

Women in Urban Local Governance: A Study on Dhaka City Corporation

M. Phil Dissertation

Researcher

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This dissertation has been submitted to the Institute of Social Welfare and Research, University of Dhaka, as a requirement for the degree of Master of Philosophy.



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University of Dhaka, Dhaka-1205
Bangladesh
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Session: 2009-2010

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Declaration

This dissertation entitled, "Women in Urban Local Governance: A Study On Dhaka City Corporation" has been prepared by me. I have done this unique work to collect relevant information and it was totally my own effort. I have used lots of accurate references, though I did not get permission from all of the writers. I am submitting this dissertation to the Institute of Social Welfare and Research, University of Dhaka for required official procedure leading to Master of Philosophy in Social Welfare. I have not presented any part of this dissertation anywhere for any assessment either in Bangladesh or abroad.

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Certificate of Approval

This is to certify that Tamanna Taskin has effectively completed her dissertation entitled, "Women in Urban Local Governance: A Study on Dhaka City Corporation" under my proper and accurate supervision. To the best of my knowledge, it is a unique and original work done by her. I am recommending and forwarding this dissertation to the University of Dhaka, through Institute of Social Welfare and Research for further official formalities to accept in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Philosophy.

Dr. Tania Rahman
Research Supervisor

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For my errors or inadequacies that may remain in this work, of course, the responsibility is entirely my own.

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Abbreviations

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
BARD	:	Bangladesh Academy For Rural Development
DCC	:	Dhaka City Corporation
DSCC	:	Dhaka South City Corporation
DNCC	:	Dhaka North City Corporation
EC	:	Election Commission
GOB	:	Government of Bangladesh
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Program
ULG	:	Urban Local Governance
WB	:	World Bank
WE	:	Women Empowerment

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Abstract

Bangladesh has glorious past of local government administration system with a long recorded history of several thousand years. Our constitution categorically emphasizes the need for establishing local government with a representative character (Chapter 3, Article 59). It also implies direct participation of the people in constituting the local body and managing the affairs of such bodies. Honestly speaking, though constitutionally we are following the local government system in every tier but not practicing it properly. The governance of the Capital City Dhaka underwent several changes since liberation. The Act of 1974 (Act 56), designated Dhaka as the Dhaka Municipal Corporation. But in 1983, it was raised to the status of a City Corporation. In 1999, when direct election of Women ward Commissioners for reserved seats were introduced. In 2008, all Pourashava Chairmen came to be known as Mayors like City Corporation Mayors and Ward Commissioners as Councilors. The present study was carried out on Dhaka City Corporations ninety wards of thirty female ward councilors of reserved seat. Each of them was elected from three wards through the direct vote of voters both male and female. They were elected for five years. Their duties and responsibilities were determined by the Constitution, though it was not specific.

The prime objective of this research is to closely assess the present scenario of empowerment of female ward councilor of reserved seat and the future possibility in every sense relating to political power. The present research work is totally an academic research work. It is an explanatory and participative work. Research methodology makes social science is more scientific. But which method will be chosen, it depends on the nature of the study, objectives of the study, what are the research questions about, time, place, and overall availability of the respondents.

In relation to our research nature the researcher was interested to do the research work using qualitative research method. Because qualitative research is often more interactive with research participants than other approaches. This research is mainly a social research to exploit facts. It is conducted by case study. The present study has been conducted on five respondents with the female ward councilor of reserved seat of Dhaka

City Corporation. For interviewing, the researcher has used purposive, non-probability, network sampling methods. The sampling size was 30. Purposively five female ward councilors of reserved seat have been chosen according to their age, experience etc. For present research work the researcher had to make a semi-structured interview guide in relation to the research questions.

The respondents were well educated and wanted to do something better for the people. Among the respondent's age ranges 35-60 years. The researcher found highest degree of MA in English and lowest degree in HSC. The others achieved graduation degree. Among them were not satisfied about their status. They commented against male ward councilor's attitude. The female ward councilor had family supports. Three of them came from political family background. Among the interviewees, three of them told that they were not involved in any financial activities of standing committee, they only involved in development activities related to women issues. They had negative experience about their position. It is really pathetic that female ward councilor of reserve seat have no dream about their future in politics and also DCC election. Because they do not exercise decision making power, especially in the standing committee.

It is very unexpected situation that female ward councilor of reserve seat were introduced for ensuring women empowerment but today the issue is not proved positively. Male ward councilor always denied their opinion and activities positively. DCC election is hanging. No woman Mayor is yet appointed in DCC. So the coordination is not enough positive among the urban governance bodies. For this, the future of female ward councilor of reserve seat is not optimistic for them.

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Problem Statement

1.3 Research aim and objectives

1.4 Literature review

1.5 Justification of the study

1.6 Clarification of the key terms

1.7 Methodology

1.8 Limitation of the study

1.9 Conclusion

1.1 Introduction

Womens empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society, including participation in the decision making process and access to power, are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace. Female ward councillors of reserved seat in urban local governance are playing important role in various sectors specifically in women related issues. Empowering women is good for governance. To ensure good governance, one cannot deny fifty percent of the population and gender equity is must. The generally accepted notion of empowerment in donor discourse and followed by most third world governments is the one voiced by the UNDP report, 1994, women's empowerment ærequires a redistribution of fundamental powers in society, from the powerful to the powerless". It constitutes æa sharing of power by women with men". One of the major goals set by the fourth world conference on women, 1995 in Beijing was adequate representation of women should be ensured in all decision making process. The government has opened the door for women to be empowered politically and economically by possessing assets of their own. The Bangladesh Constitution introduced clauses to protect women and maintains provisions guaranteeing women's equal rights. Articles 11, 19, 27, 28, 29 and 65 of the Constitution deal with women's equal rights and their participation in the Parliament. Clause 3 of the Article 65 of the Constitution maintained the provision of reserved seats in the parliament (Monsoor, 1999:130).The Government has introduced quota system of women for both public service and political representation. Bangladesh's quota system for women in urban local governance (female ward councillors - reserved seat) has increased the participation of women in volume not yet in quality. There are some problems and challenges facing by the female ward councillors of reserved seat in urban local governance (Hossain, Female ward commissioner of reserved seat in Urban Local Government (Municipality) of Bangladesh: Problems and Prospects, BRAC University, Dhaka).

The governance of the Capital City Dhaka underwent several changes since liberation. The Act of 1974 (Act 56), designated Dhaka as the Dhaka Municipal Corporation. But in 1983, it was raised to the status of a City Corporation. Chittagong City Corporation was, however, formed in 1982. Four other cities (Khulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet and Barisal) were also given City Corporation status between 1984 and 2001. Smaller cities and towns are known as Pourashavas (or municipalities). Prior to 1994, the City Corporations were managed by Mayors appointed by the government. In case of Dhaka often the Minister in charge of Local Government was given the additional responsibility of the Mayor.

Bangladesh was governed by military regimes during 1975-1990. Parliamentary democracy was restored in 1991 after long political struggle. The democratic process of electing the Mayor and Ward Commissioners through direct voting came into practice only in 1994 in Dhaka, when Mohammad Hanif was elected Mayor through the Local/ Government Act 1993. Similar development took place in the other City Corporations and Pourashavas. Further progress in the democratization process was achieved in 1999 when direct election of Women Commissioners for reserved seats was introduced. In 2008, all Pourashava Chairmen came to be known as Mayors like City Corporation Mayors and Ward Commissioners as Councilors. Before the 1997 Gazette notification (The Pauroshova Ordinance 1997, Ordinance no. XXVI of 1997 which was amended on 1998, July and Gazette additional copy 22/03/1999) for municipalities and city corporations respectively, female ward councillors used to be appointed by selection. (URBAN GOVERNANCE IN BANGLADESH: THE POST INDEPENDENCE SCENARIO Nazrul Islam, Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bangladesh (Hum.), Vol. 58(2), 2013, pp. 289-301).

For the first time DCC elected 19 female ward councillors (elected by male councillors) for reserved seat in 1994. After that in 2002, DCC election was held and for the first time in that election 30 female ward councillors of reserved seat were elected directly from 90 wards. In that election female ward

councillors were elected directly by voters. Each female ward councillor consisted of three wards. Ward councillors are the key personnel for playing an effective role in urban local governance. They are authorized to attend Dhaka City Corporation's (DNCC and DSCC) general meeting, Standing Committee meetings etc. They can formulate development plans relating to their wards with assistance from the staff of the Zonal Executive Office and submit it for in Dhaka City Corporation's development program(<http://www.dhakacitycorporation.gov.bd>).

Although municipal governance in Bangladesh is based on direct vote, the urban local governments (City Corporations and Pourashavas) do not enjoy adequate power, authority or autonomy. These are also heavily dependent on the central government for funds and personnel. Their functional jurisdiction is also very limited. This is truer for the large City Corporations such as Dhaka and Chittagong. Geographical or area based decentralization is very limited. All City Corporations and Municipalities are composed of Wards but the Wards do not enjoy any worthwhile financial power. They seriously lack in personnel. The Female Ward Councillors have to address demands of a large constituency (sometimes of over 100,000 people in Dhaka) almost single handed. There has also been some change in the structure of Pourashavas as incorporated in the Pourashava Act of 2009 (GOB, 2009). Of particular significance is the formation of the Ward Committees each comprising 10 members of which forty percent would have to be women. The committee would be chaired by the Councilor of the Ward.

Good urban governance demands attention to a number of key indicators, such as participation, transparency, accountability, responsiveness, authority, rule of law, decentralization, coordination, efficiency, and leadership. Participation also depends on decentralization and devolution of power and authority. In urban local governance it implies decentralization from Central government to the city level, and also from the city level to the ward or community level. Here

participation of female ward councilors of reserved seat is important. (URBAN GOVERNANCE IN BANGLADESH: THE POST INDEPENDENCE SCENARIO, Nazrul Islam, Vol. 58(2), 2013, pp. 289-301).

The study focuses on the fact that the role of women's participation in urban local governance of DCC is undervalued. Female ward councillors (reserved seat) claim that responsibilities are not specified clearly for them in the working circular by the local government Gazette. As a result, though female ward councilor comes to power through proper political participation and commitment, they cannot demonstrate their commitment to the public. Their working environment is constrained by the patriarchal nature of politics as well as by the psychology state of their male counter parts. They also recognize that constitutional assurance is unable to ensure their effective participation as well as political equality. (The Nature of Political Empowerment and Gender in Local Governance: A Comparative Study of Dhaka City Corporation and Narayangonj Municipality, Bangladesh e-Journal of Sociology. Farhana Zaman, Volume 4. No.1. January 2007.)

1.2 Problem Statement

Bangladesh has a unitary parliamentary system. The administrative function is run by a number of ministers. Each ministry is headed by a minister or state or deputy minister as political head and a secretary or additional secretary as the administrative head. The country is divided into seven administrative divisions, 64 districts, and 11 city corporations. Dhaka City Corporations are divided into Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC) and Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC) from November, 2011.

Urban Local governments are elected on a ward basis. Councillors both male and female are elected on a ward basis too. The span of responsibilities for ward councillors has been defined in the government gazette. But there is no definite responsibility for female ward councillor of reserved seat in the gazette.

Women's equal participation in political life plays a vital role in the general process of the advancement of women. Without the active participation of women and the incorporation of women perspective at all levels of decision making, the goals of equality, development and empowerment cannot be possible.

In DCC, female ward councillors of reserved seats are elected directly. They are playing a vital role of practicing democracy. Their effective representation is necessary for political empowerment. But they cannot participate properly in decision making activities. Now it is a thinkable matter that female ward councillor of reserved seat political empowerment level is satisfactory or not. The answer is no, so the causes should be identified for the better development of the country. Because out of the population in Bangladesh, about 48.9 percent is women of whom sixteen percent are literate compared to a thirty percent rate of literate man. For this reason it is necessary to know the political empowerment level of female ward councillor of reserved seat of DCC. (Bangladesh e-Journal of Sociology, Farhana Zaman, volume 4.no.1. January 2007.)

1.3. Research Objectives

The prime objective of this research is to closely assess the present scenery of female ward councilor of reserved seat and the future possibility in every sense relating to political power. To find out the actual scenario of the female ward councillor of reserved seat and to achieve of the objective of the research, the specific objectives are as follows:

1. To know the socio-economic and educational status of female ward councillors of reserved seat.
2. To identify the involvement of female ward councillors of reserved seat in development activities of the Standing Committees.

3. To know the constitutional status of female ward councillors of reserved seat.
4. To identify constraints faced by female ward councillors of reserved seat performing duties and responsibilities after being members.
5. Evaluate the present structure and functions of urban local government institution and analyze the role of female ward councillors of reserved seat as elected members.

1.4 Literature Review

Political participation is one of the major ways to ensure women's empowerment, to increase decision-making power and enhance ability to influence matters that affect their lives in the community and in the larger society. In broader sense, participation in politics goes far beyond electoral politics, such as voting and election to public office. Women's empowerment begins with her consciousness- perceptions about herself and her rights, her capabilities and potential, awareness of her gender and socio-cultural, economic and political forces that affect her. Women's political empowerment and equal representation in all decision-making institutions are critical inputs in the struggle for freedom from patriarchal subjugation (Shamim and Nasreen, 2002). With regard to women empowerment, Bangladesh is one of the leading countries in the region as well as in the developing world. The current parliament has increased the number of reserved seats for women from 45 to 50. The political participation of women received a great boost with the passing of the Local government Bill, which included the direct election of women to one- third reserved seats in all local bodies. Three seats have been reserved in all municipal corporations and local governments bodies (Union Parishad). The City Corporations Act as amended in 1999 provided that reserved wards for women would be one- third of the total general wards in the city corporation area and women would be elected through direct poll. These initiatives have

created opportunities for women would be to participate in social and political activities. (<http://www.daily-sun.com> , 17 November, 2012).

Little literature is found on the study of female ward councillors (reserve seat) in urban local government in Bangladesh issues. However the available literature showed some interesting findings of the present study and some are new. Choudhury argues that the direct elected to the local bodies in Bangladesh has brought about a qualitative change in their role perception (Choudhury, 2002:55). The same idea was found in the present study. All the female ward councillors, male ward councillors and voters are thinking of women about their role and spheres of activities.

Informal or hidden ones that prevent women's from participating in formal politics. Different types of quota systems then become a compensatory instrument to overcome the hidden barriers and to reach "equality of result" (Dahlerup, 1998 in Franki, Emma, 2004).

Women's role in decision-making is one of the most important questions for consideration in the movement for their empowerment. The elected female ward councilor's participation in local government bodies remains generally insignificant, as they are not given any specific duties. The absence of operational guidelines and terms of reference for female elected representatives, the limited capacity of the female elected representatives to operate in public institutions of this nature, the lack of awareness over their roles and responsibilities, the systematic discrimination and biases by male elected colleagues all these are seen as factors impeding women's meaningful participation in local government (ADB, 2001:14).

The male-biased environment within political institutions can deter women. The fact that there are few women on decision-making bodies means that these women have to work within styles and modes acceptable to men. As a result women cannot give attention to their issues. Sometime they are treated by their colleagues and society harshly. Many-if not all-male elected members harbor

negative attitude towards elected women members. They believe women should not run for general seats. They denigrate the value of the reserved seats. Lack of cooperation by men in the local government is a significant barrier to women's effectiveness in decision-making. (WOMEN, PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT: BANGLADESH UNION PARISHAD PERSPECTIVE MD. MOSTAFIZUR RAHMAN KHAN, FARDAUS ARA, Asian Affairs, Vol. 29, No. 1:73-00, January-March, 2006).

After independence of Bangladesh, it was expected that the above perversion of the development of local government institutions would be corrected. Bangladesh is a unique case in terms of women leadership in politics both the Prime Minister and the Leader of Opposition are women. There were 30 seats reserved (now abolished) as the female quota in the national parliament. Under the Local Government Ordinance, 1976, a Union Parishad was divided into three wards. Each Union Parishad consisted of a chairman, nine members, taking three from each ward. For the first time in the history of local government institution of Bangladesh, under this Ordinance two women were nominated as members in the Parishad by the sub-divisional officer from amongst the women of the entire Union. Later on this number was increased to three in the Local Government (Union Parishad) Ordinance 1983 and each of them represented one ward and they were nominated by the Upazilla Parishad. The Union Parishad Bill, 1993 was passed in this regard. In other tiers of the local self-government namely Upazila Parishad (abolished in 1991-99 July), there were three nominated women members.

In Pourashava, which is a unit of the urban local government institutions, also the number of nominated female members was three. The government decision to broaden the base of women's participation has increased substantially the involvement of women in local politics. On the other hand the government amended the Pourashava Ordinance of 1997 in 1998 and four City Corporation Statutes in 1999, which provide for direct election of

women members to their reserved seats in the Pourashava and City Corporations. Elections have already been held for the Pourashavas under the revised ordinance. Election of the Chittagong City Corporation has already been held; elections of the others City Corporation are planned. Md Almas Ali is Assistant Chief (North-West Region Development Cell), and Promotional Researcher, SSRC, Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning. Source: The Daily Star, Dhaka, November 27, 2001).

A case study about the urban local government, done by Nazmunezza Mahtab, reveals that the elected women were well educated and belong to the upper social strata.

Almost all women were aware of the problem in the local area, lack of communications, sanitation and education. One big problem was that they were deprived of their responsibilities and financial allocations for development of their constituencies by the other general (male) members. Many of the women faced problems like attitude from other male members of the city corporations and society. Mahtab's conclusion was that, despite the fact that the quota system is a major step towards women's empowerment to ensure their participation the discrimination attitudes among the men in the City Corporation combined with the lack of appropriate facilities and responsibilities have virtually made the appreciable strategy baseless. In order to improve the status of women and empower them, women need to be aware at all levels of planning and policy making process (Mahtab, 2003).

A quite opposite view is presented by Amita Agarwal. According to her the reserved seats in India is a major step towards empowering women and improving their a lot. She states that the results have been "wonderful". Despite the fact the women still face many obstacles like lack of economic freedom, cultural socialization constraining women and corruption (Agarwal, 2003). Bangladesh report document mentioned that a research done in July to October, 2000, selecting 20 female ward councillors from DCC (12 female

ward councillors), Tongi (3 female ward councillor), Tangail (2 female ward councillor),(2 female ward councillor) and Manikgong (1 female ward councillor). The finding of the research was as follows -

1.4.1 Educational Qualification

Level of education	Number of Female ward Councillors
Masters	1
Bachelors	2
H.S.C	2
S.S.C	15
Total	20

1.4.2 Occupations

Types of Occupation	Number of Female ward Councillors
Teaching in School	4
Land/Shop ownership	3
Business/Contracting	2
Industrialist	1
Founding member of NGO	1
Working in food processing factory	1
House wives	8
Total	20

1.4.3 Age

Age ranges	Number of Female ward Councillors
21-30	1
31-40	11
41-50	7
50+	1
Total	20

1.4.4 Kinship and political connection

Female ward councillors (reserve seat) have kin relations with members of parliament, the vice president, Mayors, other ward councillors and influential party political members (Women Ward Commissioner of Reserved Seat in Urban Local Government (Municipality) of Bangladesh: Problem and Prospect, Md. Mahbub Hossain, BRAC University, Dhaka).

1.4.5 Gender discrimination in work environment

All female ward councillors (reserved seat) claimed that they came to power through political participation and commitment, yet there is no work or responsibilities given to them by the local government gazette. They are supposed to listen on convince five different ward councillors for any project to be realized. They cannot take any development initiatives and actions without the permission or support from the relevant male ward councillors.

According to the daily New Age, date 18/3/2005 The Verdict of writ petition filed by a female representative of local government said- "all the ward councillors elected from general and reserved seats for women in city corporations, municipalities and union are equal to their male counterparts and their rights cannot be discriminated and treated in a different manner in respect of their powers and functions. The high court also declared four clauses of the circular illegal and discriminated the right of the female councillors elected from reserve seats."

1.4.6 Barriers to participation

- a) Fundamental inequality lack of basic rights such as education, healthcare, safety and employment opportunities.
- b) Political and economical instability
- c) Discrimination
- d) The male environment with in political in stations.
- e) Costs

According to an assessment carries out by the ADB, 2004, more than 70% women councillors interviewed in Bangladesh were not aware of their rights

and responsibilities as representatives even a higher percentage more than 80% expressed their lack of confidence in their ability to conduct meetings (Mukhopadhyay, 2005). Political power is the heart of both incentive systems and norms. Empowerment is therefore at the heart of any strategies to reduce gender inequality. (13th Annual Global Development Conference on 'Urbanization and Development: Developing Deeper into the Nexus' Budapest, June 16-18, 2012.).

1.5. Justification of the Study

Despite notably increased female involvement in local political bodies in Bangladesh, women continue to face multifarious problems in ongoing process of shaping political institutions. Focusing on female ward councillors (reserved seat), the study reveals specifically that they are frequently unable to show their commitment to the public as they are not assigned to independent wards. When female ward councillors (reserved seat) share wards with male ward councillors, their exposure becomes somehow insignificant to the public. Fieldwork confirms that female ward councillors (reserved seat) firmly believe that discriminatory attitudes of their male counterparts will continue unless they are given separate wards. This supports arguments for continued affirmative action at various levels to address gender balances in South Asian poles. Almost all the women are involved in judging the women and child issues, welfare of the local people, motivating people during natural calamities, provision of birth, nationality and character certificates followed by encouraging people in income generating activities, motivating people in family planning and health care, involving poor women in development activities and motivating people about literacy. The participation of men in all those sectors mentioned above is very less. Again the sectors where the involvement of men is very high, participation of women in those sectors is really insignificant except infrastructural development. Some ward councilors perform some other activities such as numbering of houses, control over traffic and public vehicles etc. Many female ward councillors work for keeping the

environment free from pollution even not being given with this task by the Corporation.(The Nature of Political Empowerment and Gender in Local Governance: A Comparative Study of Dhaka City Corporation and Narayangonj Municipality, Farhana Zaman). The common problems faced by the elected women representatives are as follows: discrimination in budget allocation, pay no heed to women representatives, discrimination in paying Honorarium, influence of political leaders in various project activities, lack of human resource. (æStrengthening Local Government”, Bangladesh Mahila Parishad, June09, 2014).

Local government is the main road to democracy. Pandit Nehru mentioned that æLocal self government is and must be the basis of any true system of democracy. The democracy may not be succeeded until it is built on the foundation from below” (Local Government in Bangladesh, Kamal Siddiqui, University Press Limited, Dhaka).

The most recent development in the governance of Dhaka City has taken place with passing of Local Government (City Corporation) Amendment Bill 2011 on 29 November, by the National Parliament (Daily Star, 30 November, 2011) and ratified by the Honorable President on 1 December, 2011 (Daily Star, 2 December, 2011). The Amendment has caused the division of DCC namely North Dhaka City Corporation(DNCC) and South Dhaka City Corporation (DSCC).Dhaka North City Corporation consists of 36 wards covering the thanas of Mirpur, Mohammadpur, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Pallabi, Adabor, Kafrul, Dhaka Cantonment, Gulshan, Banani, Badda, Uttara & some others. Dhaka South City Corporation consists of 56 wards covering the thanas of Dhaka Kotwali, Motijheel, Sutrapur, Ramna, Bangsal, Wari, Gendaria, Chwokbazar, Lalbagh, Hazaribagh, Dhanmondi, Shahbagh, New Market, Khilgaon, and Kamrangirchar.(<http://www.dhakacitycorporation.com>).

The new act demands that elections to the two City Corporations will have to be completed within 90 days of the appointment of the administration which is not possible yet now. Good urban governance demands attention to a number of key indicators, such as transparency, accountability, responsiveness, authority, rule of law, democratic participation, decentralization, coordination, efficiency, empowerment and leadership of women. But the fact is that the elected female ward councillors (reserved seats) of DCC do not get the real political power in their real life. Most of the male members think that they (female ward councillor of reserved seat) are only the ornaments of politics. They can not participate in any revenue or any important committee. In the standing committee meeting they can play their role as an observer. They cannot relate to any financial activities. They can not exercise their political power as much as a male member. Female ward councillors of reserved seat have no specific functions. For this reason the role of female ward councillor of reserved seat in leadership situation has been subject to debate. Sufficient studies are not found in this sector. As it is a burning issue, I have chosen my research area in this sector to measure the actual level of women political empowerment as female ward councillor of reserved seat in DCC-Urban Local Governance. I think this research will be helpful and timely for the society. (The Nature of Political Empowerment and Gender in Local Governance: A Comparative Study of Dhaka City Corporation and Narayanganj Municipality, Farhana Zaman).

1.6 Clarification of the Key Terms

1.6.1 Women

DCC has 90 wards. There are 30 female ward councillors of reserved seat in these 90 wards. Each female ward councillor from reserved seat consisted of three wards. In this study **Women** means all elected female ward councillor of reserved seat of DCC as urban local governance bodies. As per the Local Govt. (City Corporation) Act 2009 (amendment 2011), for reserved seat, one woman ward councillor has been elected by votes from three wards voters.

1.6.2 Urban Local Governance

Urban Local Governance means the present status of Dhaka City Corporations 90 wards female ward councillor of reserved seat and their empowerment in transparency, accountability, responsiveness, authority, rule of law, democratic participation, decentralization, coordination, efficiency and leadership activities.

1.6.3 Dhaka City Corporation

In 1990, Dhaka Municipal Corporation was renamed as DCC, which is now comprised of 360 sq. Km. In this study DCC means 90 municipal wards.

It is mentionable that according to Local Govt. City Corporation Amendment Act 2011, DCC has been divided as Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC) and Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC) on 04.12.2011.

1.7 Methodology

Research work is needed to understand the society and its problem. But it depends on the perspective from which the research is conducted, by whom it is conducted, and who it is about (Vernon, 1997). In Bangladesh, we basically conducted two types of research work e.g. academic research work and commercial research work (done by government institutions and non-government agencies). The present research work is totally an academic research work. I am using the methodology (the approach to systematic inquiry) in order to gather deeper knowledge of specific research work.

Case Study

To conduct a qualitative research five cases have been chosen purposively according to the sample size. Every case is taken from the Dhaka City Corporations elected female ward councillor of reserved seat purposively

1.8 Limitation of the Study

- ❖ Due to time constraint and unavailability of the sample, the researcher could not present more sample as case.
- ❖ The DCC is now divided into two City Corporation's like DNCC and DSCC, the wards numbers are unchanged. But there is no city corporation election is held yet now. So it was not possible to collect information from newly elected female ward councillors (reserve seat). So I had to take sample from 2002, City Corporation election.
- ❖ It was not possible to take interview of all female ward councillors (reserve seat) of DCC due to their unavailability.
- ❖ The female ward councillors from the reserve seat were not outspoken and failed to adequately reveal the fact lying within their work place.
- ❖ Five case studies are not enough for representing the actual scenario of women political empowerment status. For time constraints and unavailability of them only five case study have been presented.

1.9 Conclusion

The above chapter discussed the different important aspects of research methodology. It was a mixed method used research work. For qualitative part, she has used diverse design. The respondents were freely participated in this research. It was a long walk to talk with all respondents. It arise problems for the researcher but she had to tackle it.

CHAPTER TWO

Research Design and Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Methodological Consideration

2.3 Case study

2.4 Population of the study

2.5 Sampling of the Study

2.6 Data Collection

2.7 Data Analysis

2.8 Ethical Consideration

2.9 Validity, Reliability, and Generizability

2.10 Problems Encountered Durining data Collection

2.11 Conclusion

2.1 Introduction

The present research is an explanatory and participative work. I used three different methods to conduct the research work. It was not easy to maintain all for conducting the fruitful research work. I have tried my level best to produce a nice work on this issue. So, I am herewith starting my discussion by using some methodological consideration which is as follows:

2.2 Methodological Consideration

Research work is needed to understand the society and its problem. But it depends on the perspective from which the research is conducted, by whom it is conducted, and who it is about (Vernon, 1997). In terms of Bangladesh, we conducted basically two types of research work e.g. academic research work and commercial research (done by government institution and non-government agencies). The present research work is totally an academic research work.

Maximum academic research work needs three major theoretical paradigms and their philosophical assumptions as pointed out by Mertens (1998) positivism/post positivism, interpretive/constructivist and emancipator. For my research work, I am using three research consideration which identified by Guba and Lincoln (1994); ontology (the nature of reality), epistemology (the nature of knowledge and the relationship between researcher and the subject of the research) and the methodology (the approach to systematic inquiry) in order to gather deeper knowledge of specific research work.

2.2.1 Ontology

Ontology is an explicit specification of conceptualization. It is about the nature of reality, and is reflective of the philosophy which underpins a piece of research. In relation to my research work, my ontology is social-political model and feminist theoretical approach which learn through the interaction with female ward councilors.

2.2.2 Epistemology

Epistemology is the investigation into the grounds and nature of knowledge itself. The study of epistemology focuses on our means for acquiring knowledge and how we can differentiate between truth and falsehood. Modern epistemology generally involves a debate between rationalism and empiricism, or the question of whether knowledge can be acquired a priori or a posteriori. For this research work, my epistemology basically depends on understanding the situation and reality of female ward councilor in Dhaka City Corporation as urban local governance.

