
4	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2021	2026
5	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	2020	2025
6	Goa	Panaji	2021	2026
7	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	2021	2026
8	Haryana	Gurugram	2017	2022
9	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	2023	2028
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	2018	2023
11	Jharkhand	Ranchi	2018	2023
12	Karnataka	Bengaluru	2015	2020
13	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	2020	2025
14	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	2022	2027
15	Manipur	Imphal	2016	2021
16	Meghalaya	Shillong	2016	2021
17	Nagaland	Kohima	2014	2019
18	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2022	2027
19		Coimbatore	2022	2027

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Term of city government		
			From	To	
20	Telangana	Hyderabad	2020	2025	
21		Warangal	2020	2025	
22	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	2023	2028	
23	West Bengal	Asansol	2022	2027	
Cities studied for Deliberative data					
Sr. No.	States	Cities	Term of city government		Deliberative analysed for year
			From	To	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	2021	2026	2022
2	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2020	2025	2022
3	Delhi	Delhi	2022	2027	2021
4	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	2022	2027	2022
5	Maharashtra	Mumbai	2017	2022	2021
6		Nagpur	2017	2022	2021
7	Mizoram	Aizawl	2021	2026	2022
8	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	2022	2027	2022
9	Punjab	Amritsar	2018	2023	2022
10	Rajasthan	Jaipur	2020	2025	2022
11	Sikkim	Gangtok	2021	2026	2021
12	Tripura	Agartala	2021	2026	2022
13	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2018	2023	2022
14	West Bengal	Kolkata	2021	2026	2022

This report is an attempt to study the legislative framework of different ways for women elected representatives to participate in governance. A sample of 14 cities have been undertaken to understand the participation of women in deliberative meetings.

Chapter 1: Representation of Women in City Governments

1.1 Women in City Governments

The Government of India introduced reservations for women in municipal governments in 1992 as a measure to promote gender equality at the grassroots level. This is a tool to empower women by providing them with opportunities to actively participate in decision-making processes, to cater to the diverse needs of all citizens. In the below table the current percentage of the female population in the cities, provision for women's reservation, and the status of women's representation in city governments have been shown.

Table 3: Status of representation of women in city governments

Sr. No	States	Cities	Female Population (%)	Total No. of Seats	Provision for Women Reservation	Seats for women as per Act	Women from unreserved seats	Act Section No.
Municipal Act and Cities Studied								
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	50%	64	50%	32	3	GHMC, 1955 Section 5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	49%	20	33%	7	0	APMCA, 2019 Section 15
3	Assam	Guwahati	49%	60	50%	30	1	GMCA, 1971*
4	Bihar	Patna	47%	75	50%	37	8	BMA, 2007 Section 12
5	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	49%	70	33%	23	1	CMCA 1956 Section 11
6		Bilaspur	49%	70	33%	23	3	CMCA 1956 Section 11
7	Delhi	Delhi	47%	250	50%	125	10	DMCA, 1957 Section 3
8	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	48%	74	33%	24	3	J&KMC A, 2000 Section 10-A

Sr. No	States	Cities	Female Population (%)	Total No. of Seats	Provision for Women Reservation	Seats for women as per Act	Women from unreserved seats	Act Section No.
9	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	52%	100	50%	50	3	KMA, 1956 Section 6
10	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	48%	85	50%	42	2	MPMCA, 1956 Section 11
11		Indore	48%	85	50%	42	2	MPMCA, 1956 Section 11
12	Maharashtra	Mumbai	47%	227	50%	113	20	MMCA, 1888 Section 5A
13	Mizoram	Aizawl	46%	19	33%	6	2	MMCA, 1949 Section 13
14	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	48%	67	50%	33	7	OMCA, 2003 Section 7
15	Rajasthan	Jaipur	48%	150	33%	50	2	RMA, 2009 Section 6
16	Sikkim	Gangtok	48%	19	33%	6	4	SMA, 2007 Section 15
17	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	50%	200	50%	100	0	CCMCA, 1919 Section 37
18		Coimbatore	50%	100	50%	50	5	CCMCA, 1981 Section 37
19	Tripura	Agartala	41%	51	33%	25	4	TMA, 1994

Sr. No	States	Cities	Female Population (%)	Total No. of Seats	Provision for Women Reservation	Seats for women as per Act	Women from unreserved seats	Act Section No.
								Section 18
20	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	48%	110	33%	36	5	UPMCA, 1959 Section 7
21	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	48%	100	33%	33	3	UPMCA, 1959 Section 7
22	West Bengal	Kolkata	48%	144	33%	48	20	KMCA, 1980 Section 29
23		Asansol	49%	106	33%	35	6	WBMCA, 2006 Section 29
Municipal Act and Cities Studied but No Elected Body								
24	Haryana	Gurugram	46%	NEB	33%	NEB	NEB	HMCA, 1994 Section 11
25	Jharkhand	Ranchi	48%	NEB	50%	NEB	NEB	JMA, 2011 Section 16
26	Karnataka	Bengaluru	48%	NEB	50%	NEB	NEB	BBMP, 2020 Section 8
27	Maharashtra	Nagpur	50%	NEB	50%	NEB	NEB	MMCA, 1949 Section 5A
28	Manipur	Imphal	52%	NEB	33%	NEB	NEB	MMA, 1994 Section 17
29	Meghalaya	Shillong	34%	NEB	33%	NEB	NEB	MMA, 1973 Section 11

Sr. No	States	Cities	Female Population (%)	Total No. of Seats	Provision for Women Reservation	Seats for women as per Act	Women from unreserved seats	Act Section No.
30	Nagaland	Kohima	49%	NEB	33%	NEB	NEB	NMA, 2001 Section 23A
31	Punjab	Amritsar	41%	NEB	50%	NEB	NEB	PMCA, 1976 Section 8 (3)
Only Municipal Act Studied								
32	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	42%	35	33%	12	1	PMCA, 1976 Section 6
33	Goa	Panaji	50%	30	33%	10	2	CPCA, 2002 Section 10
34	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	47%	44	50%	22	0	GPMCA, 1949 Section 5
35	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	46%	39	50%	20	0	HPMCA, 1994 Section 10
36	Telangana	Hyderabad	48%	150	50%	75	5	GHMCA, 1955 Section 5
37		Warangal	50%	66	50%	33	0	TMA, 2019 Section 7

Source: Population: [Home | Government of India \(censusindia.gov.in\);](http://Home | Government of India (censusindia.gov.in);)

Note: NEB – No elected body

* Amendment for GMCA, 1971 not available but notification from State Election Commissions states 50%.

Key Inferences:

- 15 out of 28 states and 3 UTs Chandigarh, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir have made a provision for 50% reservation for women in their respective municipal acts.
- 19 cities with female population of 45% and above have provision for 50% women reservation.
- Alternatively, 18 cities have provision for 33% women reservation whereas; the female population is above 45%.

- Vijayawada, Patna, Mumbai, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore and Agartala have more than 55% actual representation of women in the house.
- Despite provision on 33% women reservation, Agartala has shown 57% women representation in the house.

