

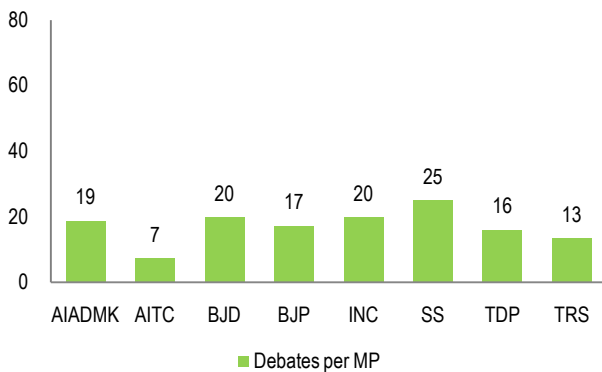
# Vital Stats

## MP participation in the first year of the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha

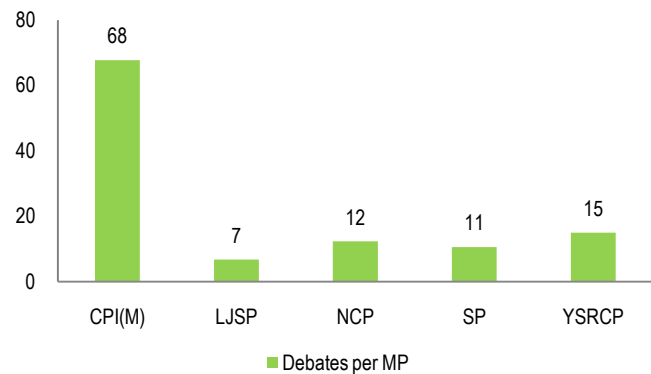
Monsoon Session 2015 marks the end of the first year of the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha. This note looks at the participation of MPs in both Houses of Parliament over the last year. Participation in debates includes anything other than questions. This includes instances when MPs bring matters to the attention of the House in their individual capacity, as well as when MPs represent their political party in a debate.

### There has been a healthy participation in debates across parties and in both Houses

Lok Sabha - Participation of MPs in parties with more than 10 Members

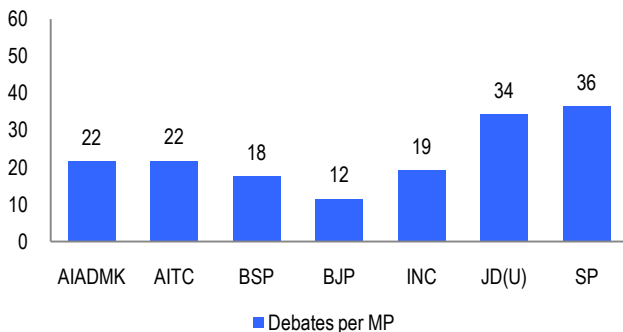


Lok Sabha - Participation of MPs in parties with 4 to 9 Members

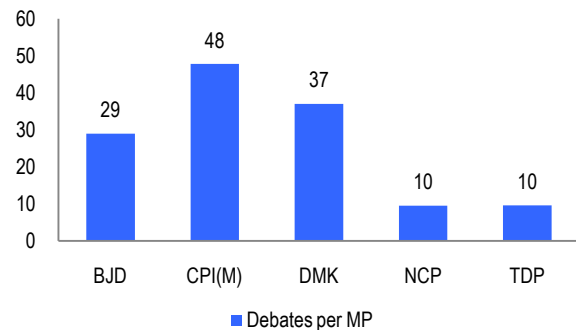


- A Lok Sabha MP participated in about 20 debates on average. However, 48 MPs (9%) from that House did not participate in any debates, of which 27 were first time MPs.
- Among parties with more than 10 MPs, Shiv Sena MPs had high participation, with an MP participating in about 25 debates on average. This was followed by Biju Janata Dal and Indian National Congress, with about 20 debates per MP.
- Among parties with strength of between four and nine MPs, Communist Party of India (Marxist) MPs had high participation, with an MP participating in at least 68 debates on average. In comparison, MPs from other parties in the same category participated in less than 15 debates on average.