2.2.3 Methodology

It is the actual process of conducting the research work. By using the appropriate method, the research work will show the real scenario. So, without using suitable method, it is impossible to accomplish a decent research work. Because, research methodology makes social science is more scientific. But which method will be chosen, it depends on the nature of the study, objectives of the study, what are the research questions about, time, place, and overall availability of the respondents. In relation to my research I was interested to do the research work using qualitative research method. I had the plan to dig out the real information. Qualitative research is concerned with qualitative phenomenon involving quality. If I want to discover an issue in-depth and closely then I should use qualitative method. Because qualitative research is often is more interactive with research participants than other approaches. As Padgett (2008) postulated that, qualitative research methods are usually very fruitful for exploring a topic and a desire for an in-depth understanding about which title is known. Neuman (1997, p.331) pointed out that, "qualitative research emphasize the importance of social context for understanding the social world". Using qualitative data it is easier to generalize the data because it has inductive approach and most of the researchers like it. As

kreuger and Neuman(2006,p.134) pointed out that, “qualitative social work researchers are more concerned about issues of the richness, texture, and feeling of raw data because their inductive approach emphasizes developing insights and generalizations out of the data collected.” Nevertheless all methods are not unique and actual to perform best research work. But for present research I have used qualitative research interview. Kvale(1996,p.14) states that, “the qualitative research interview is a construction site for knowledge An interview is literally an interview, an interchange of views between two persons conversing about a theme of natural interest.”(Participation of Physically Disabled Women in Socio-economic, Development of Bangladesh: A Study in Dhaka Division, Sk.Tauhidul Islam)

2.3 Case study

A case study is expected to capture the complexity of a single case, and the methodology enables this has developed within the social sciences. In this presentation I will try to capture the essence of case study methodology. The essence of case study methodology is triangulation, the combination on different levels of techniques, methods, strategies, or theories. I believe case studies develop through the mastery of such combinations. The concept of case is not well defined and remains a subject of debate. The case may be a relatively bounded object or a process; it may be theoretical, empirical, or both (Ragin and Becker 1992). At a minimum, a case is a phenomenon specific to time and space. (Rolf Johansson, case study methodology).(Electronic address: rolf.johansson@infra.kth.se)

2.4 Population of the study

All elected female ward councilor of reserved seat of DCC were the population of the study. The participants are living in different wards of DCC.

The age groups of respondents were 25 to 55+ and also have strong political background.

2.5 Sampling of the Study

The present study has been conducted on five respondents with the female ward councilor of reserved seat of DCC. For interviewing, I have used purposive, non-probability, network sampling methods. I have contacted the interviewees through acquaintances. Before conducting the interviews it was needed to make an appointment according to the interviewee's convenient time, place and followed the ethics of research in every step. DCC has 90wards and 31 female ward councilors of reserved seat. The sampling size was 30. Among them most of them were not available, so purposively five female ward councilors of reserved seat have been chosen according to their age, experience etc.

2.5.1 Semi-Structured Interview Guide

For present research work the researcher had to make a semi-structured interview guide in relation to the research questions. By following the semi-structured interview guide, the researcher has collected more information from the interviewee and the interviewees have understood more about the study.

2.6 Data Collection

Information is collected from selected female ward councilors of reserved seat following direct interview, observation techniques. Researcher has conducted the interview session with the active participation of the interviewees according to their convenient time and place. Researcher has taken the notes simultaneously in the time of interviews. Before ending the interview, the researcher has asked the respondents that are anything they would like to include or exclude. Then she has started to transcribe the empirical data as a

readable scientific text. After completing the presentation of data as a case, the researcher has started the analyzing part. By using the related literature, she has discussed the research findings in relation to the conceptual framework and earlier research. Qualitative research was carried out on the primary and secondary data collected during the research.

2.6.1 Primary Data Collection

Primary data is collected through direct interview from the selected interviewees.

2.6.2 Secondary Data Collection

To gather secondary data I have chosen related literature i.e. journals, articles books unpublished research materials and dissertation etcetera. Data were also collected from the available literature both from the print and the electronic media.

2.7 Data Analysis

After conducting interviews, the researcher transcribed this later on verbalism to understand the real theme of the respondent's information and experiences. It covers the whole perspective of a respondent. The collected data are categorized according to the objective outlined above and presented the situation in the findings of the study chapter and give some suggestions to overcome that situation. As Warren and Karner (2005) told that, the data analysis involves an interactive unfolding of insight as the researcher repeatedly with the individual participants stories and ultimately weaves these together to tell their collective story. For analyzing, the researcher maintained a method which covers different parts of the study.

The researcher has summarized data and also categorized the case by using different themes. She has to analyze data about the female ward councilor of reserved seat using theoretical framework according to the case and analyzing them for making ultimate conclusion.

2.8 Ethical Consideration

In research, ethical consideration is the most important part of the study. According to Bulmer (2008, p.146), ethics is a matter of principled sensitivity to the rights of the others. Interviewer's interest, willingness and fruitfulness are very essential for accomplishing the study. Mason (1996), Mile and Huberman (1994) stated that, ethical considerations are an important aspect of qualitative research. The informed consent, confidentiality and anonymity of respondents' personal profile are the basic consideration to conduct the research. First of all I had to think about informed consent where the respondents were free to choose to take part or refuse, specific place, her convenient time etcetera (Bulmer,2008,p.150). I have noted all interview session. Recording has great advantages. Like Borg and Gall mentioned the advantages of recording. Kvale and Brinkmann (2008) emphasize the importance of applying ethics throughout the research process. For conducting the research I had to inform the respondents about the purpose of the study. Negative consequence oriented word was not used.

2.9 Validity, Reliability, and Generizability

The crucial question however is to whether 'the research is valid' seeks the answers of how researchers actually carried out the interview and whether the data were gathered in a correct manner. It is not so easy to validate and reliabilate the research findings. I have to ensure the validity and reliability throughout the research work.

As Kvale and Brinkmann (2008, p.248-249) states, it is necessary to ensure validity and reliability in all seven stages (thematizing, designing, interviewing, transcribing, analyzing, validating and reporting) of a research. Validity depends on following different things: to choose an appropriate research area, appropriateness of measurement techniques for research area and research questions, using triangulation (data triangulation-time, space and person; investigator triangulation; theory triangulation and methodological triangulation within method and between method), prolonged engagement,

purposeful sampling, using structured codebooks, characteristics of data, data collections techniques, data coding systems, drop out chances, and overall interviewer and interviewee (Franklin, 2010, p.357-368). On the other side, reliability depends on examining informant responses, establishing recording procedures for field notes, cross checking, staying close to the empirical data, homogeneous samples, audit trail and overall applying computer software and consistent analytic method(Ibid).

After completing the research I need to mention whether the research work is generalizable or not. It is not so easy to generalize the whole to conduct few interviews regarding the issues. I can explain as involves a reasoned judgment about the extent to which the findings of one study can be used as a guide to what might occur in another situation (Kvale and Brinkmann, 2008, p.261). The findings has obtained from the study can be applied to other research who are in the same situation as the subjects of this study. The research results have based on the analysis of the views of respondents, which are supported and analyzed using literature and theoretical evidence and making the arguments explicit. However, the present study has conducted on a small sample that does not necessarily represent the whole scenario. Random sampling was used. So, in the end I could say if the research is conducted with same research questions and respondents then the results might be the same.

2.10 Problems Encountered During Data Collection

It is very difficult field for academic research work. In most of the cases, the required number of respondents was not available and if I found and met with them, they were not interested to take part in the interview. In some cases family was supportive but the respondents were not. And it was only women so, in terms of Bangladesh it is always a problem. Another thing is that respondents were not interested to talk in every question. They thought, I had very personal interest on this work. It was not easy for them to understand.

Even for talking more than one hour with a respondent, it was very difficult to manage them for interview.

2.11 Conclusion

The above chapter discussed the different important aspects of research methodology. It was a mixed method used research work. The respondents were totally free for participate the research work. I will conclude by summarizing the reflections on case study methodology that I have made in this presentation.

Chapter Three

Urban Local Governance in Bangladesh: A Short Introduction

- 3.1 *The Bangladesh context***
- 3.2 *Definition of Urban Local Governance***
- 3.3 *Evolution of Urban Local Government in Bangladesh***
- 3.4 *Strengths, weaknesses and problems of Urban Local Governance***
- 3.5 *Main features and characteristics of Urban Local Governance***
- 3.6 *Structures and functions of Urban Local Governance***

The Urban Local governance bodies are the democratic institutions at the basic level. Urban Local government or Municipal Government is a form of public administration which in a majority of context, exists as the lowest tier of administration within a given state. The term is used to contrast with offices at state level, which are referred to as the central government or national government which deals with governing institutions between states. Local governments generally act within powers delegated to them by legislation or directives of the higher level of government. The Local Government usually occupies the second or third tier of government, often with greater powers than higher level administrative divisions.(www .wikipedia.org).

3.1. The Bangladesh context

Bangladesh emerged as an independent nation state in 1971. Since Independence, Bangladesh has experienced changes in political, social, and economic fields. In the political arena it has swung from multiparty democracy to one party system to be followed by military dictatorship and again move to multi-party democracy. The quality of governance has also been variable in terms of transparency, accountability, responsiveness, efficiency and equity. Though a new country, Bangladesh has a long recorded history. In the recent past, it came under British rule, which lasted for nearly two centuries, from 1757 to 1947. During that period Bangladesh was a part of the British Indian provinces of Bengal and Assam. At the end of British rule in August 1947, the subcontinent was partitioned into India and Pakistan. Bangladesh became a part of Pakistan and came to be known as East Pakistan. It remained so till 1971. It appeared on the world map as an independent and sovereign state on 16 December 1971, after a nine month long war of liberation against Pakistan. (Country Reports on Local Government Systems; Bangladesh).

A unitary form of government governs Bangladesh and until 1991 it was of the presidential type. In August 1991, a parliamentary form of government was introduced. The Prime Minister is now the Chief executive of the country. She

has a council of ministers that assist her in the discharge of her duties. For administrative convenience, the country is divided into eight administrative divisions, each placed under a divisional commissioner.

Each division is further sub-divided into Zilas (Districts). After the administrative reorganization carried out in 1984, the county is now divided into 64 Zilas, 485 Upazilas. Each Zila consists of several Upazilas. Below Upazilas consist of several villages. At present there are two types of local government institutions exist in Bangladesh -

3.1.1 Rural Local Governance

3.1.2 Urban Local Governance

3.1.1 Rural local governance

The rural local governance bodies are-

- a) Union Parishads
- b) Upazila Parishads and
- c) Zila Parishads.

The Upazila Parishads were dismantled in 1991. The Zila parishads are in a moribund state. A new addition has been the gram Sarker at the ward level as a supporting organization of the Union Parishad. But as will be argued later, it is not a full-fledged local government body.

3.1.2 Urban local governance

The urban local governance bodies are-

- a) Paurashavas (Municipalities)
- b) City Corporation

Paurashavas (Municipalities): Urban areas have a separate set of local governments. The eleven largest cities have a City Corporation status , while the rest are known as Pourashavas or Municipalities , which again are classified according to financial strength . (See table 1).

Hierarchy of urban local Governments (2003):

City Corporation 11(Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi, Barishal, Sylhet, Gazipur, Narayanganj, Tongi, Rangpur, comilla).

Pouroshavas (Municipalities)-286

Category Annual income level

Class A Pourashavas 6 million +

Class B Pourashavas 2 million

Class C Pourashavas less than 2.5 million

Table 3.1.1: Hierarchy of urban local governments (2003)

City Corporation: As the City Corporation and pourashavas are the true urban local governments, their function, administration and financial structure will be further elaborated on below. City Corporations are generally so recognized and set up because of their administrative importance (for example , for being Divisional Head quarters), the classification or upgrading of Porashava I is done on the basis of size of income. (Background paper for the 13th Annual Global Development Conference on *æUrbanization& Development: Delving Deeper into theNexus*”, Budapest, June 16-18, 2012)

3.2. Definition of Urban Local Governance

To avoid confusion, it is also necessary to distinguish æLocal Government”, æLocal Politics”, æLocal administration” and æLocal Governance”.

In South Asia, ‘Local government’ is widely known as local self-government. Local government is only a part of the existing overall politico-administrative system of a country, and hence it is bound to assume many of its characteristics besides being manipulated by it.

‘Local Politics’ is a much wider term and covers a host of areas, besides local government, such as political parties, factionalism, political competition, etc.

‘Local administration’ means implementation of decisions by not only local government institutions but also national/provincial/state government units operating at the field level.

On the other hand ‘Local governance’ means application of various governance criteria (accountability, transparency, decentralization, efficiency, financial integrity, participation, equity etc.) to all important and relevant development oriented local organizations/efforts such as local government bodies, local administration, Local NGOs, CBOs, cooperatives, local media, informal community activities, etc.

3.3. Evolution of Urban Local Government in Bangladesh

The evolution of local government in Bangladesh may be characterized as follows:

- 2.3.1 Local Government in ancient Bengal
- 2.3.2 Local Government in medieval Bengal
- 2.3.3 Local Government in Bengal during the British period
- 2.3.4 Local Government in Bangladesh during the basic democracy period
- 2.3.5 Local Government in Bangladesh period (1971- present)

3.3.1 Local Government in ancient Bengal

There were three types of local government in ancient societies. First, local government was the only form of government where no central authority existed. Second, in instances where the central government was powerful, local government played a secondary role. Lastly, in some cases, local government competed with the centre for power and authority.

However, it is usually assumed that local Government was the basic form of Government in the subcontinent till the 6th century B.C. Local governments in one form or another have been in existence in the Indian subcontinent for centuries. Two varieties of self-government institutions ‘the headman’ and

‘Panchayats’ appear to be operational in rural areas since early times. The headman was not an elected official but came from the most dominant family in the village. His importance was due to two factors: all contacts, be it political or administrative, between the villager and authorities had to be routed through him and he was involved in collection of taxes from the village. The Panchayat was an elected body with executive and judicial functions. But often the headman controlled the Panchayat (Siddiqui 1992:15). During the Mughal rule of India, the Panchayat system disappeared altogether.

3.3.2 Local Government in medieval Bengal

Mughal contribution to the development of urban local government was remarkable as Mughals gave considerable importance to towns. Each town included number of wards or Mohallas. A Mir Mahalla was appointed to act as a spokesman for each Mahalla. The Kotwal, or chief Executive Officer of the town, wielded, wide ranging powers including magisterial, police, fiscal and municipal power. Two officials assisted him in performing his duties: a Kazi who was a judicial officer and a Mahatasib, who was assigned to prevent illegal practices (Siddiqui 1992: 17-18). The Mughal system with all its novelties lacked mechanisms for participation by the citizens. It was nothing more than a top-down hierarchical administrative system that was intended to be an extension of the central authority into the local areas.

3.3.3 Local Government in Bengal during the British period

During almost two hundred years of British rule (1765- 1947) over the Indian subcontinent, a number of experiments were made with the local government system. All the experiments were intended to devise a system that would serve British imperial interests. The major objective of the British in India was twofold, maximization of land revenue collection and maintenance of law and order. Naturally, the British as an imperial power had little understanding of, and interest in, indigenous local self-governing institution.

In the arena of urban local governments British policy resulted in the setting-up of a municipal administration in the Presidencies and giving responsibilities to municipal committees for a number of civic amenities. Until the 1870s, officials, or their designated representatives, ran urban local government bodies. Gradually, Municipalities become representative bodies with the promulgation of a number of acts between 1860 and 1947, starting with the Municipal Development Act of 1864. These acts, among other things, introduced election as a mode choosing one's representative. Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Municipalities, however, continued to be elected indirectly by the popularly elected commissioners. The Bengal Municipal Act of 1932 strengthened the powers of Municipalities in levying rates and taxes and in the utilization of funds (Siddiqui 1994: 47). But the same act provided considerable powers, to the government and local officials, to inspect, supervise and control Municipalities and negated the powers of taxation of local level bodies to a large degree.

During this earlier period, union boards consisted of two thirds elected members while the rest were nominated. The chairman was elected among members of the Union boards. The boards were given a number of specific responsibilities including the authority to levy taxes. By the end of the 1920s, district boards were functioning under the stewardship of non-official chairman.

3.3.4 Local Government in Bangladesh during the Basic democracy period

During the formative years after Pakistan's independence government of East Pakistan initiated some important changes. General Ayub Khan, who seized power in 1958, introduced a system of local government known as basic democracy. This four-tier system looked novelty and innovation, and bore a clear resemblance of the union councillors and municipal committees of the British days (Khan 1997).

Table-3.3.4(i): Local government under BDO (Basic Democracies Order), 1959 in East Pakistan.

Tier of Basic Democracy	Number
Rural Areas	
Union Councils	4036
Thana Councils	393
District Councils	17
Divisional Councils	4
Urban Areas	
Union Committees	37
Municipal Committees	29

(*Source:* Local Government in Bangladesh, Kamal Siddiqui, 2008, P-55)

3.3.5 Local Government in Bangladesh since 1971 present

Since Independence in 1971, a number of attempts have been made to tinker with the local government system in Bangladesh. While changes have been made from time to time in terms of the arrangement of tiers of local government, almost nothing has been done to strengthen them. Therefore, the structure of the local government system has remained more or less unchanged.

Immediately after Independence, the name of the Union Council was changed to Union *Panchayat* and an administrator was appointed to manage the affairs of the *Panchayat*. The name of *Thana* Council was changed to *Thana* Development Committee while the District Council was named *Zila* Board or District Board. Again in 1973, Union *Panchayat's* name reverted to Union *Parishad*.

3.3.6 Evolution of Dhaka and other city corporations and municipalities as Urban Local Governance

The British had the need for introducing some sort of municipal local governance even in the early 1820s, but a formal beginning was made with the establishment of one of the first municipalities in the present day Bangladesh region in Dhaka in 1864, through the Bengal Municipal Act 1864. The municipal council was however predominantly composed of officials. Dhaka then had a population about 50,000 and was still the largest urban centre of the region. An interesting development in municipalization was the holding of a public meeting in Dhaka in 1882. Since 1884 there have been many changes in municipal management or governance.

The 1932 Bengal Municipal Act was a landmark development as it provided for greater participation of elected representatives in the municipal bodies and also in widening the powers and functions of municipal bodies. The system continued well into the first decade of the Pakistan period in 1958 Ward Committee and Union Committee.

The governance of the Capital City Dhaka underwent several changes since liberation. The Act of 1974 (Act 56), designed Dhaka as the Dhaka Municipal Corporation.

Bangladesh, in 1971, alternatively giving more importance to members of the National Parliament, smaller cities and towns are known as Pourashvas or municipalities. Prior to 1994, the City Corporations were managed by mayors appointed by the government. In case of Dhaka often the Minister in charge of Local Government was given the additional responsibility of the Mayor. A basic element in a democratic process is the election of representatives to lead and govern the citizens.

Municipal elections are equally popular and participatory. The mayor of DCC enjoys the status of a Cabinet Minister. While the other city corporations Mayors have a State Minister's status. Recently a number of Pourashvas (single or in combination of two or three) have been upgraded to the status of city

corporations. These include Narayanganj (with Siddirganj and Kadam Rasul Poroshavas amalgamated) and Comilla. Gazipur (with tongi Pourashava amalgamated) and Rangpur are likely to be declared City Corporations. Election to the Narayanganj city corporation was held in 2001, November.

The democratic process in Bangladesh has achieved a reasonable level of maturity is evident from the fact that all elections held 2008 have been considers free and fair. Although the urban local governance (Dhaka city corporation) election is not held yet.

The urban local government in Bangladesh is on direct vote (City Corporation and Pouroshova) doing not enjoy adequate power, authority or autonomy. These are also heavily dependent on the central government for funds and personnel. Their functional jurisdiction is also very limited. This is truer for the large City Corporations such as Dhaka and Chittagong, since such functions as town planning and urban development, water supply and electricity supply services have been taken away from them and given to separate autonomous but unelected authorities under the central government. Geographical or area based decentralization is very limited. All City Corporations and Municipalities are composed of Wards but the Wards do not enjoy any worthwhile financial power. They seriously lack in personnel. The Word councillors have to be address demands of a large constituency (sometimes of over 100,000 people, in Dhaka) almost single handed. He does not have a committee to advise him. Good urban governance demands attention to a number of key indicators, such as transparency, accountability, responsiveness, authority, rule of law, democratic participation, decentralization, coordination, efficiency and leadership in urban governance decentralization, from central Government to the city level and also from the city level to the ward or community level. Participation of all stakeholders, specifically the citizens in urban development planning, financial management and service delivery is important. The democratic process of electing the Mayor and Ward Councillors through direct voting came into practice only in 1994, in Dhaka through the Local /

Government Act 1993. Similar development took place in the City corporations and Pourashavas. Further progress in the democratization process was achieved in 1999 when direct election of female ward councillors for reserved seats was introduced. In 2008, all Pourashava chairman came to be known as like City Corporation Mayors and Ward Commissioners as councillors.

3.4. Strengths, weaknesses and problems of Urban Local Governance

According to Wick war (1970), local government is the descendent of 'historic communities' and as such reflects more of the natural history of man than any other part of modern civilization. The ideological appeal of the decentralized and autonomous local government is derived not only from writings of European anarchists and liberal democrats and South Asian political thinkers such as Mahatma Gandhi and M.N. Roy, but also from the dismal record in recent times of central state structures in delivering the fruits of development, particularly in developing countries and countries under socialism.

Actually local government can help speed up the decision making process and provide prompt service knowledge, direct contact with citizens and greater ability to overcome communication problems. It can also better achieve effective coordination and cheap administration.

Local Governments facilitate a two-way communication between higher and lower levels of government. But it is not possible for national governments to perform all the multifarious functions of a modern state. It can be played as supporting role to formulate and implement of overall national plans and policies.

Local governments have some weaknesses. Compared to the central go government they are not attractive, small in size, they may not attract talented and committed people and so it may become sluggish, in efficient and costly. Local governments may especially be prone to corruption and malfeasance compared to the central government. There are also gaps in technology,

resources and skills at the local level. Moreover local government bodies can easily become dominated by unrepresentative oligarchies, despite the formal operation of the election system. In such a situation, these tend to serve the narrow and selfish interests of the elite.

Local government perhaps has no substitute. So it has strengths, weaknesses and problems. But with the help of local people by using local resources through local level planning local government can be more effective and efficient.

3.5. Main Features and Characteristics of Urban Local governance

3.5.1 Urban local government categories and hierarchies

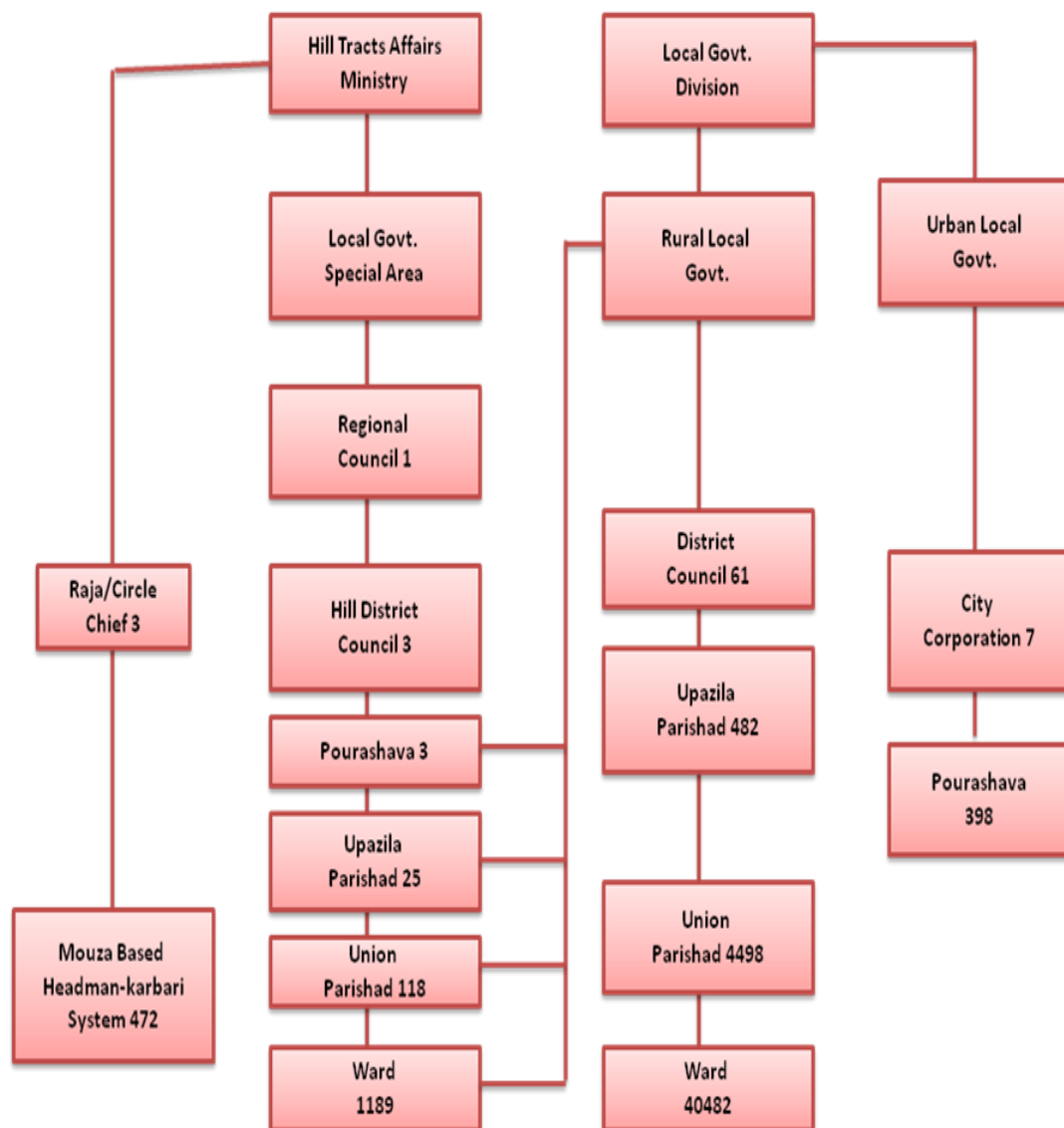
Urban areas have a separate set of local governments. The Bangladesh Census Commission recognized 522 urban areas in 1991 (with a minimum population of about 5000 or more) but only about 269 of the larger urban areas among these have urban local governments. The nice largest cities have a City Corporation status, while the rest are known as *Pourashavas* or Municipalities, which again are classified according to financial strength (see Table).

Table 3.5.2: Hierarchy of urban local governments (2013)

City Corporation	DhakaSouth,DhakaNorth,Chittagong,Khulna, Rajshahi, Barisal, Sylhet, Comilla and Narayangonj,Rangpur,Gazipur.
Pourashavas (Municipalities)	314
Category	Annual income level
Class A Pourashavas	6 million +
Class B Pourashavas	2 million
Class C Pourashavas	Less than 2.5 million

In addition, there are some urban centers that are under military Cantonment Boards. The large numbers of small urban centers are administered under the Union *Parishad* system of (rural) local government. Some urban centers have a fairly large population but have not yet been declared a Municipality and therefore also remain under *Union Parishad* Management. As the City Corporation and *Pourashavas* are true urban local governments, their function, administration and financial structure will be further elaborated on below.

Table 3.5.3 Local Government System in Bangladesh



Source: Tofael Ahmed, 2002.

3.6 Structure and functions of Urban Local Governance

Urban local government bodies are entrusted with a large number of functions and responsibilities relating to civic and community welfare as well as local development.

3.6.1 Urban local Government's functions

The functions of *Pourashavas* and City Corporations are basically similar, with one important difference: the 1997 *Pourashavas* Ordinance categorized the functions of *Pourashavas* as compulsory and optional. This categorization does not apply to City Corporations. However, in practice functions continue to be seen as compulsory and optional for both.

3.6.2 Mandatory functions

- Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and culverts;
- Removal, collection and disposal of refuse;
- Provision and maintenance of street lighting;
- Maintenance of public streets, provision of street watering;
- Provision and regulation of water supply;
- Establishment and maintenance of public markets;
- Plantation of trees on road sides;
- Regulation of unsanitary buildings and prevention of infectious diseases and epidemics;
- Registration of births, deaths and marriages;
- Provision and maintenance of slaughter houses;
- Provision and maintenance of drainage;
- Control over the construction and reconstruction of buildings;
- Provision and maintenance of graveyards and burning places;
- Control over traffic and public vehicles.

3.6.3 *Optional functions*

- Checking adulteration of food products;
- Control over private markets;
- Maintenance of educational institutions and provision of stipends to meritorious students;
- Provision of flood and famine relief;
- Provision and maintenance of parks and gardens;
- Establishment of welfare homes, orphanages, prevention of begging and organization of voluntary social welfare services;
- Establishment of public dispensaries, provision of public urinals and latrines;
- Establishment of veterinary hospitals, registration of cattle sale and improvement of livestock;
- Celebration of national holidays;
- Reception of distinguished visitors;
- Establishment of public libraries and reading rooms;
- Promotion of community development schemes; and
- Naming of roads and numbering of houses.

The *Pourashavas*/City Corporations are empowered to perform a variety of socio-economic and civic functions, as described above. In practice, however, they cannot perform all these functions owing to the acute paucity of funds caused by poor and irregular collection of taxes, non-realization of taxes from government, semi-government and autonomous organizations for years together and insufficient government grants.

