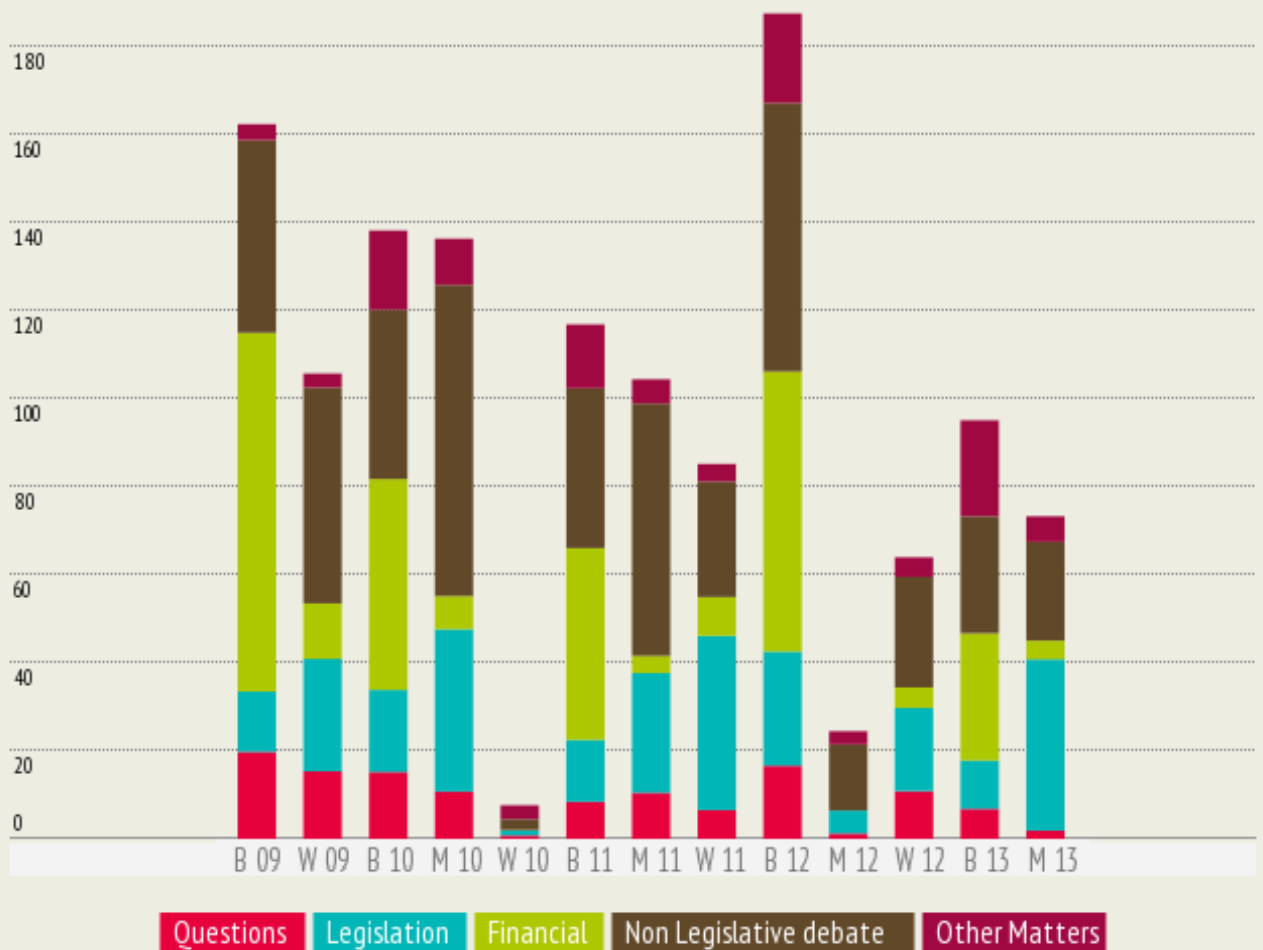


HOW HAS PARLIAMENT SPENT ITS PRODUCTIVE TIME?

