

Chapter 5

PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING



Participation in Decision Making

The level of participation of women in decision-making is one of the principal indicator to measure their empowerment. This chapter focuses on following parameters:

- 5.1. Representation of Women in the Central Council of Ministers
- 5.2. Number of Electors and Percentage Voting in Various General Elections
- 5.3. Persons Contesting and Elected in Various Lok Sabha Elections
- 5.4. Women Voters Turnout for General Election – 2014
- 5.5. Women participation in 16th Lok Sabha
- 5.6. Participation of women in State Assemblies
- 5.7. Women Judges in Supreme Court/High Courts
- 5.8. Women in All India and Central Group A Services
- 5.9. Women intake in various all India central Group B & C services
- 5.10. Women representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

Over the years since election for the second Lok Sabha (for first Lok Sabha Sex-wise break up of contesting candidates is not available) number of women contesting the election has increased steadily from 45 to 668 in the 16th Lok Sabha election held in 2014. However, percentage of winning women candidates has declined from 60% to 9.3% during this period (Table 5.3).

The participation of women electors in the General elections (Lok Sabha) has increased over the years, from 46.63% in election for third Lok Sabha in 1962 against male participation of 62% to 66% (women) and 67% (men) in the election for 16th Lok Sabha (Table 5.2).

In the 16th Lok Sabha, 12% of the total members are women (64 out of 534). Out of the 318 first time elected members of the 16th Lok Sabha, 43 are women (14%) (Table 5.5). As in 2017, women ministers constituted 12% in Central Council of Ministers (9 out of 75). Percentage of Women ministers has remained in the range of 2.6% (in 1996) to 17.8 % (in 2015) (Table 5.1).

In the election for 16th Lok Sabha, the turnout of women voters is more or less equal as turnout of male voters with only few percentage point difference. Highest difference of 5% in male-female voters turnout was recorded in Madhya Pradesh. Some of the States/UT have even recorded slightly higher turnout of women voters compared to men voters (Table 5.4).

Representation of women in State Assemblies is still less. Analysis from the available data shows that in elections held during 2013 to 2017 for various State Legislative Assemblies, percentage of women representation is only as high as 14% (in Bihar, Haryana & Rajasthan). On an average at all India level, in 2017, 9% of the State Assembly members and 5% of the State Council members were women (Table 5.6).

In Judicial system also, the women participation as judges is very marginal. In 2017, only 1 (out of 25) women judge is there in Supreme Court. In all the High Courts of the country, only 11% (74 females against 613 males) judges are females. The highest number of women judges are in the High Court of

Bombay & Madras (11) followed by Delhi (10). Sikkim has the highest percentage share of female judges among its High Court Judges (33%, one female and two male judges).

In 2016, at all India level 46% of the elected representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions were women. The share of women elected members in Panchayati Raj institutions is highest in Jharkhand (59%) followed by Rajasthan (58%) and Uttarakhand (58%) and lowest in Daman & Diu (29%) followed by Arunachal Pradesh (33%), Goa (33%), Gujarat (33%) and Tamil Nadu (33%) (Table 5.9).

So far as participation of women in all India and Central Group A services is concerned, 30% of officers are women in Indian Economic Service (2014), compared to 24% in Indian Statistical Service (2016), 17% in Indian Administrative Service (2016), 9%(2016) in Indian Police Service, 8% in Indian Foreign Service (2014) and 4% in Indian Forest Service (2016) (Table 5.8).

5.1 : Representation of Women in the Central Council of Ministers

| Year | Number of Ministers | | | Number of Women Ministers | | | % Women in Central Council of Ministers |
|------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---|
| | Cabinet Minister | Minister of State | Deputy Minister | Cabinet Minister | Minister of State | Deputy Minister | |
| 1985 | 15 | 25 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 10.0% |
| 1990 | 17 | 17 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5.1% |
| 1995 | 12 | 37 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 11.5% |
| 1996 | 18 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2.6% |
| 1997 | 20 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 11.4% |
| 1998 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 9.5% |
| 2002 | 32 | 41 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 11.0% |
| 2004 | 29 | 39 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 10.3% |
| 2003 | 30 | 48 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 7.7% |
| 2009 | 40 | 38 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 9.0% |
| 2011 | 32 | 44 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 10.5% |
| 2012 | 31 | 43 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 10.8% |
| 2013 | 31 | 47 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 15.4% |
| 2014 | 23 | 22 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 15.6% |
| 2015 | 23 | 22 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 17.8% |
| 2016 | 26 | 49 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 12.0% |
| 2017 | 27 | 48 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 12.0% |

Source: Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.