3.6.4 **The functions are actually performed by the urban local Governance**

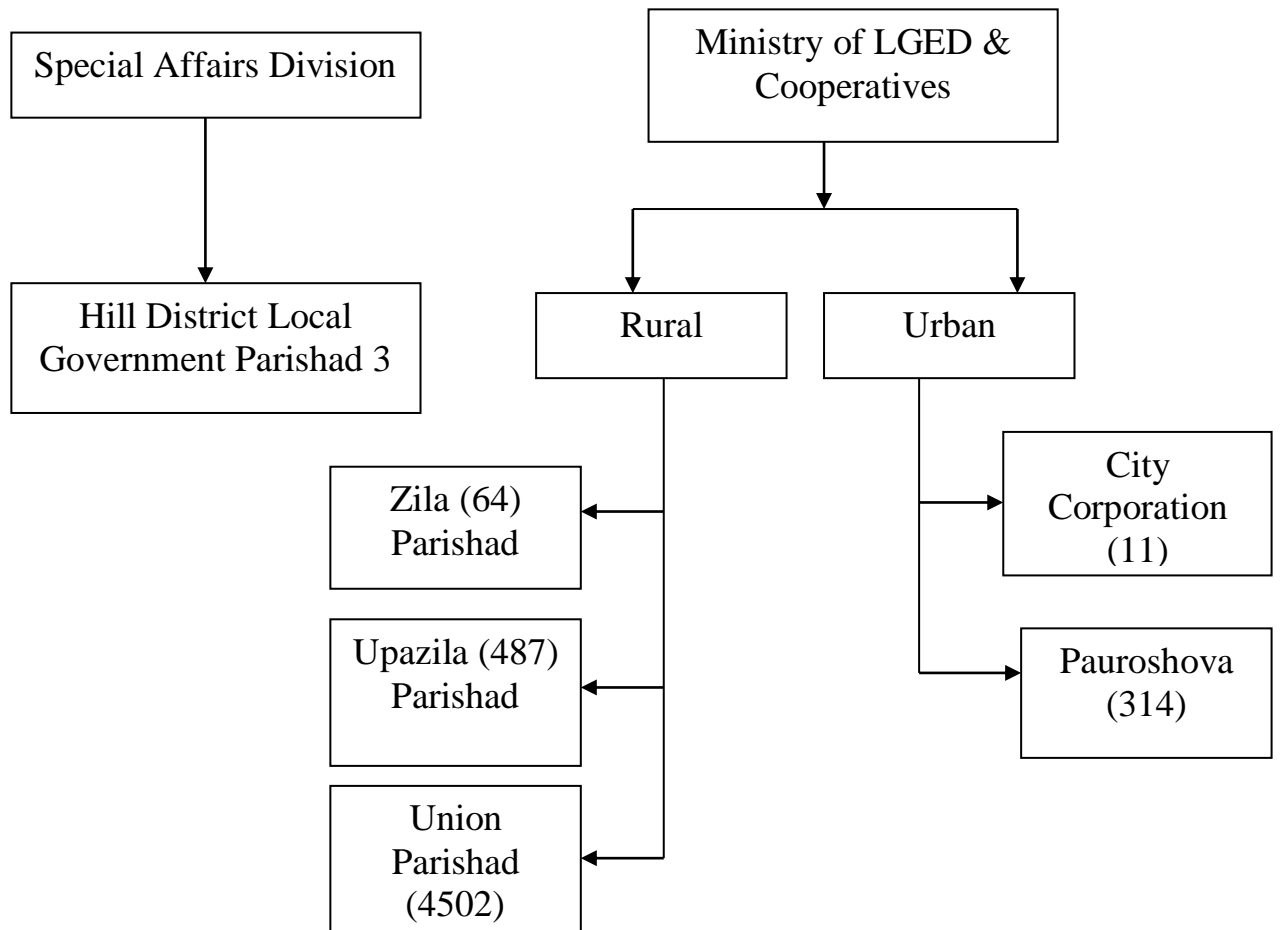
- Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and culverts;
- Removal, collection and disposal of refuse;
- Provision and maintenance of street lighting;

- Provision of water supply;
- Establishment and maintenance of public markets;
- Provision, maintenance and regulation of graveyards and burning places;
- Registrations of birth, deaths and marriages;
- Maintenance of slaughter houses;
- Control over private markets;
- Provision and maintenance of parks and gardens;
- Naming of roads and numbering of houses;
- Provision of nominal stipends to primary education institutions; and
- Slum improvement.

Apart from the formal functions described above, the *Pourashavas/City Corporations* perform some additional functions such as issuance of certificates and settlement of petty disputes (over ownership/control of land, houses and markets). Some of the more important certificates are character (meaning, particularly, that the person has not been involved in any activity subversive to the state or that the person is decent and honest), nationality, birth, deaths and succession certificates. Character and nationality certificates are required for job applications and admission to educational institutions. Birth, death and succession certificates are issued to legal heirs request and are necessary for mutation of land ownership. Urban-local bodies also perform immunization against a number of diseases.

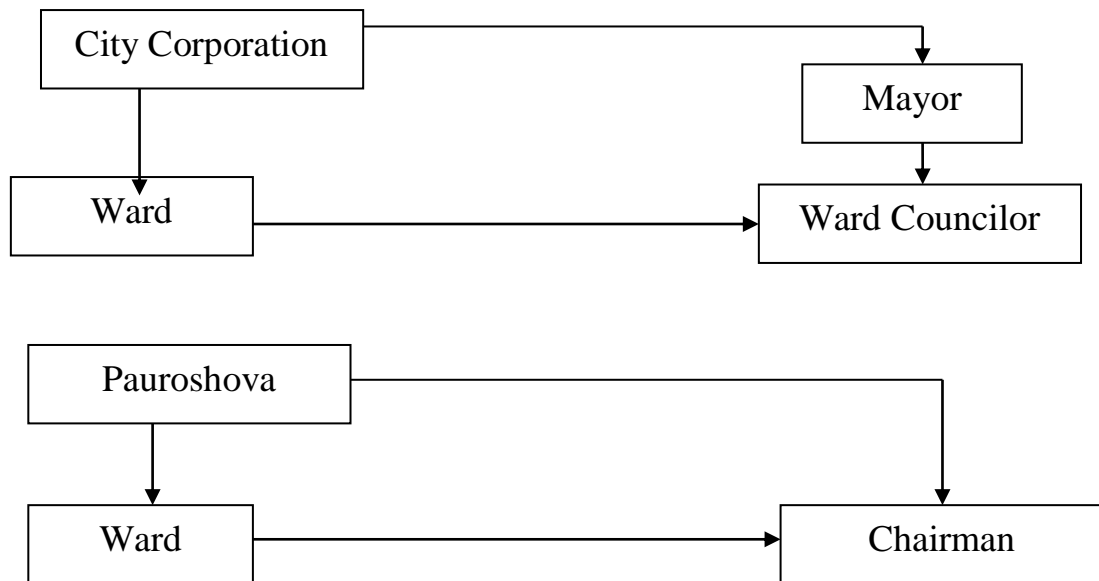
The *Pourashava* (Municipal) *Par/shads* and City Corporation *Parishads* are elected directly by the people. Each *Poura Parishad* is to have a Chairman and Councillors for each Ward, while a City Corporation is to have a Mayor as head of the *Parishad* (Council) and Councillors for each Ward. The number of Wards depends on the size of the city. Although women can contest for direct election, there are also reserved seats for them, one for each three wards. These are filled through direct election since 2001. The tenure of an elected urban local government is five years.

3.6.5 Flow diagram: Structure of Urban Local Government

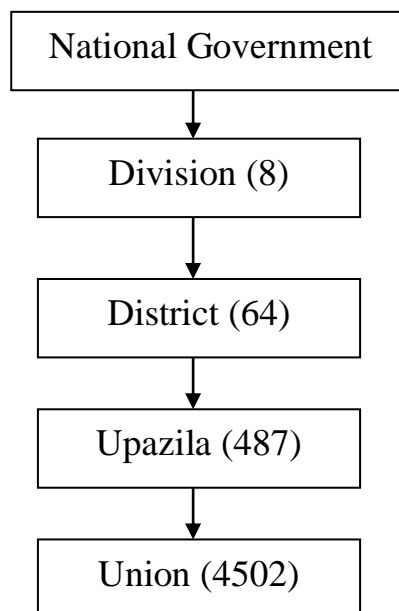


Source: Local Government in Bangladesh, Kamal Siddiqui, P-529.

3.6.6 Flow diagram: Types of Urban Local Government Bodies and Composition



Administrative Division



Source: Local Government in Bangladesh, Kamal Siddiqui, 2008, (P: 530-531).

Chapter Four

Dhaka City Corporation: An Introductory Overview

- 4.1 Introduction of DCC**
- 4.2 History of DCC**
- 4.3 Functions of DCC**
- 4.4 Evolution of DCC and Municipalities as Urban
Local Governance**
- 4.5 Dissolution of DCC**
- 4.6 Organ gram of DCC**
- 4.7 Geographical location of DCC**

4.1. Introduction of DCC

The urban local governance of the Capital City Dhaka underwent several changes since liberation. The Act of 1974(Act 56), designed Dhaka as the Dhaka Municipal Corporation. But in 1983, it was raised to the status of a City Corporation. Chittagong City Corporation was, however, formed in 1982. Four other cities (Khulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet and Barishal) were also given City corporation status between 1984 and 2001. (*Committee for Strengthening Local Governance Institution, Local Government Division and LGRD Report Vol.1,2007*). Smaller cities and towns are known as Pourashavas or municipalities. Prior to 1994, the City Corporations were managed by Mayors appointed by the government. In case of Dhaka often the Minister in charge of Local Government was given the additional responsibility of the Mayor. Bangladesh was governed by undemocratic dictatorial regimes during 1975 to 1990. Parliamentary democracy was restored in 1991, through continuous struggles and agitation by the political parties and the people. The democratic process of electing the Mayor and Ward Commissioners through direct voting came into practice only in 1994, in Dhaka, when Mr. Hanif was elected the Mayor through Local Government Act 1993. Similar development took place in other City Corporations and Pourashavas. Further progress in the democratization process was achieved in 1999 when direct election of Female ward Commissioners for reserved seats was introduced. In 2008, all pourashava Chairman came to be known as Mayors like City Corporation Mayors and Ward Commissioners as Councillors. (Background paper for the 13th Annual Global Development Conference on *‘Urbanization & Development: Delving Deeper into the Nexus’*, Budapest, June 16-18, 2012)

DCC is mainly urban based Local government organization perform as a self-government institution. City Mayor is the Chief of this institution. City Corporation is divided in several zones for the purpose of doing administrative activities. City Corporation can solve any problem of the citizens. For the purpose of local development and making immediate effective decision City

Corporation is divided in several zones according to its population size. These zones are called ward. The Ward representatives are called ward councillors who are elected by the people's of direct vote for five years. For this reasons, City Corporation plays a vital role for the development of people.

4.2 History of DCC

Dhaka Municipality was established on the 1st August, 1864. Prior to the establishment of the Municipality, a Committee of Improvement existed in the city as early as 1823. The committee consisted of three members was headed by Mr. Walters, the then Collector of Dhaka. This Committee was replaced by another Committee named "Dhaka Committee" in 1840 with wider range of functions. This Committee too was appointed by the Government rather than constituted under any law and, as such, had no corporate entity of its own.

District Municipal improvement (Act III B.C. of 1864) was introduced in Dhaka from the 1st August, 1864. Through the introduction of this Act the "Dhaka Municipal Committee" was formed The District Magistrate was ex-officio Chairman and such persons as the Lieutenant-Governor would appoint, were the Vice-chairman. The Lt. Governor had power to appoint municipal Commissioners from among the inhabitants and their number was not to be less than seven. Five Commissioners constituted a quorum to transact business at meeting. Mr. Skinner, the then District Magistrate of Dhaka was the first ex-officio Chairman.

The Act of 1884 recognized for the first time the elective principal in unambiguous term. The Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen and two thirds of the Commissioners were to be elected. The first elected Chairman was Ananda Chandra Roy and the first elected Vice-Chairman was Mr. Khawaja Amirullah. It may be noted that municipal administration in Dhaka was , in point of the acceptance of the elective principle, much ahead of the self-government in the Sub-continent as a whole.

The next significant milestone was the Bengal Municipal Act of 1922. This Act extended franchise to women also who had so far been denied this right. The proportion of appointed commissioners was reduced from one-third to one-fifth. Reservation of seats for minority communities was provided for, the number of such seats being in proportion to the number of such a community to the total population of the municipality.

After the partition of India, Dhaka became the provincial capital of the then East Pakistan in 1947. The Dhaka Municipal Committee was superseded by the government. In the 19th of November, 1947. The reason for supersession was attributed to the inefficiencies in collection of taxes development activities etc. The term of supersession was extended by annual orders on the score of non-preparation of electoral roles, until 1953. In December, 1959, Municipality was superseded.

The Municipal Administration Ordinance of 1960 repealed all previous municipal laws and provided that the chairmen would be an official member appointed by and holding office during the pleasure of the Govt. The commissioners elected one of their members to be the Vice-Chairmen. The Government in 1960 divided the city area into 25 Unions, which were later enhanced by 30 Unions in 1964. The Chairmen of the Union Councils were the members of the Dhaka Municipality.

Dhaka became the capital of Bangladesh with the independence in the year 1971. City area was divided into 50 wards and election of Ward Commissioners elected one of their members as the Chairman of the Municipality. In 1978, Dhaka Municipality was awarded the status of Corporation and the existing Chairman became the Mayor of the Corporation. It gained status as Dhaka Municipality Corporation and in 1990, it became DCC. It is divided into 90 wards. In 1982, two adjoining municipalities-Mirpur and Gulshan-were merged with Dhaka municipality. In 1983, it was renamed as Dhaka Municipal Corporation. Finally, in 1990, it was renamed as Dhaka

City Corporation. Until 1994, mayors were appointed by the government. The first elected mayor by popular vote took office in 1994.

Municipal Corporation was superseded by the promulgation of Martial law in March, 1982. Two adjacent municipalities, namely Mirpur and Gulshan Municipalities were merged with Dhaka Municipality in the same year. As a result the number of wards increased to 56.

The corporation status was stented with the introduction of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1983, repealing the application of pourashava Ordinance, 1977. Later, number of wards was increased to 75 and Administrators/ Mayors were appointed by the Govt. till 1994. In 1990, Dhaka Municipal Corporation was renamed as DCC and was divided in two zones to fulfill the objectives of decentralization.

In 1993, the Government with a view to democratize the city corporation, made drastic amendment in Ordinance, 1993 and repealing the application of pourashava that the Mayor and the Commissioners will be elected by direct election. The election of the Corporation was held on January, 1994 and Mr. Mohammad Hanif became the first elected Mayor and Md. Sadeque Hossain Khoka was the second elected Mayor of Dhaka.

The local Govt. (City Corporation) Amendment Act (2011), Dhaka City Corporation(DNCC) on 04.12.2011 as well the Government has appointed Mr. Md. Khalilur Rahman (additional Secretary) as the Administrator of (DSCC) and Mr. Khurshed Alam Chowdhury (Additional Secretary to the Government) as the Administrator for (DNCC). According to the existing law, the executive power of the Corporation vests in and exercised by the Mayor /Administrator. The Corporation constitutes Several Standing Committees and to monitor and guide the diversified activities of the organization. The mayor/ Administrator assisted by the Chief Executive Officer, who in turn, is assisted by the Secretary, the Heads of Departments and Zonal Executive officers. (Source: www.dhaka city corporation.bd.org).

4.3 Functions of DCC

The DCC performs a variety of socio-economic and civic functions which are discussed given below-

- ❖ Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and culverts;
- ❖ Removal, collection and disposal of refuse;
- ❖ Provision and maintenance of street lighting;
- ❖ Provision of water supply;
- ❖ Establishment and maintenance of public markets;
- ❖ Registration of birth, deaths and marriages;
- ❖ Naming roads and numbering of houses;
- ❖ Slum improvement etc.

City Corporation has some additional functions such as-

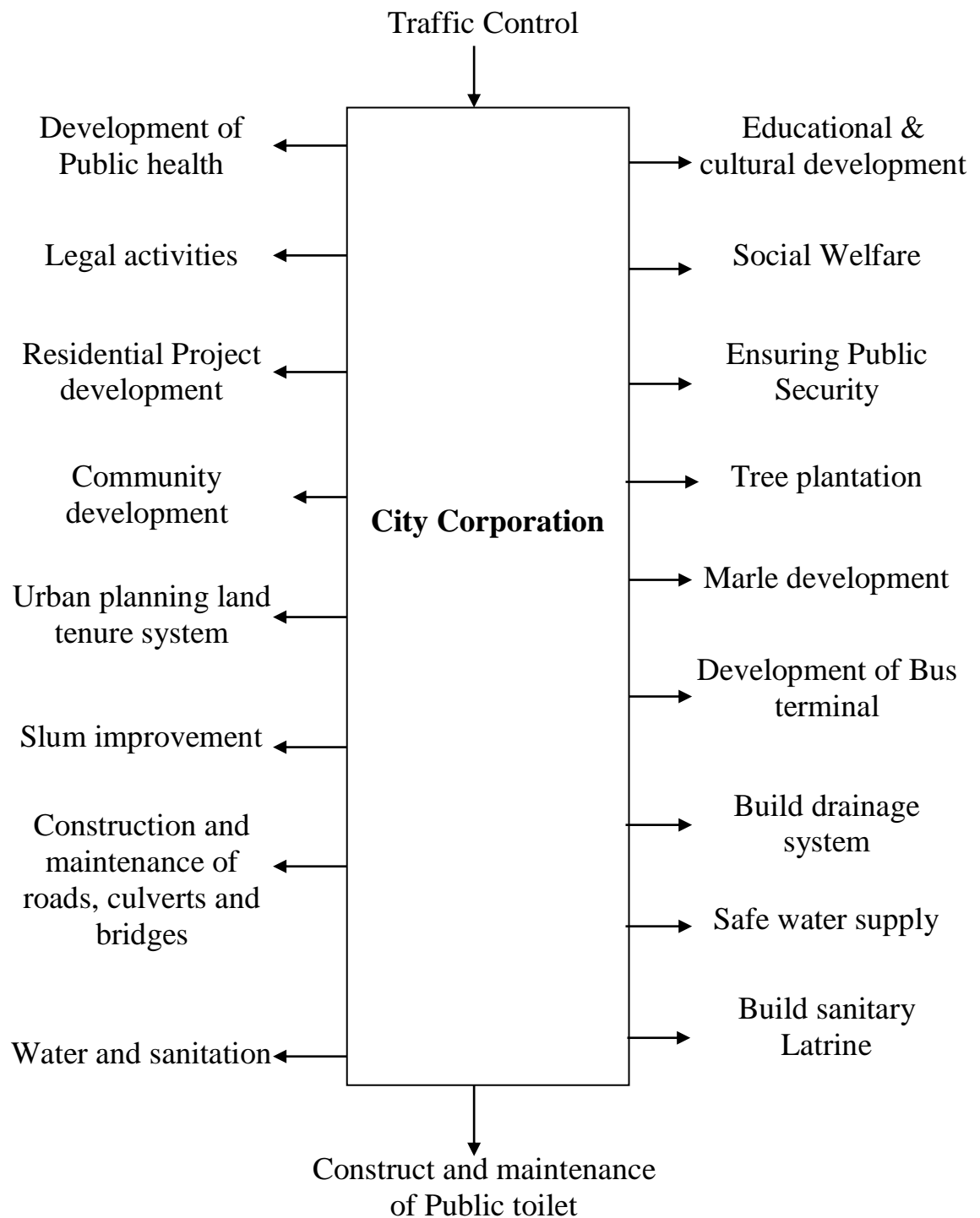
- issuance of certificates,
- Nationality, birth, death and succession certificates.
- City Corporation also performs immunization against a number of diseases.

Functions of the Ward Councillor

As per the Local Govt.(City Corporation) Act 2009(amendment 2011), one councillor from each ward (general) has been elected by the respective citizen votes and for reserved women seat, one woman councillor has been elected by votes from three wards. Ward Councillors are the key personnel can play an effective role for their wards. They are authorized to attend DNCC general meeting, standing committee meetings etc. They can formulate development plans relating to their wards with assistance from the staff of the Zonal Executive Office and submit it for inclusion in DNCC's development program.

Ward Councillors are signatory authorized for monthly salary bills of waste management staffs as well as maintenance materials, spare parts for street lighting of the ward. They are also monitoring ward level services of DNCC.

4.3.1 Flow diagram: Various functions of Dhaka City Corporation



Source: www.dhakacity-corp.org

4.4 Evolution of DCC and Municipalities as Urban Local Governance

The British had the need for introducing some sort of municipal local governance even in the early 1820s, but a formal beginning was made with the establishment of one of the first municipalities in the present day Bangladesh region in Dhaka in 1864, through the Bengal Municipal Act 1864. The municipal council was however predominantly composed of officials. Dhaka then had a population about 50,000 and was still the largest urban centre of the region. An interesting development in municipalization was the holding of a public meeting in Dhaka in 1882. Since 1884 there have been many changes in municipal management or governance.

In 1932 Bengal Municipal Act was a landmark development as it provided for greater participation of elected representatives in the municipal bodies and also in widening the powers and functions of municipal bodies. The system continued well into the first decade of the Pakistan period in 1958 Ward Committee and Union Committee.

The governance of the Capital City Dhaka underwent several changes since liberation. The Act of 1974 (Act 56), designed Dhaka as the Dhaka Municipal Corporation.

Bangladesh, in 1971, alternatively giving more importance to the members of the National Parliament, smaller cities and towns are known as Pourashvas or municipalities. Prior to 1994, the City Corporations were managed by mayors appointed by the government. In case of Dhaka often the Minister in charge of Local Government was given the additional responsibility of the Mayor. A basic element in a democratic process is the election of representatives to lead and govern the citizens.

Municipal elections are equally popular and participatory. The mayor of DCC enjoys the status of a Cabinet Minister. While the other city corporations Mayors have a State Minister's status recently a number of Pourashvas (single or in combination of two or three) have been upgraded to the status of city corporations. These include Narayanganj (with Siddirganj and Kadam Rasul

Poroshavas amalgamated) and Comilla. Gazipur (with tongi Pourashava amalgamated) and Rangpur are likely to be declared City Corporations. Election to the Narayanganj city corporation was held in 2001, November.

The democratic process in Bangladesh has achieved a reasonable level of maturity is evident from the fact that all elections held 2008 have been considers free and fair. Although the urban local governance, DCC election is not held yet.

The urban local government in Bangladesh is on direct vote (City Corporation and Pouroshova) doing not enjoy adequate power, authority or autonomy. These are also heavily dependent on the central government for funds and personnel. Their functional jurisdiction is also very limited. This is truer for the large City Corporations such as Dhaka and Chittagong, since such functions as town planning and urban development, water supply and electricity supply services have been taken away from them and given to separate autonomous but unelected authorities under the central government. Geographical or area based decentralization is very limited. All City Corporations and Municipalities are composed of Wards but the Wards do not enjoy any worthwhile financial power. They seriously lack in personnel. The Word councillors have to be address demands of a large constituency (sometimes of over 100,000 people, in Dhaka) almost single handed. He does not have a committee to advise him. Good urban governance demands attention to a number of key indicators, such as transparency and accountability, responsiveness, authority, rule of law, democratic participation, decentralization, coordination, efficiency and leadership in urban governance decentralization, from central Government to the city level and also from the city level to the ward or community level. Participation of all stakeholders, specifically the citizens in urban development planning, financial management and service delivery is important. The democratic process of electing the Mayor and Ward Councillors through direct voting came into practice only in 1994, in Dhaka through the Local /Government Act 1993. Similar development took place in the City

corporations and Pourashavas. Further progress in the democratization process was achieved in 1999 when direct election of female ward councillors for reserved seats was introduced. In 2008, all Pourashava chairmen came to be known as like City Corporation Mayors and Ward Commissioners as councilor's (www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dhaka_City_Corporation).

4.5 Dissolution of DCC

The Awami League government on 29 November 2011 dissolved the Dhaka City Corporation by the local Government (City Corporation) Amendment Bill 2011 passed by the Parliament of Bangladesh after being placed in the parliament on November 23. The City Corporation will be split into two corporations, North and South, with the southern using holding more territory than the north. Each corporation will be a self-governing entity, thus giving the city of Dhaka two mayors. The government qualities of civic services to the citizens of the City. The DCC has divided in to two City Corporations such as-

Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC) and Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC). Dhaka city has above one crore population. Now it has 92 wards, female ward councillor of reserved seat 31 and total number of ward councillors are 123.

4.5.1 Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC)

Dhaka North City Corporation has 36 wards and its voter sizes are 60,352. North City Corporations property is about 463 acres. North City Corporation has got 593, 25 (five hundred ninety three and twenty five crore) taka in the current budget (2011-12). DNCC consists of below wards-

1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,37,38,39,
40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,54 and 55.

4.5.2 Constitution and Functions of Standing Committee of DNCC

There is a provision in the Act for constitution of Standing Committees for the purpose of various functions of the Corporation, are as follows:

- Financial and Establishment
- Waste Management
- Education, Health, Family Planning and Health Care
- Urban Planning and development
- Audit and accounts
- City Infrastructure construction and Maintenance
- Water and Electricity
- Social welfare and Community center
- Environmental Improvement
- Sports and Culture
- Birth and death registration
- Communication
- Market rate monitoring and control
- Disaster management

The Local Govt. (City Corporation) Act2009, the Corporation shall, by regulation, determent the functions of Standing Committee. Therefore, the Standing Committees discharge functions basically on an ad-hoc basis depending on the perception of the members about the functions of the Standing Committee. (www.dhaka north city corporation.bd)

4.5.3 Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC)

Dhaka South City Corporation consists of 56 wards. It has fifty to sixty thousand voters. The total property sizes of South City Corporation are about 429 acres and budget allocated as for (2011-12) are 1,595,77 (One thousand five hundred ninety five hundred and seventy seven crore taka). Dhaka South City Corporation consists of below wards-

24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,48,49,50,51,52,53,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91 and 92.

4.5.4 Constitution Functions of Standing Committee of DSCC

There is a provision of the Ordinance on constitution of a Standing Committee and also for additional Standing Committees for the purpose of various functions of the Corporation. The various Standing Committees, as have been mentioned in the Ordinance, are as follows:

- Finance and Establishment
- Education
- Health, family planning and Sanitation Drainage
- Town Planning and Improvement
- Audit and Accounts
- Work and Buildings
- Water and Electricity and
- Social welfare and Community Center.