1.2 Women in leadership roles

Reservation for women in the post of Mayor in municipal governments was introduced by the 74th CAA as a strategic step to further enhance gender inclusivity in leadership roles in city governments. It promotes and encourages women to take on leadership roles in decision-making processes at the municipal level. The below table shows the provisions made by the states to involve women for the posts of mayors and deputy mayors in their cities.

Table 4: Reservation for Women for the post of Mayor & Deputy Mayor, as per respective State Municipal Act

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Term of Mayor (in years)	Reservation for the post of Mayor	Reservation for the post of Deputy Mayor	Act Section No.
Municipal Act and Cities Studied						
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	5	Yes	No	GHMCA, 1955 Section 9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	5	Yes	No	APMCA, 2019 Section 53
3	Assam	Guwahati	5	Yes	No	GMCA, 1971 Section 5
4	Bihar	Patna	5	Yes	No	BMA, 2007 Section 29
5	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	5	Yes	Not Applicable	CMCA 1956 Section 11A
6		Bilaspur				CMCA 1956 Section 11A
7	Delhi	Delhi	1	Yes	No	DMCA, 1957 Section 35
8	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	5	No	No	J&KMCA, 2000 Section 36
9	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	5	Yes	Yes	KMA, 1956 Section 10 & 11
10	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	5	Yes	Not Applicable	MPMCA, 1956 Section 11A
11		Indore				MPMCA, 1956 Section 11A
12	Maharashtra	Mumbai	2.5	Yes	No	MMCA, 1888 Section 37
13	Mizoram	Aizawl	5	Yes	No	MMCA, 1949 Section 13

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Term of Mayor (in years)	Reservation for the post of Mayor	Reservation for the post of Deputy Mayor	Act Section No.
14	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	5	Yes	No	OMCA, 2003 Section 14
15	Rajasthan	Jaipur	5	Yes	No	RMA, 2009 Section 43
16	Sikkim	Gangtok	5	Yes	No	SMA, 2007 Section 15
17	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	5	Yes	No	CCMCA, 1919 Section 38
18		Coimbatore				CCMCA, 1981 Section 38
19	Tripura	Agartala	5	Yes	No	TMA, 1994 Section 18
20	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	5	Yes	Not Applicable	UPMCA, 1959 Section 7
21	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	5	Yes	Not Applicable	UPMCA, 1959 Section 7
22	West Bengal	Kolkata	5	Yes	No	KMCA, 1980 Section 29
23		Asansol	5	Yes	No	WBMCA, 2006 Section 29
Municipal Act and Cities Studied but No Elected Body						
24	Haryana	Gurugram	5	Yes	No	HMCA, 1994 Section 11
25	Jharkhand	Ranchi	5	Yes	No	JMA, 2011 Section 27
26	Karnataka	Bengaluru	2.5	Yes	Yes	BBMP, 2020 Section 58
27	Maharashtra	Nagpur	2.5	Yes	No	MMCA, 1949 Section 19
28	Manipur	Imphal	5	Yes	No	MMA, 1994 Section 17
29	Meghalaya	Shillong	5	No	No	MMA, 1973 Section 33
30	Nagaland	Kohima	5	Yes	No	NMA, 2001 Section 23B
31	Punjab	Amritsar	5	Yes	No	PMCA, 1976 Section 6A
Only Municipal Act Studied						
32	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1	Yes	No	PMCA, 1976 Section 38

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Term of Mayor (in years)	Reservation for the post of Mayor	Reservation for the post of Deputy Mayor	Act Section No.
33	Goa	Panaji	5	No	No	CPCA, 2002 Section 22
34	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	2.5	Yes	No	GPMCA, 1949 Section 19
35	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	5	Yes	No	HPMCA, 1994 Section 36
36	Telangana	Hyderabad	5	No	No	GHMCA, 1955 Section 90
37		Warangal	5	No	No	TMA, 2019 Section 20

**Not Applicable – The post of Deputy Mayor has been removed from the Municipal Acts.*

Key inferences:

- Five cities (Srinagar, Shillong, Panaji, Hyderabad and Warangal) do not have provision for reservation for women for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor.
- Only two cities (Thiruvananthapuram and Bengaluru) have the provision for women reservation for the post of Dy. Mayor.
- Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh municipal acts do not have provision for the post of Dy. Mayor.
- The post of Deputy Mayor was omitted in 2007 for the municipal corporations in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
- The term of Mayor is 2.5 years for four cities (Mumbai, Nagpur, Bengaluru and Gandhinagar) and one year for Delhi and Chandigarh.
- Few states have provision for reservation for the post of Mayor for women only from SC, ST and OBC categories such as Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

Chapter 2: Women Representation in Deliberative bodies

2.1 Women in Apex Committee

The Union Government constitutes the Union Cabinet, which is headed by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet Rank Ministers. A similar system is followed in each State wherein the State Government constitutes the State Cabinet headed by the respective Chief Minister. Likewise, a cabinet system, which functions as an apex committee headed by the Mayor and various committee chairpersons having strong decision-making powers and financial sanctioning autonomy, should be constituted in the City Government. In the below table, the involvement of women in the apex committees has been mapped.

Table 5: Status of representation of women in the Standing/ Apex Committee

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Name of Apex Committee	As per State Municipal Act		Total no. of councillors	Total women councillors	Act Section No.
				Provision for reservation	No. of seats reserved			
Municipal Act and Cities Studied								
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Standing Committee	No	0	7	4	GHMCA, 1955 Section 93
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Finance, Contracts and Planning Committee	Yes	1	4	1	APMCA, 2019 Section 57
3	Assam	Guwahati	Mayor-in-Council	No	0	8	1	GMCA, 1971 Section 15A
4	Bihar	Patna	Standing Committee	No	0	9	5	BMA, 2007 Section 21
5	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Mayor-in-Council	Yes	1	16	2	CMCA, 1956 Section 37
6	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Mayor-in-Council	Yes	1	12	2	CMCA, 1956 Section 37
7	Delhi	Delhi	Standing Committee	No	0	38	11	DMCA, 1957 Section 45
8	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Executive Committee	No	0	4	0	J&KMCA, 2000 Section 40
9	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Steering Committee	No	0	9	5	KMA, 1944 Section 23
10	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Mayor-in-Council	Yes	1	11	3	MPMCA, 1956 Section 37

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Name of Apex Committee	As per State Municipal Act		Total no. of councilors	Total women councillors	Act Section No.
				Provision for reservation	No. of seats reserved			
11	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Mayor-in-Council	Yes	1	11	1	MPMCA, 1956 Section 37
12	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Standing Committee	No	0	26	9	MMCA, 1888 Section 43
13	Mizoram	Aizawl	Executive Committee	No	0	6	1	MMA, 2007 Section 14
14	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Standing Committee for Contracts	No	0	10	4	OMCA, 2003 Section 10
15	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Executive Committee	Yes	2	29	11	RMA, 2009 Section 55
16	Sikkim	Gangtok	Executive Committee	No	0	7	3	SMA, 2007
17	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Taxation and Finance	No	0	15	8	CCMA, 1919 Section 6A
18	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Taxation and Finance	No	0	15	8	CCMA, 1981 Section 6A
19	Tripura	Agartala	Mayor-in-Council	No	0	10	3	TMA, 1994 Section 39
20	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Executive Committee	No	0	13	2	UPMCA, 1959 Section 51
21	West Bengal	Kolkata	Mayor-in-Council	No	0	14	1	KMCA, 1980 Section 8
22	West Bengal	Asansol	Mayor-in-Council	No	0	8	1	WBMCA, 2006 Section 19
23	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Executive Committee	No	0	Not Formed		UPMCA, 1959 Section 51
Municipal Act and Cities Studied but No Elected Body								
24	Haryana	Gurugram	Finance and Contracts Committee	No	0	No Elected Body		HMCA, 1994 Section 40
25	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Standing Committee	No	0			JMA, 2011 Section 24
26	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Taxation, finance and appeals	No	0			BBMP, 2020 Section 80