*Including Ministers of State with independent charge

5.2 : Number of Electors and Percentage Voting in Various General Elections

| General Election | Year | Total number of electors | | | Percentage of electors participating in the election | | |
|------------------|------|--------------------------|-------|-------|--|------|-------------------|
| | | (Figures in Millions) | | | Female | Male | Total |
| | | Female | Male | Total | | | |
| First | 1952 | - | - | 173.2 | - | - | 61.2 ^a |
| Second | 1957 | - | - | 193.7 | - | - | 62.2 ^a |
| Third | 1962 | 102.4 | 113.9 | 216.4 | 46.6 | 62.0 | 55.4 |
| Fourth | 1967 | 119.4 | 129.6 | 249.0 | 55.5 | 66.7 | 61.3 |
| Fifth | 1971 | 130.6 | 143.6 | 274.2 | - | - | 55.3 |
| Sixth | 1977 | 154.2 | 167.0 | 321.2 | 54.9 | 65.6 | 60.5 |
| Seventh | 1980 | 170.3 | 185.2 | 355.6 | 51.2 | 62.2 | 56.9 |
| Eighth | 1984 | 192.3 | 208.0 | 400.3 | 59.2 | 68.4 | 63.6 |
| Ninth | 1989 | 236.9 | 262.0 | 498.9 | 57.3 | 66.1 | 62.0 |
| Tenth | 1991 | 234.5 | 261.8 | 498.4 | 51.4 | 61.6 | 56.7 |
| Eleventh | 1996 | 282.8 | 309.8 | 592.6 | 53.4 | 62.1 | 57.9 |
| Twelfth | 1998 | 289.2 | 316.7 | 605.9 | 57.9 | 65.7 | 62.0 |
| Thirteenth | 1999 | 295.7 | 323.8 | 619.5 | 55.6 | 63.9 | 59.9 |
| Fourteenth | 2004 | 322.0 | 349.5 | 671.5 | 53.6 | 62.2 | 58.1 |
| Fifteenth | 2009 | 342.2 | 374.7 | 716.9 | 55.8 | 60.3 | 58.1 |
| Sixteenth | 2014 | 397.0 | 437.0 | 834.1 | 65.6 | 67.1 | 66.4 |

Source: Election Commission of India, New Delhi.

Notes: 1. Sex-wise break up of electors is not available for the first, second and fifth General Elections.

a: Calculated on the basis of valid votes polled.

