

Abstract

The present investigation is carried out on six Municipalities from six administrative divisions of which two were 1st class, three were 2nd class and one was 3rd class status. The information were collected on the basis of a set questionnaire and compared with the available literature. I have interviewed four chairmen, fourteen reserved seat women ward commissioners, thirty general seat male ward commissioners, seven officials of Paurashavas, and ten voters. Total number of interviewee is fifty five. Though it was not a representative findings for whole of the country but it has got some practical field information based on which the results obtained are as follows:

Comparatively young women are elected of which majority for the first time having educational qualification range from below SSC to SSC. The elected women ward commissioners did not face any obstacle before and after election either from family or society. Their level of confidence is very low. They want more training. All women ward commissioners said that they are not given equal work and equal importance both in activities and in meeting. Quota has increased the number of women participation in local government which needs to be more supported from government both policy and program level. Chairmen and male commissioners suggested imposing an educational bar to compete for reserved seat women commissioners. The reserved seat women commissioner's perception about NGOs and religious leaders is good. But chairmen and male commissioners said that NGOs are doing business though it is empowering women and the role of religious leaders in society is not satisfactory. iii