Rajya Sabha - Participation of parties with more than 10 Members

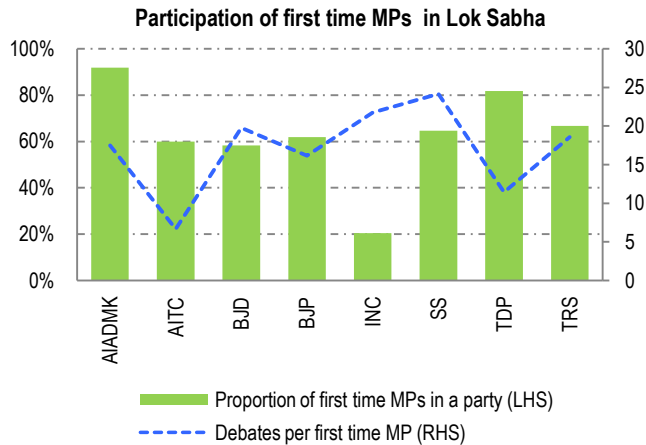


Rajya Sabha - Participation of parties with 4 to 9 Members



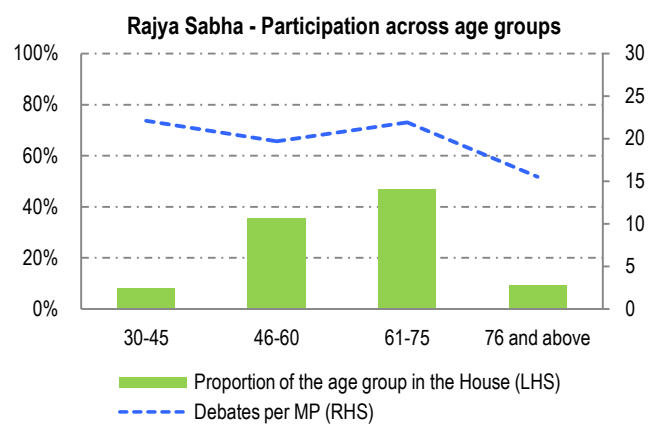
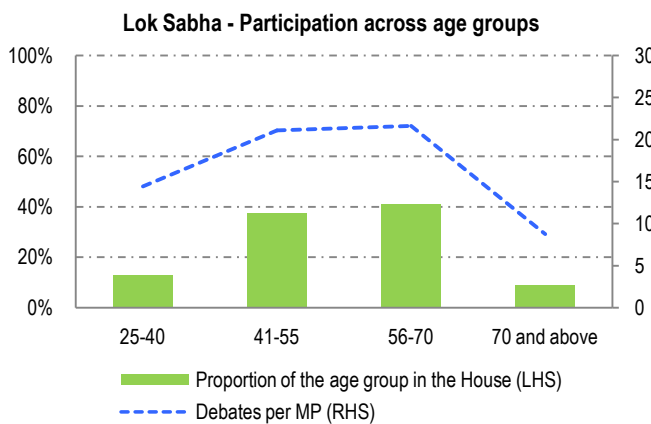
- A Rajya Sabha MP participated in about 22 debates on average. 15 MPs (9%) from Rajya Sabha did not participate in any debates.
- Among parties with more than 10 MPs, Samajwadi Party MPs had high participation, with an MP participating in at least 36 debates on average, followed by Janata Dal (United) with participation of about 34 debates per MP.
- Among parties with between four and nine MPs, Communist Party of India (Marxist) had high participation, with an MP participating in at least 48 debates.

## 91% of first time MPs in Lok Sabha have participated in debates



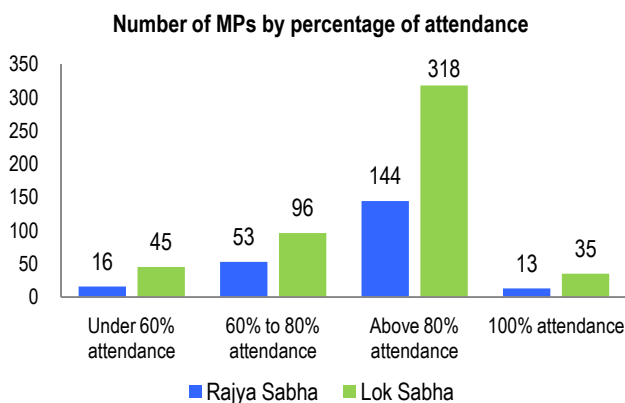
- Amongst all first time MPs, MPs from Shiv Sena have the highest participation at about 24 debates per MP.
- While the proportion of first time MPs in Indian National Congress is low as compared to other parties, their participation in debates is the second highest at about 22 debates per MP.
- In comparison, while All India Trinamool Congress and Telugu Desam Party have a higher proportion of first time MPs, their participation in debates on average is lower.

## Younger MPs in Rajya Sabha participated more than their older counterparts



- In Lok Sabha, the highest participation was seen in MPs between 56 to 70 years of age. In Rajya Sabha, the highest participation was in the age group 61 to 75 years.
- In Rajya Sabha, while the proportion of MPs in the age group of 30-45 years is the lowest (8%), their participation was the highest at about 22 debates per MP.

## Overall attendance in both Houses has been above 75%



- Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha saw high attendance over the last year. Attendance in Lok Sabha was at 84%, while in Rajya Sabha it was at 78%.
- 13 MPs in Rajya Sabha and 35 MPs in Lok Sabha had 100% attendance in the first year of the 16th Lok Sabha.
- On the other hand, 16 MPs in Rajya Sabha and 45 in Lok Sabha had an attendance of less than 60% over the course of the year.

Data Sources: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha websites as on August 11, 2015.

Notes:

1. This data calculates number of debates per MP is calculated as the ratio of total number of debates in a category to the number of MPs in that category.
2. This data excludes the Speaker and the Ministers.
3. This data includes only sitting MPs of Rajya Sabha over the past one year.

**DISCLAIMER:** This document is being furnished to you for your information. You may choose to reproduce or redistribute this report for non-commercial purposes in part or in full to any other person with due acknowledgement of PRS Legislative Research ("PRS"). The opinions expressed herein are entirely those of the author(s). PRS makes every effort to use reliable and comprehensive information, but PRS does not represent that the contents of the report are accurate or complete. PRS is an independent, not-for-profit group. This document has been prepared without regard to the objectives or opinions of those who may receive it.