5.3 : Persons Contesting and Elected in Various Lok Sabha Elections

| Lok Sabha Election | Year | Tenure | Number of seats available for election | Total number contesting | Average number of contestants per seat | Female | | | Male | | |
|--------------------|------|------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|---|---------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | Total number contesting | Elected | Percentage winning | Total number contesting | Elected | Percentage winning |
| First | 1952 | April 1952- April 1957 | 489 | 1874 | 3.8 | Sex-wise break up of candidates are not available | | | | | |
| Second | 1957 | April 1957- March 1962 | 494 | 1518 | 3.1 | 45 | 27 | 60.0 | 1473 | 467 | 31.7 |
| Third | 1962 | Apr 1962- Mar 1967 | 494 | 1985 | 4.0 | 70 | 35 | 50 | 1915 | 459 | 24 |
| Fourth | 1967 | 04/03/1967- 27/12/1970 | 520 | 2369 | 4.6 | 67 | 30 | 44.8 | 2302 | 490 | 21.3 |
| Fifth | 1971 | 15/03/1971- 18/01/1977 | 520 | 2784 | 5.4 | 86 | 21 | 24.4 | 2698 | 499 | 18.5 |
| Sixth | 1977 | Mar 1977- Aug 1979 | 542 | 2439 | 4.5 | 70 | 19 | 27.1 | 2369 | 523 | 22.1 |
| Seventh | 1980 | 18/01/1980- 31/12/1984 | 542 | 4620 | 8.5 | 142 | 28 | 19.7 | 4478 | 514 | 11.5 |
| Eighth | 1984 | 31/12/1984- 27/11/1989 | 542 | 5574 | 10.3 | 164 | 42 | 25.6 | 5406 | 500 | 9.2 |
| Ninth | 1989 | 19/12/1989 - 9/7/1991 | 529 | 6160 | 11.6 | 198 | 27 | 13.6 | 5962 | 502 | 8.4 |
| Tenth | 1991 | 20/06/1991- 10/05/1996 | 521 | 8699 | 16.7 | 325 | 37 | 11.4 | 8374 | 484 | 5.8 |
| Eleventh | 1996 | 15/05/1996- 04/12/1997 | 543 | 13952 | 25.7 | 599 | 40 | 6.7 | 13353 | 503 | 3.8 |
| Twelfth | 1998 | 10/03/1998- 26/04/1999 | 543 | 4750 | 8.7 | 274 | 43 | 15.7 | 4476 | 500 | 11.2 |
| Thirteenth | 1999 | 10/10/1999- 06/02/2004 | 543 | 5155 | 9.5 | 296 | 52 | 17.6 | 4859 | 494 | 10.2 |
| Fourteenth | 2004 | 17/05/2004- 18/05/2009 | 543 | 5435 | 10.0 | 355 | 45 | 12.7 | 5080 | 498 | 9.8 |
| Fifteenth | 2009 | 18/05/2009- 18/05/2014 | 543 | 8070 | 14.9 | 556 | 59 | 10.6 | 7514 | 484 | 6.4 |
| Sixteenth | 2014 | May, 2014 onwards | 543 | 8251 | 15.2 | 668 | 62 | 9.3 | 7583 | 481 | 6.3 |

Source: Election Commission of India, New Delhi & Lok Sabha Secretariat

Notes: Total number of contestants include the number of candidates elected unopposed, if any.

As on December, 2017 Total Elected Female Members are 64.

5.4 : Women Voters Turnout for General Election - 2014

(Figures for electors & voters in thousands)

| State/UT's | Women Electors | Women Voters | %Women Turnout | Total Electors | Total Voters | %Total Turnout |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 127 | 89 | 70% | 269 | 190 | 71% |
| Andhra Pradesh | 32268 | 24006 | 74% | 64939 | 48359 | 74% |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 380 | 308 | 81% | 759 | 597 | 79% |
| Assam | 9098 | 7209 | 79% | 18885 | 15086 | 80% |
| Bihar | 29669 | 17106 | 58% | 63762 | 35885 | 56% |
| Chandigarh | 282 | 208 | 74% | 615 | 453 | 74% |
| Chhattisgarh | 8707 | 5935 | 68% | 17623 | 12256 | 70% |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 90 | 77 | 86% | 197 | 165 | 84% |
| Daman & Diu | 55 | 45 | 82% | 112 | 87 | 78% |
| Goa | 532 | 421 | 79% | 1061 | 817 | 77% |
| Gujarat | 19374 | 11565 | 60% | 40603 | 25824 | 64% |
| Haryana | 7381 | 5144 | 70% | 16098 | 11495 | 71% |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2336 | 1529 | 65% | 4810 | 3099 | 64% |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 3400 | 1639 | 48% | 7202 | 3567 | 50% |
| Jharkhand | 9642 | 6122 | 64% | 20327 | 12983 | 64% |
| Karnataka | 22626 | 14873 | 66% | 46212 | 31039 | 67% |
| Kerala | 12592 | 9298 | 74% | 24327 | 17976 | 74% |
| Lakshadweep | 24 | 22 | 88% | 50 | 43 | 87% |
| Madhya Pradesh | 22808 | 12905 | 57% | 48118 | 29640 | 62% |
| Maharashtra | 37974 | 22004 | 58% | 80717 | 48719 | 60% |
| Manipur | 903 | 727 | 81% | 1774 | 1413 | 80% |
| Meghalaya | 790 | 553 | 70% | 1567 | 1078 | 69% |
| Mizoram | 356 | 217 | 61% | 702 | 433 | 62% |
| Nagaland | 582 | 510 | 87% | 1183 | 1039 | 88% |
| Delhi | 5660 | 3618 | 64% | 12711 | 8272 | 65% |
| Odisha | 14002 | 10500 | 75% | 29196 | 21532 | 74% |
| Puducherry | 469 | 389 | 83% | 901 | 740 | 82% |
| Punjab | 9281 | 6583 | 71% | 19608 | 13845 | 71% |
| Rajasthan | 20331 | 12482 | 61% | 42969 | 27110 | 63% |
| Sikkim | 180 | 151 | 84% | 371 | 309 | 83% |
| Tamil Nadu | 27543 | 20370 | 74% | 55115 | 40620 | 74% |
| Tripura | 1171 | 988 | 84% | 2389 | 2024 | 85% |
| Uttar Pradesh | 62894 | 36113 | 57% | 138966 | 81092 | 58% |
| Uttarakhand | 3379 | 2123 | 63% | 7130 | 4392 | 62% |
| West Bengal | 30144 | 24736 | 82% | 62833 | 51623 | 82% |

