

PARTICIPATION IN  
DECISION MAKING

A Country's progress is incomplete without the voices and perspectives of its women at all levels of decision-making

### 6.1 Participation in Decision Making

**6.1.1** The participation of women in decision-making is crucial for a country's development and standardization. When women are more involved in decision-making, it leads to positive transformations in societies, including changes in laws, policies, services, institutions, and social norms. Ensuring that women have a voice in decisions that affect their lives, their families, and the broader community is essential for improving their quality of life across all layers of society. These decisions impact women as much as they do men, highlighting the importance of women's inclusion in decision-making processes, with equal power and representation alongside men. Society bears the responsibility of ensuring that women have equal opportunities to participate in decision-making at all levels, and that decision-making bodies represent a diverse range of people and communities.

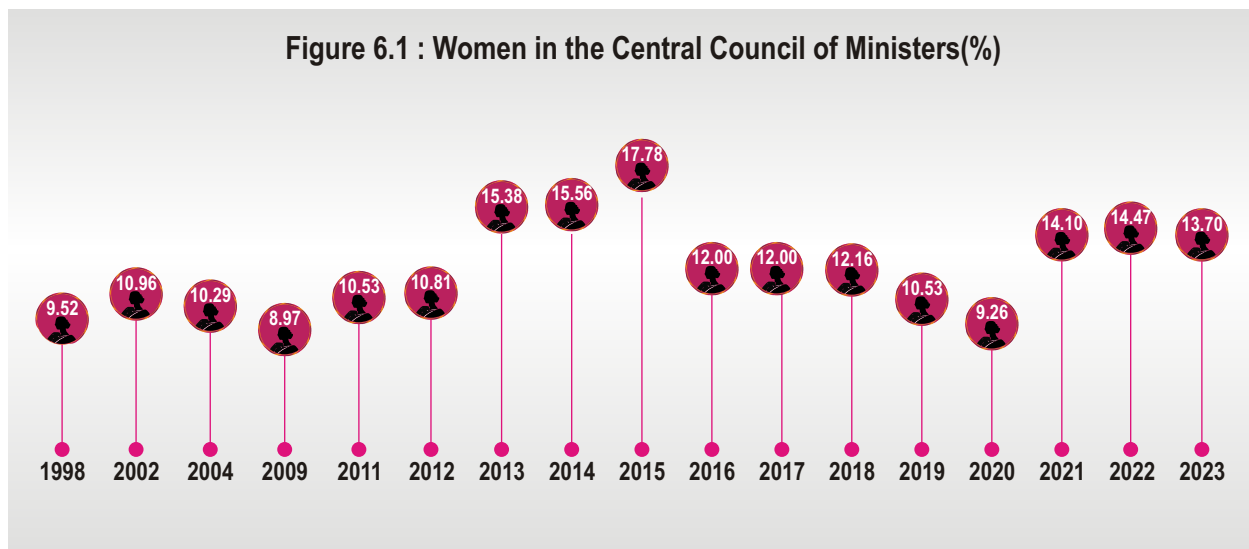
### 6.2 Participation of women in Political Decision Making

**6.2.1** The **2011 UN General Assembly resolution on women's political participation** reiterated that *"women in every part of the world continue to be largely marginalised from the political sphere, often as a result of discriminatory laws, practices, attitudes and gender stereotypes, low levels of education, lack of access to health care, and the disproportionate effect of poverty on women."*

**6.2.2** Achieving gender parity in representative politics is crucial not only for upholding social justice and women's rights but also as a fundamental condition of effective democracy and good governance, which strengthens and enhances the democratic system. The involvement of women at all levels of political leadership is essential not only because women constitute half of the population but also because achieving balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision-making is essential for the full enjoyment of human rights and social justice, which are necessary conditions for the proper functioning of a democratic society. Equal participation of women and men in political and public decision-making leads to better and more efficient policymaking by redefining political priorities and placing new issues on the political agenda. Political empowerment can create more opportunities for women, thus creating a level playing field for them.

**6.2.3** The participation of women in decision-making in India has been discussed many times before, however, very little has changed or improved. The data on percentage of women in central council of Ministers as given in **Table 5.1** shows that women's representation in Central Council of Ministers has been wavering around 12 reaching its peak in 2015 (17.8%). However, the current percentage is 13.7.

