



MAHILA SABHA





What is a Mahila Sabha?





A Mahila Sabha is a democratic platform for women in the Gram Panchayat to voice their needs, concerns, and priorities. Women voters from the Gram Panchayat participate in the meetings of the Mahila Sabha. Mahila Sabhas ensure that all women, including those from marginalized communities have an equal opportunity to engage in the local development process. Organisation of Mahila Sabhas are mandated by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, before the Gram Sabha.



Who can participate in a Mahila Sabha?



All women voters from the Gram Panchayat can participate in the Mahila Sabha. Special efforts should be made to ensure participation of:

- Women from marginalized communities (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, religious minorities)
- Women with disabilities, elderly women, and those from economically weaker households
- Women members of Self-Help Groups (SHGs)





Why should a Mahila Sabha be organised?





Mahila Sabhas should be organised to:

- Create an enabling environment for women to actively participate in rural governance
- Provide a platform for women to collectively identify, discuss and prioritize their development needs and concerns
- **Ensure women's priorities** are incorporated in the Gram Panchayat Development Plan



How can women be mobilised for a Mahila Sabha?







- Posters, leaflets, and pamphlets
- Word-of-mouth via SHG members, Anganwadi workers, ASHA workers, and Panchayat members
- Loudspeaker announcements in public spaces





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What is the quorum for a Mahila Sabha?



Who can preside over the Mahila Sabha?

The Mahila Sabha should be

presided over by the **Sarpanch**



At least 10 percent of all women voters from the Gram Panchayat must be present for the Mahila Sabha to take place

It is mandatory for the Sarpanch, Panchayat Secretary, Mahila Panch, Ward Panch, women members of Standing Committees, and Officials from line Departments to participate in the Mahila Sabha

or the **Pradhan**. In the absence of Sarpanch, the Up-Sarpanch or Up-Pradhan can preside over the

Mahila Sabha



What issues can be discussed in a Mahila Sabha?







Education & Employment – School dropouts, vocational training, livelihood opportunities

Safety & Security – Addressing violence in private and public spaces

Harmful Practices – Addressing local harmful practices like child marriage, gender biased sex selection, witch hunting and dowry

 Basic Services – Water, sanitation, electricity, and housing





How are decisions taken in the Mahila Sabha processed?



- Decisions made during the Mahila Sabha are officially recorded by the Panchayat Secretary and signed by all participants
- The resolution passed in the Mahila Sabha is presented to the Gram Sabha, relevant Standing Committees of the Gram Panchayat and Line Departments for taking action
- The needs prioritised during the Mahila Sabha are included in the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) as costed, low cost and no cost activities. Budgetary provisions are made for the costed activities
 - Progress on activities included in the GPDP is monitored in the Panchayat meetings



How does a Mahila Sabha help in creating Woman and Girl Friendly Panchayats?

By ensuring women's participation, Mahila Sabhas help in:

- ◆ Ensuring implementation of gender-inclusive policies and programmes at the village level
- Promoting equal access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities
- Preducing gender-based violence and harmful practices
- Ensuring government schemes reach women, girls, and individuals in vulnerable situations



- Attend the Mahila Sabha
- **Output** Encourage other women to join
- Identify local issues and bring them up
- Engage with Panchayat representatives to track progress on decisions