Source: Election Commission of India - General Elections, 2014 (16th Lok Sabha).

5.5 : Women participation in 16th Lok Sabha

| Name of the State/UTs | Women MPs | Total Seats | % Women | First Time Elected | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|--------------------|------------|------------|
| | | | | Women | Total | % Women |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 25 | 8% | 2 | 18 | 11% |
| Assam | 2 | 14 | 14% | 1 | 8 | 13% |
| Bihar | 3 | 40 | 8% | 1 | 17 | 6% |
| Chandigarh | 1 | 1 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 100% |
| Chhatisgarh | 1 | 11 | 9% | 0 | 6 | 0% |
| Delhi | 1 | 7 | 14% | 1 | 7 | 14% |
| Goa | 0 | 2 | 0% | 0 | 1 | 0% |
| Gujarat | 5 | 26 | 19% | 3 | 15 | 20% |
| Haryana | 0 | 10 | 0% | 0 | 7 | 0% |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 4 | 0% | 0 | 1 | 0% |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 0 | 6 | 0% | 0 | 4 | 0% |
| Jharkhand | 0 | 14 | 0% | 0 | 6 | 0% |
| Karnataka | 1 | 28 | 4% | 1 | 11 | 9% |
| Kerala | 1 | 20 | 5% | 1 | 4 | 25% |
| Lakshadweep | 0 | 1 | 0% | 0 | 1 | 0% |
| Madhya Pradesh | 5 | 29 | 17% | 2 | 14 | 14% |
| Maharashtra | 6 | 48 | 13% | 4 | 30 | 13% |
| Meghalaya | 0 | 2 | 0% | 0 | 1 | 0% |
| Nagaland | 0 | 1 | 0% | 0 | 1 | 0% |
| Odisha | 3 | 21 | 14% | 3 | 12 | 25% |
| Puducherry | 0 | 1 | 0% | 0 | 1 | 0% |
| Punjab | 1 | 13 | 8% | 0 | 6 | 0% |
| Rajasthan | 1 | 25 | 4% | 1 | 18 | 6% |
| Tamil Nadu | 4 | 39 | 10% | 4 | 35 | 11% |
| Telangana | 1 | 17 | 6% | 1 | 11 | 9% |
| Tripura | 0 | 2 | 0% | 0 | 2 | 0% |
| Uttar Pradesh | 13 | 80 | 16% | 9 | 55 | 16% |
| Uttarakhand | 1 | 5 | 20% | 0 | 3 | 0% |
| West Bengal | 12 | 42 | 29% | 8 | 22 | 36% |
| All India | 64 | 534 | 12% | 43 | 318 | 14% |