Figure 6.1 : Women in the Central Council of Ministers(%)



Source: Lok Sabha secretariat, New Delhi

**6.2.4** Table 5.2 reflects upon another important aspect that in comparison to percentage of men elected to Lok Sabha (out of total men candidates), the percentage of women elected (out of total women candidates) has always been higher. This indicates that further steps must be taken to ensure that a wide range of women are encouraged to be contesters as the probability of winning the election is more in comparison to men. If we consider State-wise Women participation in 17th Lok Sabha Election (Table 5.3), among States with more than ten seats, the percentage of women MPs out of total seats is the highest in Odisha at 33 percent and lowest in Kerala (5%). Considering almost half the share of women in the total population of India, their representation in Parliament represents a skewed statistic, which needs to be worked upon for the better representation of women in the world's largest economy.

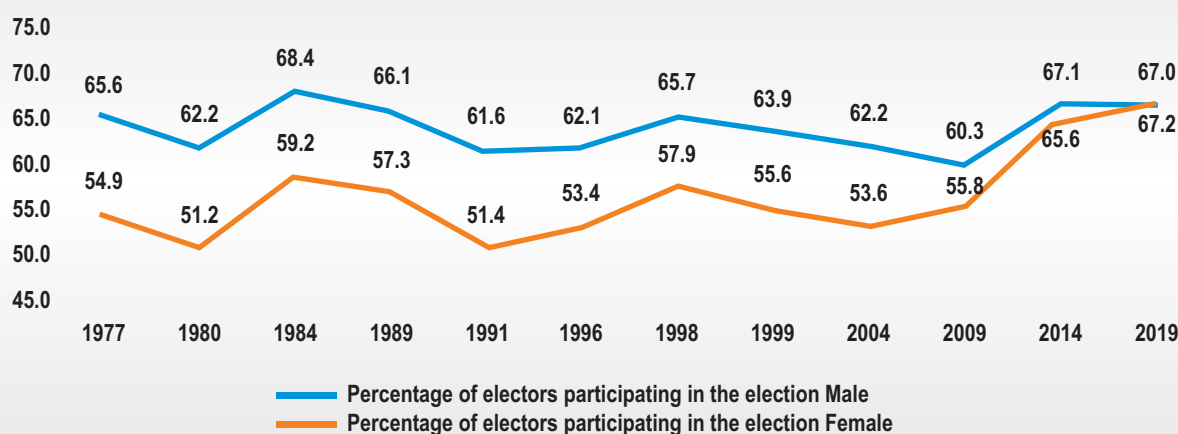
**6.2.5** The passage of the Women's Reservation Bill by the Govt. of India represents a significant milestone for gender advocates and women's empowerment in India. By proposing to reserve 33 per cent of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies & the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi for women, the bill aims to address the longstanding gender disparity in political representation and decision-making bodies.





**6.2.7** Another important aspect of elections is the voting rights. The principle of universal adult suffrage was adopted by India when the constitution was enacted in 1949. But up to the 15th national election, less than 60% of women electors only participated in the elections and the men turnout was 8 percent points more than that of women. However, more women turned out to vote in 2014 as compared to earlier elections, the participation being 65.6% in 2014 which further rose to 67.2 in 2019. Surprisingly, for the first time, the turnout percentage was to the advantage of women, though marginally (**Table 5.6**). This could be attributed to increasing literacy of women resulting in improved political awareness. In 2019 women voter turnout ratio was seen higher than total voter turnout ratio by greater than 1 percentage point in Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Jharkhand and Goa.

**Figure 6.3 : Percentage of Electors participating in Lok Sabha election**



Source : Election Commission of India

### 6.3 Participation of women in Judicial System

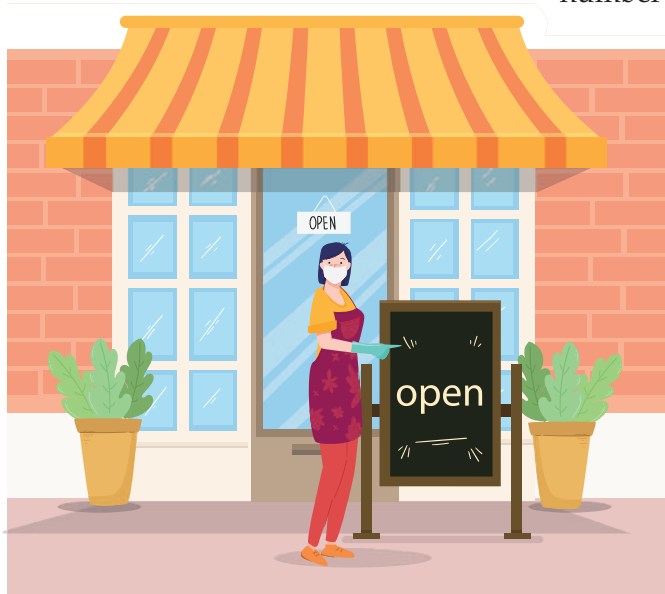
**6.3.1** No one can deny the fact that more representation of women in the judicial system will tend the women community to seek justice and enforce their rights through the courts. Achieving equality, in terms of representation at all levels of the judiciary should be the goal, not only because it is right for women, but because it is to ensure a more just rule of law. Women judges also live their lives as women, with all the social and cultural norms and obligations of the society. So, women judges are more likely to bring those lived experiences to their judicial actions, experiences that tend toward a more comprehensive and empathetic perspective- one that encompasses not only the legal basis for judicial action, but also awareness of consequences on the people affected.