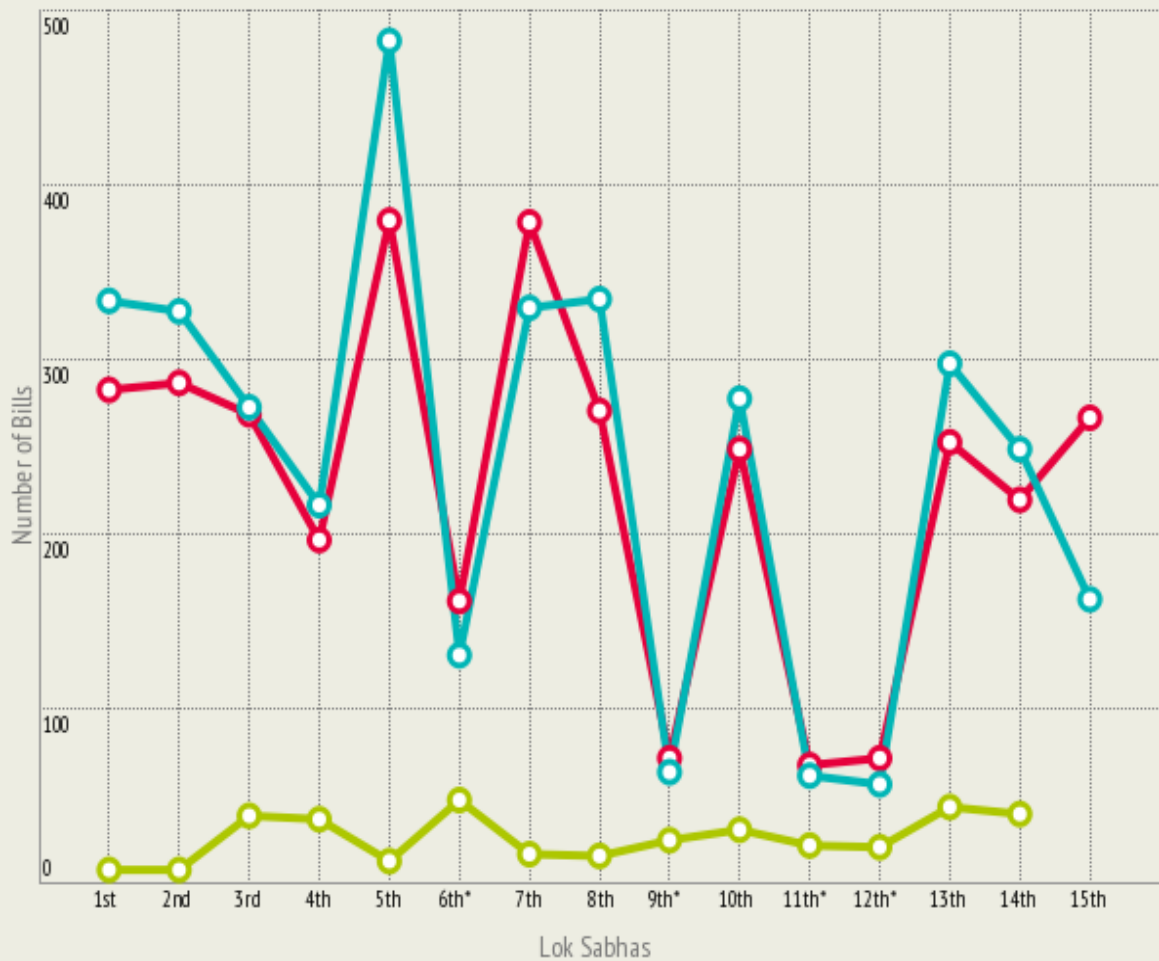
The role of Parliament is to make laws, conduct oversight on policy initiatives of the government, examine and sanction the government's budgetary allocations, and represent citizens. The graphic below highlights the distribution of Parliament's productive time (in hours).



Key- B: Budget Session; W: Winter Session; M: Monsoon Session

SUCCESS RATE IN PASSING LEGISLATION

The 15th Lok Sabha has passed 162 Bills in the last four years. On average, full term Lok Sabhas have passed an average of 317 Bills.



