

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

**LOK SABHA**  
**UN-STARRED QUESTION NO.721**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 23.07.2021

**PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN WORKFORCE**

721. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:  
SHRI PARBATBHAI SAVABHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of women in Executive, Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Panchayati Raj institutions in the country is far less as compared to men;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of women serving under the said services, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan and Gujarat; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to increase participation of women in politics and other spheres, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan and Gujarat?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) & (b): The State/UT- wise number of women serving in Indian Administrative Services (IAS) and Indian Police Services (IPS) as received from Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) and Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) are at **Annexure**.

'Panchayat' being 'Local Government', is a State subject and part of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. In terms of Part-IX of the Constitution of India, all Panchayat related matters fall under the jurisdiction of States, subject to the provisions of the Constitution. Details relating to number of women serving under various services in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are not maintained centrally.

(c): The Government has taken various steps to increase participation of women in politics and other spheres including in Rajasthan and Gujarat. Article 243D of the Constitution of India provides for participation of women in PRIs by mandating not less than one-third reservation for women out of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election and the number of offices of chairpersons of Panchayats. Furthermore, as per the information shared by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, 21 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, **Gujarat**, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, **Rajasthan**, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have made provisions of 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions through their respective State Panchayati Raj Acts.

In addition, the Government of India has initiated various legislative and schematic interventions for increasing participation of women in politics and other spheres through their social and economic empowerment. The legislative interventions include amendment to the Maternity Benefit Act for enhancing paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks, the Equal Remuneration Act subsumed in Code on Wages, the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 etc. The schematic interventions include Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY), Stand Up India, One Stop Centres, Women Helpline, Working Women's Hostels, Facilities for Crèches etc.

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**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) TO THE LOK SABHA UN-STARRED QUESTION NO.721 FOR 22.07.2021 ASKED BY SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL; SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA AND SHRI PARBATBHAI SAVABHAI PATEL REGARDING PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN WORKFORCE**

**Details of Women in Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and Indian Police Service (IPS)**

<b>State</b>	<b>No. of Female IAS Officers</b>	<b>No. of Female IPS Officers</b>
AGUMT - Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram and Union Territory	85	39
Andhra Pradesh	43	14
Assam – Meghalaya	37	23
Bihar	32	20
Chhattisgarh	31	8
Gujarat	45	18
Haryana	33	20
Himachal Pradesh	19	16
Jammu & Kashmir	7	5
Jharkhand	22	13
Karnataka	69	24
Kerala	42	11
Madhya Pradesh	69	27
Maharashtra	58	25
Manipur	17	6
Nagaland	6	10
Odisha	32	19
Punjab	40	19
Rajasthan	53	27
Sikkim	5	3
Tamil Nadu	76	44
Telangana	51	22
Tripura	8	8
Uttar Pradesh	102	44
Uttarakhand	16	15
West Bengal	76	31

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