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**6.3.2** As per **Table 5.8** pertaining to the year 2023, in Supreme court of India, out of 33 judges sitting in the office, only 3 are women. In high courts also, only 14% of the judges are women. Such a small representation of women in Judicial decision-making process of the country forces us to think about the need to bring about institutional, social and behavioural change by sensitising India's population on inclusion of women in every sector. This poor representation of women in judicial systems is a global phenomenon. Noting that a relatively small number of women have been judges including at senior judicial leadership positions at all level, 10<sup>th</sup> March was proclaimed as the International Day of Women Judges in 2021 by the UN. The UN Resolution was supported by India which is a positive step.

### 6.4 Participation of women in MSMEs

**6.4.1** As per the Udyam Registration Portal (URP) of the Ministry of MSME, women-owned MSMEs constitute 20.5% of the total number of MSMEs registered on the Portal since its inception in 1<sup>st</sup> July 2020. These women-owned MSMEs' contribution to the employment generated by the total Udyam registered units is 18.73%, involving 11.15% of the total investment. The contribution of the women-owned MSMEs to the total turnover of Udyam registered MSMEs is 10.22%. As per the data on Udyam Assist Platform (UAP) which registers Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs), the contribution of women-owned IMEs to the total number IMEs (since inception of Udyam Assist portal on 11.01.2023) is 70.49%, and their contribution to employment is 70.84%



**Statement 6.1 : Contribution of Women-owned MSMEs to total MSMEs registered on Udyam registration portal since Inception of the portal(1<sup>st</sup> July 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> Jan 2024)**

Category	Total	Employment	Investment (Rs In Crore)	Turnover (Rs In Crore)
Women MSME	4,667,278	28,407,069	1,26,845.12	17,14,992.98
MSMEs	22,819,417	151,668,034	1,137,237	16,784,358
%age of Women owned MSMEs	20.5 %	18.73%	11.15%	10.22%

Source : Answer to Rajya Sabha unstarred Question No. 263 Dated 05.02.2024 by Ministry of MSME.

**Statement 6.2 : Contribution of Women-owned Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) to total IMEs registered on Udyam Assist Platform since Inception of the portal (11.01.2023 to 31.01.2024)**

Category	Total (nos)	Employment (no. of persons)
Women IME	9,108,058	11,023,945
IMEs	12,920,177	15,561,967
%age	70.49%	70.84%

Source : Answer to Rajya Sabha unstarred Question No. 263 Dated 05.02.2024 by Ministry of MSME.

**6.5 Participation of Women in Start-ups**

**6.5.1** The increasing presence of women as entrepreneurs has led to significant business and economic growth in the country. Women-owned business enterprises are playing a prominent role in society by generating employment opportunities in the country, bringing in demographic shifts and inspiring the next generation of women founders. With a vision to promote the sustainable development of women entrepreneurs for balanced growth in the country, Startup India is committed towards strengthening women entrepreneurship in India through initiatives, schemes, creation of enabling networks and communities and activating partnerships among diverse stakeholders in the startup ecosystem.

**6.5.2** The total number of Start-ups recognised by DPIIT since inception (Jan 2016) till Dec'23 is 1,17,254. Total number of Women-led Start-ups (Startups having at-least 1 woman director) recognized by DPIIT since inception till Dec'23 is 55,816 which constitutes 47.6 percent of the total Start-ups. (Table 5.13)

**Statement 6.3 : Year-wise details on Number of Start-ups recognized by DPIIT**

Year	Recognised Startups
2016	338
2017	4,253
2018	7,781
2019	10,604
2020	13,798
2021	19,371
2022	26,330
2023	34,779
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,17,254</b>

Source : Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)