The Ordinance also states that, the Corporation shall by regulation, determine the functions of Standing Committee. Therefore the Standing committees discharge functions basically on an ad-hoc basis depending on the perception of the members about the functions of the Standing Committee. (www.dhaka south city corporation.bd)

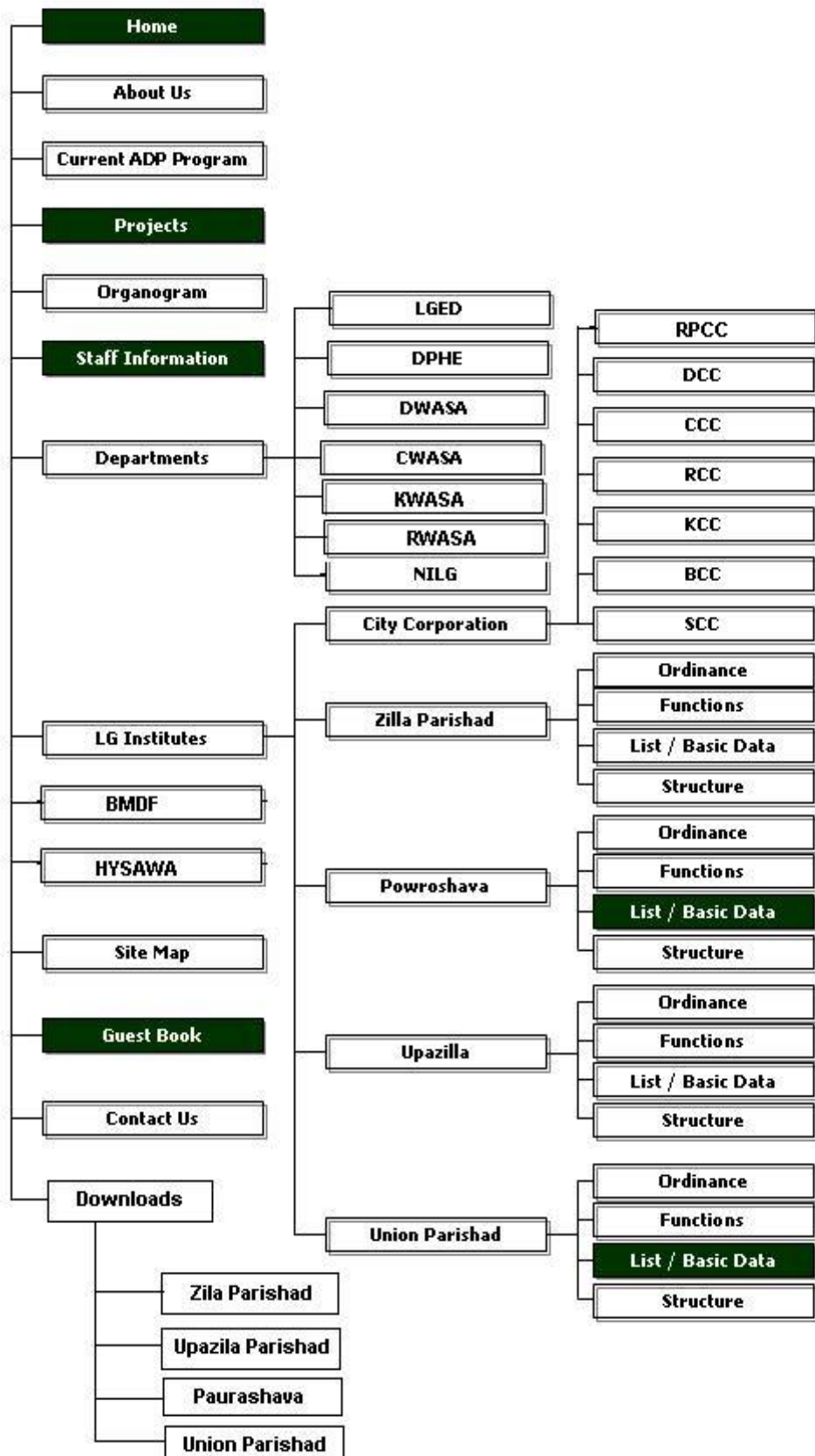
4.6 Organ gram of DCC

Table no: 4.6.1. Organ gram of DCC



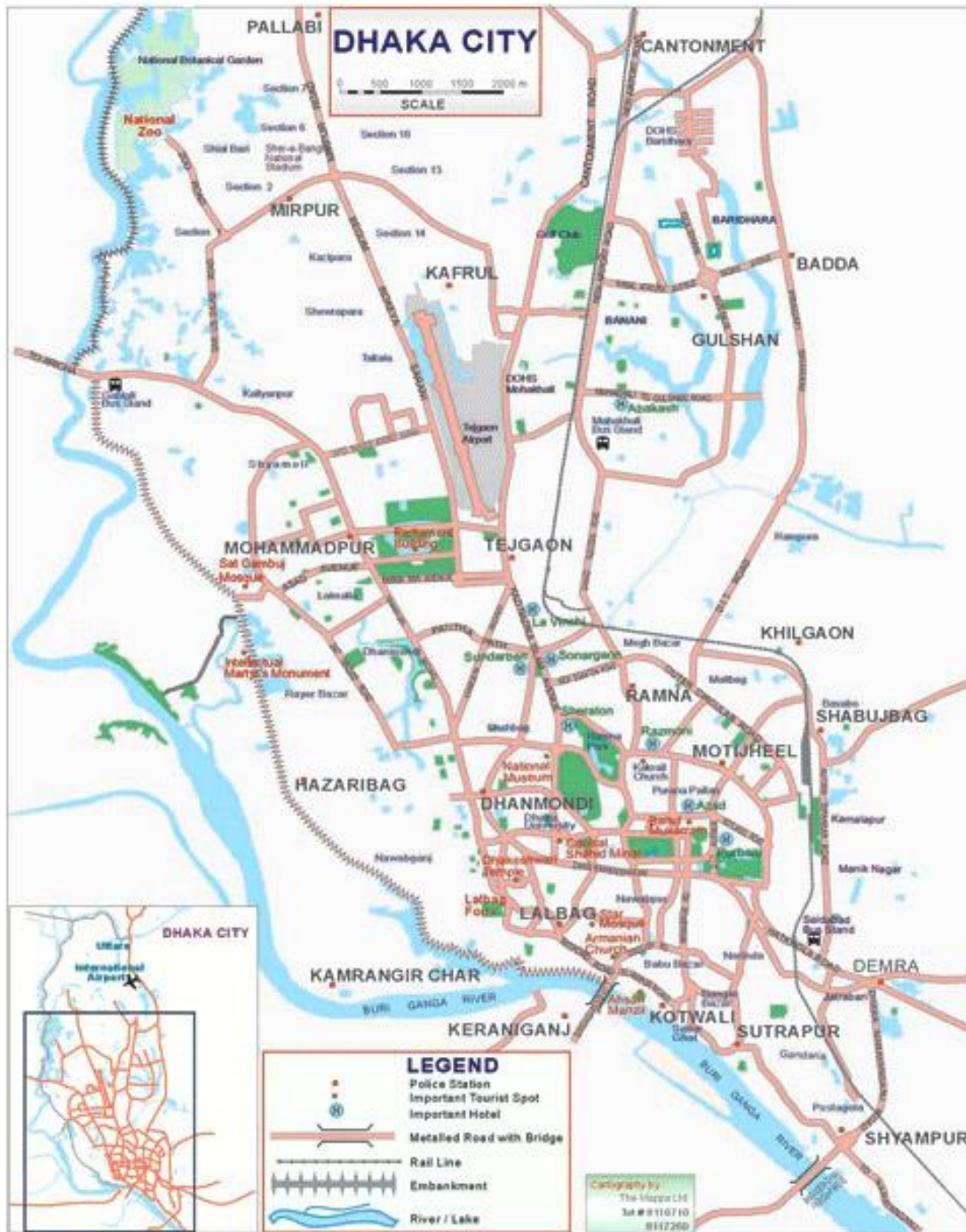
Source: www.dhaka city corporation.bd.org

4.6.2 Organ Gram of DCC



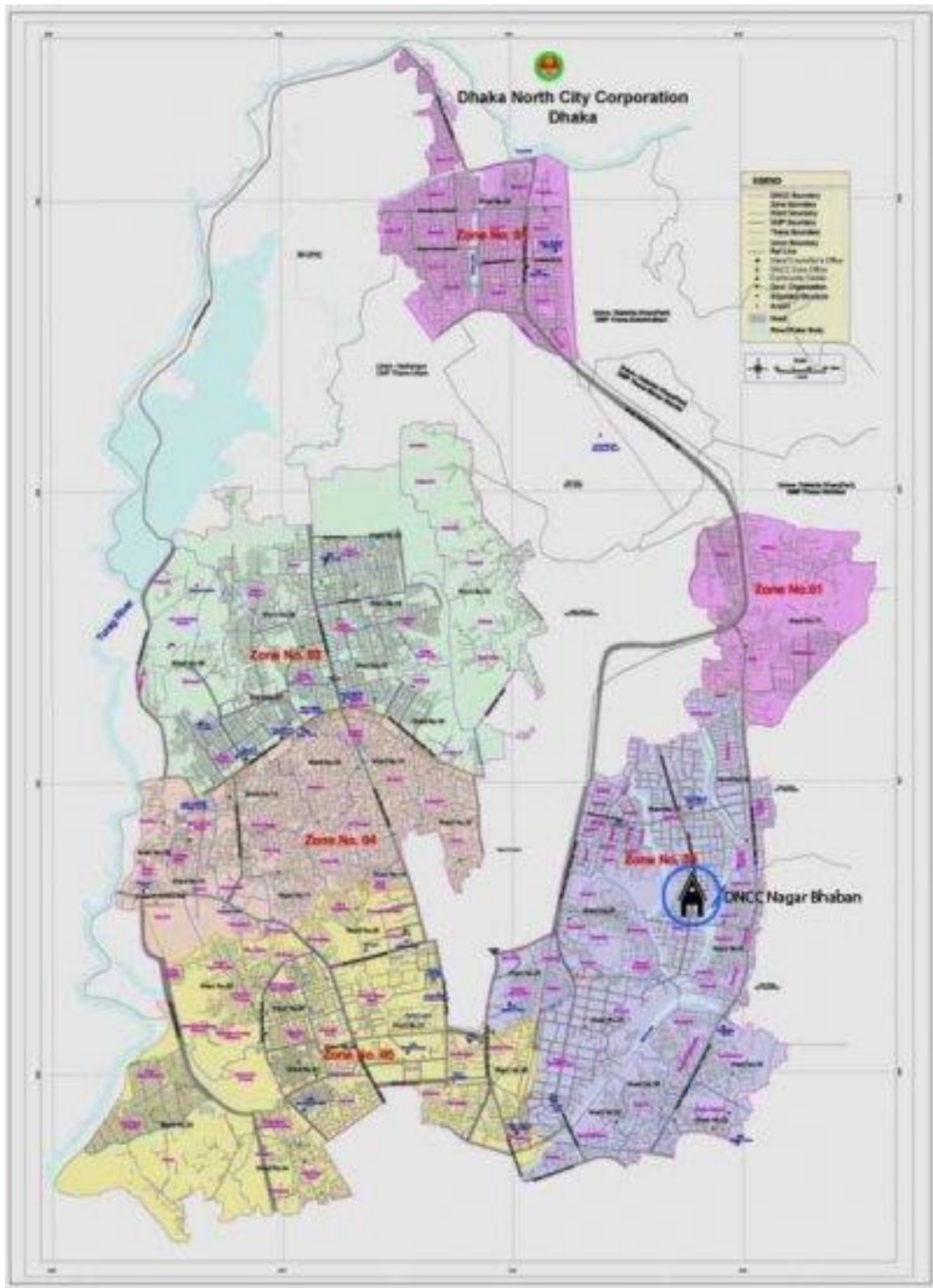
4.7 Geographical location of Dhaka City Corporation

Table no 4.7.1



Source: www.dhaka.bd.org

Table no: 4.7.2



Source: www.dhaka north city.bd.org

Figure no: 4.7.3 Local Government Structure in Bangladesh

Organogram: 1

Local Government, rural development and Co-operative

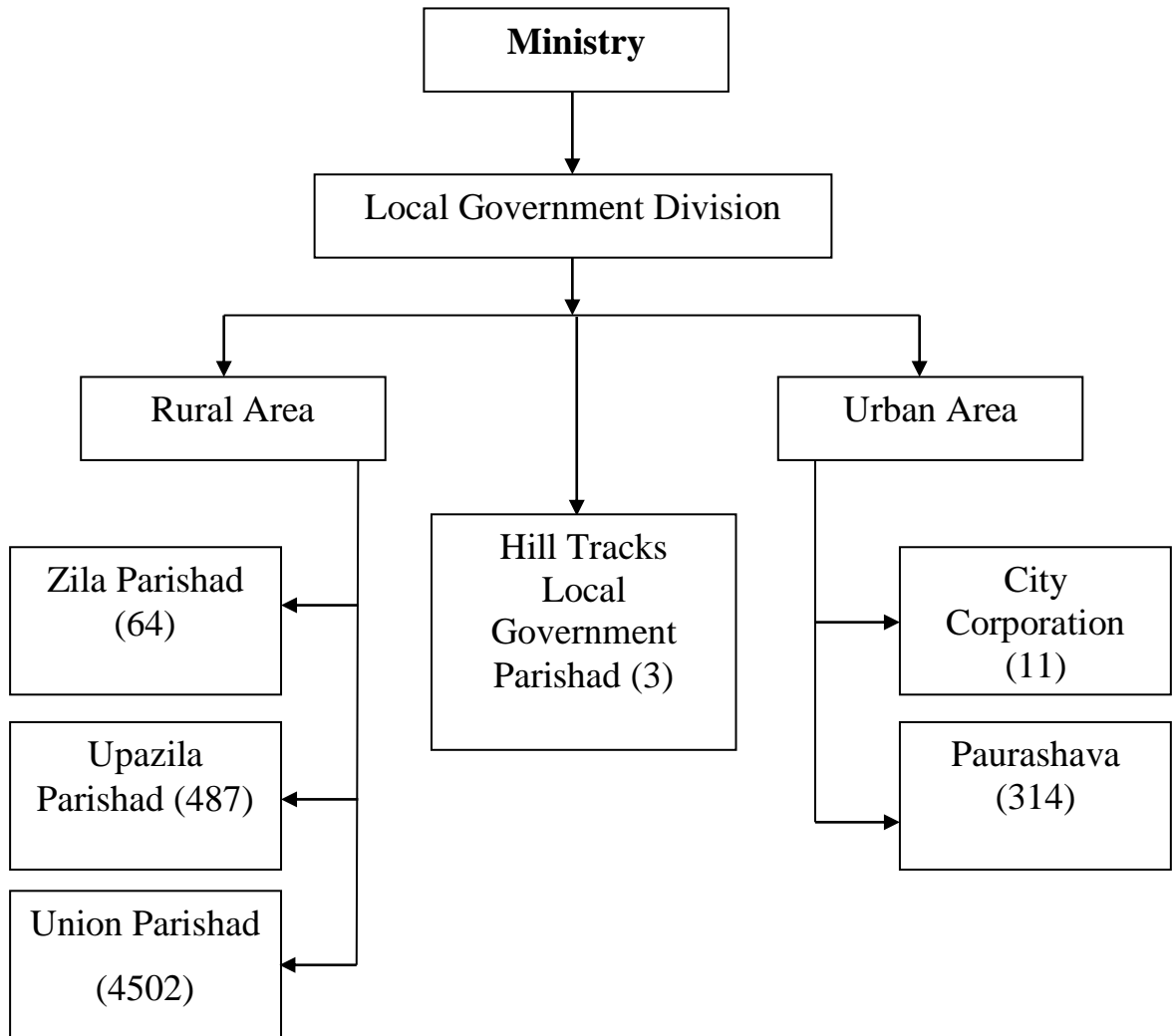


Figure: 02

Urban Local Government Structure (Paurashava Basis Committee)

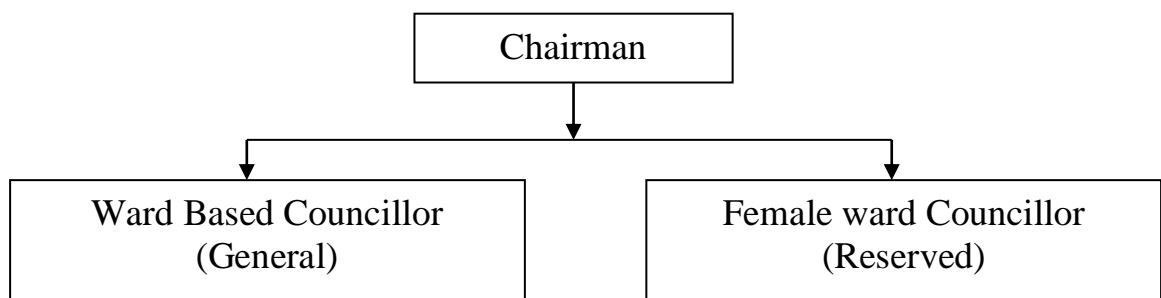
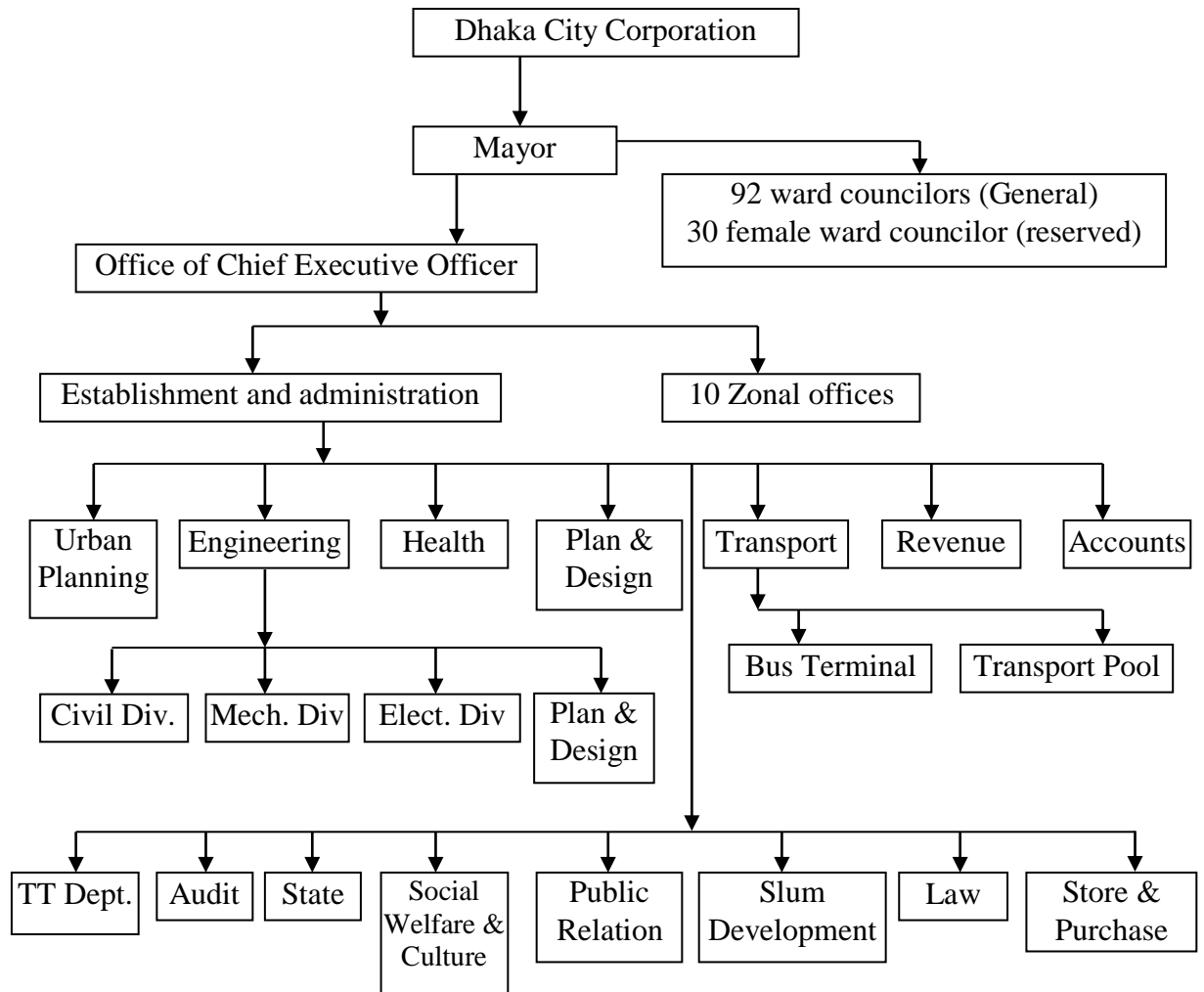


Figure: 03

Urban Local Government Structure (City Corporation basis)



Source: www.dhakacityorg.com

Chapter Five

Urban local Governance: Female ward councillor of reserved seat Participation in Politics

- 5.1 Background**
- 5.2 Women's representation according to the Constitution**
- 5.3 State of Female wards councillors of reserved in urban local Governance**
- 5.4 Local Government Election process in Bangladesh**
- 5.5 Functions of the Female ward councillors of reserve seat**
- 5.6 Major Obstacles to Women's Political Participation in Urban Local Governance**
- 5.7 Participation of women in Politics and Ensuring Political Empowerment**

5.1 Background

The overall development of a country depends upon the maximum utilization of her people, both men and women. In Bangladesh, women comprise nearly half of the population. But the status of women is much lower than that of men in every sphere of life. Women are identified with domestic life while politics is viewed as a male-dominated public activity that is typically masculine in nature. With the advancement of time, the fact has now been recognized that without ensuring women development, national development cannot be achieved. Without the active participation of women and the incorporation of women's perspective at all levels of decision making, the goals of equality development and peace cannot be achieved. (FWFC,1995: 1).

Women's role in decision - making is one of the most important questions for consideration in the movement for their empowerment. Keeping in mind, the importance of women's participation in decision making, like the other government in the world, the government of Bangladesh has initiated efforts to widen the scope of women for participation in the development process. The Gazette notification (the Pourashava Ordinance 1977, Ordinance No.XXVI of 1977, which was amended on 1998, of Bangladesh is a milestone towards ensuring women's equal access and increased participation in political power structures. This amendment provided for direct elections to reserved seats for women in local level elections. As a strategy of affirmative action for providing the structural framework for women in political decision-making and provided an opportunity to bring women to the center of local development and develop new grass-roots level leadership. (WOMEN PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT: BANGLADESH UNION PARISHAD PERSPECIVE, Asian Affairs, vol29.No.1.january-March, 2005)

Before the Gazette notification (the Pourashava Ordinance 1977, Ordinance No.XXVI of 1977, which was amended on 1998, July and Gazette additional Copy 22/3/1999) for municipalities and City Corporations respectively, Female

Ward Councillors were appointed by selection. For the first time Dhaka City Corporation elected female ward councillors (elected by male councillors) for reserve seats in 1994. With a view to promote women's participation in Urban Local Govt. the Pourashava ordinance and City Corporation Ordinance have been introduced which were monetary for every Pourashava and City Corporation. These Ordinance stipulate that whatever the number of ward councillors, depending on the area of Pourashava and City Corporation, there should be reserved seat to one third of the number councillors fixed by the Govt. The Female ward Councillors will be elected directly.

The span of responsibilities for ward councillors has been well-defined in the govt. gazette. But there is no definite responsibility narrated in such a gazette for Female ward Councillors. The Govt. Gazette Notification has described the nature of meetings, panel chairman etc. So the status of Female ward Councillors (Reserve seat) has been undermined still there is some confusion and misunderstanding between councillors and Female ward Counselors.

5.2 Women's Representation according to the Constitution

Women constitute almost half of the country's population. In the modern world, politics is a way of life and political decisions touch every aspect of the state, economy and society. It is therefore, only natural that women should actively participate in the political process of the country. The constitution of Bangladesh guarantees the following rights under Articles -

- Article 19(1): æThe state shall endeavor to ensure equality of opportunity to all citizens.”
- Article 27: æAll citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law.”
- Article 28 (1): æThe state shall not discriminate against any citizens on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.”

- Article 28 (2): æWomen shall have equal rights with men in all spheres of the state and public life.”
- Article 28 (4): æNothing in this Article shall prevent the state from making special provisions in favor of women as children as for the advancement of any backward section of citizens.”
- Article 29 (1): æThere shall be equality of opportunity of office in the service of the republic.”
- Article 59: æLocal Government is meant for management of local affairs by locally elected persons. If government officers or their henchmen are brought to run the local bodies, there is no sense in relating them as Local government bodies. Considering the origin, growth and development of local government institutions at different levels of the administration over one and a half centuries, it is found that Local Government is an integral part of the democratic policy of the country.”
- Article 60: Interim Council will be created only to meet an unforeseen situation and such a council will in fact come in aid of and to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of articles 59 and 60 of the Constitution.

The provisions mentioned above thus fully ensure for women the right to participate in all spheres of life as citizens. The Constitution gives special attention to women in democracy and local government.

5.3 State of Female ward councillors of reserved seat in Urban Local Governance

Empowerment of women is now a global issue. All female ward councillors (reserve seat) claimed that they came to power through proper political participation and commitment, yet there are no work responsibilities given to

them by the local government gazette. They are supposed to convince or listen. They cannot take any development initiatives and actions without any permission of the other relevant ward councillors. The female ward councillors (reserved seat) cannot be the chairperson of any School/College/Madrashas chairperson. And the fund for the female ward councillors (reserved seat) is not sufficient. The High Court also declared four clauses of the circular illegal and discriminated the right of the female councillors elected from the reserve seat. There is no provision of a woman member to deliver more services than a general member, nor does she have the authority to supervise other services. They are left helpless and vulnerable to the critical assessment by the constituencies without having the right to fulfill their obligations. As a result the number of women seeking election to the reserve seat has declined by 12.34 percent in 2003 compared to 1997 (Bangladesh Mahila Parishad Journal, Dhaka, 03.02.2006).

In the DCC elections, held in 2002, the number of female contestants for the post of councillors in the 90 general wards was 6, and only 3 got elected, while in the 30 reserved seats, the number of female contestants was 103.

In the 2004 Paurashova elections held in 150 Paurashavas, 3 women were elected as Paurashava Chairpersons and 372 as councillors in the reserved seats. No female was elected as councillor in any general ward of the Paurashavas. After that DCC election is not held till now.

Table: 5.3.1 DCC Election- 2002**DCC Election- 2002**

City Corporation	Number of Mayor	Number of Candidate (Mayor)		(% Percentage)		Number of Councillor	Number of Candidate(Councillor)	Councillor Candidate (Reserve Seat) for women		No. of Voters	Actual Voter	Expired Votes
								No. of Vacant	No. of Candidate			
Dhaka	01	01	19	95	5	90	570	30	103	2869028	966203	20518

Source: www.electioncommissionbangladesh.org

Table: 5.3.2 List of elected Female ward Councillor for reserved seats in DCC:

Ward No.	Name of Elected Candidates	Ward No.	Name of Elected Candidates
1.	Rabeya Alam	16.	Fazilatunnisa
2.	Mahmuda Begum	17.	Syeda Moriom Begum
3.	Mrs. Mehrunnessa Hoque	18.	Syda Fatema Banu Salam
4.	Shahid Dipti	19.	Nasima Akhter
5.	Nargis Begum Baby	20.	Sitara Ohab
6.	Shirin Ruksana	21.	Shamsunnahar
7.	Peyara Mostafa	22.	Begum Razia Alim
8.	Rokeya Sultana	23.	Suraya Begum
9.	Rina Nasir	24.	Momtaz Chowdhury
10.	Rawshan Ara	25.	Lovely Chowdhury
11.	Nasima Manna	26.	Hosne Ara Chowdhury
12.	Shiri Zahan	27.	Rahima Begum
13.	Mahmuda Islam	28.	Mosammat Moni
14.	Shazeda Ali	29.	Asma Afrin
15.	Tahmid Chowdhury	30.	Sanzida Khanam

Source: www.electioncommissionbangladesh.org.

Table: 5.3.3 Feature of vote in 30 reserve seat of women at a glance

Voters Number	Total vote center	1345
	Total vote Room	7515
	Men	1721233
	Women	1147795
	Total	2869028

Source: www.electioncommissionbangladesh.org

Table: 5.3.4 Rate of casting vote in 30 reserved seat of female ward councillor

Rate of total voting area (%)	Ward no.
10% - 20%	1
21% - 30%	4
31% - 40%	11
41% - 50%	11
51 %- 60%	1
Total ward	28

Source: www.electioncommissionbangladesh.org

Table: 5.3.5 DCC Election, 2002- At a glance

Total General ward-	90
Reserved Ward (Only for women) -	30
Election schedule declared-	12 March 2002 (According to Government Gazette)
Election holding date:	25 April, 2002
Total Voters:	28, 69, 28
Male:	17, 11,233
Female:	11, 47,795

Source: www.electioncommissionbangladesh.org

5.4 Local Government Election process in Bangladesh

The Bengal Local self-Government Act, 1885 introduced the system of election through the Ballot box for the first time at the local level. After that this system was continued till 1970. In 1972 Election Commission was set up. They made many changes in the election process. In 1990 caretaker government was to hold parliamentary elections to ensure democracy. Under the democratically elected government two separate local level elections one for the UPs (rural Local government bodies at the lowest level) and the other for Paurashavas (urban local government bodies) were held in 1992 and 1993, 1997 and 2003 respectively conducted by the Election Commission. After dividing Dhaka City Corporation in North and South part, the Dhaka City Corporation election is not held yet now. Though according to the constitution, the election should be held within 180 days after passing this new City Corporation law (Bangladeshe-journal of sociology, volume 4, No.1, January 2007).

5.5 Functions of the Female ward councillor of reserved seat

There are no clearly specified responsibilities given to female ward councillors by the local government Gazette. As a result, Female ward Councillor is unable to show their commitment to public or to the office. This section focuses on the different types of functions of the two urban local bodies performed by women and men Ward Councillors.

5.5.1 Responsibilities given by the Dhaka City Corporation/Municipality

There are significant differences between responsibilities of men and female ward councillors. In DCC, almost all the men ward councillors are given with the responsibilities of corruption and smuggling protection, provision of street light and keeping pollution free environment followed by infrastructure development, maintaining proper drainage and sewerage system, encouraging people to pay tax, provision of public toilet and water supply system and to participate in the tree plantation program.

But in case of women the scenario is totally different. Almost all the women are involved in judging the women and child issues, welfare of the local people, motivating people during natural calamities, provision of birth, nationality and character certificates followed by encouraging people in income generating activities, motivating people in family planning and health care, involving poor women in development activities, and motivating people about literacy. The participation of men in all those sectors is very less. Again the sectors where the involvement of men is very high, participation of women in those sectors is really insignificant except infrastructural development. Some ward commissioners perform some other activities such as numbering of houses, control over traffic and public vehicles etc. Many female ward councillors work for keeping the environment free from pollution even not being given with this task by the corporation.

5.6 Major Obstacles to Women's Political Participation in Urban local Governance

Traditionally women in our country are deprived of the right of decision making and of effective participation. Their roles have been identified as secondary. Main obstacles to women's political participation are discussed given below-

5.6.1 Women's primary responsibility

Traditionally women's domestic activities are considered as their primary responsibilities which keep women isolated from the labor market. Women spend their times with family members and cannot participate in political activities.

5.6.2 Women's inferior economic status

Economic dependence is the key factor that works against the political participation of women in Bangladesh. In Bangladesh, inferior economic status keeps women economically dependent on men. This dependence is also an important factor that limits her freedom to participate seriously in politics.

5.6.3 Lack of fixed working hours

Politics is an occupation which does not have any time table. Ward Councillors may need to go outside anytime. As women are primarily assigned to domestic activities, they might not make themselves available in a place where they are required on an urgent basis.

5.6.4 Women's educational status

Unequal educational status is contributing negatively on the way to women's involvement in politics. Women always have a fear of not being able to perform all the activities necessary for politics due to their inferior educational status.