Source: Lok Sabha Secretariat
As on 21st December 2017

5.6 : Participation of women in State Assemblies

| State | Assembly | | | | | Council | | | |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Year of Constitution of the State/Assembly | Year of Assembly election | Male | Female | % Women | Male | Female | % Women | Total |
| Andhra Pradesh | 1955 | 2014 | 156 | 20 | 11% | 53 | 5 | 9% | 58 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1978 | 2014 | 58 | 2 | 3% | | | | |
| Assam | 1937/1951 | 2016 | 118 | 8 | 6% | | | | |
| Bihar | 1937/1951 | 2015 | 209 | 34 | 14% | | 68 | | 75 |
| Chhattisgarh | 2000/2003 | 2013 | 80 | 10 | 11% | | | | |
| Delhi | 1992/1993 | 2015 | 64 | 6 | 9% | | | | |
| Goa | 1987/1967 | 2017 | 38 | 2 | 5% | | | | |
| Gujarat | 1960/1962 | 2017 | 160 | 13 | 8% | | | | |
| Haryana | 1966/1967 | 2014 | 77 | 13 | 14% | | | | |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1971/1951 | 2017 | 65 | 4 | 6% | | | | |
| Jammu and Kashmir ^ | 1934/1962 | 2014 | 85 | 2 | 2% | 32 | 2 | 6% | 36 |
| Jharkhand | 2000/2005 | 2014 | 69 | 8 | 10% | | | | |
| Karnataka | 1956/1957 | 2013 | 218 | 6 | 3% | 71 | 3 | 4% | 75 |
| Kerala | 1957 | 2016 | 132 | 8 | 6% | | | | |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1957 | 2013 | 200 | 30 | 13% | | | | |
| Maharashtra | 1960/1962 | 2014 | 268 | 20 | 7% | 74 | 4 | 5% | 78 |
| Manipur | 1972/1967 | 2017 | 58 | 2 | 3% | | | | |
| Meghalaya | 1972 | 2013 | 56 | 4 | 7% | | | | |
| Mizoram | 1987/1972 | 2013 | 40 | 0 | 0% | | | | |
| Nagaland | 1963/1964 | 2013 | 60 | 0 | 0% | | | | |
| Odisha | 1937 | 2014 | 136 | 11 | 7% | | | | |
| Punjab | 1937 | 2017 | 111 | 6 | 5% | | | | |
| Puducherry | 1963 | 2016 | 30 | 0 | 0% | | | | |
| Rajasthan | 1956 | 2013 | 172 | 28 | 14% | | | | |
| Sikkim | 1975 | 2014 | 29 | 3 | 9% | | | | |
| Tamil Nadu | 1937 | 2016 | 218 | 16 | 7% | | | | |
| Telangana | 2014 | 2014 | 111 | 9 | 8% | 35 | 1 | 3% | 40 |
| Tripura | 1972 | 2013 | 55 | 5 | 8% | | | | |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1937 | 2017 | 361 | 42 | 10% | 94 | 4 | 4% | 100 |
| Uttarakhand | 2000 | 2017 | 66 | 4 | 6% | | | | |
| West Bengal | 1937 | 2016 | 255 | 39 | 13% | | | | |
| Total | | | 3759 | 359 | 9% | 427 | 23 | 5% | 462 |

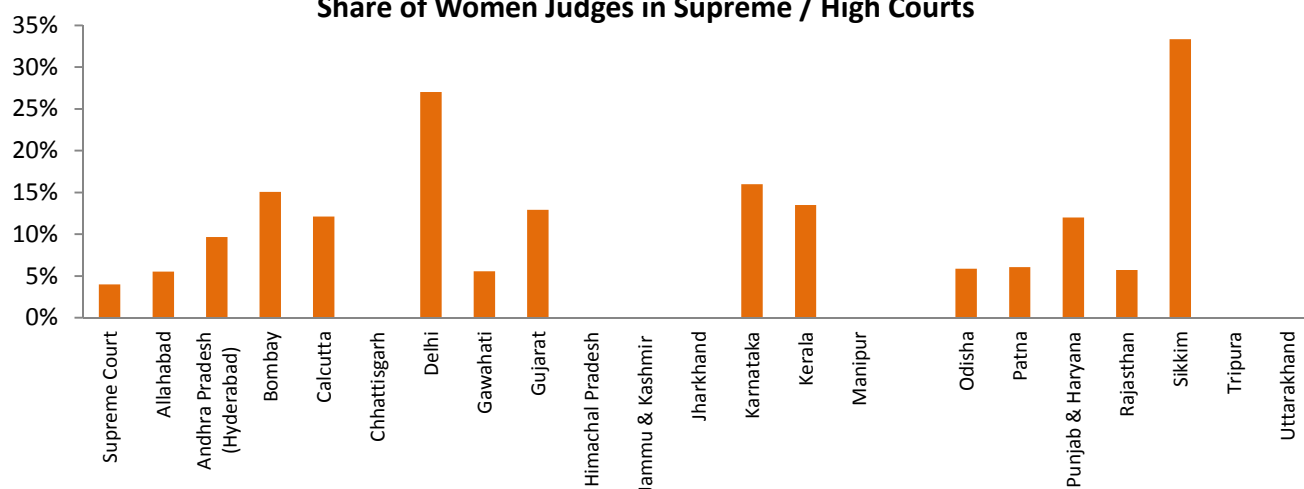
Source : State Assemblies/ councils websites as on 06.12.2017; Newspaper reports for Himachal Pradesh & Gujarat 2017 elections