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Name of Apex Committee	As per State Municipal Act		Total no. of councilors	Total women councillors	Act Section No.	
				Provision for reservation	No. of seats reserved				
27	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Standing Committee	No	0			MMCA, 1949 Section 20	
28	Punjab	Amritsar	Finance and Contracts Committee	No	0			PMCA, 1976 Section 42	
Municipal Act and Cities Studied and No Provision for Standing/ Apex Committee									
29	Manipur	Imphal	No provision in the Act						MMA, 1994 Section 56
30	Meghalaya	Shillong							MMA, 1973 Section 48
31	Nagaland	Kohima							NMA, 2001
Only Municipal Act Studied									
32	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	No Provision in the Act					Not Applicable	PMCA, 1976 Section 42
33	Goa	Panaji	Standing Committee	No	0	CPCA, 2002 Section 35			
34	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Standing Committee	No	0	GPMCA, 1949 Section 20			
35	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Finance, Contracts and Planning Committee	No	0	HPMCA, 1994 Section 40			
36	Telangana	Hyderabad	Standing Committee	No	0	GHMCA, 1955 Section 93			
37		Warangal	No provision in the Act						TMA, 2019

Key inferences:

- Four states (Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan) have reservation for women in the Standing/ Apex committee.
- There is no provision for Standing/ Apex committee in the Municipal Acts of Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Chandigarh, and Warangal.
- In total only 7 seats are reserved for women for the apex committee constituted in the 22 cities however, 86 women councillors are part of the apex committee.
- Despite no provision for women reservation, seven cities (Vijayawada, Patna, Thiruvananthapuram, Gangtok, Chennai and Coimbatore) have 40% and more representation of women in the Apex committee.

2.2 Women in Subject/Standing Committees

Subject committees in city governments are essential components of the decision-making process. These committees are specialised units dedicated to specific areas such as healthcare, education, infrastructure, social services, etc. Representation of women in these deliberative committees helps highlight and address issues that disproportionately affect them and the society and promotes equity in the decision-making process. In the below tables, the representation of women as members of different subject/standing committees, and chairpersons of subject/standing committees, have been shown. It is to be noted that subject/standing committees do not include apex committees of the respective cities. This section analyses subject/special/standing committees that have been collected during field visits, available on the website and data provided under RTI Application. The list of committees chaired by women elected representatives has been mentioned in the Annexure.

Table 6: Reservation for women as chairpersons of subject/special/standing committees

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Reservation as Committee Chairperson
1	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	At least one women member should be a part of Mayor-In-Council Body. Thus, that women councillor becomes the chairperson of a subject committee.
2		Bilaspur	
3	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	At least one women member should be a part of Mayor-In-Council Body. Thus, that women councillor becomes the chairperson of a subject committee.
4		Indore	
5	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Chairperson and the Deputy Chairperson on the Women and Child Welfare Committee shall be from amongst the Women Councillors.
6		Nagpur	
7	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Chairperson of the Standing Committee for Grievances and Social Justice shall be elected from amongst the elected Councillors of weaker section belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women.

Key inferences:

- Only four states out of 28 states and 3 Union territories have provision for women reservation as a chairperson in subject committee.
- Two states i.e., Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have by default reservation for women as a chairperson in one subject committee due to Mayor-in-Council system.
- Maharashtra and Odisha have reservation for women as a chairperson in only one subject committee.

Table 7: Representation of women as chairpersons of subject/special/standing committees

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Total no. of Subject Committees Constituted	No. of Committees chaired by women
Municipal Act and Cities Studied				
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	11	7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	3	0
3	Assam	Guwahati	7	1
4	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	14	2
5	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	7	4
6	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	10	2
7		Indore	10	1
8	Maharashtra	Mumbai	9	4
9	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	9	3
10	Rajasthan	Jaipur	20	8
11	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	6	2
12	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	6	4
13	Tripura	Agartala	6	3
14	Mizoram	Aizawl	3	Data Not Accessible
Municipal Act and Cities Studied but No Subject Committees Formed				
15	Bihar	Patna	Not formed	
16	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur		
17	Delhi	Delhi		
18	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar		
19	Sikkim	Gangtok		
20	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow		
21	Uttarakhand	Dehradun		
22	West Bengal	Kolkata		
23	West Bengal	Asansol		

*Note: There is No Elected Body in Gurugram, Ranchi, Bengaluru, Nagpur, Imphal, Shillong, Kohima and Amritsar
Only Municipal Act Studied in Chandigarh, Panaji, Gandhinagar, Shimla, Hyderabad and Warangal.*

Key inferences:

- Despite no reservation for women as chairperson of the subject committees, 41 committees across 13 cities are chaired by women.
- In six cities (Vijayawada, Thiruvananthapuram, Mumbai, Jaipur, Coimbatore and Agartala) out of the 13, for which data was available, 40% and more of the subject committees are chaired by women.
- In Vijayawada – 64%, Thiruvananthapuram – 57%, and Coimbatore – 67% of the subject committees are chaired by women.

Table 8: Status of women representation in subject/standing committees

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Reservation in committees	Total reserved seats in committees	Total women councillors in committees	Act Section No.
Municipal Act and Cities Studied with Provision for Women Reservation						
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Yes	3	2	APMCA, 2019 Section 57
2	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Yes	27*	104	MMCA, 1888 section 38A
3	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Yes	8	Data Not Accessible	KMA, 1994 Section 21
4	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Yes	1*		J&KMCA, 2000 Section 40
5	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Yes	75%*	No Elected Body	MMCA, 1949 Section 30
6	Goa	Panaji	Yes	75%*	Only Municipal Act Studied	CPCA, 2002 Section 43
7	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Yes	1*		HPMCA, 1994 Section 40
Municipal Act and Cities Studied and No Provision for Women Reservation						
8	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	No	0	24	CMCA, 1956 Section 46
9	Delhi	Delhi	No	0	131	DMCA, 1957 Section 39 & 40
10	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	No	0	41	MPMCA, 1956 Section 46
11	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	No	0	26	OMCA, 2003 Section 10
12	Rajasthan	Jaipur	No	0	32	RMA, 2009 Section 55
13	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	No	0	52	CCMCA, 1919 Section 6
14	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	No	0	40	CCMCA, 1981 Section 6
15	Tripura	Agartala	No	0	24	TPA, 1994 Section 16

* Seats reserved in committee dealing with Social Justice and Women & Children Development

Key inferences:

- 30 cities out of 37 across 28 states and 3 UTs do not have provision for reservation of women as a member of subject committees.
- Only seven states have provision for reservation of women as a member of subject committees.
- Further, out of these seven states, four states (Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Goa, and Himachal Pradesh) have provision for women reservation only in the Women Child and Social Justice Committee. Remaining Committees do not have a provision for women's reservation.