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तालिका 5.1: केंद्रीय मंत्री परिषद में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व							
Table 5.1: Representation of Women in the Central Council of Ministers							
वर्ष	मंत्रियों की संख्या			महिला मंत्रियों की संख्या			केंद्रीय मंत्री परिषद में महिला (%)
	Number of Ministers			Number of Women Ministers			
Year	कैबिनेट मंत्री	राज्य मंत्री	कुल	कैबिनेट मंत्री	राज्य मंत्री	कुल	Women in Central Council of Ministers (%)
	Cabinet Minister	Minister of State	Total	Cabinet Minister	Minister of State	Total	
1998	21	21	42	1	3	4	9.52
2002	32	41	73	2	6	8	10.96
2004	29	39	68	1	6	7	10.29
2009	40	38	78	3	4	7	8.97
2011	32	44	76	2	6	8	10.53
2012	31	43	74	2	6	8	10.81
2013	31	47	78	3	9	12	15.38
2014	23	22	45	6	1	7	15.56
2015	23	22	45	6	2	8	17.78
2016	26	49	75	5	4	9	12.00
2017	27	48	75	6	3	9	12.00
2018	25	49	74	6	3	9	12.16
2019	24	33	57	3	3	6	10.53
2020	22	32	54	2	3	5	9.26
2021	31	47	78	2	9	11	14.10
2022	29	47	76	2	9	11	14.47
2023	28	45	73	2	8	10	13.70

As on 19th February, 2024

स्रोत / Source: Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.



तालिका 5.2: विभिन्न लोकसभा चुनावों में प्रत्याशी और निर्वाचित व्यक्ति

Table 5.2: Persons Contesting and Elected in Various Lok Sabha Elections

लोकसभा चुनाव	वर्ष	चुनाव के लिए उपलब्ध सीटों की संख्या	कुल प्रत्याशी	पुरुष			महिला			Lok Sabha Election
				Male			Female			
	Year	Number of seats available for election	Total number contesting	कुल प्रत्याशी	निर्वाचित	निर्वाचित (%)	कुल प्रत्याशी	निर्वाचित	निर्वाचित (%)	
				Total number contesting	Elected	Elected (%)	Total number contesting	Elected	Elected (%)	
प्रथम	1952	489	1874	Sex-wise break up of candidates are not available						First
द्वितीय	1957	494	1518	1473	467	31.7	45	27	60.0	Second
तृतीय	1962	494	1985	1915	459	24.0	70	35	50.0	Third
चौथा	1967	520	2369	2302	490	21.3	67	30	44.8	Fourth
पांचवां	1971	520	2784	2698	499	18.5	86	21	24.4	Fifth
छठा	1977	542	2439	2369	523	22.1	70	19	27.1	Sixth
सातवां	1980	542	4620	4478	514	11.5	142	28	19.7	Seventh
आठवां	1984	542	5574	5406	500	9.2	164	42	25.6	Eighth
नौवां	1989	529	6160	5962	502	8.4	198	27	13.6	Ninth
दसवां	1991	521	8699	8374	484	5.8	325	37	11.4	Tenth
ग्यारहवां	1996	543	13952	13353	503	3.8	599	40	6.7	Eleventh
बारहवां	1998	543	4750	4476	500	11.2	274	43	15.7	Twelfth
तेरहवां	1999	543	5155	4859	494	10.2	296	52	17.6	Thirteenth
चौदहवां	2004	543	5435	5080	498	9.8	355	45	12.7	Fourteenth
पंद्रहवां	2009	543	8070	7514	484	6.4	556	59	10.6	Fifteenth
सोलहवां	2014	543	8251	7583	481	6.3	668	62	9.3	Sixteenth
सत्रहवां	2019	543	8054	7322	465	6.4	726	78	10.7	Seventeenth

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

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

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तालिका 5.3: 17 वीं लोकसभा, 2019 में राज्य-वार महिलाओं की भागीदारी

Table 5.3 : State-wise Women participation in 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, 2019

राज्य / केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	महिला सांसद	कुल सीटें	महिला (%)	State/ Union Territory
	Women MPs	Total Seats	Women (%)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	0	1	0	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	4	25	16	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	1	0	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	1	14	7	Assam
बिहार	3	40	8	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	1	1	100	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	3	11	27	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	0	1	0	Dadar & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	0	1	0	Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	1	7	14	Delhi
गोवा	0	2	0	Goa
गुजरात	6	26	23	Gujarat
हरियाणा	1	10	10	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	4	0	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	6	0	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	2	14	14	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	2	28	7	Karnataka
केरल	1	20	5	Kerala
लक्षद्वीप	0	1	0	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	4	29	14	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	8	48	17	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	0	2	0	Manipur
मेघालय	1	2	50	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	0	1	0	Mizoram
नागालैंड	0	1	0	Nagaland
ओडिशा	7	21	33	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	0	1	0	Puducherry
पंजाब	2	13	15	Punjab
राजस्थान	3	25	12	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	0	1	0	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	3	39	8	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	1	17	6	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	1	2	50	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	11	80	14	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	1	5	20	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	11	42	26	West Bengal
भारत	78	542	14	India

स्रोत/ Source: Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.