5.6.5 Social norms and values

The cultural factors do not support women's involvement in politics. The field of politics is highly considered as male dominated. 'Women in Politics' is a matter of toleration, not a matter of acceptance.

Though women representatives face number of problems, participation of women in politics has been increased day by day. Few women representatives have already achieved success and playing their role effectively in politics (Bangladeshe-journal of sociology, volume 4, No.1, January 2007).

5.7 Participation of Women in Politics and Ensuring Political Empowerment

Empowering women is good for governance. Equality between men and women is now a leading global political principal. Political participation is one of the major ways to ensure women empowerment, to increase decision-making power and enhance ability to influence matters that affect their lives in the community and in the larger society. Women empowerment begins with her conscious perceptions about herself and her rights, capabilities and potentialities, awareness of her gender and socio-cultural, economic and political forces that affect her. Women's political empowerment and equal representation in all decision making institutions are critical inputs in the

struggle for freedom from patriarchal subjugation (Shamim and Nasreen, 2002).

This section focuses on the participation of women in urban local bodies namely Dhaka City Corporation. Female ward Councillor claims that they did not get any power for doing their activities freely. Almost female ward councillors do not know the actual number of standing committees. The markets, Technical and Mosquito killing committees are headed by men ward councillors where some development projects such as revenue committee, slum development projects are being headed by female ward councillors. Moreover, reserve seated women do not have the right of heading any committees. They are only ornaments of the committee. Their decision making power is not acceptable by their male counterparts. They are neglected by them. Male Ward Councillors think they come from reserve seat, so they have a little knowledge about politics. For this reason woman ward councillors are not interested to participate any kind of political activities. They want actual power and respect from the Male Ward Councillors and also want to take part in any decision making process. They want to prove their ability.

Women's political empowerment is necessary for the actual development of Bangladesh. Especially Urban Local Governance means Dhaka City Corporation will be the model of all City Corporations. Without empowerment of the Female ward Councillor's political participation will be undervalued and development will be impossible. New generation will not be interested to come in politics. So, the government should take effective initiative in political empowerment.

Chapter Six

Case study

6.1 Case study- 01

6.2 Case study-02

6.3 Case study-03

6.4 Case study-04

6.5 Case study-05

6.1 Case study- 01

Name : Mahmuda Begum
Profession : Female wards Councillor (Reserved Seat)
Reserved Seat No : 02 (1994-2011)
Ward No. : 4, 15, 16 Dhaka City Corporation

Mahmuda Begum is an experienced female ward councillor. She was elected from reserved seat no.2 (ward no.4, 15, 16,) for one more time.

She was born in 1966 in Modhupur upazila under Faridpur district. She is about forty seven years old. Mahmuda Begum came from a well known Muslim family. Her father late Haji Mohammad Tayab Ali was a warrant officer of Air Forces. Her educational background is strong. She passed SSC and HSC from Dhaka Shaheen School and College. She passed BA (Pass) from Badrunessa College and obtained Masters Degree (MA) in English from Dhaka University. She has a daughter. Her husband is a lawyer. Her socio-economical status is better. She is satisfied about her socio-economic condition.

Mahmuda Begum has been engaged in politics from her student life. She was an active political leader from her student life. Her motivation is to help poor and deprived women. For this reason she came to politics willingly. She is also grateful to her family that they considered her as a political leader.

She was elected as a female ward councillor in 1994 of Dhaka City Corporation for the first time. During her period she established 150 tubewells and tankies. She also established 100 sanitary latrines through the help of ADB, DCC and UNICEF. For this reason, people elected her for one more time in 2002.

Mahmuda is very much confident about herself. She thinks women should come to politics willingly. She also thinks that political empowerment will be effective if women come to politics.

Mahmuda Begum claimed that there were many problems faced by her. Most of the problems were created by the male ward councillors. They do not want to involve female ward councillor (Reserve seat) in any standing committee meeting or any development activities. The male ward councillors think that women cannot make any effective decision. They cannot solve any problem. Male Ward Councillors also think that female ward councillor should work for women development and slum problems. Mahmuda thinks that they were elected by men and women voters equally. So, they should work for both men and women both.

Women are enjoying exercising political power properly for the purpose of development. Mahmuda says that women's political participation should be increased in the Local government level. She also says that women empowerment will be possible if every kind of political discrimination is removed. The status of female ward councillors will be clear to the people.

According to her some important issues like Development strategies, social structure, Local government legislation, legal right, modern technology, international politics etc. should have to be known to the female ward councillor through proper training or meetings. She also added that women education is necessary for political empowerment. Lastly women have to be aware for their own development. Mahmuda Begum is very conscious about the development of her own local area.

She also claimed that the elected women member's participation in local government bodies remains generally insignificant, as they are not given any specific duties. The absence of operational guidelines and terms of reference for female elected representatives, the limited capacity of the female elected representatives to operate in public institutions of this nature, the lack of awareness over their roles and responsibilities, the systematic discrimination biases by male elected colleagues- all these are seen as factors impeding women's meaningful participation in local government .

She also feels wandering that the present and opposition parties' leaders are women but the local level planning cannot be ensured by the female ward councillors. They are playing their roles as ornaments. This was never be expected. She also added that the role female ward councillor of reserve seat should be evaluated by male counterparts positively. Otherwise in future women will never be inspired to come in politics. She also advises for women to come in politics through proper knowledge of education.

6.2 Case study- 02

Name : Sazeda Ali Helen
Profession : Female wards Councillor (Reserved Seat)
Reserved Seat No : 14 (2002-2011)
Ward No. : 55, 37, 23 Dhaka City Corporation

Sazeda Ali Helen was born 9 September in 1966, Magbazar area of Dhaka. She also came from a Muslim family. She has two children. Her husband Md. Jaynal Hussain was a political leader. Now he is in service. She passed Higher Secondary Certificate/HSC. Her socio-economic status is better. She is satisfied about her socio-economic status. Each and every member of her family is related to politics directly or indirectly.

Sazeda Ali has a strong political background. Her father helped her to come in politics. Her father was her inspiration. She was elected as female ward councillor (reserved seat) in 2002, ward no: 55, 37, 23. Sazeda is a popular women leader in her area.

During her elected period she did many development activities. She implemented many development projects of her wards. She concentrated on law and order situation, construction of roads and highways, social movement against drug addiction, unemployment etc.

There were a lot of problems faced by Sazeda Ali during her elected period. She claimed that male ward councillor did not want to relate female ward councillor (reserved seat) in the Dhaka City Corporations tax committee. She also claimed those female ward councillors were related to development activities, not in financial activities. She included that patriarchal system of Bangladesh is responsible for this underdeveloped situation of women. The patriarchal society enforces rules and laws in such way that affect the self-confidence of women, limit their access on resources and information and thus keep them in a lower status than men. She thinks superstition is the main cause

for less women empowerment. Gender discrimination is also an important issue for less women representations. She says that all of these reasons do not help women positively to come in politics. This female ward councillor also agrees that they don't have any specific activities. For this reason they cannot take part any development activities properly. They do not have own financial allocation. Female ward councillor's (reserved seat) activities are narrower than general ward councillor. But they are elected from three wards. So, this is one kind of discrimination for them. Sazeda Ali expects that this problem should be solved properly. She also thinks that every kind of social problem is created by the society. So, it should be removed.

She said that in urban local governance, women have low political status as compared to men. According to her the participation of women results from their low socio-economic status stemming from social norms of a male dominated society confining women to the household. Their unequal status in society gives them unequal access to the educational, economic and other opportunities offered by the state and society. All these factors reinforce each other to keep women's political participation low. But women's adequate political participation is a precondition for bringing women in the mainstream of development process and thus empowers them.

She also added that sometimes female ward councillor from reserve seat are bound to take any kind of decision from male ward councillor. At that time, the male ward councillor insults them in front of public. For this reason most of the female ward councillors of reserved seat do not feel interest to come in the meeting and give their opinion in public issues.

Beside this female ward councillor of reserved seat get fewer opportunities than general ward councillor. In this case general female ward councillor neglect them and their attitude are not friendly to them. Here their (General female ward councillor) opinion is that female ward councillors of reserve seat are elected directly but only they compete with women. On the other hand general female ward councillors are elected directly and compete with male and

female both. So their competition level is more challenging than women's reserved seat. In this case Sazeda mention that æwe are elected from three wards which is really difficult for us but we do not get proper importance from our colleagues and also government though our voters number are bigger than them and our voters expectations are also high than their number of voters. But they deny this very easily.”

Sazeda Ali Helen is a political personality. She suggests that women have to come in politics willingly. Female ward councillors have to work confidently. Local government has to allocate resource and financial support for the female ward councillor. Female ward councillor should be included in every kind of committee specially tax committee. Local government has to identify the functions of female ward councillors so that they don't have any confusion. In this way urban local governance can be developed and independent.

6.3 Case study- 03

Name : Tahmida Chowdhury Jyoti
Profession : Female wards Councillor (Reserved Seat)
Reserved Seat No : 15 (2002-2011)
Ward No. : 25, 27, 28 Dhaka City Corporation

Tahmida Chawdhury Jyoti was born in 1963. She is near about fifty years old. Her father late Dr. Abdul Mannan Chowdhury was a freedom fighter. He was also an ideal political leader of this society. Her husband Abdul Awal is a wellknown businessman. She has two children. Her educational status is B.A (pass).

Tahmida has a good reputation in her area. Her economic status is good. She lives in her own house. She has a political background. Her family members help her cordially.

Tahmida Chawdhury is a political personality. She has a positive conception about politics. She emphasis on women and child related issues such as reduce illiteracy rate, provide scholarship for deprived women and to create employment opportunities for deprived women etc. She is experienced and popular women leader in her area. She seems to be mentally and physically strong to manage and solve every kind of social and political problem of her voters. She is confident and aware of her activities.

Tahmida Chawdhury has contributed a lot for social development from the beginning of her political life. She has contributed especially increasingly literacy rate, self employment for the deprived women, scholarship program for poor student. She was elected as a female ward councillor (reserved seat) in 2002. Her elected period was 2002-2011. She was elected for only one time.

Tahmida Chawdhury faced many political problems as a female ward councillor. She mentioned that once upon a time female ward councillor of reserve seat had no infrastructural facilities, allocation of budget and social

security. Such as there was no chair, room etc for them to use. They had to stand up behind the meeting and only see the meeting as a visitor. They didn't have any right to develop any governmental project and they didn't have any salary. They do their duty only voluntary basis. Their status was not satisfactory at all in the early period. They got one third of the budget. Now all these problems are solving gradually but slowly. She said that, they had to achieve all of these facilities through movement. She also mentioned that male ward councillor denied their contribution. Sometimes male ward councillor used abusive languages to the female ward councillors during the meeting. They did not want to engage them (female ward councillor) in any development activities. They denied their decision easily. Coordination between men and female ward councillor of reserved seat is not satisfactory.

According to Jyoti, now they do not feel the spirit to solve their problem because of the corruption of every level. Everyone wants power and they use it for their own purpose. No one to solve women's leaders problem because they don't feel female ward councillors (reserve seat) problem at all. They can only give their assurance but after voting they forget their promise to the people as well as to them (female ward councillor of reserve seat).

Tahmida Chawdhury also added that a female ward councillor (reserved seat) elects from three wards. But she has no right to make any decision and she has less activities power compared with general ward councillors. Moreover, local government does not mention their activities properly. For this they don't have any guideline. The standing committee does not empower female ward councillor. They engaged them only development activities as an observer. Local government do not allocate different budget for them. Tahmida Chawdhury also added that there is lack of coordination between general ward councillor and female ward (reserved seat) activities. For this general ward councillor is more politically empowered compared with reserved seats female ward councillors who is not satisfactory for them.

After mentioning all of these causes Mahmuda told that female ward councillor (reserved seat) have barriers for implementing their election manifesto. But they are cordial for doing their activities. Most of them are honest, courageous and experienced. They want more reserved seats for women empowerment. Because one female ward councillor (reserved seat) has to handle three wards. If one female ward councillor handles one seat, they can do their activities properly. She added that enabling and positive working environment should be created. Local government Ministry should allocated budget and specific activities for female ward councillor of reserve seat. The social security should be increased for them. They do not have Gunman.

Lastly, female ward councillor should be worked neutrally, not under supervision of any political organization. They should be given power for taking decision independently.

6.4 Case study- 04

Name : Shaheda Tarekh Dipti
Profession : Female wards Councillor (Reserved Seat)
Reserved Seat No : 04 (2002-2011)
Ward No. : 6, 7, 8 Dhaka City Corporation

Shahida Tarekh Dipti was born Bikram in Munshiganj. But now she is settled in Dhaka. She passed SSC from Mirpur Bangla High School and HSC. She completed Graduation from Jagannath University. Her husband Tarek Mintu is a journalist and engaged with electronic media.

Shahida Tarekh Dipti is a political leader. Her socio-economic status is good. She has no claim about her economical status. Socially she is a well known face to the people of her ward. She elected as a female ward councillor (reserved seat) in 2002.

Dipti believes herself confidently and make any important political decision in crucial moment. She wants to do something better for the people of her ward especially for deprived women. She is also a good organizer.

Dipti came to politics willingly. She wanted to do something better for the society. She thinks that the election is the main way for doing something better for the people directly. For this reason, she had chosen female ward councillor of reserve seat as a representative of the society. She elected from her ward securely. She thought it was a challenge for her. She contributed herself in education specially increasing women's educational status and removing violence against women. She also mentioned that she was doing politics for the general people. But now she is not interested to do election for another period because of political frustration. But she wants to maintain a good relationship with her voters.

Dipti mentioned that female ward councillor of reserve seat has no appropriate right of any matter. They have to face many problems for doing their activities. Male ward councillor did not respect female ward councillor (reserved seat). Beside this male ward councillor did not allow them any mediator committee. They did not give them any important accountability. Dipti thinks that women

empowerment in politics is necessary. Local government can ensure this empowerment.

She also mentioned that their contribution is not evaluated by the male ward councillor. They neglected female ward councillor's decision in the standing committee. They did not want to engage female ward councillor in any development activities. Some male ward councillor told them to look after women related issues. But she is not agreed with this. She told people elected them for development. So, they have right to do the development activities.

According to Dipti women's education is must for the development and women empowerment. Local government should be strengthening. Economically women should be more independent. Beside all of these government should be accepted the contribution of female ward councillor (reserved seat) for their activities. They should be rewarded. As a woman is the half of the population so the reserved seat number of female ward councillor should be increased. Women empowerment process should be developed from the grass roots level of local government like union Parishad through participation. Female ward councillor should be given training, arrange seminar, meeting for strengthening their experiences. Lastly people should be aware about the rights and duties of female ward councillor of reserved seat. So, female ward councillor can be more accountable for doing their activities.

Dipti also agreed that there is an urgent need to undertake research on women's participation in politics, their voting behavior, consciousness and participation in the political parties.

Finally, in increasing the number of female ward councillor of reserve seat in decision making positions does not in itself translate in to greater empowerment for women. Measures to increase the quantity of women representatives need to be accompanied by measures to improve the quality of participation.

6.5 Case study- 05

Name : Mosammat Shirin Ruksana
Profession : Female wards Councillor (Reserved Seat)
Reserved Seat No : 06 (2002-2011)
Ward No. : 12, 13, 14 DCC

Shirin Ruksana was born Ampara ,in Kushtia in 1967.She came from a religious minded family.She passed SSC form Government High Girls School in 1985 and HSC from Mirpur Bangla College in 1987. She also passed BA from Mirpur Bangla College in 1989. Her husband is a businessman and she has two children. She was elected female ward councillor (reserved seat) in 2002.

Ruksana is a cultural minded person. She came to politics in student life. She was elected by the people spontaneously. Her economical status is also satisfactory.

Shirin Ruksana is a genius personality. She is as good political leader as a reciter and news presenter. She raises her voice against women violence. She has mental strength. For this she manages her political life and cultural life perfectly.

Ruksana supports women leadership strongly. She started her political life from the college. She thinks positively, about politics and political empowerment. She defines politics as a way for the development of the people. She wanted to do develop the status of deprived women. She accepts that the status of women in Bangladesh is not satisfactory. For this reason, she took part in the election process as a female ward councillor from reserved seat and was elected uninterruptedly.

Ruksana believes that women should be self employed. Violence against women is the main cause for underdevelopment. Local government is the basic

unit of national development. Without strengthening local government unit national development is impossible.

She mentioned that as a female ward councillor (reserved seat) she was directly elected for the first time through the voters in 25 April, 2002. But it has been seen from the British period that male are accepted local government unit willingly and the urban local governance are also male dominated. The political structure of Bangladesh is also male dominated. Politics and political empowerment is not available for women representatives. Ruksana also faced many issues like others. She mentioned that female ward councillors have no effective activities.

She also mentioned that general women cannot come to politics easily. She added that female ward councillor are involved in judging the women and child issues, welfare of the local people, motivating people during natural calamities, provision of birth, nationality and character certificates, motivating people in family planning and health care and motivating people about literacy. The participation of men in all those sectors are very less. Again the sectors where the involvement of men is very high, participation of women in those sectors is really insignificant except infrastructural development. Lastly, there is no definite responsibility for female ward councillor of reserve seat in the gazette.

After discussing all of these factors it can be said that there should be specific proceedings for female ward councillor in the gazette. Women representatives' participation should be increased. The fund allocation of female ward councillors for their development work should be increased.

In DCC, there is no standing committee has yet been formed completely. Few standing committees are being started working headed by some men ward councillors. According to a new circular of DCC, the female ward councillors of reserve seats are to act as head of one-third standing committee. Lastly, it can be said that the government must take adequate steps so that female ward councillor's potentials and dynamism are being utilized to the fullest. There is a

circular issued on 6th January, 2005. According to that circular some new rules and regulation have been introduced in order to improve the overall situation of the female ward councillors regarding their meaningful political empowerment. In fact, the local government system of Dhaka City Corporation (DCC) can be effective only through the equal representation of gender in all parts of it.

She also added that they have no coordination with the Mayor. For this they cannot tell their problem to him. In this case, she also mentions that DCC has not yet get any women Mayor. So that the problems are unsolve. She included that Mayor should be women by terns. If women elects as Dhaka City Corporations Mayor then female ward councillor of reserve seat will get more opportunity which is rationale for them. The Mayor should be elected by the councillor's vote and she or he should be councillor.

Chapter Seven

Findings and Analysis of Qualitative Study

7.1 Introduction

7.2 Findings and Analysis of Qualitative Study

7.3 Significant Results of the Qualitative Study

7.4 Conclusion

7.1 Introduction

This chapter contains the findings and analysis of the research interviews. The researcher conducted five interviews with the female ward councillor of reserve seat. To maintain the heterogeneity, the researcher took different age level, area of professional experiences and different education status. To dig out the different point of views and ideas of urban local governance, political and other empowerment level of female ward councillor of reserve seat, nature of work, barriers, responsibility of them, she chose five different respondents. The researcher analyzed this case study in this research work. Among them the maximum were not satisfied about their status. Most of them commented against male ward councillor's attitude. Five respondents were well educated and wanted to do something better for the people. Among the respondent's age ranges are about 35-60 years.

7.2 Findings and Analysis of Qualitative Study

The research findings are analyzed using under following sub-heading:

7.2.1 Few participation of female ward councillor in reserve seat in urban local governance

7.2.2 Family support

7.2.3 Overall educational status

7.2.4 Backward situation

7.2.5 No dream about their future status in politics and DCC election

7.2.6 Level in decision making sector

7.2.7 Lack of coordination with administration

7.2.8 Coordination with male ward councillor

7.2.9 Negligence of male ward councillor

7.2.10 Awareness level

7.2.11 Regularly facing multiple and diversified challenges

7.2.12 Perception of female ward councillor of reserve seat is diverse

7.2.13 Analysis of unexpected experiences being female ward councillor of reserve seat

7.2.14 Analysis of facing grim realities in participation of standing committee

7.2.15 Analysis of communication with Mayor

7.2.16 Analysis of Governmental initiatives

7.2.17 Need to more aware for political empowerment

7.2.18 Accountability

7.2.19 insufficient number of female wards councillor of reserve seat In DCC election

To maintain the aim of the study, the researcher analyzes the empirical data in relation with female ward councillor of reserve seat. Mainly she is trying to draw an existing scenario of the female ward councillor of reserve seat in urban local governance in terms of participation, male ward councillors' attitude to them, empowerment status in politics, barriers and getting opportunities in the context of Dhaka City Corporation. Besides these, she is trying to explore the situation of female ward councillor of reserve seat according to their responses through empirical data. In this case, the researcher used the empirical data which she collected from the respondents but for every theme. She uses the five respondents' responses as case study basis, while she used maximum relevant arguments for the analysis.

7.2.1 Few participation of female ward councillor in reserve seat in urban local governance

The researcher found the number of urban local governance representative of female ward councillor of reserve seat is 30. Each member consists of three wards which is insufficient for DCC. The members also told that they are not satisfied about their ratio of participation in politics. One of the ward councillors told me that,

æ Women are not interested to do election for reserve seat willingly.....Most of the female ward councillor's have political background of family.....for this general women are not interested to comethey think it's an ornamental position for women.....and it has no power.....”

7.2.2 Family support

Among the respondents, the researcher found that most of the female ward councillor had family supports. Three of them came from political family background. Two of them were inspired by parents directly. Respondents opined that,

æMy father is my inspiration.....I grew up in a political family background.....I has engaged in politics from my student life of college campus.....”

Analysis of Familial support

Most of them had good comments regarding their family support. The researcher also found positive support of their family. She also found a healthy and sound socio-economic status of the female ward councillor from reserved seat.

7.2.3 Overall educational status

Among the interviewees all of them had educational qualities and good academic degrees. The researcher found highest degree of MA in English and lowest degree in HSC. Among them others achieved graduation degree. All of them said that,

æOur educational status helps us in politicsour voters show their respect to us for our educational status.....they attentively listen to us....”

One of the respondents told that,

æSince my early childhood, I had the desire to studymy parents are supportive.....so I could continue my study in graduation level and I have no break of study.....”

7.2.4 Backward situation

It is really an unacceptable picture in urban local governance that female ward councillor of reserve seat are not professionally involved in any good position, even they do not have any specific job description. There are many reasons that they are not involved in political activities directly. Among the interviewees, three of them told that they were not involved in any financial activities of standing committee, they only involved in development activities related to women issues. They had very bad experience about their position.

7.2.5 No dream about their future status in politics and DCC election

It is really pathetic that female ward councillor of reserve seat have no dream about their future in politics and also DCC election. Because they do not exercise decision making power, especially in standing committee. Day by day they are known as ornament to the people in their area. One of them opined that,

æWe are really hopeless that our jurisdiction area is three wards but we don't get proper acknowledge from the others..... moreover we are criticized by them.....”

Analysis of dream about their future status in politics and DCC election

Life is really mysterious because men posses one thing and God disposes another things from them. It is very unexpected situation that female ward councillor of reserve seat were introduced for ensuring women empowerment

but today the issue is not proved positively. Male ward councillor always denied their opinion and activities positively. DCC election is hanging. No woman Mayor is yet appointed. So the coordination is not enough positive among the urban governance bodies. For this the future of female ward councillor of reserve seat is not optimistic for them.

7.2.6 Level in decision making sector

Women empowerment is the main findings of this research. But women are not satisfied with these issues. They think they have the ability to do every kind of work but they didn't prove it. One of them told that.

“When a meeting is called, the male colleagues tell me why do you come to the meeting, go and cooking rice..... This is very much insulting for me....to hears.Why should I go to the meeting?I just avoid this... ”

Analysis of low empowerment level in decision making sector

Decision making capabilities in political sector is most important for national women development. Female ward councillors of reserve seat are the basic unit of democracy and they can ensure empowerment from urban local governance level as DCC. But the present status shows us different picture that is not positive. As a researcher we think that if we want the proper empowerment, we should start it from local level of government. It can be started from urban local governance or union parishad as rural local government.

7.2.7 Coordination with administration

There is a lack of coordination between Urban and Rural local governance level which effects negatively. Female ward councillor said that,

“No one wants to know our problems.....We do election for the people but what is our achievement...we can't tell our problems to our leader.....because of direct coordination with them..... ”

Analysis of lack of coordination with administration

Political leaders visit female ward councillor rarely. For this when they come to a meeting the women leaders get few chances to tell their problems to their leader because of short time being. This does not ensure their participation properly and they do not get proper answer for solving their problems. This makes a lack of coordination. Mayor is also a busy person for this they do not share their problem properly with them.

7.2.8 Coordination with male ward councillor

There is also a huge lack of coordination with male ward councillor. They said that,

“Male ward councillor come from general ward.....and we come from reserve wardFor this they negligence our power.....they want to prove that they are more important than us for decision making.....”

They also said that they did get opportunities like them , *“æ suppose in recent of our time we did not got a chair or room etc.....but after raising voice we got it.....not easily.....”*

Analysis of coordination with male ward councillor

As a researcher we found an unhealthy relationship between men and women. Here we should also include one thing, that there is a huge difference between male and female ward councillor. Male ward councillor directly elected and compete with male and female both but female ward councillor also directly elected but compete with only women. This issue makes negligence for male and they deny coordination with women.

7.2.9 Negligence of male ward councillor

Female ward councillors are neglected by male partners. This really makes them pathetic. They get more importance than women which is not right for them .They think patriarchal system is responsible for this thinking. They said that,

“We do not treat by the male partners.....as because we are also people’s representatives.....we want to work for people.....but how ...we don’t know”

Analysis of negligence of male ward councillor

In this case my analysis is that male ward councillor of general seat have got more power and privileges than female ward councillor of reserve seat. Their jurisdiction area of responsibilities is more than women and they also get more power. They also get more facilities such as gunman facilities than women reserve seat though they (male) elect from one ward. This makes them thinking about negatively for women. For this they neglect them.

7.2.10 Awareness level

Women leaders are not agreed with this topic properly. They think they are enough aware. To them awareness means to attend political meetings, doing development activities such as increasing literacy rate, women development etc. They think this is enough for them.

“We are quite aware of our dutiesthough get less opportunitiesno one tells our duty but se do it from our own thinking.....”

Analysis of awareness

The levels of awareness of female ward councillor are less. They attend meetings, doing their duties given by the male partners, coordinate with political leaders but they raise their voice against their problems very often which is not indicating their satisfactory awareness. They always engage with political activities not with local governance activities. They also did not get training for ensuring awareness.

7.2.11 regularly facing multiple and diversified challenges

The researcher found that female ward councillor of reserve seat have got multiple and diversified problems. One of them included that,

æ When a financial issue such as roads construction is discussing in the standing committee.....I cannot give our opinion.....as I am qualified than many male partners ”

Analysis of regularly facing multiple and diversified challenges

As most of the female ward councillor of reserve seat are eligible for holding their activities but they are facing multiple problems. Most of the female ward councillors of reserve seat do not know about their responsibilities properly. For this they can not do the proper duties. For this they are misguided easily.

7.2.12 Perception of female ward councillor of reserve seat is diverse

The perception level of female ward councillor of reserve seat is diverse. One of them thinks that all of the male partners are not playing their role negatively to them. Some of them are helpful. But another one said that,

æAs we most of them are well educated.....sometimes our educational level is higher than many other male partners..... But cannot play right role.....why is this discrimination...tell me”

Analysis of perception of female ward councillor of reserve seat is diverse

When a woman ward councillor comes to this urban local governance institution she should have some different perception about improving women status which helps her to develop a new idea. This idea also helps her to do her job perfectly. But unfortunately the researcher found that the new idea is not helping women status because of some bureaucratic complicacy which should be removed.

7.2.13 Analysis of unexpected experiences being female wards councillor of reserve seat

Female ward councillors of reserve seat have got some unexpected experiences. Our patriarchal society does not want to see women as a political

leader. They always try to engage them with domestic works. Some of the female ward councillor shared their bitter experiences, such as

æWhen I go to meeting , I don't any seat in front of the MayorIf I seat in front of themthey (male) suppose to tell directly without any hesitation, seat behind us No need to seat here.....you just see the meetingyou are not appropriate person to do the work.....because....you came from reserve seat.....”

7.2.14 Analysis of facing grim realities in participation of standing committee

Standing committee plays a vital role for doing the ward councillors duties properly. This is one kind of guideline for them for sharing, monitoring and evaluating different matters. But the reality is really painful for the female ward councillor of reserve seat. Most of the time they did not participate in this meeting in a participatory way. Though in parliament we see the different feature. Not only that, in our constitution also ensures women's participation in every level of state but in Dhaka City Corporations standing committee it is absent. Mayor is the chief of this urban local governance bodies but he is not available for councillor. This also creates problem for them. One of them said,

æI don't like to introduce myself..... in the standing committee.....here I have no work....no sharing.....no evaluation.....”

7.2.15 Analysis of lack of communication with Mayor

As a researcher, the analysiing point is that Mayor is elected from people's direct vote. Anyone can be Mayor, for this he is unknown to the councillor and does not cooperate with them properly. But if he elect from the councillors he can understand the female ward councillors' problem easily. So the coordination among Mayor and female ward councillors are increasing rapidly day by day. Two of them said that,

æWe cannot coordinate with Mayor.....this is our problem.....we want to share our problem.....but how”

7.2.16 Analysis of Governmental initiatives

Urban Local Governance is the main theme of this research. As a researcher, she found that to ensure political empowerment of female ward councillor of reserve seat DCC does not play a vital role. In this sector government initiatives are very few. If the government does not take any appropriate initiative in this level such as engaging women directly in political decision making, the empowerment feature of the whole country will never be developed.

