

Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
23.	Tripura	36.24	56.76	65.43	67.07	90.625
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3852.60	6034.33	6179.65	7148.74	9659.47
25.	Uttarakhand	203.26	318.37	346.77	376.19	254.16
26.	West Bengal	1470.86	2319.48	2369.18	2740.69	3703.25
TOTAL		21510.46	33218.20	35518.67	37897.41	43736.08

Reservation for women in the PRIS

2977. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of States in India have reservation for women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);

(b) if so, the names of the States as well as the percentage of reservation in such States; and

(c) whether there is any proposal from Central Government to increase reservation for women in the PRIs in India?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Panchayat, being "Local Government", is a State subject and part of State list of Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India. Mandate for setting up of Panchayats is provided by Article 243 in Part IX of the Constitution of India. Accordingly the Panchayats are setup and operate through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. Article 243D of the Constitution ensures participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) by mandating not less than one-third seats, out of total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat to be reserved for women. However, as per the information available with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, 20 States have provided enhanced reservation for women in PRIs, by providing 50% seats reservation for women. A statement showing State-wise percentage of reservation for women is given in the Statement.

*Statement**The State-wise percentage of reservation for Women*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	% of Reservation for Women
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.33%
3.	Assam	50%
4.	Bihar	50%
5.	Chhattisgarh	50%
6.	Goa	33.33%
7.	Gujarat	50%
8.	Haryana	33.33%
9.	Himachal Pradesh	50%
10.	Jharkhand	50%
11.	Karnataka	50%
12.	Kerala	50%
13.	Madhya Pradesh	50%
14.	Maharashtra	50%
15.	Manipur	33.33%
16.	Odisha	50%
17.	Punjab	50%
18.	Rajasthan	50%
19.	Sikkim	50%
20.	Tamil Nadu	50%
21.	Telangana	50%

1	2	3
22.	Tripura	50%
23.	Uttarakhand	50%
24.	Uttar Pradesh	33.33%
25.	West Bengal	50%
26.	Meghalaya	No Panchayati Raj Institution
27.	Mizoram	
28.	Nagaland	

States which are yet to give effect to PESA Act, 1996

†2978. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the States of India which have not yet enacted rules/provisions/legislation to implement the provisions of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) (PESA) Act, 1996;

(b) the States where population of tribal community is relatively higher; and

(c) the details of the States which have not yet formulated relevant laws under the Panchayati Raj system in compliance with Section 4(k), 4(1) and 4(m) of PESA Act?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Out of ten Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA), States of India, 4 States namely Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have not yet framed their State PESA Rules/Legislations.

(b) As per Census 2011, the proportion of population of tribal communities in Fifth Schedule States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan is comparatively higher than that in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh with reference to their State population. Comparative Statement of tribal population in PESA States is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Details of States which have not formulated relevant law under the Panchayati Raj system in compliance with Section 4(k), 4(1) and 4(m) of PESA Act are given in the Statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.