

INDIAN DEMOCRACY IN APPLICATION

PERFORMANCE OF XV LOK SABHA - A PERSPECTIVE

Lok Sabha Performance Overview - Attendance

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This research report has been compiled by Rezorce Research Foundation for purpose of information dissemination and serious discussion on the state of today's Parliament in India. All information is sourced from official documents published by different departments concerned. You agree to credit Rezorce Research Foundation for any information used from this report. All inferences are responsibility of Rezorce and no one else. Please contact Narendra KV, Director for any further information

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Research Purpose

Democracy is the single biggest achievement that we can claim as a country. Democracy is not just about elections. It is more about what happens between elections.

We have analyzed the performance of XV Lok Sabha in great detail. Our purpose is to identify specific performance gaps and also to identify members who have done a great job. It is our belief that all stakeholders have to continuously contribute to make things work. It is our belief that Parliament can only be successful if parties plan and execute their agenda.

Indian Parliament, like all institutions, needs feedback and collective resolution to become responsive to popular aspirations. Democratic practice is an expensive exercise. It is also an involved exercise. An audit of specific performance parameters would help practitioners make the institution more relevant to the aspirations of the citizens. Constant public review is the best safeguard to assure ourselves that we are getting the best returns for our collective investment in this institution. This study is an exercise in that direction.

The culmination of XV Lok Sabha gives us an opportunity to examine the state of our democratic institutions. We analyze whether Parliamentary India is experiencing tiredness or is as vigorous as in the past 63 years.

We had shared the performance of XV Lok Sabha with respect to sessions and disruptions in our first report. This second report focuses on Legislation. This is the third report is on **Parliamentary Oversight** and the fourth report is on **Representation**. This report focuses on another important aspect of Parliament, **Attendance**.

Representative democracy does not demand clear performance mandate or specific parliamentary goals from its representatives. The nearest that a political party comes to such definition is the election manifesto. Election manifesto is seldom used as a reference point in any performance evaluation and the convention is conveniently bypassed by some political parties as a waste of time.

In the absence of any explicit performance guidelines by the electorate, the member concerned has to show an inclination to attend Parliament and make his / her performance felt.

A member is scheduled to sign the register every day to mark his presence in the Parliament premises. The attendance register does not insist that the person actually attended the debates / discussions. Many members feel it is a waste of time to sit through the proceedings, when they have nothing to contribute. If their name is listed in the business of the day, then the member puts in his physical presence. The member otherwise does not mark a presence in the House. This is a bad trend that whips of political parties have to address, in the interest of democracy.

What is even sadder is that many Lok Sabha members do not even present themselves to sign the register. The question to all persons who have not signed Lok Sabha registers for even 50% of the time is – “Why do you aspire to enter Lok Sabha and represent over 3 million voters when you have no time to even attend Parliament to sign a register”.

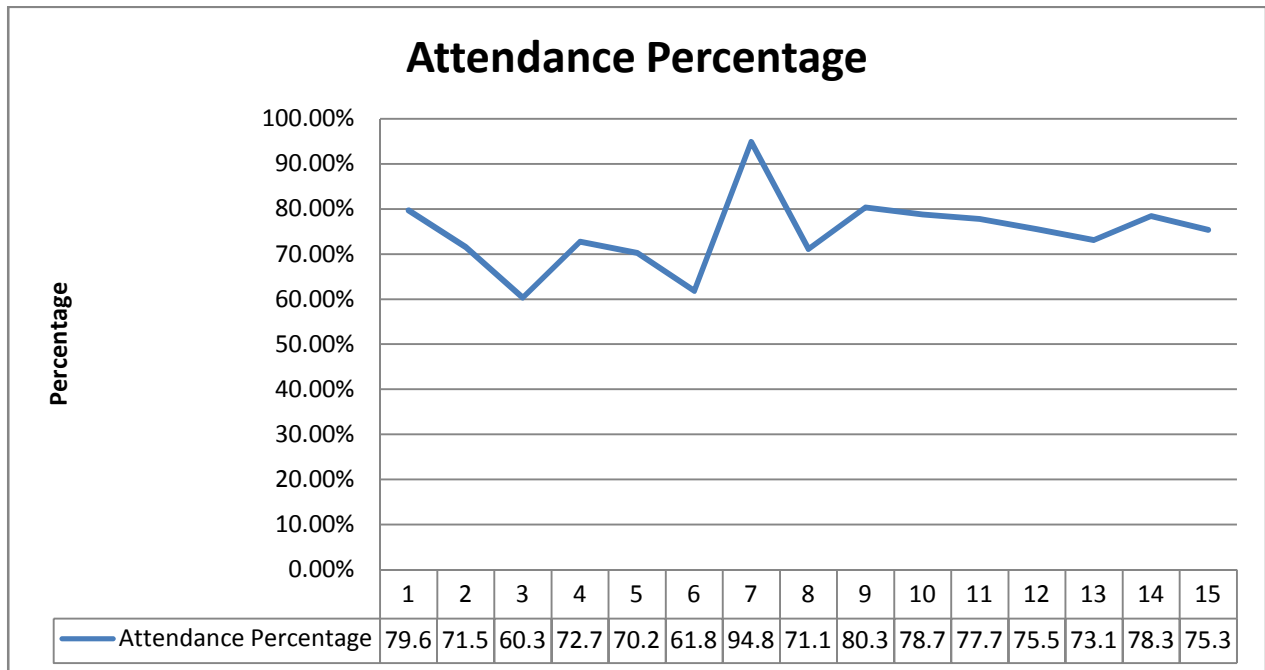
47 members have signed Parliament registers less than 50% time in the last 5 years