7.2.17 Need to more aware for political empowerment

Three of the female ward councillor of reserve seat told that,

aWe need political empowerment.....more.....otherwise we will be vanished.....”

They included that Political empowerment is necessary for us but we actually are not aware about this. When vote is come only that purpose we got the power. But other time we are not included in any development or decision making sector properly.

Analysis of need to more aware for political empowerment

To me women’s political empowerment is essential from bottom to top level. It should be raised voice. If we see the structure of urban local governance as DCC, we have found that the system of reserve seat of female ward councillor is introduced very new. So it needs time to aware them for politically empowered. And in this sector political instability should be removed and inspire general women to come in politics. From student life leadership capability should be developed in a proper way.

7.2.18 Accountability

Most of the female ward councillor of reserve seat told that the responsibility and accountability are not identified and specific. One of them told that,

“When I was campaigned for votingI had to do hard work.....specially covered three wards at a time.....but after election I did not find any specific responsibility for me.....It was really difficult for me.....some of my senior helps me..... ”

Analysis of accountability

In the gazette notification there was no specific accountability introduced. Responsibility should be clear for transparency and accountability. Proper utilization of power, women and male ward councillor should submit their information about property and all things. People also should know their duties that they can coordinate with them.

7.2.19 insufficient number of female wards councillor of reserve seat

In DCC election

Every female ward councillor of reserve seat claimed that they want more reserve seat for women. They told that,

“We are elected from three wards.....So our jurisdiction wards are bigger than general ward councillor.....but we did not get power as like as general seat.....as they (general councillor) get only one seat. So our number is little.....we need one woman for one seat.....then we can give proper attention for development..... ”

Analysis of insufficient number of female ward councillor of reserve seat In DCC election

In this sector it can be told that the female ward councillor of reserve seat hope, in future the number of reserve seat will be increased and the competition of women will be also increased. This will ensure their proper participation in urban local governance positively.

7.3 Significant Results of the Qualitative Study

After all findings and analysis, the researcher is mentioning here some significant results which are the actual outcome of the present study;

Participation of female ward councillor of reserve seat is not positive for making decision freely. It is much unexpected situation for female ward councillor of reserve seat that they are neglected by male ward councillor in all spheres of decision making sectors, especially in financial sectors. Educational qualifications of female ward councillor of reserve seat are satisfactory. Most of them have completed graduation. This indicates educational awareness is gradually developing in political level. Social and economical statuses are also better. The researcher found that most of them are living in their own houses. In this study no female ward councillor of reserve seat comes from a poor family. This indicates that in election process, money is still a vital factor. But we found all of them have family supports. Family environment are familiar and healthy. Relationships among the family members are very casual and informal. Family supports are available for all the female ward councillor of reserve seat. Most of them have political family backgrounds which help them to come in politics easily. In this study, we have observed that the female ward councillors of reserve seat are not so positive where they are working with their fellow colleagues. Most of them were told that they do only development activities related to women and child issues. Though they think they have the capability to do work in all sides. They did not get any positive support from their male colleagues. All of them were neglected by the male partners. All of them want to remove this situation. Most of the female ward councillors given their opinion against gender discrimination. To solve this problem they want one ward for one woman in lieu of three wards for one woman. They think if the number of female ward councillor of reserve seat increase, the empowerment of women will be improved and in this way urban local governance will also be effective.

7.3.1 Table: Female ward coucillors feature- At a glance:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Main Focus</i>	<i>Socio-economic status</i>	<i>District</i>
Mahmuda Begum	47+	MA	1994-2011	Women development	Good	Faridpur
Sazeda Ali	47+	HSC	2002-11	Social development		Dhaka
Shaheda Tarekh	50+	BA(Pass)	2002-11	Women development		Munshiganj
Shirin Ruksana	47+	BA(Pass)	2002-11	Women development		Kushtia
Tahmida Choudhury	50+	BA(Pass)	2002-11	Women and child development		Dhaka

Fig: Feature of Female ward coucillors

7.4 Conclusion

In the conclusion it can be said that female ward councillor of reserve seat are not overall satisfied about their political status. They have strength and willingness to do the development activities but all the time did not get chance as because of male partners. In this study women in urban local governance means to ensure women's participation in DCC. But at the same time we would like to include here that all female ward councillor of reserve seat were not interested to give interview. They were afraid. If this situation is not removed, the status of women will sever be improved because they are the basic unit of urban local governance.

Chapter Eight

Conclusion and Recommendations

- 8.1 Conclusion**
- 8.2 Similarities and Dissimilarities with the Assumptions**
- 8.3 Service Recommendation**
- 8.4 Study Recommendation**
- 8.5 Introduction**

8.1 Conclusion

The study reveals that the government could merely recognize the potentials and dynamism of female ward councillors. On the contrary, they were given with work responsibilities by the local government Gazette. As a result, gradually they are grown up with the lack of confidence in to performing any corporation work when it is given occasionally. Initially they were not involved with any development activities. Female ward Councillors of reserve seat in DCC had been working only through urban development center to improve the socio-economic condition of the poor people of their communities, dowry, issues, domestic violence, mother-child health care etc. But when female ward councillor of reserve seat of DCC logically demanded to Mayor for providing them with development work such as to give responsibility of tax committees then the female ward councillors of reserve seat of DCC are monitoring these projects and committees only.

Female ward Councillors of reserve seat of Dhaka City Corporation cannot take any development initiatives and actions without the permission or support from the relevant men ward councillors. Men councillors were not at all cordial to see the women to come to the limelight. Male ward councillors were also not keen to share the chance of handling a big ‘financial benefit’ with those who did not have any specific duty (according to the Gazette) to perform.

After above the discussion it is expected that the steps stated above will be able to enhance the mobilization of women in urban local governance. In fact the local government system of the country can be effective only through the equal representation of women in all parts of it. For this, women must also learn how to make the local government more responsive and accountable to them. To transform the local government system of Bangladesh into more responsive and accountable one, the government must be committed to ensure the establishment of truly representative local bodies.

8.2 Similarities and Dissimilarities with the Assumptions

For making the idea and following path the researcher has three assumptions. I want to mention whether the assumptions are right or wrong. The first assumption was regarding educational status of female ward councillor of reserve seat were not enough, but after analysis my assumption is proved wrong. The educational statuses are up to higher level. The second assumption was about political empowerment level was unsatisfactory. Yes, I found it is right. Female ward councillor of reserve seat did not satisfy about their empowerment in decision making sector. They are also ignored by the male partners. They cannot take part in any decision making process. Moreover they had to take decision from the male councillors. They evaluate themselves as an ornament of urban local governance bodies. My third assumption was about gender discrimination of DCC election process. This assumption also proved right. I found that gender discrimination is one of the main constraints in women empowerment. The DCC election is now a complicated issue. For this complication Dhaka City Corporations regular activities are hampered and men and women representatives are not working effectively. This is also a constraint for the journey of democracy.

8.3 Service Recommendation

Here the researcher is providing some relevant recommendations which are as follows:

- Female ward councillors for reserved seat do not have any particular job description in the gazette. For this they can not play their role properly.
- The participation rate of female ward councillor of reserve seat in DCC election, 2002 one hundred and three and they were competed for 30 seats (reserved). This participation rate was not satisfactory. After that there is no election held yet. Now DCC is divided into two parts but the numbers of reserved seats are only 31.

- In Bangladesh the real feature of political parties are male dominated and patriarchal structures. Though the two main leaders of government and opposition parties are women. But it does not indicate the whole picture of women empowerment. For this general women are not interested to come in politics and they do not get enough encouragement from the political leaders.
- In DCC, no standing committee has yet been formed completely. For this women are completely denied for taking part in any kind of decision making process.
- In fact, the cultural factors do not support women's involvement in politics. 'Women in Politics' is a matter of toleration, not a matter of acceptance.
- The fund allocation of female ward councillor of reserved seat of DCC for their development work is comparatively much lower than that of the male. The female ward councillor of reserve seat has got very few of the allocation. Due to very less allocation, utilizing the fund properly become more critical than that of getting the allocation.
- Most of the female ward councillor of reserved seat mentioned that the financial problem is the main obstacle for women to participate in election.
- In the case study the researcher found that all the female ward councillors of reserve seat of DCC come from political family or have strongly connected politics from beginning. It is proved that politics is not for all the people yet. General women are still not allowed to come in politics easily.
- One of my case pointed out that every woman ward councillor of reserve seat consists of three wards. It is a burden for them. She wants one reserved seat for one woman ward councillor. So that they can play their role effectively.

- Every woman ward councillor of reserve seat wants proper duty. They want proper acceptance from male ward councillors. They want to make decision in standing committee meeting.
- It is mentionable that every woman ward councillor thinks that family barriers security, illiteracy, problems of woman is the main obstacles of women empowerment.
- Every case study represents that female ward councillor's decisions are denied by the male ward councillors. As a result, women participation rate may be decreased for the next DCC election which is an obstacle for women empowerment.
- Most of the female ward councillor of reserve seat pointed out about the unavailability of infrastructural benefit like chair, table, etc. Even some of them face sanitation problem.
- Female ward councillors attended all the meetings but they could not take part in decision making process. They can play this role as an observer because of the non cooperating attitude of the male partners.
- DCC has no women Mayor still now. In 2002 Narzhan Taleb competed for Mayor of DCC election. But she could not pass. Narayangonj City Corporation has got women for Mayor. For this women cannot exercise their empowerment properly.
- The budget allocation is not enough for female ward councillors. One third of the budget should be allocated for them.
- In Bangladesh, women have to face challenges in every sector. The status of female ward councillors of reserve seat is not different. They also face socio-economic problems, especially decision making problem.

In fact Local government, as a political institution can ensure public participation in development activities, is yet to take proper shape in Bangladesh. Since independence in 1971, successive governments have tried to use the local government system for their own political interest. The party or regime in power have wanted to make the local government representatives their power base and manipulated the system to this end.

8.4 Study Recommendation

Present study conducted on women in urban local governance- A Study on DCC, so, it is needed to conduct study both male and female simultaneously to Draw the actual feature of empowerment.

- ❖ As a social worker it can be mentionable that without the active participation of women and the incorporation of women's perspective at all levels of decision making, the goals of equality, development and peach cannot be achieved.
- ❖ Political environment is not favorable for women in Bangladesh. The present status of women in politics is not so respectable. To improve present political status of female ward councillors of reserve seat of DCC can be taken some decisions which are discussed as below:-
 - The power of municipalities and Dhaka city corporation need to be enhanced in both political-administrative terms as well as economic terms.
 - Female ward councillors of reserved seat can be increased so that women participation rate will be increased.
 - The job responsibilities of female ward councillor of reserved seat of DCC should be identified in the Gazette.

- In order to involve women in local bodies and for their active participation in urban local governance level, they have to be mobilized and organized at various levels.
- Awareness should be built up through seminars, meetings on media.
- Female ward councillors of reserve seat of DCC should be given training about women political empowerment, globalization, media, modern technology, and international politics so that they can do their duties effectively.
- Transparency and accountability should be convinced of every ward councillor.
- Women should be aware during their childhood about politics and political status of women.
- Educational background should be increased of female ward councillor of reserved seat of DCC. Though there is no educational bindings are mentioned in the election manifesto.
- To ensure women political participation and empowerment in urban local bodies, 40% seats should be reserved for women in every political parties.
- To ensure political empowerment general women's participation should be increased. For this nomination should be given to the general women.
- Democracy is the only way for the development of urban local government. So, women should be used their democratic rights effectively. For this they have to be aware.

8.5 Introduction

The overall development of a country depends upon on both men and women. In Bangladesh women comprise half of the total population. But the status of women is much lower than that of men in every sphere of life. Women's political participation in political life plays a pivotal role. It is not a demand for a simple justice or democracy but can also be seen as a necessary for women development. In this research it is found that in urban local governance women participation in decision making sector is not satisfactory. As each and every report has a recommendation to concern the authority. The recommendations are given following.

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Appendix A

Letter of Informed Consent

The following is a presentation of how I will use the data collection the interview.

The research work is a part of MPhil thesis, institute of Social welfare and research, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. In order to ensure that my work meets the ethical requirements for good research, I promise to adhere to the following principles:

- Interviewees in the research will be given clear conception about the purpose of the study.
- Interviewees have the right to decide whether she will participate in the study, even after the interview has been concluded.
- The collected data will be handled confidentially and in kept in such a way that no unauthorized person can get or access it.

The interview will be recorded as this makes it easier for me to document what is said during the interview and also help me in the continuing work with the study. In this analyze some data may be changed so, that no interviewees will be recognized. After finishing the work the data will be erased. The data I collect will only be used for this study. You have the right to decline answering any questions, or terminate the interview without giving an explanation.

You are welcome to contact me in case you have any questions (e-mail address below).

MPhil Fellow's name & e-mail

Tamanna Taskin

tamanna_taskin@yahoo.com

Appendix-B

Interview Guideline for the Female ward Councillor of Reserved Seat

Research Topic: Women in Urban Local Governance e- A Study on Dhaka City Corporation

Serial no.

Date:

Consent and Confidentiality: This is a questionnaire for measuring the problems and barriers of female ward councillor of reserve seat in terms of participation. It is an academic research work. Please share your own views, experience as you want. Your proper answer will help the researcher to understand the themes better. It is your desire to continue it or not. Your help will be highly appreciated to all concerns. This statement will only use for academic purpose and confidentiality and anonymity will maintain accurately.

A. Socio-economic information related guideline

1. Could you please tell us something about yourself like; name, age, religion, address, birth date, home city etc?
2. Tell something about your family and family members.
3. Say something about you and your family's education.
4. What is present income and expenditure?
5. Tell me about possession, assets and home
6. Explain your economic condition.

B. Profession and politics related guideline

1. Tell me about your profession
2. When did you elect first, Reserve wards number etc?
3. Tell something about your political background.
4. Why did you come in politics?

5. Share positive and negative experiences about your profession and politics.
6. Share your responsibilities as female ward councillor of reserve seat.
7. Expectations from this profession.

C. Recommendation related guideline

1. What steps should take for ensuring women empowerment?
2. What is your expectation from your profession?
3. Tell something about removing gender discrimination.
4. Share your opinion about DCC as urban local governance.
5. Your overall comments that we may add.

Thank you very much for your kind participation in our interview.

Appendix C

Area of Dhaka South City Corporation:

অঞ্চল-১

বিলুপ্ত ওয়ার্ড নং	ঢাকা দক্ষিণ ওয়ার্ড নং	ওয়ার্ডের আওতাধীন এলাকা
৪৯	১৫	ধানমন্ডি আ/এ, ধানমন্ডি রোড নং ১৫ স্টাফ কোয়ার্টার, রোড নং ১৫ পূর্ব রায়ের বাজার ও ঈদগাহ রোড, শেরেবাংলা রোড ও মিতালী রোড, হাজী আফসারুদ্দীন রোড, হাতেমবাগ।
৫০	১৬	ফ্রী স্কুল স্ট্রীট কাঁঠালবাগান, নর্থরোড, সার্কুলার রোড, গ্রীন কর্ণার, গ্রীন স্কয়ার (গ্রীন রোড), গ্রীন রোড পূর্ব, ওয়েস্ট এন্ড স্ট্রীট (ওয়েস্ট স্ট্রীট), আল আমীন রোড, নর্থ সার্কুলার রোড, ফ্রী স্কুল স্ট্রীট (হাতিরপুল), ক্রিসেন্ট রোড।
৫১	১৭	লেক সার্কাস উত্তর ধানমন্ডি ও আবেদ ঢালী রোড, বশির উদ্দিন রোড, উত্তর ধানমন্ডি, কলাবাগান, গ্রীন রোড পশ্চিম, গ্রীন রোড স্টাফ কোয়ার্টার, তলঠাবাগ, শুক্রাবাদ, সোবহানবাগ।
৫২	১৮	নীলক্ষেত বাবুপুরা, সমাজ কল্যান ও গবেষণা ইনস্টিটিউট, আইয়ুব আলী কলোনী রহিম স্কয়ার, বাংলাদেশ- কুয়েত মৈত্রী হল, সেন্ট্রাল রোড, নয়েম নিয়ে বার রোড, কলেজ স্ট্রীট, টি, টি কলেজ, গভঃ ল্যাবরেটরী স্কুল এলাকা এবং ঢাকা কলেজ, সাইন্স ল্যাবরেটরী স্টাফ কোয়ার্টার, এলিফ্যান্ট রোড, মিরপুর রোড, নিউ এলিফ্যান্ট রোড, বিডিআর পিলখানা।
৫৩	১৯	মিন্টু রোড, কাকরাইল, সার্কিট হাউস রোড, সিদ্ধেশ্বরী রোড ও লেন, মগবাজার এলিফ্যান্ট রোড, মগবাজার ইস্পাহানী কলোনী, নিউ ইস্কাটন রোড, ইস্কাটন গার্ডেন রোড, আমিনাবাদ কলোনী ও ইষ্টার্ন হাউজিং এ্যাপার্টমেন্ট, বেইলী স্কোয়ার ও বেইলী রোড, বাজে কাকরাইল, ডি,আই,টি কলোনী ও পশ্চিম মালিবাগ।

বিলুপ্ত ওয়ার্ড নং	ঢাকা দক্ষিণ ওয়ার্ড নং	ওয়ার্ডের আওতাধীন এলাকা
৫৬	২০	সেগুন বাগিচা, তোপখানা রোড, বঙ্গবন্ধু এ্যাভিনিউ ও রেস্ট হাউজ, টি, বি ক্লিনিক এলাকা, ঢাকা মেডিকেল কলেজ হাসপাতাল, ও আ/এ, হাইকোর্ট স্টাফ কোয়ার্টার ও সোহরাওয়ার্দী উদ্যান, ফুলবাড়ীয়া স্টেশন পূর্ব এলাকা, পশ্চিম ফুলবাড়ীয়া এবং সচিবালয় এলাকা, আব্দুল গণি রোড এবং সচিবালয় স্টাফ কোয়ার্টার, পশ্চিম পুরাতন রেলওয়ে কলোনী, রেলওয়ে হাসপাতাল এলাকা, ইস্টার্ন হাউজিং এবং টয়েনবি সার্কুলার রোড, রমনা গ্রীন হাউজ, ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং ইউনিভার্সিটি এবং আবাসিক এলাকা, নজরুল ইসলাম হল আহসান উল্যাহ হল, তিতুমীর হল, ঢাকা মেডিকেল কলেজ হোস্টেল (ফজলে রাব্বি হল), শেরবাংলা হল (প্রকৌশল বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়), সোহরাওয়ার্দী হল (প্রকৌশল বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়), শহীদুল্লাহ হল (ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়), ফজলুল হক হল, ডঃ এম এ রশিদ হল, শহীদ স্মৃতি হল, প্রকৌশল বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ছাত্রী হল।
৫৭	২১	ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় আবাসিক এলাকা, জহুরুল হক হল (ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়), সলিমুল্লাহ হল, স্যার এ, এফ রহমান হল, শামসুন নাহার হল, জগন্নাথ হল, কবি জসিম উদ্দিন হল (ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়), মুক্তি যোদ্ধা জিয়াউর রহমান হল, সূর্য সেন হল, হাজী মোহাম্মদ মহসিন হল, বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মজিবুর রহমান হল, ময়মনসিংহ লেন, ময়মনসিংহ রোড, পি, জি ইনস্টেটিউট, জাতীয় জাতীয় যাদুঘর অফিসার্স কোয়ার্টার, পি,জি হাসপাতাল ও কেন্দ্রীয় পাবলিক লাইব্রেরী, হাবিবুল্লাহ, আন্তর্জাতিক ছাত্রাবাস, রোকোয়া হল, পরিবাগ শাহ সাহেব রোড।

অঞ্চল-২

বিলুপ্ত ওয়ার্ড নং	ঢাকা দক্ষিণ ওয়ার্ড নং	ওয়ার্ডের আওতাধীন এলাকা
২৪	১	খিলগাঁও “এ” এবং সি জোন খিলগাঁও কলোনী “সি”
২৫	২	গোড়ান
২৬	৩	মেরাদিয়া

২৭	৪	পূর্ব বাসাবো (হোল্ডিং নং- ২৯/১ হতে শেষ), পশ্চিম বাসাবো, উত্তর বাসাবো, দক্ষিণ বাসাবো, উত্তর-পূর্ব বাসাবো, মধ্য বাসাবো, বাসাবো ওহাব কলোনী, মাদার টেক।
২৮	৫	মায়াকানন, সবুবাগ, উত্তর মুগদাপাড়া ডেপুটি কলোনী, আহম্মেদ বাগ, রাজারবাগ উত্তর ও দক্ষিণ, কদমতলা বাসাবো, পূর্ব বাসাবো (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-৫৯)।
২৯	৬	মুগদাপাড়া
৩১	৮	বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক কলোনী এবং সোনালী ব্যাংক কলোনী, আর. কে মিশন রোড গোপী বাগ, কমলাপুর, মতিঝিল, বি রেলওয়ে ব্যারাক।
৩২	৯	আরামবাগ, ফকিরাপুল, ফকিরাপুল বাজার এলাকা, মতিঝিল সি/এ, দিলকুশা সি/এ, বঙ্গভবন।
৩৩	১০	মতিঝিল কলোনী, (হাসপাতাল জোন, আল হেলাল জোন ও আইডিয়াল জোন), এইচ টাইপ কোয়ার্টার, পোস্টাল কলোনী, টি এন্ড টি কলোনী, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক কলোনী।
৩৪	১১	শাহজাহানপুর, শাহজাহানপুর রেলওয়ে কলোনী, দক্ষিণ খিলগাঁও, খিলগাঁও বাগিচা, শহীদ বাগ, মোমেন বাগ, আউটার সার্কুলার রোড।
৩৫	১২	মালিবাগ বাজার রোড, (মতিঝিল অংশ), মলিবাগ, বকশী বাগ, গুলবাগ, শান্তিবাগ, ইন্দ্রপুরী।
৩৬	১৩	চামেলী বাগ ও আমিনবাগ, রাজার বাগ পুলিশ লাইন, পুরানা পল্টন জি.পি.ও, বায়তুল মোকাররম স্টেডিয়াম, (সুইমিং পুল, স্পোর্টস কাউন্সিল), আউটার স্টেডিয়াম, বিজয় নগর, নয়াপল্টন, পুরানা পল্টন লাইন, ট্রাফিক পুলিশ ব্যারাক, পুলিশ হসপিটাল ও সি এন্ড বি মাঠ, শান্তিনগর, শান্তিনগর বাজার এলাকা।

অঞ্চল-৩

বিলুপ্ত ওয়ার্ড নং	ঢাকা দক্ষিণ ওয়ার্ড নং	ওয়ার্ডের আওতাধীন এলাকা
৪৮	১৪	বীরবাস কাচড়া, গজমহল রোড, হাজারীবাগ, ট্যানারি এলাকা, জিকাতলা (তিন মাজার), দক্ষিণ সুলতানগঞ্জ, সোনাতনগড় (মেনেশ্বর), জিকাতলা স্ট্রাফ কোয়ার্টার, মেনেশ্বর (জিকাতলা), শিকারীটোলা, মেনেশ্বর (১-৩৬), তলগাভাগ এবং মিতালী রাস্তার অংশ, চরকঘাটা তলগাভাগ এবং টালী অফিস রোড, দক্ষিণ মধুবাগ।

৫৮	২২	মনেশ্বর রোড, মনেশ্বর লেন, বাড্ডানগর লেন, বোরহানপুর লেন কুলাল মহল লেন, কাজীরবাগ লেন, নবীপুর লেন, হাজারীবাগ লেন, হাজারীবাগ রোড, কালু নগর, এনায়েত গঞ্জ, গণকটুলী, ভাংঙ্গী কলোনী, নীলাম্বর সাহা রোড, ভাগলপুর লেন।
৫৯	২৩	লালবাগ রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ১৫৮-২৫৬), মেডিকেল ষ্টাফ কোয়ার্টার থেকে বিডিআর গেট নং-১, কাশ্মীরী টোলা লেন, হোসেন উদ্দীন খান লেন, ডুরি আঙ্গুল লেন, নবাবগঞ্জ রোড, নবাবগঞ্জ লেন, আব্দুল আজিজ লেন, ললিত মোহন দাস লেন, এম, সি রায় রোড, নতুন পল্টন লাইন, পিল খানা রোড, সুবল দাস রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ৪৭, ৪৮ এবং ৪৯)।
৬০	২৪	জগন্নাথ সাহা রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ১১৪-৩১৫), শহীদ নগর, রাজ নারায়ন ধার রোড।
৬১	২৫	জগন্নাথ সাহা রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-১১৩), কাজী রিয়াজুদ্দিন রোড, লালবাগ দুর্গ এবং পুষ্পরাজ সাহা রোড, আতশ খান লেন, রাজশ্রী নাথ স্ট্রীট, হরমোহন শীল স্ট্রীট, গঙ্গারাম রাজার লেন, লালবাগ রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ৪৮-১৫৭ এবং ২৫৭-৩২৫/১), নগর বেলতলী লেন, শেখ সাহেব বাজার, সুবল দাস রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ৫৭-৪৯)
৬২	২৬	আজিমপু রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-১৭৮), আজিমপুর এষ্টেট, পলাশী ব্যারাক পশ্চিম ও দক্ষিণ, ইডেন মহিলা কলেজ হোস্টেল স্টাফ কোয়ার্টার এবং গাহর্জু অর্থনীতি কলেজ, বি.সি দাস স্ট্রীট, নিলক্ষেত সরকারি বাজার (আজিমপুর), লালবাগ রোড, (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-৪৭ এবং ১৫৮-১৯৯), ঢাকেশ্বরী রোড।
৬৩	২৭	হোসনী দালান রোড, অরফানেজ রোড, কমল দাহ রোড, নাজিমুদ্দিন রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-১২৪), গিরদা উর্দু রোড, জয়নাগ রোড, বকসী বাজার রোড, বকসী বাজার লেন, আমালাপাড়া সিট রোড, তাতখানা লেন, উমেশ দত্ত রোড, নবাব বাগিচা, নূর ফাতা লেন, পলাশী ফায়ার সার্ভিস স্টেশন।
৬৪	২৮	কে. বি. রুদ্র রোড, উর্দু রোড, গৌড় সুন্দর রাম লেন, হায়দার বকস লেন, খাজে দেওয়ান প্রথম এবং দ্বিতীয় লেন, চক সার্কুলার রোড, আজগর লেন, হরনাথ ঘোষ রোড, হরনাথ ঘোষ লেন, খাজে দল সিং লেন, নন্দ কুমার দত্ত রোড।
৬৫	২৯	ইসলাম বাগ, শায়েরুজা খান রোড, রহমত গঞ্জ লেন, হাজী রহিম বকস লেন, ওয়াটার ওয়ার্কস রোড, হাজী কালু রোড, গণি মিঞার হাট, ফরিয়াপট্রি।
৯১	৫৫	কামরাসীর চর
৯২	৫৬	কামরাসীর চর ইত্যাদি

অঞ্চল-৪

বিলুপ্ত ওয়ার্ড নং	ঢাকা দক্ষিণ ওয়ার্ড নং	ওয়ার্ডের আওতাধীন এলাকা
৬৬	৩০	হাকিম হাবিবুর রহমান রোড, রাবার বোস স্ট্রীট, সোয়ারী ঘাট পূর্ব এবং পশ্চিম, রুই হট্রো, বড় কাটারা, ছোট কাটারা, দেবীদাস ঘাট লেন, কমিটি গঞ্জ, চম্পাতলী লেন, জুম্ম বেপারী লেন, রজনী বোস লেন, রায় ঈশ্বরচন্দ্র শীল বাহাদুর স্ট্রীট, মহিউদ্দিন লেন, জাদব নারায়নদাস লেন, ইমাম গঞ্জ, মেটফোর্ড রোড।
৬৭	৩১	মৌলভী বাজার, আজিজুল্লাহ রোড, বেগম বাজার, আবুল হাসনাত রোড, পদ্মলোচন রায় লেন, কে,এম, আজম লেন, নুর বক্স লেন, আলী হোসেন খান রোড, নাবালক মিয়া লেন, আমেনীয়াম স্ট্রীট, আবুল খায়রাত রোড, কেদার নাথ দে লেন, আগা নওয়াব দেউড়ী, বেচারাম দেউড়ী, হাফিজ উল্লাহ রোড, গোলাম মোস্তফা লেন, ডি,সি, রায় রোড, শরৎচন্দ্র চক্রবর্তী রোড, এ, সি, রায় রোড, জেলা রোড, দিগু বাবু লেন, মকিম কাটারা, বি,কে, রায় লেন, সেন্টাল জেল, যোগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ শীল স্ট্রীট।
৬৮	৩২	বংশাল রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ৪৩/১-১০৮), কে,পি, ঘোষ স্ট্রীট, কসাইটুলী, গোবিন্দ দাস লেন, সৈয়দ হাসান আলী লেন, পি, কে, রায় লেন, হাজী আঃ রশিদ লেন, রায় বাহাদুর ঈশ্বর চন্দ্র ঘোষ স্ট্রীট, কাজী জিয়া উদ্দীন রোড, সামসাবাদা লেন, শাহজাদা মিয়া লেন, গোপী নাথ দত্ত কবিরাজ স্ট্রীট ও হরনী স্ট্রীট, বাগডাসা লেন, হায়বাৎ নগর লেন শরৎচক্রবর্তী রোড (হোল্ডিং নং-১৭-১০৩), কাজী মুদ্দিন সিদ্দিকী লেন, আকমল খান রোড, জিন্দবাহার লেন, জুম্বালী লেন।
৬৯	৩৩	বংশাল রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ১০৯-২০৭/১), আলী, নেকী দেউরী, আব্দুল হাদী লেন, নবাব কাটারা, চানখার পুল লেন, আগামসীহ লেন (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-১৫), শিক্কাটুলী লেন, আগা সাদেক রোড, বি, কে, গাজুলী লেন, আবুল হাসনাত রোড।
৭০	৩৪	সিদ্দিক বাজার, টেকের হাট লেন, নওয়াবপুর রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ১৪৪-২২২), হাজী ওসমান গনি রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ১ হইতে ১৬৫), নাজিরা বাজার লেন, লুৎফর রহমান লেন, কাজী আব্দুল হামিদ লেন, কাজী আলা উদ্দীন রোড, ফুলবাড়ীয়া পুরাতন রেলওয়ে স্টেশন (কোতোয়ালী অংশ)।