- Out of the 15 cities for which data was available, 476 women councillors are members of subject committees.
- Mumbai has provision for women reservation only in 1 committee yet, 104 women councillors out of 227 were members of subject committees.
- Despite no provision for women's reservation in the subject committees, Delhi had 131 women councillors out of 272 as members of subject committees.

Table 9: Status of women representation in Town Planning committee

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Reservation in Committee	No. of Women councillors in Committee
1	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	N/A	8
2	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	N/A	8

**N/A in Town Planning committee: there is no provision for town planning committee in the municipal corporation act.*

Key inferences:

- None of the state municipal acts in the country has provision for women reservation in the municipal town planning committees.
- Despite no provision for constitution of municipal town planning committees, only Chennai and Coimbatore have eight women councillors as a member of the committee.

Table 10: Status of women representation in financial decision-making committees

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Committee taking financial decision	Reservation for women in committee	Total number of members in committee	Number of women councillors in committee
Municipal Act and Cities Studied						
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Standing Committee	No	7	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Finance, Contracts and Planning Committee	Yes 1 Seat APMCA, 2019 Section 57	4	1
3	Assam	Guwahati	Mayor-in-Council	No	8	1
4	Bihar	Patna	Standing Committee	No	9	5
5	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Mayor-in-Council	Yes 1 Seat CMCA, 1956 Section 11A	16	2
6	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Mayor-in-Council	Yes 1 Seat	12	2

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Committee taking financial decision	Reservation for women in committee	Total number of members in committee	Number of women councillors in committee
				CMCA, 1956 Section 11A		
7	Delhi	Delhi	Standing Committee	No	38	11
8	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Executive Committee	No	4	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Mayor-in-Council	Yes 1 Seat MPMCA, 1956 Section 11A	11	3
10	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Mayor-in-Council	Yes 1 Seat MPMCA, 1956 Section 11A	11	1
11	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Standing Committee	No	26	9
12	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Standing Committee for Contracts	No	10	4
13	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Finance Committee	No	7	3
14	Sikkim	Gangtok	Executive Committee	No	7	3
15	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Taxation and Finance	No	15	8
16	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Taxation and Finance	No	15	8
17	Tripura	Agartala	Finance Committee	No	6	2
18	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Executive Committee	No	13	2
19	West Bengal	Kolkata	Mayor-in-Council	No	14	1
20	West Bengal	Asansol	Mayor-in-Council	No	8	1
21	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Standing Committee on Finance	Yes 1 Seat KMA, 1994 Section 10	Data Not Available	
Municipal Act and Cities Studied						
22	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Executive Committee	No	Committee Not Formed	

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Committee taking financial decision	Reservation for women in committee	Total number of members in committee	Number of women councillors in committee
23	Haryana	Gurugram	Finance & Contracts Committee	No	No Elected Body	
24	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Standing Committee	No		
25	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Taxation and Finance and Appeals	No		
26	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Standing Committee	No		
27	Punjab	Amritsar	Finance and Contracts Committee	No		
28	Manipur	Imphal	No provision			
29	Meghalaya	Shillong				
30	Mizoram	Aizawl				
31	Nagaland	Kohima				
Only Municipal Act Studied						
32	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Finance and Contracts Committee	No	Not Applicable	
33	Goa	Panaji	Standing Committee	No		
34	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Standing Committee	No		
35	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Finance, Contracts and Planning Committee	No		
36	Telangana	Hyderabad	Standing Committee	No		
37		Warangal	No provision			

Not Applicable because either the Mayor is designated to take major decisions in terms of finance as in case of Mizoram, or there is no specific committee which has the power to take the financial decisions in the Municipal Act as in Nagaland.

Key inferences:

- Only four states (Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, and Madhya Pradesh) have provisions for women reservation of one seat in the financial decision-making committee.
- Out of the 20 cities for which data is available, 71 women councillors out of 241 are the members of financial decision-making committee.
- Seven cities (Vijayawada, Patna, Jaipur, Bhubaneswar, Gangtok, Chennai and Coimbatore) have 40% and more representation of women councillors in the financial decision-making committee.

Chapter 3: Participation of Women Elected Representatives in City Governments

3.1 Deliberations by Women Elected Representatives

Asking questions by councillors is not just a democratic right but also a constitutional duty of elected representatives. Councillors play a pivotal role in addressing the growing needs of citizens by questioning and deliberating on civic matters, education, healthcare, and other critical issues. This engagement fosters transparency, accountability, and effective governance, ensuring that elected representatives remain responsive to the concerns and aspirations of their constituents.

Reviewing the questions posed by councillors is of paramount importance to citizens. It allows citizens to actively participate in the democratic process by scrutinizing the concerns raised by their elected representatives. This scrutiny ensures that councillors remain aligned with the needs of the citizens, ultimately promoting a more responsive and citizen-centric governance system.

Questions raised by councillors in General Body/House meeting between January 2022 and December 2022 were analysed to arrive at the total number of questions raised by ER in their respective session of the city government. For city governments whose tenure ended in or before 2022 (Delhi, Mumbai and Nagpur), questions from January 2021 to December 2021 were analysed.

To show a representative comparison, the attendance, number of questions/issues raised, and types of issues raised by male and female councillors have been shown in the below tables.

Table 11: Attendance of Women Councillors in Corporation/General Body (GBM)/House Meetings

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Total Men Councillor	Total Women Councillor	Provision for GBMs in a year as per Municipal Act	Attendance in GBM			
						Total Meetings	% of total Councillors	% of Men Councillors	% of Women Councillors
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	29	35	4	5	92%	93%	91%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	13	7	12	6	90%	90%	90%
3	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	46	24	6	2	96%	95%	98%
4	Delhi	Delhi	125	145	12	62	75%	75%	74%
5	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	44	42	6	2	97%	99%	95%
6	Maharashtra	Mumbai	94	133	12	104	69%	64%	73%
7		Nagpur	71	78	-	15	57%	57%	57%
8	Mizoram	Aizawl	11	8	12	6	96%	100%	92%
9	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	26	42	12	7	98%	97%	98%
10	Rajasthan	Jaipur	98	52	6	1	87%	85%	92%
11	Sikkim	Gangtok	9	10	-	5	84%	84%	84%

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Total Men Councillor	Total Women Councillor	Provision for GBMs in a year as per Municipal Act	Attendance in GBM			
						Total Meetings	% of total Councillors	% of Men Councillors	% of Women Councillors
12	Tripura	Agartala	22	29	12	5	92%	86%	96%
13	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	63	36	6	1	77%	86%	61%
14	West Bengal	Kolkata	75	68	12	13	82%	80%	83%

Key inference:

- Seven out of 14 cities studied had a councillor's attendance of 90% and more in the GBM/ House.
- Four cities had less than 80% of councillor's attendance in the GBM. Nagpur had mere 57% of councillor's attendance in the GBM.
- Women Councillors from Six cities (Raipur, Mumbai, Bhubaneswar, Jaipur, Agartala and Kolkata) had higher attendance than the men councillors.
- Four cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Nagpur and Dehradun) had less than 75% attendance of women councillors in the GBM.
- Women councillors from Dehradun had 25% less attendance in the GBM than of men councillors.

