

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
RAYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3614
ANSWERED ON 02.04.2025

WOMEN ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES

3614 SMT. PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and percentage of women elected representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions and urban local bodies State-wise, details thereof, and
- (b) the steps being taken to improve women's representation in these bodies?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PANCHAYATI RAJ

(PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL)

(a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has maintained record of Elected Representatives and Women Elected Representatives. The State-wise number of elected representatives and women elected representatives (WERs) along with percentage of women elected representatives (WERs) in Panchayati Raj Institutes has been placed at Annexure-I.

Further, as informed by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to this Ministry that they does not maintain information on elected representatives of Urban Local Bodies. However, information as received from States/UTs by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in this regard is placed at Annexure-II.

b) Article 243D of the Constitution of India provides not less than one-third reservation for women out of 'total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat' and 'total number of offices of chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level'.

However, 21 States and 2 Union Territories have gone even further and have made provisions of 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions in their respective State Panchayati Raj Acts/Rules.

Panchayats are setup and operate through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. All works related to women representatives in Panchayats, comes within the purview of State Government. However, the Ministry holds extensive exercise of capacity building of Elected Representatives, including Women Elected Representatives (WERs), through the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan scheme. This Ministry focuses on developing the capacity of WERs of Panchayats to enable them to function effectively in Gram Panchayats and properly discharge their leadership roles.

The Ministry has also issued advisories to States to facilitate the holding of separate Ward

Sabha and Mahila Sabha meetings prior to Gram Sabha meetings. Advisories have also been issued to States for enhancing the presence and participation of women in Gram Sabha and Panchayat meetings and the allocation of Panchayat funds for women-centric activities

Further, as informed by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to this Ministry that since the reservation of seats in urban local Bodies is a State subject, the information may be treated as NIL on the matter.

Annexure-I

State-wise number of elected representatives and women elected representatives (WERS) along with percentage of women elected representatives (WERS) in Panchayati Raj Institutes

Sl. No	Name of the States/ UTs	No. of ERs	No. of WERS	% EWRs
1	Andhra Pradesh	156050	78025	50.00%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9383	3658	38.98%
3	Assam	At present, no Panchayat exists. Tenure of Panchayat bodies have ended. Election is due in December, 2023 but delayed		
4	Bihar	136573	71046	52.02%
5	Chhattisgarh	170465	93392	54.78%
6	Goa	1555	571	36.72 %
7	Gujarat	144080	71988	49.96%
8	Haryana	70035	29499	42.12%
9	Himachal Pradesh	28723	14398	50.12%
10	Jharkhand	59638	30757	51.57%
11	Karnataka	At present, no Panchayat exists. Tenure of BP and DP bodies have ended. Election was due in February, 2021 but delayed.		
12	Kerala	18372	9630	52.41%
13	Madhya Pradesh	392981	196490	50.00%
14	Maharashtra	Elections for GPs in Maharashtra are to be scheduled on different dates as per their respective tenure of Five year.	At present, no Block Panchayat (BP) and District Panchayat (DP) Panchayat exists. Tenure of BP and DP bodies have ended. Election was due in January/February, 2022 but delayed.	-
15	Manipur	At present, no Panchayat exists. Tenure of Panchayat bodies has ended. Election was due in September, 2022 but delayed.		
16	Meghalaya	Does not cover under Part IX		

17	Mizoram	Does not cover under Part IX		
18	Nagaland	Does not cover under Part IX		
19	Odisha	107487	56627	52.68%
20	Punjab	GP Election has been conducted but details of ERs are yet to be finalised	BP and DP Election is pending.	
21	Rajasthan	126271	64802	51.31%
22	Sikkim	1153	580	50.30%
23	Tamil Nadu	At present, no Panchayat exists. Tenure of Panchayat bodies ended. Election was due in December, 2024		
24	Telangana	At present, no Panchayat exists. Tenure of Panchayat bodies ended. Gram Panchayat (GP) Election was due in January and BP and DP in May, 2024 but delayed		
25	Tripura	6909	3126	45.25%
26	Uttar Pradesh	913417	304538	33.34%
27	Uttarakhand	At present, no Panchayat exists. Tenure of Panchayat bodies ended. Election was due in 2024		
28	West Bengal	59229	30458	51.42%
Union Territories				
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	858	306	35.66%
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	147	47	31.97%
31	Jammu and Kashmir	At present, no Panchayat exists. Tenure of Panchayat bodies ended. Election was due in December, 2023 but delayed		
32	Ladakh	At present, no Panchayat exists. Tenure of Panchayat bodies ended. Election was due in December, 2023 but delayed		
33	Lakshadweep	At present, no Panchayat exists. Tenure of Panchayat bodies ended. Election was due in December, 2022 but delayed		
34	Puducherry	At present, no Panchayat exists. Tenure of Panchayat bodies ended. Election was due but delayed since 2011		

Source: Data as available on the website of the States/UTs or as provided by them to MoPR

Annexure-II**State-wise Data on Women Elected Representatives in Urban local bodies (By Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Women	Men	Percentage of women elected representatives	Reference date (Year of most recent election held)
1	Andaman and Nicobar	9	15	37.50	2022
2	Andhra Pradesh	1733	1389	55.51	2021
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11	17	39.29	2020
4	Assam	518	418	55.34	2022
5	Bihar	3453	2653	56.55	2022
6	Chandigarh	13	22	37.14	2021
7	Delhi	136	114	54.40	2022
8	Goa	93	132	41.33	2021
9	Gujarat	2405	2376	50.30	2021
10	Haryana	446	623	41.72	2022
11	J&K	351	712	33.02	2018
12	Jharkhand	414	403	50.67	2018
13	Kerala	1764	1764	50.00	2020
14	Ladakh	4	9	30.77	2018
15	Madhya Pradesh	3739	3598	50.96	2022
16	Mizoram	13	17	43.33	2023
17	Nagaland	103	175	37.05	2024
18	Odisha	1134	901	55.72	2022
19	Punjab	1589	1606	49.73	2021
20	Sikkim	25	26	49.02	2021
21	Telangana	1826	1524	54.51	2020
22	Tripura	157	177	47.01	2021