৭১	৩৫	মালিটোলা লেন, মালিটোলা রোড, বংশাল রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-৪২, ২১১-২৬৭), বংশাল লেন, গোলক পাল লেন, আনন্দ মেহান বসাক লেন (বাসাবাড়ী লেন), ভিতরবাড়ী লেন, গোয়াল নগর লেন, ইংলিশ রোড, পুরানা মোগলটুলী, নবাব ইউসুফ রোড, নবাবপুর রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ২২৬-২৮২), হাজী আব্দুলগাহ সরকার লেন, ফ্রেঞ্চ রোড, হাজী মইনুদ্দিন রোড, নয়াবাজার সুইপার কলোনী।
৭২	৩৬	আশেক লেন, বাধিকা মোহন বসাক লেন, হরি প্রসন্ন মিত্র রোড, সৈয়দ আওলাদ হোসেন লেন, কোর্ট হাউস স্ট্রীট, উচ্চব পোদ্দার লেন, প্রসন্ন পোদ্দার লেন, রাখাল চন্দ্র বসাক লেন, বাঁশিচরণ সেন পোদ্দার লেন ইসলামপুর (হোল্ডিং নং- ৫৩-১১৭/২/৩), নবরয় লেন, কৈলাশ ঘোষ লেন, শাখারী বাজার (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-৬৫), রাজার দেউরী, জজকোর্ট, ডি, সি কোর্ট ও রায় সাহেব বাজার।
৭৩	৩৭	আহসান উলগাহ রোড, কবিরাজ লেন, জি. এল গার্খ লেন, সিমশন রোড, পটুয়াটুলী রোড, ইসলামপুর (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-৫২), পাটুয়াটুলী লেন, কুমারটুলী লেন, লিয়াকত এ্যাভিনিউ, নর্থব্রুক হল রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-৩৮), ওয়াইজ ঘাট, রমাকান্ত নন্দি লেন, লয়াল স্ট্রীট, পি, কে, রায় রোড (বাংলা বাজার), চিত্তরঞ্জন এ্যাভিনিউ, হকার্স মার্কেট, শাখারী বাজার (হোল্ডিং নং- ৬৬-১৪২)।
৭৪	৩৮	মদন মোহন বসাক রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-১৫/২ এবং ৩৬ হতে শেষ), লালচান মকিম লেন, গোপী বিষান লেন, গোপী মোহন বসাক লেন (হোল্ডিং নং-১-৩৫), তাহের বাগ লেন, শশী মোহন বসাক লেন গোয়াল ঘাট লেন, মুচী পাড়া, নরেন্দ নাথ বসাক লেন, নবাবপুর রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-১৪৩), বি সি সি রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-১৩৪), কাণ্ডান বাজার (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-১০০), জুরিয়াটুলী লেন, জদুনাথ বসাক লেন, বনগ্রাম রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-১৫৮), মহাজনপুর লেন, বনগ্রাম লেন, জোগী নগর রোড ও লেন, চন্দ্রনাথ বসাক স্ট্রীট, মদন পাল লেন।
৭৮	৪২	কুঞ্জ বাবু রোড, গোবিন্দ দত্ত লেন, রঘুনাথ দাস লেন, রোকনপুর লেন, পাঁচ ভাই ঘাট লেন, নাসির উদ্দিন সরদার লেন, কার্কুনবাড়ী লেন, জনসন রোড, কাজী আবদুর রউফ রোড, নন্দলাল দত্ত লেন, নবদ্বীপ বসাক লেন, রাজচন্দ্র মুঙ্গী লেন, সুভাষ বোস এভিনিউ (লক্ষ্মী বাজার), হাজী মজিদ লেন।

৭৯	৪৩	শ্যামা প্রসাদ চৌধুরী লেন, রূপলাল দাস লেন, পাতলখান লেন, ফরাশগঞ্জ লেন, ফরাশগঞ্জ রোড, উল্টিগঞ্জ লেন, মালাকার টোলা লেন, নর্থ ব্রুক হল রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ৩৯-শেষ), মদন সাহু লেন, ঈশ্বর দাস লেন, হরিশ চন্দ্র বসু স্ট্রীট, প্রতাপ দাস লেন, বি, কে, দাস রোড, কে জি গুপ্ত লেন, জয়চন্দ্র ঘোষ লেন, প্যারীদাস রোড, গোপাল সাহা লেন, মোহিনী মোহন দাস লেন, পূর্ণ চন্দ্র ব্যানার্জি লেন,....., ,....., শ্রীশ দাস লেন, হেমেন্দ্র দাস লেন, দিবেন্দ্র দাস লেন, শুকলাল দাস লেন।
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অঞ্চল-৫

বিলুপ্ত ওয়ার্ড নং	ঢাকা দক্ষিণ ওয়ার্ড নং	ওয়ার্ডের আওতাধীন এলাকা
৩০	৭	মানিক নগর ,মানিক নগর মিয়াজান লেন, কাজিরবাগ
৭৫	৩৯	কে.এম.দাস লেন, অভয়দাস লেন, টয়েনবি সার্কুলার রোড, জয়কালী মন্দির রোড হোল্ডিং নং- ১৯ হতে শেষ), ভগবতী ব্যানার্জী রোড, ফোল্ডার স্ট্রীট (হোল্ডিং নং- ৯ হতে শেষ), হাটখোলা রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ২-৪৪/৩), আর. কে. মিশন রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-৯১/১)
৭৬	৪০	দয়াগঞ্জ রোড, দয়াগঞ্জ হাটলেন, দয়াগঞ্জ জেলেপাড়া, নারিন্দা লেন, নারিন্দা রোড (হোল্ডিং নং -৫৪ হতে শেষ), শরৎগুপ্ত রোড, বসু বাজার লেন, মুনির হোসেন লেন, শাহ সাহেব লেন, মেথরপট্রি (উত্তর ও দক্ষিণ), গুরুদাস সরকার লেন, করাতিটোলা লেন, স্বামীবাগ লেন (হোল্ডিং নং- ১৯ হতে শেষ), স্বামীবাগ নতুন বস্তি, স্বামীবাগ লেন (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-১৮)

বিলুপ্ত ওয়ার্ড নং	ঢাকা দক্ষিণ ওয়ার্ড নং	ওয়ার্ডের আওতাধীন এলাকা
৭৭	৪১	লালমোহন শাহ্ স্ট্রীট, ভজহরি সাহা স্ট্রীট, দক্ষিণ মসুন্দি, ওয়ারী স্ট্রীট, জয়কালী মন্দির রোড, (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-১৮) নবাব স্ট্রীট, মদন মোহন বসাক রোড, টিপু সুলতান রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ১৫/৩-৩৭), (রয়াক্কিন স্ট্রীট, পদ্ম নিধি লেন, হরী স্ট্রীট ল্যান্ড অকসেন লেন, নারিন্দা রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-৫৩), জোরপুল লেন ফোল্ডার স্ট্রীট (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-৪), চন্ডী চরণ বোস স্ট্রীট, হাটখোলা রোড এ্যান্ড বলধা হাউস (হোল্ডিং নং- ১), লারমিনি স্ট্রীট রাঁধা-শ্যাম সাহা স্ট্রীট।
৮০	৪৪	কাঠের পুল লেন (বানিয়া নগর), ঠাকুরদাস লেন, জাস্টিস লালমোহন দাস লেন, ঋষিকোষ দাস রোড, বেগমগঞ্জ লেন, মিউনিসিপ্যাল স্টাফ কোয়ার্টার (বানিয়া নগর), তনুগঞ্জ লেন, ওয়াল্টার রোড, রেবতী মোহন দাস রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-১৭৫)
৮১	৪৫	ডিষ্ট্রিলারী রোড, দীন নাথ সেন রোড, ক্যাশাব ব্যানার্জী রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ৯২-৯৯), শশীভূষণ চ্যাটার্জী লেন, রজনী চৌধুরী রোড, সাবেক সরাফৎ গঞ্জ লেন, সত্যেন্দ্র কুমার দাস রোড।
৮২	৪৬	মিল ব্যারাক এ্যান্ড পুলিশ লাইন, ক্যাশাব ব্যানার্জী রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-৮৭/২), অক্ষয় দাস লেন, শাঁখারী নগর লেন, হরিচরণ রায় রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-১৪, ৪৯-৫৬), আলমগঞ্জ রোড, ঢালকানগর লেন (হোল্ডিং নং-১-৪৪, ৭১-১০৫), সতীশ সরকার রোড।
৮৩	৪৭	লাল মোহন পোদ্দার লেন, পোস্তুগোলা; ঢাকা কটন মিল্‌স, হরিচরণ রায় রোড (হোল্ডিং নং- ১৫-৪৮), বাহাদুরপুর লেন, গেভারিয়া রাজউক প্লট ১ এবং ২, নবীন চন্দ্র গোস্বামী রোড, ফরিদাবাদ লেন, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক কলোনী, ঢালকা নগর লেন (হোল্ডিং নং-৪৫-৭০)
৮৪	৪৮	সায়োদাবাদ, উত্তর যাত্রাবাড়ী ১ এবং ২।
৮৫	৪৯	ব্রাহ্মণ চিরণ, ধলপুর।

বিলুপ্ত ওয়ার্ড নং	ঢাকা দক্ষিণ ওয়ার্ড নং	ওয়ার্ডের আওতাধীন এলাকা
৮৬	৫০	পশ্চিম যাত্রাবাড়ী, এন্ড উত্তর-পশ্চিম যাত্রাবাড়ী, উত্তর যাত্রাবাড়ী, দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব যাত্রাবাড়ী, ওয়াপদা কলোনী, দক্ষিণ যাত্রাবাড়ী।
৮৭	৫১	মীর হাজারীবাগ, ধোলাই পাড়, পাড় গেভারিয়া।
৮৮	৫২	মুরাদপুর- ১ (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-৪৬), মুরাদপুর ২, ৩ এবং ৪।
৮৯	৫৩	পশ্চিম জুরাইন মুরাদপুর- ১ (হোল্ডিং নং- ১-৪৬)
৯০	৫৪	করিম উল্গারবাগ, নতুন জুরাইন আলম বাগ, পশ্চিম জুরাইন (মাজার এলাকা সহ)

Geographical Location & Area of DNCC

DNCC is situated in the northern part of Dhaka City which consists of 36 (Thirty Six) wards. The total area of DNCC is about 82.638 sq. km.

Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC) is confined Longitude within 90°20' to 90°28' and Latitude within 23°44' to 23°54'. The detail of Zone, Ward &, holding numbers are as given bellow:

The detail of Zone & Ward areas of DNCC

Zone-1 (Uttara)	Area (Sq km)	Nos. of Holding	Area Name
Ward-1	6.095	8,823	Uttara Model Town
Ward-17	5.475	5,880	Kuril, Khilkhat, Nikunjo
Total	11.570	14,703	

Zone-2 (Mirpur-Pallabi)	Area (Sq km)	Nos. of Holding	Area Name
Ward-02	3.048	4,902	Mirpur section-12, Mirpur Ceramic
Ward-03	1.101	3,150	Mirpur section-10
Ward-04	1.338	1,361	Mirpur section-14, Byshteki
Ward-05	1.3444	2,190	Mirpur section-11, Bawneabad Area
Ward-06	3.029	3,135	Mirpur section-6 & 7, Pollabi
Ward-07	1.875	2,981	Mirpur section-2, Rupnagar, Govt. housing Estate
Ward-08	3.776	3,040	Mirpur section-1, Box nagar, Zoo and Botanical Garden
Ward-15	5.806	3,729	Vasantek, Maticata, Manikdey, Barentek.
Total	21.317	24,568	
Zone-3 (Gulshan)			
Zone-3 (Gulshan)	Area (Sq km)	Nos. of Holding	Area Name
Ward-18	1.749	3,344	Baridhara, Shahjadpur
Ward-19	5.186	12,889	Gulshan, Banani
Ward-20	1.729	4,062	Mohakhali, Niketan,
Ward-21	1.449	4,648	Badda

Ward-22	1.808	4,219	East rampura, Ulon, West Haji Para.
Ward-23	0.855	1,782	Khilgaon B Zone, Purbo Haji Para, Chowdhury Para.
Ward-24	3.075	1,656	Tajgaon I/A, Kunipara,
Ward-25	1.218	2,453	Azrat Para, Rasul bag, Tajgaon
Ward-35	1.149	4,200	Boro Moghbazar, Eskaton,
Ward-36	0.769	2,225	Neyatola
Total	18.987	41,482	
Zone-4 (Mirpur- Kazi Para, Gabtoli)	Area (Sq km)	Nos. of Holding	Area Name
Ward-09	1.615	2,010	Golartek, Bagbari, Gabtoli Bus Terminal
Ward-10	1.669	2,515	Gabtoli, Mirpur Colony, Darus Salam
Ward-11	1.133	3,733	Paikpara
Ward-12	1.697	3,266	Ahmed Nagar
Ward-13	1.814	4,880	Monipur, Parer Bagh
Ward-14	1.946	6,907	Kazipara, Sawrapara, Senpara-parbata
Ward-16	2.088	4,559	Ibrahinpur, Kafrul
Total	11.962	27,865	

Zone-5 (Kawranbazar)	Area (Sq km)	Nos. of Holding	Area Name
Ward-26	1.374	4,153	Kawranbazar, Tegturipara, Tejkunipara
Ward-27	3.661	3,730	Razabazar, Monipuripara, Indra road
Ward-28	1.528	1,719	Agargaon, Taltola Staff Quarter
Ward-29	0.712	2,173	Mohammadpur
Ward-30	2.383	5,742	Shamoli Ring road, Adabor, Shakertek
Ward-31	0.629	2,450	Mohammadpur azam road, Jakir Hossain Road, Nazrul Islam Road.
Ward-32	1.561	4,340	Lalmatia, Asad Gate, Khilgi Road, Babar Road, Iqbal Road, Arongajeb Road, PC Culture
Ward-33	5.592	4,287	Basila, Katasur, Mohammadia Housing, Basbari
Ward-34	1.362	2,397	Jafrabad, Sultanganj, Rayer Bazar, Bibir Bazar, Madhu Bazar
Total	18.802	30,991	<i>N.B. According to</i>
Grand Total	82.638 Sq. Km	139,609	<i>December, 2011</i>

Appendix D

THE DHAKA CITY CORPORATION ORDINANCE, 1983

(ORDINANCE NO. XL OF 1983).

24 August 1983

An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal administration of the City of Dhaka.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal administration of the City of Dhaka;

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the Proclamation of the 24th day of March, 1982, and in exercise of all powers enabling him in that behalf, the Chief Martial Law Administrator is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:-

PART I

PRELIMINARY

- Short title** 1. This Ordinance may be called the Dhaka ¹[City] Corporation Ordinance, 1983.
- Definitions** 2. In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,-
- (8) "City of Dhaka" or "City" means the area

described in the First Schedule;

(9) "Commissioner" means a Commissioner of the Corporation;

(11) "Corporation" means the Dhaka ²[City] Corporation constituted under this Ordinance.

(18) "Election Commission" means the Election Commission for Bangladesh.

(22) "function" includes powers and duties;

(27) "Mayor" means the Mayor of the Corporation;

(38) "rules" means rules made under this Ordinance;

(41) "tax" includes any toll, cess, fee, or other impost leviable under this Ordinance;

(44) "ward" means a ward delimited for the purpose of election of a Commissioner.

PART II

CORPORATION

CHAPTER I

CONSTITUTION AND COMPOSITION OF THE CORPORATION

Constitution of the Corporation

3. (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of this Ordinance, there shall be constituted, in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, for the City of Dhaka a Corporation to be called the Dhaka ⁴[City]

Corporation.

(2) The Corporation shall be a body corporate, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with powers, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and the rules, to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable and immovable, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

Corporation area to be an administrative unit ⁵[3A. The Corporation area shall be an administrative unit of the Republic for the purpose of Article 59 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.]

Composition ⁶[4. (1) The Corporation shall consist of—
(a) a Mayor;
(b) such number of Commissioners as may be fixed by the Government; and
(c) such number of Commissioners as are reserved exclusively for women under sub section (3).
(2) The Mayor and the Commissioners shall be elected by direct election on the basis of adult franchise in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance and the rules.
(3) There shall be reserved, exclusively for women, such number of seats, hereinafter

referred to as reserved seats, as is equivalent to one third of the number of Commissioners fixed by the Government under clause (b) of sub section (1).

Explanation. In calculating the number of reserved seats under this sub section, if the number comprises a fraction of less than point five zero such fraction shall be ignored, and if the number comprises a fraction of point five zero or above such fraction shall be rounded off as a whole number.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prevent a woman from being elected as a Commissioner specified in clause (b) of sub section (1).

(5) The Mayor shall be deemed to be a Commissioner.]

[Omitted]

4A. [Mayor.- Omitted by section 4 of the Dhaka City Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1993 (Act No. VIII of 1993), which was inserted by section 2 of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. LIII of 1986).]

[Omitted]

5. [Deputy Mayors.- Omitted by section 5 of the Dhaka City Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1993 (Act No. VIII of 1993).]

Term of the Corporation, etc

⁷[6. (1) The term of the Corporation shall be a period of five years commencing on the day of its first meeting after its constitution ⁸[:

Provided that, notwithstanding the expiration of its term, the Corporation shall continue to function until the first meeting of the Corporation constituted to succeed it.]

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance, the Corporation shall be deemed to have been duly constituted

after the election of seventy five per cent of the total number of its ⁹[Commissioners ¹⁰[* * *]] has taken place.

Explanation. For calculating the seventy five per cent of the total number of ¹¹[* * *] Commissioners, less than point five zero per cent shall be ignored and point five zero and above per cent shall be rounded off into a whole number.]

¹²[Oath of office]

7. ¹³[(1) The Mayor and every Commissioner shall, before taking his office or seat, as the case may be, make and subscribe in the presence of such person as the Government may direct an oath or affirmation in the following form, namely:-

æI,having been elected Mayor/ Commissioner of the Dhaka City Corporation do solemnly swear/affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Bangladesh and that I will faithfully discharge the duties upon which I am about to enter.”]

(2) If a person sits or votes as a Commissioner before he makes or subscribes the oath or affirmation under sub-section (1), he shall be liable in respect of each day on which he sits or votes to a penalty of one hundred Taka to be recovered as an arrear of tax under this Ordinance. ¹⁴[

¹⁵[**Omitted**]

7A. [Oath of Mayor.- Omitted by section 8 of the Dhaka City Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1993 (Act No. VIII of 1993), which was inserted by section 5 of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. LIII of 1986).]

Declaration of properties

8. ¹⁶[The Mayor and every Commissioner ¹⁷[* * *] shall, before entering upon his office or taking his seat,] submit to the Government in such manner as the Government may direct, a declaration in writing of properties, both movable and immovable, whether within or outside Bangladesh, which he or any member of his family owns, or which he has in his possession or under his control, or in which he or any member of his family has any beneficial interest.

Explanation.- In this section, "member of his family", in relation to a person, includes-

- (a) the spouse of such person, and
- (b) such of the children, parents, brothers and sisters as reside with and are wholly dependent

upon such person.

Resignation of Mayor and Commissioners

¹⁸[9. (1) The Mayor may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Government.

(2) A Commissioner may resign his seat by writing under his hand addressed to the Mayor.

(3) A resignation under sub section (1) or sub section (2) shall become effective on the date on which the notice of resignation is received by the addressee.]

Removal of Mayor and Commissioners

¹⁹[10. (1) The Mayor or a Commissioner shall render himself liable to removal from his office or seat, as the case may be, if-

(a) he, without reasonable excuse, absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Corporation; or

(b) he is involved in any activity prejudicial to the interest of the Corporation or of the state or is convicted for any offence relating to corruption or misconduct; or

(c) he refuses to perform or becomes disabled from performing his functions; or

(d) he is guilty of misconduct or abuse of power or is responsible for any loss or misapplication of money or property of the Corporation.

Explanation. In this sub section, "misconduct" means misuse of powers, corruption, jobbery,

favouritism, nepotism and wilful maladministration and includes any attempt at, or abetment of, such misconduct.

(2) The Mayor or a Commissioner shall not be removed from his office or seat, as the case may be, on any ground mentioned in sub section (1), unless, after such inquiry as may be considered necessary, the Government declares, by an order in writing, that he is liable to be so removed:

Provided that no such declaration shall be made unless the Mayor or Commissioner concerned has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the declaration proposed to be made with respect to him.

(3) The Mayor or the Commissioner shall stand removed from his office or seat, as the case may be, as soon as a declaration under sub section (2) is made and approved by the President.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of this Ordinance, a person who has been removed from his office or seat, as the case may be, under this section shall not, during the unexpired period of the term of the Corporation, be eligible for election to such office or seat.]

Qualifications and disqualifications for election²⁰[as Mayor and 11. (1) A person shall, subject to the provisions of sub section (2), be qualified to be elected or²¹[as Mayor or a Commissioner] if-

Commissioner]

(a) he or she is a citizen of Bangladesh;

(b) he or she has attained the age of twenty five years of age in accordance with the existing electoral roll;

(c) his or her name appears on the electoral roll for any ward in the Corporation.

(2) A person shall be disqualified for being elected²²[as Mayor or] a Commissioner if-

(a) he or she is declared by a competent Court to be of unsound mind;

(b) he or she is an undischarged insolvent;

(c) he or she has ceased to be a citizen of Bangladesh;

(d) he or she has been,

(i) on conviction for any offence, sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than two years; or

(ii) on conviction for any offence relating to corruption or criminal misconduct, sentenced to imprisonment for any term, unless a period of five years, or such less period as the Government may allow in any particular case, has elapsed since his or her release;

(e) he or she holds any full time office of profit in the service of the Republic or of the Corporation or of any other local authority; or

(f) he or she is a party to a contract for work to be done for, or goods to be supplied to, the Corporation, or has otherwise any pecuniary interest in its affairs, or is a dealer, for any area within the Corporation in essential commodities

appointed by the Government ²³[;
(g) he or she has defaulted in repaying any loan taken by him or her from any specified bank within the time allowed by the bank therefore.

Explanation. For the purposes of clause (g), “specified bank” means the Sonali Bank, the Agrani Bank and the Janata Bank constituted under the Bangladesh Banks (Nationalisation) Order, 1972 (P.O. No. 26 of 1972), the Shilpa Rin Sangstha established under the Shilpa Rin Sangstha Order, 1972 (P.O. No. 128 of 1972), the Bangladesh Shilpa Bank established

under the Bangladesh Shilpa Bank Order, 1972 (P.O. No. 129 of 1972), the House Building Finance Corporation established under the House Building Finance Corporation Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 7 of 1973), the Krishi Bank established under the Krishi Bank Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 27 of 1973), the Investment Corporation of Bangladesh established under the Investment Corporation of Bangladesh Ordinance, 1976 (XL of 1976), the Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank established under the Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank Ordinance, 1986 (LVIII of 1986), and the Rupali Bank Limited ²⁴[;

²⁵[(h) he or she is a defaulter in paying any of the tax, rate, cess, toll or fee levied under this Ordinance;

(i) he or she has been dismissed from the service of the Republic or of any local authority for

misconduct involving moral turpitude and a period of five years has not elapsed since his or her dismissal.]]

²⁶[(2A) A person shall not at the same time, be a candidate for election to the office of Mayor or, as the case may be, seat of Commissioner.

(2B) If a person offers himself, at the same time, to be a candidate for election to the office of Mayor or, seat of Commissioner, all his nomination papers shall stand void.]

(3) No person shall, at the same time, be a Commissioner in respect of two or more wards:

Provided that nothing in this sub section shall prevent a person from being at the same time a candidate for two or more wards, but in the event of his being elected for more than one ward-

(i) within seven days after his last election, the person elected shall deliver to the Election Commission a signed declaration specifying the ward which he wishes to represent, and the seats of other wards for which he was elected shall thereupon become vacant;

(ii) if the person elected fails to comply with clause (i), all seats for which he was elected shall fall vacant; and

(iii) the person elected shall not make or subscribe oath or affirmation of a Commissioner until the foregoing provisions of this proviso have

been complied with.

²⁷[(4) When the office of Mayor falls vacant during the term of the Corporation, a Commissioner may contest the election to the office of Mayor, and if he is elected, his Commissionership shall cease on the date he makes the oath of office of Mayor.]

**Vacation of ²⁸[
office of Mayor and
seat of
Commissioners]**

12. (1) The ²⁹[office of Mayor and seat of a Commissioner] shall become vacant if-

(a) he fails to make the oath referred to in section 7 within the period of thirty days after the date of publication of his name in the official Gazette, unless the Government, for good cause shown, extends the period;

(b) he resigns his seat under section 9;

(c) he is removed from his seat under section 10;

(d) he becomes subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in section 11(2); or

(e) he dies.

(2) and (2A) [Omitted by section 13 of the Dhaka City Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1993 (Act No. VIII of 1993).]

(3) If any question arises as to whether ³⁰[the Mayor or a Commissioner] has, after his election, become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in section 11(2), the Chief Executive Officer shall refer the question to the District Judge of

Dhaka and, if the District Judge is of the opinion that ³¹[the Mayor or the Commissioner] has become subject to any such disqualification, ³²[the Mayor or the Commissioner] shall cease to be ³³[the Mayor or a Commissioner], and his seat shall become vacant, with effect from the date on which the opinion is given.

³⁴[(4) Vacation of office of the Mayor or the vacation of every seat of a Commissioner shall be notified in the official Gazette.]

Casual vacancies

13. (1) Where the seat of a Commissioner becomes vacant not later than one hundred and eighty days before the ³⁵[term of Corporation] is due to expire, an election to fill the seat shall be held within ninety days of the occurrence of the vacancy, and the person elected in such election shall hold office for the residue of such term.

(2) Where the office of ³⁶[* * *] ³⁷[* * *] Mayor becomes vacant before the term of his office is due to expire, an election to fill the office shall be held within ³⁸[ninety days] of the occurrence of such vacancy, and the person elected in such election shall hold office for the residue of such term.

Allowances of Commissioners

14. A Commissioner shall be entitled to receive a daily allowance for attending any meeting of the Corporation or of any Standing Committee or other Committee thereof at such rate as may be fixed by the Corporation with the approval of the Government.

Honorarium and other privileges of Mayor
³⁹[***] ⁴⁰[***]

15. The ⁴¹[* * *] ⁴²[the Mayor] may be given such honorarium and other privileges as may be determined by the Corporation with the approval of the Government.

Right of ⁴³[Mayor and] Commissioners to have access to records

16. (1) The Mayor may obtain report from the Chief Executive Officer or any other officer on any matter connected with municipal administration of the City.

(2) A Commissioner shall have access during office hours to the records of the Corporation after giving due notice in writing to the Chief Executive Officer:

Provided that if the Chief Executive Officer is of the opinion that such access should not be allowed in any case he may submit the matter to the Mayor whose decision thereon shall be final.

Discharge of the functions of the Mayor during temporary absence and casual vacancy ⁴⁴[17. (1) When the Mayor is absent from his duties on account of illness or any other cause, a Commissioner authorised in writing by the Mayor shall perform the functions of the Mayor till the Mayor resumes his duties.

(2) When the office of Mayor becomes vacant caused by resignation, removal or death, such Commissioner as may be directed by Government shall perform the functions of the Mayor till a new Mayor is elected and assumes his duties.]

CHAPTER II

⁴⁵ ELECTIONS OF MAYOR AND COMMISSIONERS

Division of the City into wards ⁴⁶[18. For the purpose of election of Commissioners specified in clause (b) of sub section (1) of section 4, the City shall be divided into as many wards as there are number of Commissioners fixed under that clause.]

Appointment of delimitation officer 19. (1) The Election Commission may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint from amongst persons in the service of the Republic a delimitation officer and as many assistant delimitation officers as it may deem necessary for the delimitation of wards.

(2) An Assistant delimitation officer shall assist the delimitation officer in the performance of his functions and may perform, under the control of the delimitation officer, the functions of the delimitation officer.

Delimitation of wards

20. (1) The wards shall be delimited having regard to territorial unity and, so far as practicable, to distribution of population.

(2) The delimitation officer may, for the purpose of delimiting the wards make such enquiries and examine such records as he may deem necessary and consider such representations as may be received by him, and shall publish in the prescribed manner a preliminary list of wards specifying the areas proposed to be included in each such ward together with a notice inviting objections or suggestions within a prescribed period.