तालिका 5.4: विधानसभाओं में महिलाओं की राज्यवार भागीदारी

Table 5.4: State-wise participation of women in State Assemblies

राज्य	विधानसभा चुनाव का वर्ष	निर्वाचित Elected		महिलाएं* (%)	कुल	State
	Year of Assembly election	पुरुष	महिलाएं	Women* (%)	Total	
		Male	Female			
आंध्र प्रदेश	2019	161	14	8	175	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2019	57	3	5	60	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	2021	120	6	5	126	Assam
बिहार	2020	217	26	11	243	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	2023	71	19	21	90	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	2020	62	8	11	70	Delhi
गोवा	2022	37	3	8	40	Goa
गुजरात	2022	167	15	8	182	Gujarat
हरियाणा	2019	81	9	10	90	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2022	67	1	1	68	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2014	85	2	2	87	Jammu and Kashmir
झारखंड	2019	71	10	12	81	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	2023	214	10	4	224	Karnataka
केरल	2021	129	11	8	140	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	2023	203	27	12	230	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	2019	264	24	8	288	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	2022	55	5	8	60	Manipur
मेघालय	2023	57	3	5	60	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	2023	37	3	8	40	Mizoram
नागालैंड	2023	58	2	3	60	Nagaland
ओडिशा	2019	133	13	9	146	Odisha
पंजाब	2022	104	13	11	117	Punjab
पुडुचेरी	2021	29	1	3	30	Puducherry
राजस्थान	2023	179	20	10	199	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	2019	29	3	9	32	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	2021	222	12	5	234	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	2023	109	10	8	119	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	2023	51	9	15	60	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	2022	356	47	12	403	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	2022	62	8	11	70	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	2021	252	40	14	292	West Bengal
कुल	-	3739	377	9	4116	Total

स्रोत/ Source: Election Commission of India

\* Percentage figures are rounded off to the nearest integer.

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तालिका 5.5: पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व की स्थिति							
Table 5.5: Status of representation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)							
राज्य / केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	पंचायतों की संख्या *			चुने गए प्रतिनिधि <sup>#</sup>			State/ Union Territory
	No of Panchayats*			Elected Representatives <sup>#</sup>			
	जिला स्तर	मध्यवर्ती स्तर	ग्राम स्तर	कुल	कुल महिलाएं	महिलाएं (%)	
	District Level	Intermediate Level	Village Level	Total	Total Women	Women	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	2	7	70	858	306	35.7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	13	660	13326	156050	78025	50.0	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	25	N.A	2108	9383	3658	39.0	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	27	192	2197	26754	14609	54.6	Assam
बिहार	38	534	8054	136573	71046	52.0	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	27	146	11650	170465	93392	54.8	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	3	N.A	38	147	47	32.0	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव				192	92	47.9	
गोवा	2	N.A	191	1555	571	36.7	Goa
गुजरात	33	248	14621	144080	71988	50.0	Gujarat
हरियाणा	22	143	6225	70035	29499	42.1	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	12	81	3615	28723	14398	50.1	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	20	285	4291	39850	13224	33.2	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	24	264	4345	59638	30757	51.6	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	31	238	5953	101954	51030	50.1	Karnataka
केरल	14	152	941	18372	9630	52.4	Kerala
लद्दाख	2	31	193	1661	515	31.0	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	1	N.A	10	110	41	37.3	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	52	313	23011	392981	196490	50.0	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	34	351	27910	240635	128677	53.5	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	6	N.A	161	1736	880	50.7	Manipur
ओडिशा	30	314	6794	107487	56627	52.7	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	N.A	10	108	-	-	-	Puducherry
पंजाब	22	152	13241	100312	41922	41.8	Punjab
राजस्थान	33	361	11208	126271	64802	51.3	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	6	N.A	199	1153	580	50.3	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	36	388	12525	106450	56407	53.0	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	32	540	12772	103468	52096	50.3	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	8	35	589	6646	3006	45.2	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	75	826	57691	913417	304538	33.3	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	13	95	7795	62796	35177	56.0	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	22	345	3339	59229	30458	51.4	West Bengal
कुल	665	6711	255171	3188981	1454488	45.6	Total