Why should the constituencies suffer for lack of representation just because the member is lazy or disinterested or both

Members Attendance

Data is available on the number of days that a member has signed in the register of the Lok Sabha. This does not necessarily mean that the person attended the Lok Sabha or took any part in the proceedings.

| Session | Working Days | Days Signed | Percentage |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| I SESSION | 7 | 5.58 | 79.67% |
| II SESSION | 26 | 18.59 | 71.50% |
| III SESSION | 21 | 12.67 | 60.33% |
| IV SESSION | 32 | 23.28 | 72.76% |
| V SESSION | 26 | 18.27 | 70.28% |
| VI SESSION | 23 | 14.22 | 61.81% |
| VII SESSION | 23 | 21.82 | 94.86% |
| VIII SESSION | 26 | 18.49 | 71.12% |
| IX SESSION | 24 | 19.28 | 80.32% |
| X SESSION | 35 | 27.57 | 78.78% |
| XI SESSION | 19 | 14.77 | 77.74% |
| XII SESSION | 20 | 15.10 | 75.51% |
| XIII SESSION | 32 | 23.40 | 73.13% |
| XIV SESSION | 21 | 16.46 | 78.38% |
| XV SESSION | 10 | 7.54 | 75.38% |



When we see empty parliament seats, it does not necessarily mean that Parliamentarians have not visited the Parliament. It just means that they have signed and left for the day. Every day of signing entails them to collect Rs.2,000 from the exchequer.

Like in any private organization or even for the government staff, there must be a change in parliamentary provision to remunerate daily sitting fees for only such members who participate in the Lok Sabha proceedings and not on the basis of signing the register.

Ministers do not sign the parliamentary registers. This could be because they are expected to be present in both houses. It does not hurt to ask ministers to sign the register of that house where they are members. That will force ministers to attend parliament.

It is not uncommon to see junior ministers take the floor to represent the government in this Lok Sabha. This is a trend that needs to be curbed.



Top 10 Members – By Attendance

| MEMBER | CONSTITUENCY | STATE | PERCENTAGE |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq | Sambhal | Uttar Pradesh | 99.65% |
| Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh | Vaishali | Bihar | 99.43% |
| Shri. Beni Prasad Verma | Gonda | Uttar Pradesh | 99.36% |
| Shri .P.L. Punia | Barabanki | Uttar Pradesh | 98.62% |
| Shri. Ramesh Kumar | South Delhi | Delhi | 97.57% |
| Dr. Bhola Singh | Nawada | Bihar | 97.51% |
| Adv. P. T. Thomas | Idukki | Kerala | 96.76% |
| Shri. Chauhan Mahendrasinh | Sabarkantha | Gujarat | 96.73% |
| Shri. S. S. Ramasubbu | Tirunelveli | Tamil Nadu | 96.50% |
| Shri. Paban Singh Ghatowar | Dibrugarh | Assam | 96.24% |

Please note that Ministers don't sign attendance registers. The data for Mr. Beni Prasad Verma was before he was a minister.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Number of members who have signed > 90% days during all 15 sessions | 68 |
| Number of members who have signed < 50% days during all 15 sessions | 47 |
| Average Attendance over 15 Sessions of XV Lok Sabha | 75.3% |

Attendance of Prominent Politicians

| MEMBER | CONSTITUENCY | STATE | PERCENTAGE |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| Shri Jagdambika Pal | Domariyaganj | Uttar Pradesh | 95.22% |
| Shri Kirti Azad | Darbhanga | Bihar | 93.33% |
| Dr. Girija Vyas | Chittorgarh | Rajasthan | 89.71% |
| Shri Sandeep Dikshit | East Delhi | Delhi | 89.44% |
| Shri Yashwant Sinha | Hazaribagh | Jharkhand | 87.36% |
| Shri Milind Deora | Mumbai-South | Maharashtra | 86.86% |
| Shri Ananth Kumar | Bangalore South | Karnataka | 86.72% |
| Shri Vijay Bahuguna | Tehri Garhwal | Uttarakhand | 86.56% |
| Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi | Varanasi | Uttar Pradesh | 86.17% |
| Shri Ram Sundar Das | Hajipur | Bihar | 85.80% |
| Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav | Mainpuri | Uttar Pradesh | 85.15% |
| Shri Sharad Yadav | Madhepura | Bihar | 84.92% |
| Shri Mohammed Azharuddin | Moradabad | Uttar Pradesh | 81.01% |
| Shri Harish Rawat | Hardwar | Uttarakhand | 80.44% |
| Shri Gopinathrao Pandurang Munde | Beed | Maharashtra | 80.13% |