Table 12: Number of questions/issues raised by women councillors in GBM/House

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Overall Councillor			Women Councillor			Men Councillor		
			No. of Councillor	Total Questions raised	Ratio (Per Councillor)	No. of Councillor	Total Questions raised	Ratio (Per Councillor)	No. of Councillor	Total Questions raised	Ratio (Per Councillor)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	20	38	1:2	7	2	3:1	13	36	1:3
2	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	70	131	1:2	24	37	1:2	46	94	1:2
3	Delhi	Delhi	270	717	1:3	145	64	2:1	125	653	1:5
4	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	86	80	1:1	42	33	1:1	44	47	1:1
5	Maharashtra	Mumbai	227	391	1:2	133	201	1:2	94	190	1:2
6	Maharashtra	Nagpur	149	764	1:5	78	121	1:2	71	643	1:9
7	Mizoram	Aizawl	19	17	1:1	8	12	1:2	11	5	2:1

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Overall Councillor			Women Councillor			Men Councillor		
			No. of Councillor	Total Questions raised	Ratio (Per Councillor)	No. of Councillor	Total Questions raised	Ratio (Per Councillor)	No. of Councillor	Total Questions raised	Ratio (Per Councillor)
8	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	68	53	1:1	42	21	2:1	26	32	1:1
9	Punjab	Amritsar	126	60	2:1	41	6	7:1	85	54	1:1
10	Rajasthan	Jaipur	150	135	1:1	52	44	1:1	98	91	1:1
11	Sikkim	Gangtok	19	32	1:2	10	18	1:2	9	14	1:2
12	Tripura	Agartala	51	143	1:3	29	62	1:2	22	81	1:4
13	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	99	129	1:1	36	34	1:1	63	95	1:2
14	West Bengal	Kolkata	143	388	1:3	68	177	1:3	75	211	1:3
Total			1,497	3,078	1:2	715	832	1:1	782	2246	1:3

Note: A sample of cities across India is selected to depict a holistic picture of participation by women ER in discussions and deliberations. This selection is based on availability and accessibility of data.

Key inferences:

- One-year deliberation data of 14 cities shows that, per councillor have asked/ raised two questions in the GBM/ House.
- Further, per men councillor have asked three question whereas, per women councillor have asked one question.
- Councillors from Nagpur have asked five questions each in the GBM/ House.
- Whereas, two councillors from Amritsar have asked a mere one question collectively in the GBM/ House.
- The number of questions asked by women Councillors of Raipur, Bhopal, Mumbai, Jaipur, Gangtok and Kolkata are at par with men councillors.
- Women councillors from Aizawl have asked four times the questions than as men councillors.
- In Amritsar participation of women councillors in asking questions is comparatively very low; per male councillors have asked one question whereas, seven women councillors collectively have asked one question.
- Similarly, women councillors from Itanagar, Delhi, and Bhubaneswar, Amritsar have very low participation in asking questions compared to male councillors.

Table 13: Types of questions/issues raised by women councillors

Issues	Total Issues raised by councillors	Women councillors 715 (48%)		Men councillors 782 (52%)	
		No of Issues	% of total issues	No of Issues	% of total issues
Human Resources Related	311	55	18%	256	82%
Naming Renaming of Roads/Chowks/Monuments/Buildings/Stations Related	296	75	25%	221	75%
Maintenance of Municipal Property	272	52	19%	220	81%
Road / Footpath Related	233	78	33%	155	67%
Scheme Policies	229	64	28%	165	72%
Community Development/Welfare Related	194	51	26%	143	74%
Health	192	57	30%	135	70%
Hawking /Shop license Related	186	46	25%	140	75%
Solid Waste Management Related	172	59	34%	113	66%
Building related	138	34	25%	104	75%
Other	130	43	33%	87	67%
Water Supply	113	37	33%	76	67%
Drainage (Chokes, blockages & Cleaning, Repairs and overflowing manholes)	101	30	30%	71	70%
Garden Related	86	41	48%	45	52%
Revenue	84	14	17%	70	83%
Education	53	9	17%	44	83%
Unauthorised Construction/Development	53	17	32%	36	68%
Municipal School	43	3	7%	40	93%
Scams Corruption	43	9	21%	34	79%
Social Cultural Concerns	37	13	35%	24	65%
Storm Water Drainage	36	18	50%	18	50%
Toilets	28	9	32%	19	68%
Nuisance due to stray dogs, monkeys etc.	27	11	41%	16	59%
Crime Related	13	4	31%	9	69%
Mosquito Nuisance & Fogging	5	2	40%	3	60%
Pollution	3	1	33%	2	67%
Grand Total	3,078	832	27%	2246	73%

Note: A sample of cities across India is selected to depict a holistic picture of participation by women ER in discussions and deliberations. This selection is based on availability and accessibility of data.

Table 14: Most questions asked by councillors

Sr No.	Type of Issues	No. of Questions
Top 5 Questions raised by Women Councillors		
1	Road / Footpath Related	78
2	Naming Renaming of Roads/Chowks/Monuments/Buildings/Stations Related	75
3	Scheme Policies	64
4	Solid Waste Management Related	59
5	Health	57
Top 5 Questions raised by Men Councillors		
1	Human Resources Related	256
2	Naming Renaming of Roads/Chowks/Monuments/Buildings/Stations Related	221
3	Maintenance of Municipal Property	220
4	Scheme Policies	165
5	Road / Footpath Related	155

Key inferences (Table 13 and 14):

- Women councillors have contributed only 27% of the total questions asked by the all councillors of 14 cities studied.
- The top five issues raised by the councillors are Human Resources, Naming and Re-naming, Maintenance of Municipal Properties, Roads, and Schemes & Policies.
- The top five issues raised by women councillors are Roads, Naming and Re-naming, Schemes & Policies, Solid Waste Management, and Health.
- Participation of women councillors in raising civic issues such as; Storm Water Drainage, Garden, Nuisance due to Animals, and Mosquito Nuisance & fogging is reasonably well and have shown above 40% of the total questions asked on these issues.

3.2 Capacity Building of Elected Representatives in City Governments

The 74th CAA, 1992 made certain provisions for equitable representation of ERs. To enable effective deliberation and decision-making, councillors need to understand their roles, duties and responsibilities towards the city and citizens. Regular capacity-building trainings held for the Councillor during their term of office enables them to better fulfil their constitutional responsibilities. To ensure the actual empowerment of Women ER, it is essential to equip them with rules and procedures for the functioning of city governments and enable them to raise questions and participate in debates and discussions. The training of women councillors will make them take responsibilities that are more meaningful and perform better in the future.