स्रोत/ Source: Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Note: \* As on 18.03.2024, 1:10 PM

# data generated from official website of Panchayati Raj on 11-02-2022

- Panchayat election in Puducherry has not been conducted after 2011. NA : Not Applicable

तालिका 5.6: विभिन्न आम चुनावों में निर्वाचकों की संख्या और चुनाव में भाग लेने वाले निर्वाचकों का प्रतिशत

Table 5.6: Number of Electors and Percentage of Electors Voting in Various General Elections

	वर्ष	निर्वाचकों की कुल संख्या (आंकड़े लाख में)			चुनाव में भाग लेने वाले निर्वाचकों का प्रतिशत			
		Total number of electors (Figures in Millions)			Percentage of electors participating in the election			
	Year	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	
प्रथम	1952	-	-	173.2	-	-	61.2*	First
द्वितीय	1957	-	-	193.7	-	-	62.2*	Second
तृतीय	1962	113.9	102.4	216.4	62.0	46.6	55.4	Third
चौथा	1967	129.6	119.4	249.0	66.7	55.5	61.3	Fourth
पांचवां	1971	143.6	130.6	274.2	-	-	55.3	Fifth
छठा	1977	167.0	154.2	321.2	65.6	54.9	60.5	Sixth
सातवां	1980	185.2	170.3	355.6	62.2	51.2	56.9	Seventh
आठवां	1984	208.0	192.3	400.3	68.4	59.2	63.6	Eighth
नौवां	1989	262.0	236.9	498.9	66.1	57.3	62.0	Ninth
दसवां	1991	261.8	234.5	498.4	61.6	51.4	56.7	Tenth
ग्यारहवां	1996	309.8	282.8	592.6	62.1	53.4	57.9	Eleventh
बारहवां	1998	316.7	289.2	605.9	65.7	57.9	62.0	Twelfth
तेरहवां	1999	323.8	295.7	619.5	63.9	55.6	59.9	Thirteenth
चौदहवां	2004	349.5	322.0	671.5	62.2	53.6	58.1	Fourteenth
पंद्रहवां	2009	374.7	342.2	716.9	60.3	55.8	58.1	Fifteenth
सोलहवां**	2014	437.0	397.0	834.1	67.1	65.6	66.4	Sixteenth
सत्रहवां**	2019	473.4	438.5	911.9	67.0	67.2	67.4	Seventeenth

स्रोत / 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.

\*: Calculated on the basis of valid votes polled.

\*\* Total includes others

## Participation in Decision Making

तालिका 5.7: आम चुनाव 2019 में राज्यवार महिला मतदाता टर्नआउट

Table 5.7: State-wise Women Voters Turnout for General Election - 2019

निर्वाचकों और मतदाताओं के आंकड़े (हजारों में)

Figures for electors & voters (in thousands)

राज्य / केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	महिला निर्वाचक	महिला मतदाता	महिला टर्नआउट (%)	कुल निर्वाचक*	कुल मतदाता*	कुल टर्नआउट (%)	State/ Union Territory
	Women Electors	Women Voters	Women Turnout (%)	Total Electors*	Total Voters*	Total Turnout (%)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	149	98	65.77	318	207	65.09	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	19881	15818	79.56	39406	31675	80.38	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	404	326	80.69	804	660	82.09	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	10757	8748	81.32	22050	17993	81.60	Assam
बिहार	33533	19980	59.58	71216	40830	57.33	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	305	216	70.82	647	457	70.63	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	9482	6689	70.54	19016	13623	71.64	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	118	95	80.51	250	199	79.60	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	61	46	75.41	122	87	71.31	Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	6444	3876	60.15	14328	8682	60.59	Delhi
गोवा	580	442	76.21	1136	854	75.18	Goa
गुजरात	21697	13214	60.90	45152	29128	64.51	Gujarat
हरियाणा	8340	5800	69.54	18057	12701	70.34	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2606	1936	74.29	5330	3860	72.42	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	3777	1650	43.69	7923	3563	44.97	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	10667	7281	68.26	22405	14967	66.80	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	25249	17080	67.65	51095	35159	68.81	Karnataka
केरल	13469	10611	78.78	26205	20397	77.84	Kerala
लक्षद्वीप	27	24	88.89	55	47	85.45	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	24837	17055	68.67	51867	36928	71.20	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	42249	24853	58.83	88677	54111	61.02	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	996	838	84.14	1960	1620	82.65	Manipur
मेघालय	965	714	73.99	1915	1368	71.44	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	404	252	62.38	792	500	63.13	Mizoram
नागालैंड	599	495	82.64	1214	1007	82.95	Nagaland
ओडिशा	15835	11750	74.20	32498	23817	73.29	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	514	419	81.52	973	791	81.29	Puducherry
पंजाब	9832	6452	65.62	20893	13777	65.94	Punjab
राजस्थान	23395	15335	65.55	48956	32476	66.34	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	212	167	78.77	434	353	81.34	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	30273	21884	72.29	59942	43420	72.44	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	14776	9245	62.57	29709	18647	62.77	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	1286	1054	81.96	2615	2155	82.41	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	67056	39941	59.56	146135	86532	59.21	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	3713	2391	64.40	7856	4861	61.88	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	34049	27850	81.79	70001	57230	81.76	West Bengal
भारत	438538	294623	67.18	911951	614684	67.40	India