(3) The objection or suggestion, if any, received under sub section (2) shall be disposed of in such manner as may be prescribed.

(4) The delimitation officer shall make such amendments, alterations or modifications in the preliminary list published under sub section (2) as may be required by any decision on any objection or suggestion and may also make such other amendments, alterations or modifications in the said list as may be necessary for correcting any error or omission.

(5) After making amendments, alterations or modifications, if any, under sub section (4), the delimitation officer, shall publish in the prescribed manner the final list of wards, specifying the areas included in each such ward.

Delimitation of wards for reserved seats

⁴⁷[20A. For the purpose of election of Commissioners for reserved seats the delimitation officer shall-

(a) at the time of division the City into wards under section 18,→ simultaneously cause the number of wards fixed under that section to be grouped into as many wards as there are number of reserved seats fixed under sub section (3) of section 4; and

(b) in delimiting the groups under clause (a), follow the procedure laid down in section 20 as far as possible.]

Electoral roll

21. (1) There shall be an electoral roll for each ward to be prepared by the Election Commission.

(2) A person shall be entitled to be enrolled on the electoral roll for a ward if he-

(a) is a citizen of Bangladesh;

(b) is not less than eighteen years of age;

(c) does not stand declared by a competent Court to be of unsound mind; and

(d) is or is deemed to be a resident of that ward.

Right to vote

⁴⁸[22. Every person whose name is for the time being entered in the electoral roll of a ward shall be entitled to vote at an election of a Commissioner for that ward and at an election of Mayor.]

General election of Mayor and Commissioners

⁴⁹[23. A general election of Mayor and Commissioners ⁵⁰[* * *] shall be held-

(a) for the purpose of constituting the Corporation under section 3, as soon as may be, after the Commencement of this Ordinance;

(b) for the purpose of reconstituting the Corporation after the expiration of the term of the Corporation, within the period of one hundred and eighty days preceding such expiration;

(c) for the purpose of reconstituting the Corporation after the expiration of the period of supersession of the Corporation, if any, before such expiration:

Provided that the persons elected at a general election under clause (b) or (c) shall not enter upon the office as Mayor or Commissioner of the

Corporation except after the expiration of the term of the Corporation or the period of supersession of the Corporation, as the case may be.]

Conduct of elections

24. All ⁵¹[elections of Mayor and Commissioners ⁵²[* * *]] shall be organised, held and conducted by the Election Commission in accordance with the rules, and such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-

- (a) the appointment of returning officers, assistant returning officers, presiding officers and polling officers for the conduct of elections and powers and duties of such officers;
- (b) the nomination of candidates, objections to nominations and scrutiny of nominations;
- (c) the deposits to be made by candidates and the circumstances under which such deposits may be refunded to candidates or forfeited to the Corporation;
- (d) the withdrawal of candidatures;
- (e) the appointment of agents of candidates;
- (f) the procedure in contested and uncontested elections;
- (g) the date, time and place for poll and other matters relating to the conduct of elections;
- (h) the manner in which votes are to be given;
- (i) the scrutiny and counting of votes, the declaration of the results and procedure to be followed in case of equality of votes;
- (j) the custody and disposal of ballot papers and other papers relating to elections;

- (k) the circumstances under which polls may be suspended and fresh polls may be held;
- (l) the election expenses;
- (m) the corrupt or illegal practices and other election offences and penalties therefor;
- (n) the election disputes and the submission, trial and disposal of election petitions; and
- (o) any other matter connected with or incidental to elections.

Publication of results of elections of ⁵³[Mayor and Commissioners]

25. The names of all persons elected as ⁵⁴[Mayor and Commissioners ⁵⁵[* * *]] shall, as soon as may be, after such election, be published by the Election Commission in the official Gazette.

CHAPTER III

FUNCTIONS OF THE CORPORATION

Functions of the Corporation

26. Subject to rules and such directions as the Government may from time to time give, and within the limits of the fund at its disposal, the Corporation shall undertake such of the functions given in detail in Part IV as are required to be undertaken by the Corporation, and may undertake—

- (a) all or any of the functions so given which may be undertaken by the Corporation; and

(b) such other functions as are declared by the Government to be appropriate matters for administration by the Corporation.

Transfer of functions from Corporation to Government and vice versa

27. Notwithstanding anything in this Ordinance, or in any other law for the time being in force, the Government may from time to time direct that, subject to such terms and conditions as may be specified in the direction,-

- (a) any institution or service maintained by the Corporation shall be transferred to the management and control of the Government; and
- (b) any institution or service maintained by the Government shall be transferred to the management and control of the Corporation.

CHAPTER IV

EXECUTIVE POWER AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Executive powers

28. (1) The executive powers of the Corporation shall extend to the doing of all acts necessary for the due discharge of its functions under this Ordinance.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Ordinance and the rules, the executive powers of the Corporation shall vest in and be exercised by the Mayor, either directly or through ⁵⁶[* * *] the Chief Executive Officer or through other officers authorised by him, in accordance with this

Ordinance and the rules.

(3) All acts of the Corporation, whether executive or not, shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Corporation and shall be authenticated in the manner prescribed.

Division of City into Zones

⁵⁷[28A. (1) For the purpose of better administration and proper conduct of business of the Corporation, the Government may, by order in writing, divide the City into such number of Zones as it may deem fit.

(2) There shall be a Zonal office for every Zone and it shall perform such functions as may be assigned to it by the Corporation.

(3) Every Zonal office shall perform its functions under the supervision and control of the Mayor and in accordance with the rules.]

Disposal of business

29. All business of the Corporation shall, to the extent and in the manner prescribed, be disposed of at its meetings, or at the meetings of its Standing Committees or by the Mayor, ⁵⁸[***] or by the Chief Executive Officer or other officers and employees of the Corporation.

Meetings

30. (1) The Corporation shall meet at least once in each month for the transaction of business.

(2) The Mayor or, in his absence, ⁵⁹[the Commissioner authorised by the Mayor under section 17] may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition made in writing by not less than ⁶⁰[two thirds of the total number of] Commissioners, call a meeting of the Corporation.

(3) No business of the Corporation shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum of one third of the total number of Commissioners is present throughout the meeting.

(4) All matters required to be decided by the Corporation shall, save as otherwise provided in this Ordinance, be decided by the majority of the votes of the Commissioners present and voting.

(5) Each Commissioner shall have one vote, but in the event of an equality of votes, the person presiding shall have a second or casting vote.

(6) All meetings of the Corporation shall be presided over by the Mayor or, in his absence, ⁶¹[by the Commissioner authorised by the Mayor under section 17] or, in the absence of both; by a Commissioner chosen for that purpose by the Commissioners present.

⁶²[(7) Such officials as may be specified by the Government shall be invited by the Corporation to attend the meetings of the Corporation and to

participate in the deliberation thereof but they shall not have any right to vote.]

**Constitution of
Standing
Committees**

31. (1) The Corporation shall, at its first meeting, in each year, or as soon as may be at any meeting subsequent thereto, constitute Standing Committees for dealing respectively with—

- (a) Finance and Establishment;
- (b) Education;
- (c) Health, Family Planning and Sanitation including Drainage;
- (d) Town Planning and Improvement;
- (e) Audit and Accounts;
- (f) Works and Buildings;
- (g) Water and Electricity; and
- (h) Social Welfare and Community Centres.

(2) The Corporation may, with the previous approval of the Government, constitute additional Standing Committees for such purpose as the Corporation thinks fit.

(3) A Standing Committee shall consist of not more than six members who shall be elected by the Commissioners from amongst themselves, but no Commissioner shall, at the same time be a member of more than two Standing Committees:

Provided that the Mayor ⁶³[* * *] shall ex officio be ⁶⁴[member] of all the Standing Committees.

(4) A Standing Committee shall elect one of its members to be its Chairman and another member

to be its Vice-Chairman.

(5) An elected Chairman or Vice Chairman or member of a Standing Committee may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Mayor and such resignation shall become effective on the date on which the notice is received by the Mayor.

(6) A casual vacancy in the office of an elected Chairman or Vice-Chairman or member of a Standing Committee shall be filled by election of a new Chairman or Vice Chairman or member and such Chairman or Vice-Chairman or member shall hold office for the residue of the term of his predecessor.

(7) A Standing Committee shall continue to function until the first meeting of the Standing Committee constituted to succeed it.

**Functions of
Standing
Committees**

32. (1) The Corporation shall, by regulations, determine the functions of each Standing Committee.

(2) All proceedings of a Standing Committee shall be subject to confirmation by the Corporation.

**Constitution of
other committee**

33. The Corporation may constitute such other committee or committees consisting of such number of members chosen from amongst the Commissioners for such purpose as it thinks fit.

Association with the Corporation, etc, of persons not being Commissioners

34. (1) The Corporation or any Standing Committee or other committee thereof may associate with itself any person whose assistance or advice it may desire for carrying out any of its functions.

(2) Any person associated with the Corporation or any Standing Committee or other committee for any purpose under sub section (1) shall have a right to take part in the discussion of the Corporation or of the Standing Committee or other committee as the case may be but shall not have a right to vote.

Meetings to be ordinarily open to the public

35. (1) Every meeting of the Corporation shall be open to the public unless a majority of the Commissioners present at the meeting decide that any inquiry or deliberation pending before the Corporation shall be held in private.

(2) The Corporation may make regulations for regulating the admission of the members of the public to its meetings and for the removal by force, of necessary, of any member of the public admitted to a meeting for interrupting or disturbing the proceedings of the meeting.

Commissioners not to vote on matters in which they are interested

36. No Commissioner shall vote at a meeting of the Corporation or of any Standing Committee or other committee thereof on any question relating to his own conduct or vote or take part in any

discussion on any matter which affects his pecuniary interest or any property in respect of which he is a manager or agent.

Regulations for procedure and conduct of business at meetings 37. Subject to this Ordinance, the Corporation may make regulations for the procedure and the conduct of business at its meetings and at meetings of the Standing Committees and other committees thereof.

Keeping of minutes of proceedings 38. (1) The minutes of the proceedings of every meeting of the Corporation or of every Standing Committee or other committee thereof shall state, among other things, the names of the Commissioners or members present and shall be drawn up and recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose, and shall be signed by the person presiding at the meeting and shall be laid before the next ensuing meeting of the Corporation or of the Standing Committee or other committee, as the case may be.

(2) The minutes referred to in sub-section (1) shall, all reasonable times, be kept open at the Corporation's office for inspection by any Commissioner without charge and by any other person on payment of a fee of Taka one.

(3) The Chief Executive Officer shall forward to the Government a copy of the minutes of the proceedings of each meeting of the Corporation

within ten days from the date on which such minutes are signed.

Validation of acts and proceedings

39. (1) No act done or proceeding taken under this Ordinance shall be questioned on the ground merely of -

(a) the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Corporation or any Standing Committee or other committees thereof;

(b) any Commissioner having voted or taken part in any proceedings in contravention of section 36, or

(c) any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case.

(2) Every meeting of the Corporation or of any Standing Committee or other committee thereof the minutes of the proceedings of which have been duly drawn up and signed shall be deemed to have been duly convened and to be free from all defects and irregularities.

Contracts

40. (1) All contracts made by or on behalf of the Corporation shall be-

(a) in writing and expressed to be made in the name of the Corporation;

(b) executed in such manner as may be prescribed; and

(c) reported to the Corporation by the Chief

Executive Officer at the meeting next following the execution of the contract.

(2) The Corporation may, by resolution, lay down the procedure that shall regulate the making of various contracts, and in the execution of contracts, the Chief Executive Officer shall act in accordance with such resolution.

(3) No contract executed otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this section shall be binding on the Corporation.

Works

41. The Government may, by rules, provide for-

(a) the preparation of plans and estimates for works to be executed by the Corporation;

(b) the authority by whom and the conditions subject to which such plans and estimates shall be technically approved and administratively sanctioned; and

(c) the agency by which such plans and estimates shall be prepared and such works shall be executed.

Record, reports and returns

42. The Corporation shall-

(a) maintain such record of its working as may be prescribed;

(b) prepare and publish such periodical reports and returns as may be prescribed; and

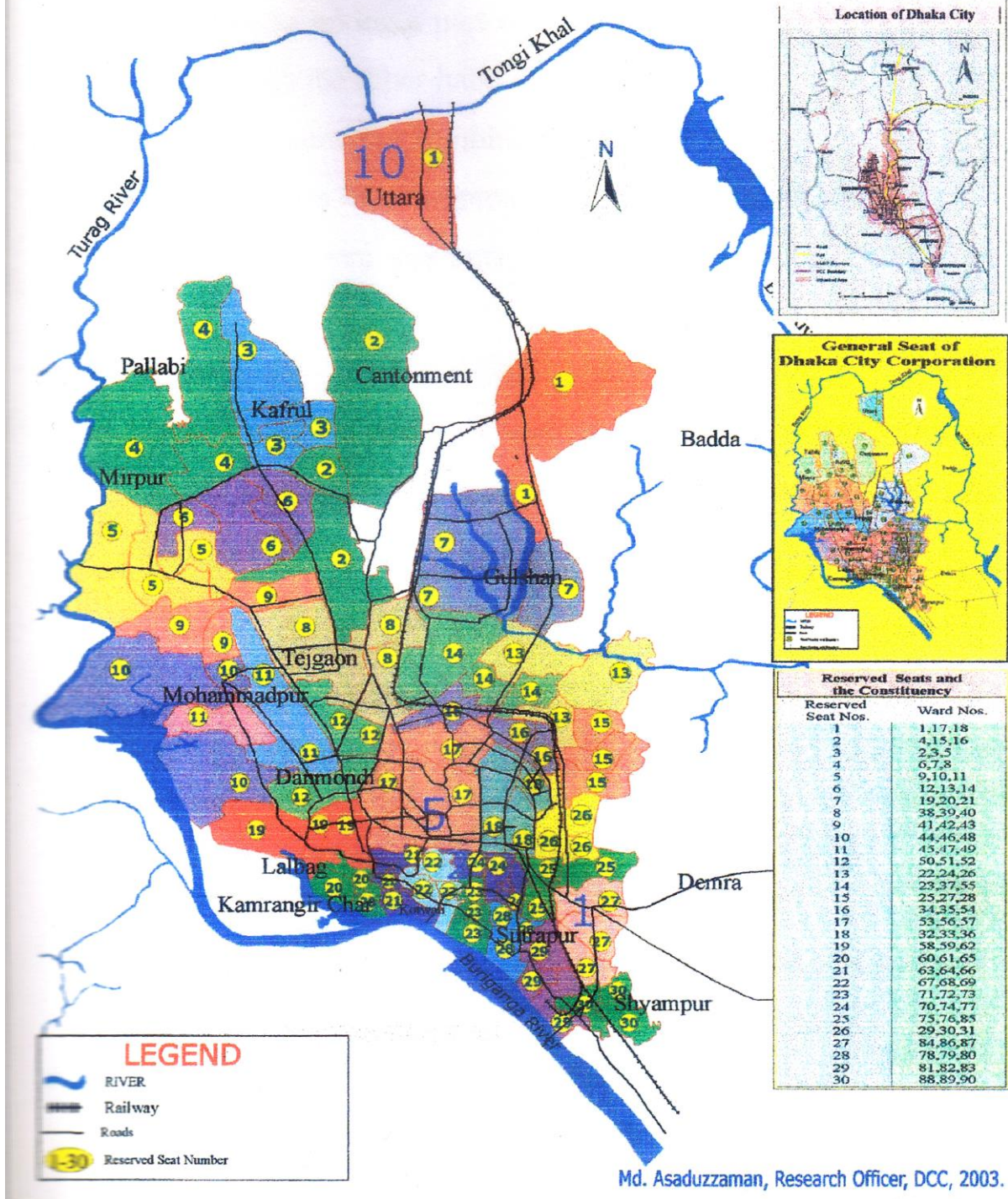
(c) adopt such other measures as may be

necessary, or may be specified by the Government from time to time, for the publication of information about the working of the Corporation.

Appendix- E



Reserved Seats For Women Counselor in Dhaka City Corporation



রেজিস্টার্ড নং ডি এ-১

বাংলাদেশ



গেজেট

অতিরিক্ত সংখ্যা
কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত

বুধবার, নভেম্বর ২৩, ২০১১

বাংলাদেশ জাতীয় সংসদ

ঢাকা, ২৩শে নভেম্বর, ২০১১/৯ই অগ্রহায়ণ, ১৪১৮

নিম্নলিখিত বিলটি ২৩শে নভেম্বর, ২০১১(৯ই অগ্রহায়ণ, ১৪১৮) তারিখে জাতীয় সংসদে
উত্থাপিত হইয়াছে ঃ—

বা.জা.স. বিল নং ২২/২০১১

স্থানীয় সরকার (সিটি কর্পোরেশন) আইন, ২০০৯ সংশোধনকল্পে আনীত বিল

যেহেতু নিম্নবর্ণিত উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ পূরণকল্পে স্থানীয় সরকার (সিটি কর্পোরেশন) আইন, ২০০৯
(২০০৯ সনের ৬০ নং আইন) এর সংশোধন সমীচীন ও প্রয়োজনীয়;

সেহেতু এতদ্বারা নিম্নরূপ আইন করা হইল ঃ—

১। সংক্ষিপ্ত শিরোনাম ও প্রবর্তন।—(১) এই আইন স্থানীয় সরকার (সিটি কর্পোরেশন)
(সংশোধন) আইন, ২০১১ নামে অভিহিত হইবে।

(২) ইহা অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হইবে।

২। ২০০৯ সনের ৬০ নং আইন এর ধারা ২ এর সংশোধন।—স্থানীয় সরকার (সিটি
কর্পোরেশন) আইন, ২০০৯ (২০০৯ সনের ৬০ নং আইন), অতঃপর উক্ত আইন বলিয়া উল্লিখিত, এর
ধারা ২ এর দফা (১) এর “আইন প্রয়োগকারী সংস্থা” সংজ্ঞার “বাংলাদেশ রাইফেলস, কোস্টগার্ড
বাহিনী এবং প্রতিরক্ষা কর্মবিভাগসমূহ” শব্দগুলি ও কমান্ডার পরিবর্তে “বর্ডার গার্ড বাংলাদেশ এবং
কোস্টগার্ড বাহিনী” শব্দগুলি প্রতিস্থাপিত হইবে।

(১৪৮৫৩)

মূল্য ঃ টাকা ৪.০০

৩। ২০০৯ সনের ৬০ নং আইন এর ধারা ৩ক এর সন্নিবেশ।—উক্ত আইনের ধারা ৩ এর পর নিম্নরূপ নূতন ধারা ৩ক সন্নিবেশিত হইবে, যথা ঃ—

“৩ক। ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশন বিভাজিকরণ, ইত্যাদি।—(১) এই আইনের অন্যান্য বিধানে যাহা কিছুই থাকুক না কেন, ধারা ৩(১) এর অধীন প্রতিষ্ঠিত ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশন, ঢাকা উত্তর সিটি কর্পোরেশন এবং ঢাকা দক্ষিণ সিটি কর্পোরেশন নামে বিভক্ত হইবে।

(২) ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশন এর কর্মকর্তা ও কর্মচারী, সম্পদ, অধিকার, ঋণ, দায় ও দায়িত্ব, সুবিধা এবং স্থাবর-অস্থাবর সকল সম্পত্তি, নগদ ও ব্যাংক স্থিতি, সংরক্ষিত সঞ্চিৎ তহবিল, বিনিয়োগ এবং অন্য সকল অধিকার এবং এইরূপ সম্পত্তিতে অথবা উহা হইতে উদ্ভূত বা অর্জিত অন্যান্য সকল স্বার্থ ও অধিকার এবং সকল বহি, রেজিস্টার, রেকর্ডপত্র এবং অন্য সকল দলিল-দস্তাবেজ সরকার, বিধি দ্বারা নির্ধারিত পদ্ধতিতে, তবে বিধি প্রণীত না হওয়া পর্যন্ত সরকারি আদেশ দ্বারা, ঢাকা উত্তর সিটি কর্পোরেশন ও ঢাকা দক্ষিণ সিটি কর্পোরেশনে ক্ষেত্রমত, হস্তান্তর, ন্যস্ত, স্থানান্তর বা বদলীর ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করিবে।

(৩) ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশন কর্তৃক বা উহার বিরুদ্ধে দায়েরকৃত মামলা বা কার্যধারা ক্ষেত্রমত, ঢাকা উত্তর সিটি কর্পোরেশন বা ঢাকা দক্ষিণ সিটি কর্পোরেশন কর্তৃক বা উহার বিরুদ্ধে দায়েরকৃত মামলা বা কার্যধারা বলিয়া গণ্য হইবে।

(৪) ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশন কর্তৃক ইতোপূর্বে জারীকৃত সকল প্রবিধান, উপ-আইন, আদেশ, প্রজ্ঞাপন, নোটিশ বা আইনের ক্ষমতা সম্পন্ন অন্যান্য দলিল এবং প্রযোজ্য সকল বিধি, ক্ষেত্রমত, ঢাকা উত্তর সিটি কর্পোরেশন ও ঢাকা দক্ষিণ সিটি কর্পোরেশন এর ক্ষেত্রে প্রযোজ্য হইবে এবং ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশন কর্তৃক প্রদত্ত সকল লাইসেন্স, অনুমতি, আরোপিত কর, ইত্যাদি ক্ষেত্রমত, ঢাকা উত্তর সিটি কর্পোরেশন ও ঢাকা দক্ষিণ সিটি কর্পোরেশন কর্তৃক প্রদত্ত, মঞ্জুরীকৃত বা আরোপিত বলিয়া গণ্য হইবে।”।

৪। ২০০৯ সনের ৬০ নং আইন এর ধারা ২৫ এর সংশোধন।—উক্ত আইনের ধারা ২৫ এর উপ-ধারা (১) এর পরিবর্তে নিম্নরূপ উপ-ধারা (১) প্রতিস্থাপিত হইবে, যথা ঃ—

“(১) এই আইনের অধীন কোন নূতন সিটি কর্পোরেশন প্রতিষ্ঠা করা হইলে অথবা কোন সিটি কর্পোরেশন বিভক্ত করা হইলে, সরকার, সিটি কর্পোরেশন গঠিত না হওয়া পর্যন্ত উহার কার্যাবলী সম্পাদনের উদ্দেশ্যে, একজন উপযুক্ত ব্যক্তি বা প্রজাতন্ত্রের কর্মে নিযুক্ত প্রথম শ্রেণীর কর্মকর্তাকে প্রশাসক হিসাবে নিয়োগ প্রদান করিতে পারিবে।”।

৫। ২০০৯ সনের ৬০ নং আইন এর ধারা ৪৯ এর সংশোধন।—উক্ত আইনের ধারা ৪৯ এর উপ-ধারা (১৫) এর দফা (অ) এর “ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশন” শব্দগুলির পরিবর্তে “ঢাকা উত্তর সিটি কর্পোরেশন এবং ঢাকা দক্ষিণ সিটি কর্পোরেশন” শব্দগুলি প্রতিস্থাপিত হইবে।

৬। ২০০৯ সনের ৬০ নং আইন এর ধারা ১০৮ এর সংশোধন।—উক্ত আইনের ধারা ১০৮ এর—

(ক) উপাস্তটিকার “বাতিল” শব্দের পর “, বিলুপ্ত” কমা ও শব্দ সন্নিবেশিত হইবে; এবং

(খ) উপ-ধারা (২) এর পর নিম্নরূপ নূতন উপ-ধারা (৩) সংযোজিত হইবে, যথা ঃ—

“(৩) উপ-ধারা (১) এ যাহা কিছুই থাকুক না কেন, এই আইনের অধীন কোন সিটি কর্পোরেশনকে বিভক্ত করা হইলে তাৎক্ষণিকভাবে উক্ত সিটি কর্পোরেশন এর গঠন বিলুপ্ত হইবে এবং উহার মেয়র ও কাউন্সিলরগণ তাহাদের পদে আর বহাল থাকিবেন না।”।

৭। ২০০৯ সনের ৬০ নং আইন এর প্রথম তফসিল এর সংশোধন।—উক্ত আইনের প্রথম তফসিল এর “ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশনঃ” ও এন্টিসমূহের পরিবর্তে নিম্নরূপ ঢাকা উত্তর সিটি কর্পোরেশন এবং ঢাকা দক্ষিণ সিটি কর্পোরেশন ও এন্টিসমূহ প্রতিস্থাপিত হইবে, যথা ঃ—

“ঢাকা উত্তর সিটি কর্পোরেশন ঃ

নিম্নবর্ণিত এলাকাসমূহ ঢাকা উত্তর সিটি কর্পোরেশনের অন্তর্ভুক্ত হইবে ঃ

ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশনের ওয়ার্ড নং ১, ২, ৩, ৪, ৫, ৬, ৭, ৮, ৯, ১০, ১১, ১২, ১৩, ১৪, ১৫, ১৬, ১৭, ১৮, ১৯, ২০, ২১, ২২, ২৩, ৩৭, ৩৮, ৩৯, ৪০, ৪১, ৪২, ৪৩, ৪৪, ৪৫, ৪৬, ৪৭, ৫৪ এবং ৫৫।

ঢাকা দক্ষিণ সিটি কর্পোরেশন ঃ

নিম্নবর্ণিত এলাকাসমূহ ঢাকা দক্ষিণ সিটি কর্পোরেশনের অন্তর্ভুক্ত হইবে ঃ

ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশনের ওয়ার্ড নং ২৪, ২৫, ২৬, ২৭, ২৮, ২৯, ৩০, ৩১, ৩২, ৩৩, ৩৪, ৩৫, ৩৬, ৪৮, ৪৯, ৫০, ৫১, ৫২, ৫৩, ৫৬, ৫৭, ৫৮, ৫৯, ৬০, ৬১, ৬২, ৬৩, ৬৪, ৬৫, ৬৬, ৬৭, ৬৮, ৬৯, ৭০, ৭১, ৭২, ৭৩, ৭৪, ৭৫, ৭৬, ৭৭, ৭৮, ৭৯, ৮০, ৮১, ৮২, ৮৩, ৮৪, ৮৫, ৮৬, ৮৭, ৮৮, ৮৯, ৯০, ৯১ এবং ৯২।”।

উদ্দেশ্য ও কারণ সম্বলিত বিবৃতি

বর্তমানে ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশনের জনসংখ্যা এক কোটির উপরে। আয়তন প্রায় ১৫০ বর্গকিলোমিটার। এই বৃহৎ মহানগরীর বিপুল জনসংখ্যার কাছে একটি কেন্দ্র থেকে সেবা প্রদান করা অত্যন্ত কঠিন। ফলে জনসাধারণ কাঙ্ক্ষিত নাগরিক সেবা পাচ্ছেন না। ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশন এলাকার রাস্তাঘাট মেরামত, সংরক্ষণ, ভৌত অবকাঠামো রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের ক্ষেত্রে বহুবিধ সমস্যার সৃষ্টি হচ্ছে। বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা, ড্রেনেজ, জলাবদ্ধতা ইত্যাদির ক্ষেত্রে সিটি কর্পোরেশনের বর্তমান কার্যক্রম আশানুরূপ নয়। ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশনের মোট ওয়ার্ড সংখ্যা ৯২টি এবং মহিলাদের জন্য সংরক্ষিত আসন সংখ্যা ৩১টি নিয়ে মোট কাউন্সিলর সংখ্যা ১২৩ জন। নাগরিক সেবা কার্যক্রম আরো সুদৃঢ় ও যথাযথ পর্যায়ে উন্নীত করতে ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশনকে দুটি সিটি কর্পোরেশনে বিভক্ত করা আবশ্যিক। ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশনকে উত্তর ও দক্ষিণে বিভক্ত করে যথাঃ ঢাকা উত্তর সিটি কর্পোরেশন এবং ঢাকা দক্ষিণ সিটি কর্পোরেশন নামে পৃথক ২টি সিটি কর্পোরেশন গঠনের প্রয়োজনীয়তা দেখা দিয়েছে।

২। ঢাকা উত্তর সিটি কর্পোরেশন ও ঢাকা দক্ষিণ সিটি কর্পোরেশন গঠিত হলে নাগরিক সেবার মান বৃদ্ধি পাবে এবং জনগণের কাছে দ্রুত সেবা পৌঁছানো, পরিকল্পনা গ্রহণ ও সিদ্ধান্ত বাস্তবায়ন সহজতর হবে। গত ১৭ অক্টোবর ২০১১ তারিখে মন্ত্রিসভার বৈঠকে “স্থানীয় সরকার (সিটি কর্পোরেশন) (সংশোধন) আইন, ২০১১”-এর নীতিগত অনুমোদন দেয়া হয় এবং ৩১ অক্টোবর ২০১১ তারিখে মন্ত্রিসভার বৈঠকে আইনটি চূড়ান্ত অনুমোদন লাভ করে।

৩। উপরে বর্ণিত উদ্দেশ্য ও কারণে “স্থানীয় সরকার (সিটি কর্পোরেশন) (সংশোধন) আইন, ২০১১” প্রণয়ন সমীচীন।

সৈয়দ আশরাফুল ইসলাম
ভারপ্রাপ্ত মন্ত্রী।

মোঃ মাহফুজুর রহমান
ভারপ্রাপ্ত সচিব।