Table 15: Provisions for Training of Elected Representatives (ERs) in City Governments

Sr. No.	States/Union Territories	Cities	Provision for Councillors Training as per State Municipal Act	Training given to Councillors
Cities where councillors have been provided some form of training				
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	No	Yes
2	Bihar	Patna	No	Yes
3	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	No	Yes
4	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	No	Yes
5	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	No	Yes
6	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	No	Yes
7	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	No	Yes
8	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	No	Yes
9	Maharashtra	Mumbai	No	Yes
10	Mizoram	Aizawl	No	Yes
11	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	No	Yes
12	Sikkim	Gangtok	No	Yes
13	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	No	Yes
14	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	No	Yes
15	Tripura	Agartala	No	Yes
16	West Bengal	Kolkata	No	Yes
17	West Bengal	Asansol	No	Yes
Cities where councillors have not been provided with any training				
18	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	No	No
19	Assam	Guwahati	No	No
20	Delhi	Delhi	No	No
21	Rajasthan	Jaipur	No	No
22	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	No	No
23	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	No	No
Cities with No Elected Body				
24	Haryana	Gurugram	No	No Elected Body
25	Jharkhand	Ranchi	No	
26	Karnataka	Bengaluru	No	
27	Maharashtra	Nagpur	No	
28	Manipur	Imphal	No	
29	Meghalaya	Shillong	No	
30	Nagaland	Kohima	No	
31	Punjab	Amritsar	No	
Only Municipal Act Studied				

Sr. No.	States/Union Territories	Cities	Provision for Councillors Training as per State Municipal Act	Training given to Councillors
32	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	No	Not Applicable
33	Goa	Panaji	No	
34	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	No	
35	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	No	
36	Telangana	Hyderabad	No	
37		Warangal	Yes	

Key inferences:

- Only the Telangana Municipalities Act has provision for councillor training. Rest none of the municipal acts have any such provision.
- Although training activities are organised in an ad-hoc manner by various cities and/or states, there is no defined module or format of trainings.
- Other than the reservation in council and committees, there needs to be a provision for training and capacity building of women councillors for enhance participation in the governance system.

Annexure

Table 16: Municipal Acts

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Applicable Municipal Corporation Acts	Type of City Government
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955	Municipal Corporation
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 2019	Municipal Corporation
3	Assam	Guwahati	Guwahati Municipal Corporation Act, 1971	Municipal Corporation
4	Bihar	Patna	Bihar Municipal Act, 2007	Municipal Corporation
5	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Punjab Municipal Corporation Act, 1976 As Extended to Union Territory, Chandigarh	Municipal Corporation
6	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Chhattisgarh Municipal Corporation Act, 1956	Municipal Corporation
7		Bilaspur		Municipal Corporation
8	Delhi	Delhi	Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957	Municipal Corporation
9	Goa	Panaji	The Goa, City of Panaji Corporation Act, 2002	Municipal Corporation
10	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	The Gujarat Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949	Municipal Corporation
11	Haryana	Gurugram	Haryana Municipal Corporation Act, 1994	Municipal Corporation
12	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1994	Municipal Corporation
13	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir Municipal Corporation Act, 2000	Municipal Corporation
14	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Jharkhand Municipalities Act, 2011	Municipal Corporation
15	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike Act, 2020	Municipal Corporation
16	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala Municipality Act, 1994	Municipal Corporation
17	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1956	Municipal Corporation
18		Indore		Municipal Corporation
19	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Mumbai Municipal Corporation Act, 1888	Municipal Corporation
20		Nagpur	Maharashtra Municipal Corporation Act, 1949	Municipal Corporation
21	Manipur	Imphal	Manipur Municipalities Act, 1994	Municipal Corporation
22	Meghalaya	Shillong	Meghalaya Municipal Act, 1973	Municipal Board
23	Mizoram	Aizawl	Mizoram Municipalities Act, 2007	Municipal Corporation
24	Nagaland	Kohima	Nagaland Municipal Act, 2001	Municipal Council

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Applicable Municipal Corporation Acts	Type of City Government
25	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Odisha Municipal Corporation Act, 2003	Municipal Corporation
26	Punjab	Amritsar	Punjab Municipal Corporation Act, 1976	Municipal Corporation
27	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 2009	Municipal Corporation
28	Sikkim	Gangtok	Sikkim Municipalities Act, 2007	Municipal Corporation
29	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Chennai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919	Municipal Corporation
30		Coimbatore	Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation Act, 1981	Municipal Corporation
31	Telangana	Hyderabad	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955	Municipal Corporation
32		Warangal	Telangana Municipalities Act, 2019	Municipal Corporation
33	Tripura	Agartala	Tripura Municipal Act, 1994	Municipal Corporation
34	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1959	Municipal Corporation
35	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1959	Municipal Corporation
36	West Bengal	Kolkata	Kolkata Municipal Corporation Act, 1980	Municipal Corporation
37		Asansol	West Bengal Municipal Corporation Act, 2006	Municipal Corporation

Table 17: Committees chaired by women councillors

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Committees chaired by women councillors
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Finance & Audit; Integrated City Development; Education & Cultural; Sanitation & Health; Sports & Traffic; Women Welfare; Public Grievances
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	None
3	Assam	Guwahati	Assessment, Market and Trades
4	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Revenue; Women, Child and Development
5	Delhi	Delhi	Not formed
6	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Development; Health; Education; Town Planning
7	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	General Administration; Urban Poverty Alleviation
8	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Education Committee; Market & Garden Committee; Public Health Committee; Women & Child Welfare Committee
9	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Taxation, Finance and Accounts; Grievances and Social Justice; Slum Settlement Additional
10	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Finance; Electricity and Public Lighting (A); Electricity and Public Lighting (B); Slum Improvement; Women and Child

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Committees chaired by women councillors
			Development; Garden Development and Environment; Cultural; NULM
11	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Taxation and Finance; Public Health
12		Coimbatore	Education; Accounts; Works; Taxation and Finance
13	Tripura	Agartala	Education, Health & Sanitation; Poverty Alleviation; Sports & Cultural
14	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Data not accessible
15	Mizoram	Aizawl	
16	Bihar	Patna	Committees not formed
17	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	
18	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	
19	Sikkim	Gangtok	
20	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	
21	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	
22	West Bengal	Kolkata	
23		Asansol	
24	Haryana	Gurugram	No Elected Body
25	Jharkhand	Ranchi	
26	Karnataka	Bengaluru	
27	Maharashtra	Nagpur	
28	Manipur	Imphal	
29	Meghalaya	Shillong	
30	Nagaland	Kohima	
31	Punjab	Amritsar	

Table 18: Section for reservation for the post of Mayor as given in the respective acts

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor Section as given in the respective acts
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Yes	Andhra Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1955 (Section 9) 50% of the total number of offices of Mayor reserved for scheduled tribes, scheduled castes or backward classes as the case may be under the act shall be reserved for women belonging to each of these categories.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Yes	Arunachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 2019 (Section 53) Election of Mayor, Deputy Mayor and their term of office : (1) The Corporation shall at its first meeting and thereafter at the expiration of every five years, elect one of its Councillors to be the Chairperson to be known as the Mayor and another Councillor to be the Deputy Mayor of the Corporation : Provided that the office of the Mayor shall be reserved for the Arunachal Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Women; by rotation or by lots in the manner prescribed
3	Assam	Guwahati	Yes	Guwahati Municipal Corporation Act, 1971 (Section 5) (v) Provided further that the office of the Mayor shall be reserved for the Scheduled Caste, the Scheduled Tribes and women on roster basis and six per cent, four per cent and forty per cent of the roster points shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women respectively in the manner set out in the Fifth Scheduled
4	Bihar	Patna	Yes	Bihar Municipal Act, 2007 (Section 29) (b) As nearly as but not exceeding fifty percent of the total number of seats reserved under 1) shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes, as the case may be. (c) As nearly as but not exceeding fifty percent of the total number of the seats not reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes shall be reserved for women. (d) Such total number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Backward Classes and unreserved category may be allotted by rotation under the direction, control and supervision of the State Election Commission to different Municipalities in such manner as may be prescribed by it.