स्रोत/ Source: Election Commission of India - General Elections, 2019 (17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha).

\* Total includes others

तालिका 5.8: सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में महिला न्यायाधीश

Table 5.8: Women Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts

न्यायालय	स्वीकृत न्यायाधीश संख्या	स्थायी	अतिरिक्त	पुरुष	महिला	महिला (%)	Court
	Approved Judge Strength	Permanent	Additional	Male	Female	Female (%)	
सर्वोच्च न्यायालय	34	34	0	31	3	9	Supreme Court
उच्च न्यायालय							High Courts
इलाहाबाद	160	77	14	85	6	7	Allahabad
आंध्र प्रदेश (हैदराबाद)	37	24	6	25	5	17	Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad)
बॉम्बे	94	40	28	58	10	15	Bombay
कलकत्ता	72	40	10	42	8	16	Calcutta
छत्तीसगढ़	22	10	6	15	1	6	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	60	37	5	33	9	21	Delhi
गुवाहाटी	30	17	7	20	4	17	Gauhati
गुजरात	52	30	0	22	8	27	Gujarat
हिमाचल प्रदेश	17	12	0	8	1	11	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर एवं लद्दाख	17	13	2	13	2	13	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh
झारखंड	25	19	0	18	1	5	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	62	39	12	44	7	14	Karnataka
केरल	47	33	3	31	5	14	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	53	40	0	38	2	5	Madhya Pradesh
मद्रास	75	53	13	54	12	18	Madras
मणिपुर	5	4	0	3	1	25	Manipur
मेघालय	4	3	1	4	0	0	Meghalaya
ओडिशा	33	21	0	20	1	5	Orissa
पटना	53	34	0	33	1	3	Patna
पंजाब और हरियाणा	85	51	4	41	14	25	Punjab & Haryana
राजस्थान	50	32	0	29	3	9	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	3	3	0	2	1	33	Sikkim
तेलंगाना	42	21	5	19	7	27	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	5	4	1	5	0	0	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	11	7	0	6	1	14	Uttarakhand
कुल	1114	664	117	671	110	14	Total

स्रोत / Source: Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice (As on 20.03.2024)

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

## Participation in Decision Making

तालिका 5.9: कंपनियों में प्रबंधकीय पदों पर कार्यरत व्यक्ति

Table 5.9: Persons Engaged at Managerial Positions in Companies

as on Jan 20th 2024

### निदेशक मंडल

#### Board of Directors

वर्ष Years	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	ट्रांसजेंडर Transgender
2017	1290006	447809	27
2018	1434151	504424	31
2019	1480460	531286	34
2020	1547035	563869	36
2021	1719880	634877	40
2022	1857396	699132	53
2023	1975487	762712	97

### वरिष्ठ प्रबंधन पद

#### Senior Management Positions

वर्ष Years	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	ट्रांसजेंडर Transgender
2017	150387	23685	1
2018	159167	25677	2
2019	160118	26572	3
2020	164317	28393	3
2021	173651	30582	3
2022	180946	32877	5
2023	186946	34879	6

### अन्य प्रबंधन पद

#### Other Management Positions

वर्ष Years	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	ट्रांसजेंडर Transgender
2017	1201261	432484	27
2018	1339753	487763	31
2019	1384761	513809	33
2020	1447637	545034	34
2021	1613456	614239	38
2022	1746231	676859	49
2023	1860348	738949	91

स्रोत/ Source: Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)

Note 1: Senior Management Positions includes, CEO, CFO, Company Secretary, Managing Director, Manager, Whole-time Director.

Note 2: Middle Management Positions includes Additional Director, Alternate Director, Director, Nominee Director, Director

Note 3: Director status - All Director statuses are included (approved, deactivated, resigned, etc.).