^ 6 Year Term

5.7 : Women Judges in Supreme Court/High Courts

| Name of the Court | Approved Judge Strength | Permanent | Additional | Female | Male | % Female |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Supreme Court | 31 | 31 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 4% |
| High Courts | | | | | | |
| Allahabad | 160 | 76 | 84 | 6 | 103 | 6% |
| Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad) | 61 | 46 | 15 | 3 | 28 | 10% |
| Bombay | 94 | 71 | 23 | 11 | 62 | 15% |
| Calcutta | 72 | 54 | 18 | 4 | 29 | 12% |
| Chhattisgarh | 22 | 17 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 0% |
| Delhi | 60 | 45 | 15 | 10 | 27 | 27% |
| Gawahati | 24 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 17 | 6% |
| Gujarat | 52 | 39 | 13 | 4 | 27 | 13% |
| Himachal Pradesh | 13 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 0% |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 17 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 0% |
| Jharkhand | 25 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 0% |
| Karnataka | 62 | 47 | 15 | 4 | 21 | 16% |
| Kerala | 47 | 35 | 12 | 5 | 32 | 14% |
| Madhya Pradesh | 53 | 40 | 13 | 3 | 31 | 9% |
| Madras | 75 | 56 | 19 | 11 | 49 | 18% |
| Manipur | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0% |
| Meghalaya | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0% |
| Odisha | 27 | 20 | 7 | 1 | 16 | 6% |
| Patna | 53 | 40 | 13 | 2 | 31 | 6% |
| Punjab & Haryana | 85 | 64 | 21 | 6 | 44 | 12% |
| Rajasthan | 50 | 38 | 12 | 2 | 33 | 6% |
| Sikkim | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 33% |
| Tripura | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0% |
| Uttarakhand | 11 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 0% |

Share of Women Judges in Supreme / High Courts



Source: Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice As on 01.12.2017

Note: Female/Male figures based on total no. of judges

5.8 : Women in All India and Central Group A Services

| Service | Year | Total | | | % Female |
|-------------------------------|------|--------|------|-------|----------|
| | | Female | Male | Total | |
| Indian Administrative Service | 2016 | 838 | 4088 | 4926 | 17% |
| Indian Economic Service | 2014 | 139 | 320 | 459 | 30% |
| Indian Foreign Service | 2014 | 207 | 2346 | 2553 | 8% |
| Indian Forest Service | 2016 | 111 | 2480 | 2591 | 4% |
| Indian Police Service | 2016 | 349 | 3429 | 3778 | 9% |
| Indian Postal Service | 2016 | - | - | 561 | - |
| Indian Revenue Service | 2014 | - | - | 5872 | - |
| Indian Statistical Service | 2016 | 173 | 556 | 729 | 24% |
| Indian Trade Service | 2014 | - | - | 191 | - |
| Indian Legal Services | 2016 | - | - | 153 | - |
| Indian Metrological Services | 2016 | - | - | 461 | - |

Source : (1) Department of Personnel & Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