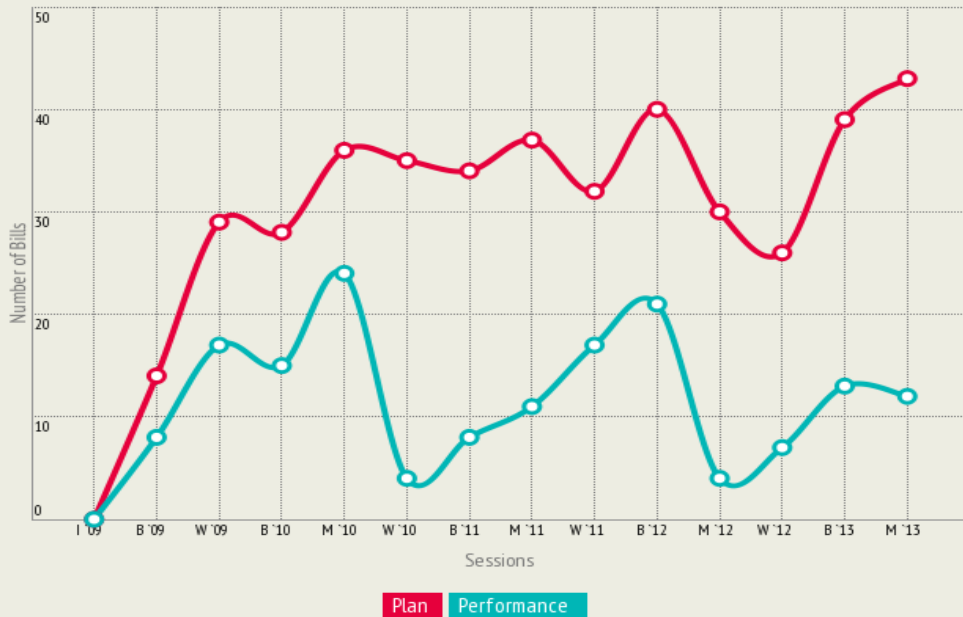
Bills Introduced **Bills Passed** **Bills Lapsed at the dissolution of each LS**

* The 6th, 9th, 11th and 12th Lok Sabhas lapsed before completing three years of their full five year term.

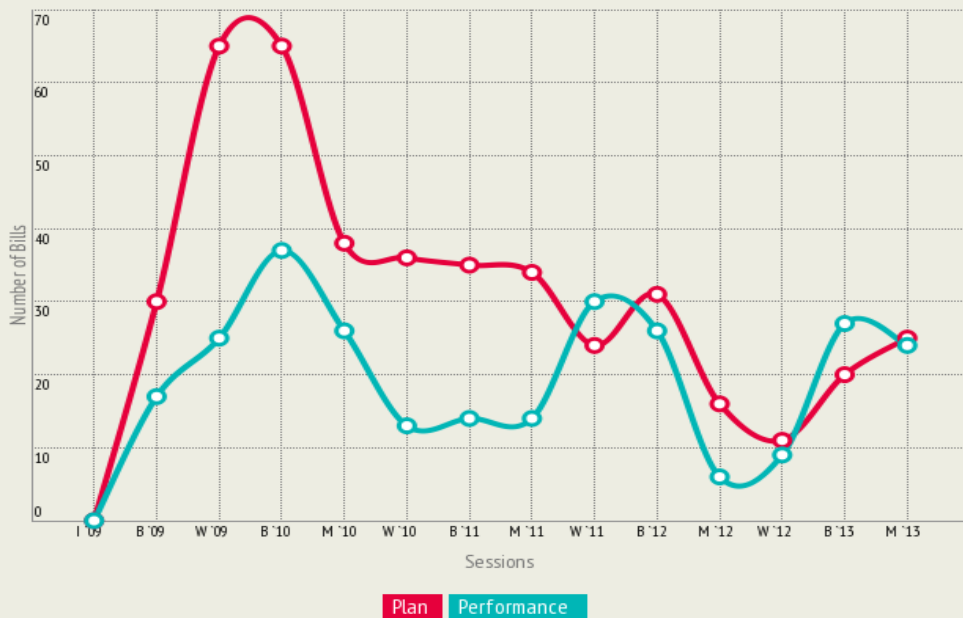
PLAN VERSUS PERFORMANCE

The government releases an agenda of the legislative business it hopes to accomplish at the beginning of every Parliamentary Session. In the 15th Lok Sabha, the government has had limited success in adhering to its plan of passing and introducing bills.

