

India's 73rd Constitutional Amendment — 33% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj local governance (1992)

Gender Equality · Good practice · India

Quality score: 96/100

Evidence strength: Observational / pre–post

Summary

India's 73rd Constitutional Amendment (1992) reserved one-third of seats in rural Panchayati Raj institutions for women. Over 1.4 million women now hold elected local office — the world's largest affirmative representation programme — 22 states raised this to 50%.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Transferability / replicability	2/3
Impact on gender equality	1/1
Effectiveness	1/1
Efficiency	1/1
Evaluated outcomes	1/1
Sustainability	1/1
Achievement / evidence	1/1
Gender-mainstreaming embedding	1/1
Curator validation	1/1

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-06-23

[Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India](#) — accessed 2026-06-23

[Chattopadhyay & Duflo \(2004\): Women as Policy Makers — Journal of Political Economy](#) — accessed 2026-06-23

[Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India](#) — accessed 2026-06-23

[International IDEA — Gender Quotas Database: India](#) — accessed 2026-06-23

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