Indian Democracy in Application
Performance of XV Lok Sabha – Attendance

| MEMBER | CONSTITUENCY | STATE | PERCENTAGE |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------|
| Shri Manish Tewari | Ludhiana | Punjab | 79.95% |
| Shri Rajnath Singh | Ghaziabad | Uttar Pradesh | 78.81% |
| Shri Yogi Adityanath | Gorakhpur | Uttar Pradesh | 77.43% |
| Shri Asaduddin Owaisi | Hyderabad | Andhra Pradesh | 76.56% |
| Shri Lalu Prasad | Saran | Bihar | 74.61% |
| Shri N.Dharam Singh | Bidar | Karnataka | 74.33% |
| Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi | Aonla | Uttar Pradesh | 73.35% |
| Shri Shatrughan Sinha | Patna Sahib | Bihar | 72.92% |
| Shri Varun Gandhi | Pilibhit | Uttar Pradesh | 71.52% |
| Shri Jaswant Singh | Darjeeling | West Bengal | 71.17% |
| Shri Lal Krishna Advani | Gandhinagar | Gujarat | 70.01% |
| Shri H.D. Devegowda | Hassan | Karnataka | 69.62% |
| Dr. Shashi Tharoor | Thiruvananthapuram | Kerala | 65.97% |
| Shri Raj Babbar | Firozabad | Uttar Pradesh | 60.83% |
| Shri Akhilesh Yadav | Kannauj | Uttar Pradesh | 59.84% |
| Shri Kalyan Singh | Etah | Uttar Pradesh | 59.72% |
| Smt. Sonia Gandhi | Rae Barelii | Uttar Pradesh | 58.24% |
| Shri Arjun Munda | Jamshedpur | Jharkhand | 56.52% |
| Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda | Udupi Chikmagalur | Karnataka | 51.19% |
| Shri Rahul Gandhi | Amethi | Uttar Pradesh | 51.03% |
| Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu | Amritsar | Punjab | 50.01% |
| Shri H.D. Kumaraswamy | Bangalore Rural | Karnataka | 49.91% |
| Shri Bhajan Lal | Hisar | Haryana | 49.36% |
| Shri Dilip Singh Judeo | Bilaspur | Chhattisgarh | 48.51% |
| Shri Y.S.Jagan Mohan Reddy | Kadapa | Andhra Pradesh | 46.66% |
| Shri Ajit Singh | Baghpat | Uttar Pradesh | 43.07% |
| Shri Dayanidhi Maran | Chennai Central | Tamil Nadu | 39.78% |
| Smt. Jaya Prada Nahata | Rampur | Uttar Pradesh | 38.99% |
| Shri Shibu Soren | Dumka | Jharkhand | 34.65% |
| Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao | Mahabubnagar | Andhra Pradesh | 33.46% |
| Shri Virbhadra Singh | Mandi | Himachal Pradesh | 30.14% |
| Shri A. Raja | Nilgiris | Tamil Nadu | 29.81% |
| Shri Babu Lal Marandi | Kodarma | Jharkhand | 28.26% |
| Shri Madhu Koda | Singhbhum | Jharkhand | 27.53% |
| Shri M. Veerappa Moily | Chikkballapur | Karnataka | 14.29% |
| Shri M.M. Pallam Raju | Kakinada | Andhra Pradesh | 14.29% |
| Smt. D. Purandeswari | Visakhapatnam | Andhra Pradesh | 14.29% |

About Rezorce Research Foundation

Rezorce Research Foundation [http://www.rezorce.com/rezorce_research_foundation] is a not – for – profit research foundation registered under the Trusts Act. We focus on research in three different areas: [1] Staffing; [2] Forensic Research; [3] Software Labs and [4] Public Policy. Our achievements in the last three years are as follows:

1. Forensic Research

- a. We are one of the only Forensic research organizations in the private sector globally focused on business intelligence
- b. We have four patents in the areas of investigation and verification
- c. “Role Based Verification” is a service focused to help Indian private sector companies eliminate résumé padding during hiring

2. Staffing

- a. We have listed 7,000+ bogus employers on our web portal, Rezorce~Check Employer Red Data around India [<http://www.rezorce.com/rezorcecheckemployerredata.php>].
- b. These companies are in the business of giving fake employment offers and certificates and cheating people
- c. The portal access is given free to all Employers. 13,500+ access the portal every month

3. Software Labs

- a. We manage 28 Professional Groups on LinkedIn. Senior architects globally interact professionally through these forums on software architecture and design related areas
- b. 8 of the Groups have the largest professional members from around the world in their space. 18 other groups are among the Top 5 in their technology space globally.

4. Public Policy

- a. Our intervention is to make parliamentary and legislative bodies function better
- b. We contribute to public debate that Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha invite through different committees.
- c. We believe that petitions are a powerful tool for a common man in a democracy to get administration to act. We have filed petitions to the committee of petitions in different areas to validate our beliefs
- d. We have actively contributed in the following areas:
 - i. Reducing banking frauds and NPA through better risk management
 - ii. Hoysala temples on Karnataka tourist circuit