15th Lok Sabha Bills Passed



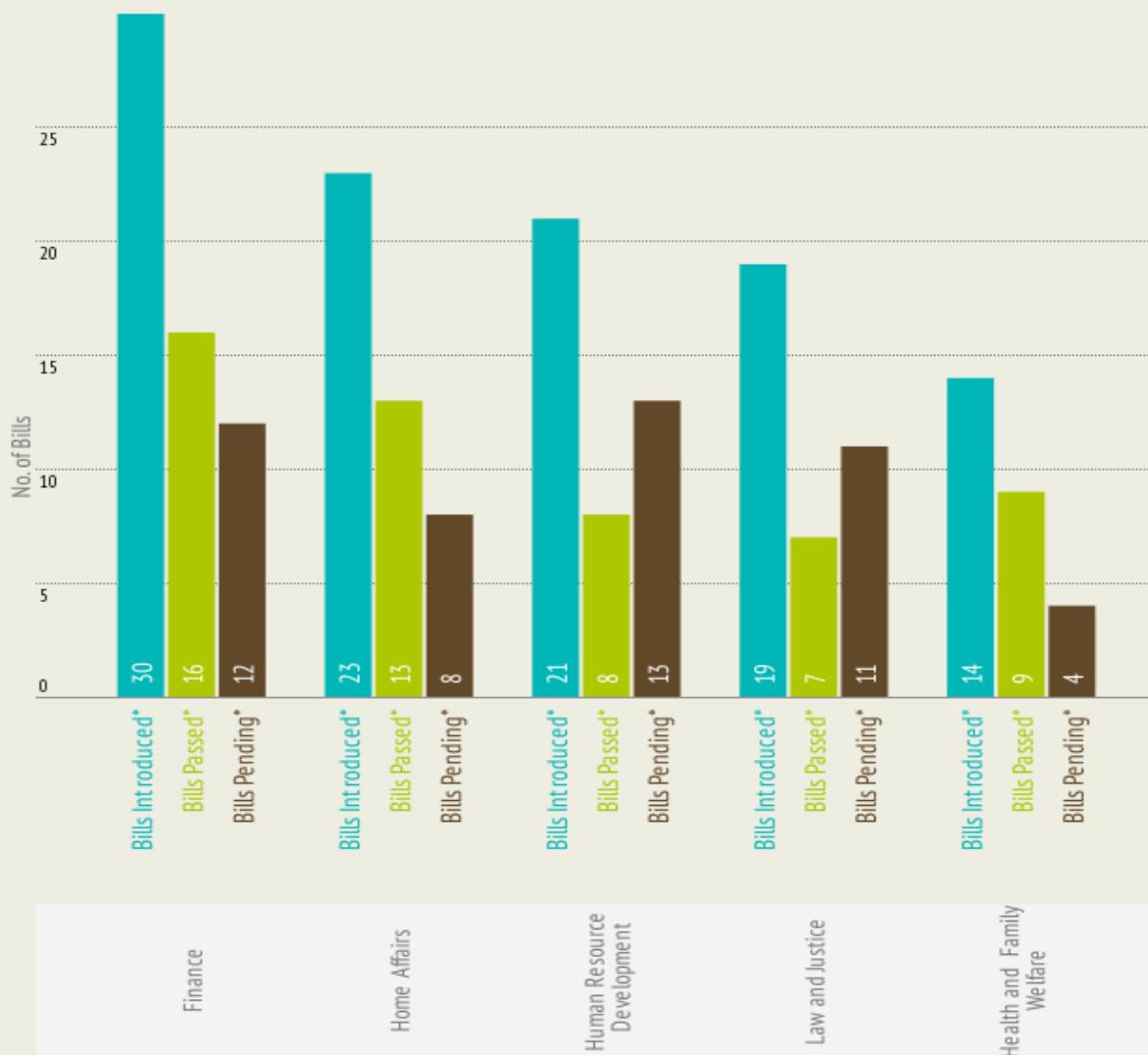
15th Lok Sabha Bills Introduced



I: Introductory Session; B: Budget Session; M: Monsoon Session; W: Winter Session

WHICH MINISTRIES HAVE INTRODUCED THE MOST BILLS?