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor Section as given in the respective acts
5	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Yes	Punjab Municipal Corporation Act, 1976 As Extended to Union Territory, Chandigarh (Section 38) (1) The Corporation shall, at its first meeting in each year, elect one of its elected members to be the Chairperson to be known as the Mayor and the other two such members to be the Senior Deputy Mayor and Deputy Mayor of the Corporation: Provided that during the duration of the Corporation, the office of the Mayor shall be reserved in favour of a member who is a woman for the first and the fourth year of the Corporation and in favour of a member belonging to a Scheduled Caste in the third year of the Corporation
6	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Yes, and Not Applicable	Chhattisgarh Municipal Corporation Act, 1956 (Section 11A) (2) The Mayor-in-Council shall consist of the Mayor and twenty per- cent of the total number of elected Councillors. At the time of calculation of twenty percent number, fraction less than half shall be ignored and fraction equal to half or more shall be counted as one: Provided that all the members shall be nominated by the Mayor from amongst the elected Councillors of the Corporation and out of which at least one member from Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, one member from Other Backward Classes and one member from women category shall be nominated.
7		Bilaspur		
8	Delhi	Delhi	Yes	Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 (Section 35) Annual election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor. — (1) [The Corporation] shall at its first meeting in each year elect one of its members to be the Chairperson to be known as] the Mayor and another member to be the Deputy Mayor of the Corporation: Provided that during the duration of the Corporation the office of the Mayor shall be reserved in favour of a member who is a woman for the first year of the Corporation and in favour of a member belonging to a Scheduled Caste for the third year of the Corporation.
9	Goa	Panaji	No	The Goa, City of Panaji Corporation Act, 2002 (Section 22) The elected Councillors of the Corporation shall, at the first meeting of the Corporation each year, elect from amongst themselves, a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor.

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor Section as given in the respective acts
10	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Yes	The Gujarat Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 (Section 19) (1A) (a)The office of the Mayor in every Corporation shall be reserved by the State Government for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and women in the prescribed manner.
11	Haryana	Gurugram	Yes	Haryana Municipal Corporation Act, 1994 (Section 11) 11. (5) The office of Mayor shall be filled up from amongst the members belonging to the general category, Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and women by rotation and by lots in the manner as may be prescribed
12	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Yes	Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1994 (Section 36) Provided that during the duration of the Corporation the office of the Mayor shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Women; by rotation or by lots in the manner prescribed: Provided further that where the population of any class of persons referred to in the foregoing proviso is less than fifteen per cent of the total population of the municipal area, the office of the Mayor shall not be reserved for that class.
13	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	No	Jammu and Kashmir Municipal Corporation Act, 2000 (Section 36) (1) The Corporation shall at its first meeting, elect one of its Councillors to be the Chairperson to be known as the Mayor and another Councillor to be known as the Deputy Mayor of the Corporation. (2) The term of office of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor of the Corporation shall be [five years] from the date of his election, as such, unless in the meantime he resigns his office as Mayor or Deputy Mayor or unless in the case of Deputy Mayor is elected as the Mayor and he shall cease to hold his office on the expiry of his term of office

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor Section as given in the respective acts
14	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Yes	<p>Jharkhand Municipalities Act, 2011 (Section 27)</p> <p>(a) As nearly as but not exceeding fifty percent of the total offices of Mayor and Chairperson as the case may be in the State shall be reserved for-</p> <p>(i) Scheduled Castes, (ii) Scheduled Tribes, (iii) Backward Classes, and (iv) Women;</p> <p>(f) Such total number of offices reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, and unreserved category may be allotted by rotation under the direction, control and supervision of the State Election Commission to different municipalities in such manner as may be prescribed by it.</p>
15	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Yes, and Yes	<p>Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike Act, 2020 (Section 58)</p> <p>There shall be reserved by the Government in the prescribed manner the office of Mayor and Deputy Mayor, as the case may be, of the Corporation, for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women by rotation on occurrence of vacancy.</p>

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor Section as given in the respective acts
16	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Yes, and Yes	<p>Kerala Municipality Act, 1994 (Section 10 & 11)</p> <p>(4) Fifty per cent (in the case of fraction, it shall be fixed to the next higher integer) of the offices of the Chairpersons in the Town Panchayats, Municipal Councils and Municipal Corporations reserved under sub-section (2), shall be set apart by Government for women belonging to Scheduled Castes, or as the case may be, Scheduled Tribes and for each general election the seats so reserved shall be allotted by the State Election Commission, by notifications in the Gazette, to different Town Panchayats or Municipal Councils or Municipal Corporations, as the case may be, by rotation:</p> <p>(5) Provided that where the number of offices of Chairpersons reserved for the Scheduled Castes or as the case may be, the Scheduled Tribes under sub-section (2) is one, that seat need not be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or as the case may be, the Scheduled Tribes.</p> <p>(6) Fifty per cent (in the case of fraction, it shall be fixed to the next higher integer) of the total number of offices of the Chairpersons in the Town Panchayats, Municipal Councils and Municipal Corporations, shall be reserved for women by the Government and the seats so reserved 26[shall be allotted] by the State Election Commission] [including those reserved under sub-section (4)], by rotation to different Town Panchayats, Municipal Councils and Municipal Corporations, as the case may be.</p> <p>In a Municipality where the office of the Chairperson has not been reserved for women, the office of the Deputy Chairperson shall be reserved for women and the offices so reserved for Deputy Chairpersons shall be published by notification in the Gazette before the date of publication of notification for each General Election by the State Election Commission.</p>
17	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Yes, and Not Applicable	<p>Madhya Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1956 (Section 11A)</p> <p>3) As nearly as possible fifty percent of the total number of offices of Mayor reserved under sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or Other Backward Classes, as the case may be.</p> <p>(4) As nearly as possible [fifty percent] (including the number of offices reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or Other Backward Classes) of the total number of offices shall be re- served for women.</p>
18		Indore		

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor Section as given in the respective acts
19	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Yes	Mumbai Municipal Corporation Act, 1888 (Section 37) (2) There shall be reservation for the office of the Mayor in the Corporation, by rotation, for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Women and the Backward Class of citizens, in the prescribed manner.
20		Nagpur	Yes	Maharashtra Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (Section 19) There shall be reservation for the office of the Mayor in the Corporation, by rotation, for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, women and the Backward Class of citizens, in the prescribed manner.
21	Manipur	Imphal	Yes	Manipur Municipalities Act, 1994 (Section 17) (2) The office of Chairpersons of the municipalities shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the State Government may prescribe by notification in this regard.
22	Meghalaya	Shillong	No	Meghalaya Municipal Act, 1973 (Section 33) (1) At the first meeting of the Board, which shall be called by the State Government as soon as may be after the general election, the elected commissioners shall elect a Chairman and a Vic-chairman of the Board from among themselves. (2) If the elected commissioners fail to elect a Chairman or a Vice Chairman, the State Government may appoint a Chairman or a vice-Chairman, as the case may be, from amongst the elected commissioners”
23	Mizoram	Aizawl	Yes	Mizoram Municipalities Act, 2007 (Section 13) (10) The offices of Chairman in the Municipalities shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide.
24	Nagaland	Kohima	Yes	Nagaland Municipal Act, 2001 (Section 23B) Municipalities for SCs, STs, and women offices of the Chairpersons shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women, as near1 y as may be, in proportion to the number of seats reserved for them in the Municipalities and the allotment of such hall be made by rotation