Note 4: Data pertain to financial year.



तालिका 5.10: भारत में महिला पुलिस अधिकारियों की संख्या

Table 5.10: Strength of Female Police Officers in India

(as on 01.01.2022)

पुलिस विभाग / संगठन	कुल पुलिस संख्या (वास्तविक)	महिला पुलिस संख्या (वास्तविक)	महिला पुलिस अधिकारियों का प्रतिशत (%)	Police Deptt./Organization
	Total Police Strength (Actual)	Female Police Strength (Actual)	Percentage of Female Police Officers (%)	
सिविल पुलिस	1417547	199404	14.07	Civil Police
जिला सशस्त्र रिजर्व पुलिस	228514	28173	12.33	District Armed Reserve Police
विशेष सशस्त्र पुलिस बटालियन	313534	11838	3.78	Special Armed Police Battalion
भारतीय रिजर्व बटालियन पुलिस	134238	6688	4.98	Indian Reserve Battalion Police
कुल (क)	2093833	246103	11.75	Total (A)
केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल				Central Armed Police Force
असम राइफल्स	60505	1869	3.09	Assam Rifles
सीमा सुरक्षा बल	243784	7342	3.01	Border Security Force
केंद्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल	145201	9239	6.36	Central Industrial Security Force
केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल	309544	9847	3.18	Central Reserve Police Force
भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस	84233	2451	2.91	Indo-Tibetan Border Police
राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रतिक्रिया बल *	23	230	1000.00	National Disaster Response Force*
राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड #	9909	67	0.68	National Security Guard #
रेलवे सुरक्षा बल	66583	6003	9.02	Railway Protection Force
सशस्त्र सीमा बल	87596	3605	4.12	Sashastra Seema Bal
कुल (ख)	1007378	40653	4.04	Total (B)
कुल योग (क+ख)	3101211	286756	9.25	Grand Total (A+B)

स्रोत/ Source: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPRD)

#NSG is a 100% Deputationist Force, No Reservation percentage has been fixed for women in NSG.

\*NDRF is a 100% Deputationist Force

## Participation in Decision Making

तालिका 5.11: राज्यों/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों में डीपीआईआईटी द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त महिला नेतृत्व वाले स्टार्ट-अप की संख्या

Table 5.11: Number of Women-led Start-ups recognized by DPIIT across the States/UTs

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	कम से कम 1 महिला निदेशक वाले स्टार्ट-अप की संख्या								State/UT
	Number of Start-ups with at-least 1 Woman Director								
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	कुल/ Total	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1	1	4	2	5	4	4	21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	27	74	81	95	131	173	295	876	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	3	5	8	16	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	5	24	26	45	75	121	168	464	Assam
बिहार	19	46	51	98	175	253	383	1025	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	8	7	19	26	34	36	63	193	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	14	49	59	51	78	89	147	487	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	1	0	1	3	4	7	6	22	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	197	496	600	788	1141	1262	1602	6086	Delhi
गोवा	10	22	20	25	39	47	40	203	Goa
गुजरात	77	199	272	347	765	932	1431	4023	Gujarat
हरियाणा	77	206	319	351	515	672	892	3032	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	5	12	12	23	55	65	173	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1	11	11	21	38	70	83	235	Jammu and Kashmir
झारखंड	15	25	33	81	82	107	172	515	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	227	459	721	701	1030	1231	1501	5870	Karnataka
केरल	37	94	241	236	388	425	533	1954	Kerala
लद्दाख	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	24	110	131	160	253	417	622	1717	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	308	742	980	1212	1846	2382	2911	10381	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	1	1	1	4	19	13	7	46	Manipur
मेघालय	0	1	4	0	3	5	6	19	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	0	0	0	1	1	3	6	11	Mizoram
नागालैंड	1	1	1	3	4	3	12	25	Nagaland
ओडिशा	30	69	82	115	183	227	329	1035	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	2	4	6	3	7	11	21	54	Puducherry
पंजाब	6	30	47	65	124	147	225	644	Punjab
राजस्थान	43	95	175	188	287	455	689	1932	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	4	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	76	187	274	345	568	907	1331	3688	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	111	198	275	362	484	717	915	3062	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	0	0	4	6	4	13	8	35	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	9	24	53	52	74	121	125	458	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	140	313	392	609	1011	1290	1780	5535	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	60	123	134	181	337	518	618	1971	West Bengal
कुल	1528	3616	5029	6191	9731	12720	17001	55816	Total

स्रोत/ Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)