

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1854
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.12.2024

REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN CABINET AND LEGISLATURES

1854. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

Will the Minister of Women and Child Development be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of ratio of Women's representation in State Cabinets in the country, State wise;
- (b) the details of ratio of Women's representation in State Legislature Assemblies of the country, State wise;
- (c) the details of ratio of Women's representation in State Legislative Council of the country, State wise;
- (d) the details of ratio of Women's representation in the post of Chairman & Managing Director of Public Sector Undertakings of the country; and
- (e) the details of ratio of Women's representation in the post of Chairman/Managing Director of Public Sector Banks of the country?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR)

(a) to (c): The total number of women contesting general elections in the country has increased from 3% in 1957 to 10% in 2024. The total number of elected women members, which was 22 in the First Lok Sabha and 27 in the Second Lok Sabha has increased to 78 in the 17th Lok Sabha and to 75 in the 18th Lok Sabha (which is approximately 14% of the total members). In the Rajya Sabha also, the total number of women members in 1952 was 15, which is 39 at present. It is approximately 17% of the total members. Further, the country has about 14.5 lakh Elected Women

Representatives (EWRs) in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), which is about 46% of the total elected representatives. There are 21 States in the country who have made provision for 50% reservation for women in PRIs as against constitutional mandate of minimum 33% reservation for women.

The enactment of “the Constitution (106th) Amendment, 2023” which is also referred to as the “Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam” is a landmark legislation towards achieving gender equality and political empowerment of women in India, aligning with the government’s broader goal of women-led development to create a more inclusive and representative political system. The law mandates 33% reservation for women in both the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies across the country including the legislature of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.

India is also among a few countries in the world where a woman is helming the State. This is an exceptional achievement, given the rarity of women holding such a high constitutional position in the countries around the world.

(d): As per the Public Enterprises Survey 2022-23 of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), there are total 39 Women Functional Directors on the board of all CPSEs out of total 521 Functional Directors in all CPSEs.

(e): Details of Women’s representation in the posts of Chairman/ Managing Director of Public Sector Banks of the country is as below:

S.No.	Designation	Sanctioned	In position	Men	Women
1	Chairman, SBI	1	1	1	0
2	Managing Director, SBI	4	3	3	0
3	MD&CEO, Nationalised Banks	11	11	10	1