(2) Indian Economics Services Website

(3) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Impelementation

(4) Department of Posts Website

(5) D/o Law & Justice/ Indian Legal Services Website

(6) Indian Metrological Servies Website

- Data Not Available

5.9 : Women intake in Various All India Central Group B & C Services

| Name of Service | 2015 | | | | 2016 | | | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|----------|--------|------|-------|----------|
| | Female | Male | Total | % Female | Female | Male | Total | % Female |
| SI in Delhi Police, CAPFs and ASI in CISF Examination | 242 | 2656 | 2898 | 8% | 489 | 4293 | 4782 | 10% |
| Combined Graduate Level Examination | 993 | 7520 | 8513 | 12% | 1188 | 9473 | 10661 | 11% |
| Stenographer Grade 'C' and 'D' Examination | 722 | 1693 | 2341 | 31% | NA | NA | NA | - |
| Junior Hindi Translator, Junior Translator, Senior Hindi Translator and Hindi Pradhyapak Examination | NA | NA | NA | - | 96 | 238 | 334 | 29% |
| Constable (GD) in CAPFs, NIA & SSF and Rifleman(GD) in Assam Rifles Examination | 5333 | 51952 | 57285 | 9% | NA | NA | NA | - |
| Combined Higher Secondary (10+2) Level Examination | 1104 | 8090 | 9194 | 12% | NA | NA | NA | - |
| Junior Engineer (Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Quantity Surveying and Contract) Examination | 57 | 1515 | 1572 | 4% | NA | NA | NA | - |

Source : Staff Selection Commission

NA: Not Available.

5.10 Women representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

| States/UT's | No of Panchayats * | | | Elected Representatives # | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | District Level | Intermediate Level | Village Level | Total | Total Women | Women (%) |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3 | 9 | 70 | NA | NA | - |
| Andhra Pradesh | 13 | 660 | 12920 | 156049 | 78025 | 50 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 20 | 177 | 1835 | 9356 | 3094 | 33 |
| Assam | 21 | 191 | 2199 | 26844 | 13422 | 50 |
| Bihar | 38 | 534 | 8378 | 136325 | 70400 | 52 |
| Chandigarh | 1 | 1 | 12 | NA | NA | - |
| Chhattisgarh | 27 | 146 | 10996 | 158776 | 87549 | 55 |
| Dadar Nagar Haveli | 1 | N.A. | 20 | 136 | 47 | 35 |
| Daman & Diu | 2 | N.A. | 15 | 97 | 28 | 29 |
| Goa | 2 | N.A. | 192 | 1559 | 514 | 33 |
| Gujarat | 33 | 248 | 14263 | 132726 | 43670 | 33 |
| Haryana | 21 | 126 | 6204 | 68152 | 24876 | 37 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 12 | 78 | 3226 | 27832 | 13947 | 50 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 22 | 319 | 4204 | 33282 | 11169 | 34 |
| Jharkhand | 24 | 263 | 4398 | 51327 | 30373 | 59 |
| Karnataka | 30 | 176 | 6024 | 95307 | 50892 | 53 |
| Kerala | 14 | 152 | 941 | 19089 | 9897 | 52 |
| Lakshadweep | 1 | N.A. | 10 | NA | NA | - |
| Madhya Pradesh | 51 | 313 | 22825 | 396819 | 198409 | 50 |
| Maharashtra | 34 | 351 | 27887 | 203203 | 101466 | 50 |
| Manipur | 4 | N.A. | 161 | 1784 | 868 | 49 |
| Odisha | 30 | 314 | 6806 | 100791 | 49697 | 49 |
| Puducherry | N.A. | 10 | 98 | NA | NA | - |
| Punjab | 22 | 147 | 13016 | 97180 | 33609 | 35 |
| Rajasthan | 33 | 295 | 9891 | 121008 | 70531 | 58 |
| Sikkim | 4 | N.A. | 185 | 1099 | 549 | 50 |
| Tamil Nadu | 31 | 385 | 12524 | 119399 | 39975 | 33 |
| Telangana | 9 | 438 | 8685 | 103468 | 46702 | 45 |
| Tripura | 8 | 35 | 591 | 10939 | 3930 | 36 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 75 | 821 | 59019 | 718667 | 297235 | 41 |
| Uttarakhand | 13 | 95 | 7955 | 61451 | 35537 | 58 |
| West Bengal | 22 | 342 | 3341 | 59296 | 29579 | 50 |
| Total | 621 | 6626 | 248891 | 2911961 | 1345990 | 46 |

Source: Ministry of Panchayati Raj

* as on December 2017

as on November 2016