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor Section as given in the respective acts
25	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Yes	Odisha Municipal Corporation Act, 2003 (Section 14) (c) as nearly as may be one-third (including the number of offices reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the backward class of citizens) of the total number of offices of Mayor in the Corporations shall be reserved for women;
26	Punjab	Amritsar	Yes	Punjab Municipal Corporation Act, 1976 (Section 6A) Offices of Mayors of Corporations shall be reserved by rotation in the prescribed manner for the members of the Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and women in the following ratio, namely: - (a) five per cent for Scheduled Castes; (b) two per cent for Backward Classes; and (c) five per cent for women including women belonging to the Scheduled Castes.]
27	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Yes	Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 2009 (Section 43) Every Municipality to have a Chairperson and a Vice-Chairperson. (3) The offices of Chairpersons of Municipalities shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes as for women in such manner as may be prescribed.
28	Sikkim	Gangtok	Yes	Sikkim Municipalities Act, 2007 (Section 15) (4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section, the office of the Chief Councillor in the Municipality shall be reserved by rotation for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the backward class of citizens, the most backward class of citizens, and women to such extent, and in such manner, as may be prescribed.
29	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Yes	Chennai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Section 38) (b) The offices of the Mayor in the State shall be reserved for women and the number of offices so reserved for women shall not be less than fifty percent of the total number of offices of the Mayors in the State : Provided that the offices of the Mayor reserved under this section shall be allotted by rotation to different municipal corporations in the State in such manner as may be prescribed before the general elections to the municipal corporation in the State.

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor Section as given in the respective acts
30		Coimbatore	Yes	Chennai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Section 38) (b) The offices of the Mayor in the State shall be reserved for women and the number of offices so reserved for women shall not be less than fifty percent of the total number of offices of the Mayors in the State : Provided that the offices of the Mayor reserved under this section shall be allotted by rotation to different municipal corporations in the State in such manner as may be prescribed before the general elections to the municipal corporation in the State.
31	Telangana	Hyderabad	No	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955 (Section 90) (1) The elected members referred to in sub-section (1) as well as ex-officio members referred to in sub-section(1-A) of section 5 of this Act, shall elect one of its elected Members to be its Mayor and another to be its Deputy Mayor at the first meeting of the Corporation after the ordinary elections by show of hands on party basis duly obeying the party whip given by such functionary of the recognized political party, in the manner prescribed. At an election held for that purpose, if Mayor or Deputy Mayor is not elected, fresh election shall be held on the next day. The names of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor so elected shall be published in the prescribed manner. Any casual vacancy in the said offices shall be filled, in the same manner at a casual election and a person elected as Mayor or the Deputy Mayor in any such vacancy shall enter upon office forthwith and hold office only so long as the person in whose place he is elected would have been entitled to hold office, if the vacancy had not occurred:

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor Section as given in the respective acts
32		Warangal	No	<p>Telangana Municipalities Act, 2019 (Section 20)</p> <p>(1) In terms of the rules prescribed under this Act, the elected members referred to in sub-section (2) and ex-officio members referred in clauses (a) (b) (c) of sub-section (3), of section 5 of this Act, shall elect one of its elected members to be its Chairperson and another to be its Vice-Chairperson in the case of Municipal Corporation; and to be its Mayor and another to be its Deputy Mayor in case of Municipal Corporation at the first meeting of the municipality, after elections. They will be elected by show of hands on party whip. If the Chairperson or Mayor and Vice-Chairperson or Deputy Mayor are not elected in such meeting, the fresh election shall be held on the consecutive day. The names of the persons so elected shall be published in the prescribed manner. Any vacancy in the said offices shall be filled in the same manner as a casual election, and the persons so elected in such vacancy shall enter upon office forthwith and holds office for the remaining period of the person in whose place he is elected.</p> <p>(2) A member voting under sub-section (1) in disregard or disobedience of the party whip shall cease to hold office and the vacancy caused by such cessation shall be filled as a casual vacancy.</p> <p>(3) The Chairperson or Mayor and the Vice-Chairperson or Deputy Mayor as the case may be, shall assume the office on his being declared as such, and hold office in accordance with the provisions of this Act, unless resigned or removed on any other reason in accordance with the provisions of the Act.</p>
33	Tripura	Agartala	Yes	<p>Tripura Municipal Act, 1994 (Section 18)</p> <p>(5) Not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Chairperson of Municipality, including the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, shall be reserved for women in such manner as may be prescribed.</p>
34	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Yes, and Not Applicable	<p>Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1959 (Section 7)</p> <p>(ii) for the women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the backward classes, as the case may be, under sub-section (3) shall not be less than one-third of the number of offices for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and for the backward classes, and if in determining such number of offices there comes a remainder then the quotient shall be increased by one and the number so arrived at shall, as case</p>

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor Section as given in the respective acts
				may be, be the number of offices to be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes.
35	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Yes, and Not Applicable	Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1959 (Section 7) (ii) for the women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the backward classes, as the case may be, under sub-section (3) shall not be less than one-third of the number of offices for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and for the backward classes, and if in determining such number of offices there comes a remainder then the quotient shall be increased by one and the number so arrived at shall, as case may be, be the number of offices to be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes.
36	West Bengal	Kolkata	Yes	Kolkata Municipal Corporation Act, 1980 (Section 29) (4) The office of the Chairperson of a Municipality shall be reserved for a woman candidate for the first term if at least fifty per cent of the total number of elected members are women. The office of the Chairperson of a Municipality shall be reserved for a Scheduled Caste candidate for the second term if at least fifty per cent of the elected members belong to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of which at least twenty-five per cent of the elected members belong to the Scheduled Castes. The office of the Chairperson of a Municipality shall be reserved for a Scheduled Tribe candidate for the third term where at least fifty per cent of the elected members belong to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of which at least twenty-five per cent of the elected members belong to the Scheduled Tribes.

Sr. No.	States	Cities	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor	Reservation for the post of Mayor and Dy. Mayor Section as given in the respective acts
37		Asansol	Yes	<p>West Bengal Municipal Corporation Act, 2006 (Section 29)</p> <p>(4) The office of the Chairperson of a Municipality shall be reserved for a woman candidate for the first term if at least fifty per cent of the total number of elected members are women. The office of the Chairperson of a Municipality shall be reserved for a Scheduled Caste candidate for the second term if at least fifty per cent of the elected members belong to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of which at least twenty-five per cent of the elected members belong to the Scheduled Castes. The office of the Chairperson of a Municipality shall be reserved for a Scheduled Tribe candidate for the third term where at least fifty per cent of the elected members belong to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of which at least twenty-five per cent of the elected members belong to the Scheduled Tribes.</p>