212 Bills** have been introduced in the 15th Lok Sabha so far. The Ministry of Finance tops the list having introduced 30 Bills, while the Ministry of Home Affairs has introduced 23 Bills and the Ministry of Human Resource and Development has introduced 21 Bills. The total number of Bills pending at the end of the 2013 Monsoon Session of Parliament was 123. The Ministry of Human Resource Development tops the list with 13 pending Bills.



*Total Bills Introduced, Passed and Pending by the top five Ministries, at the end of 2013 Monsoon Session.

** Finance and Appropriation Bills not included

TIME LOST IN QUESTION HOUR

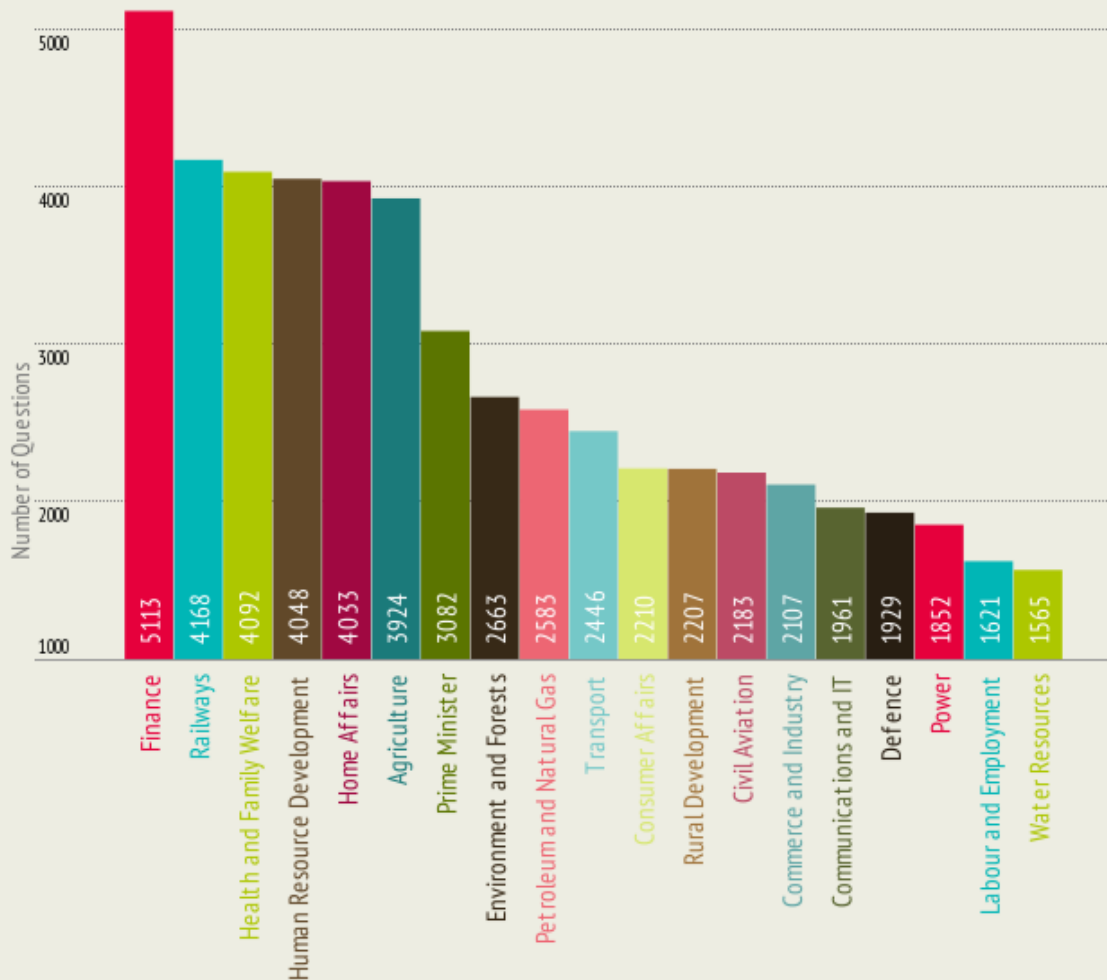
Question Hour is the time allotted for Members of Parliament to hold government ministers accountable for the functioning of their ministries. Frequent Parliamentary disruptions led to Question Hour being held for 43% of scheduled time in the 15th Lok Sabha.



Key- B: Budget Session; W: Winter Session; M: Monsoon Session

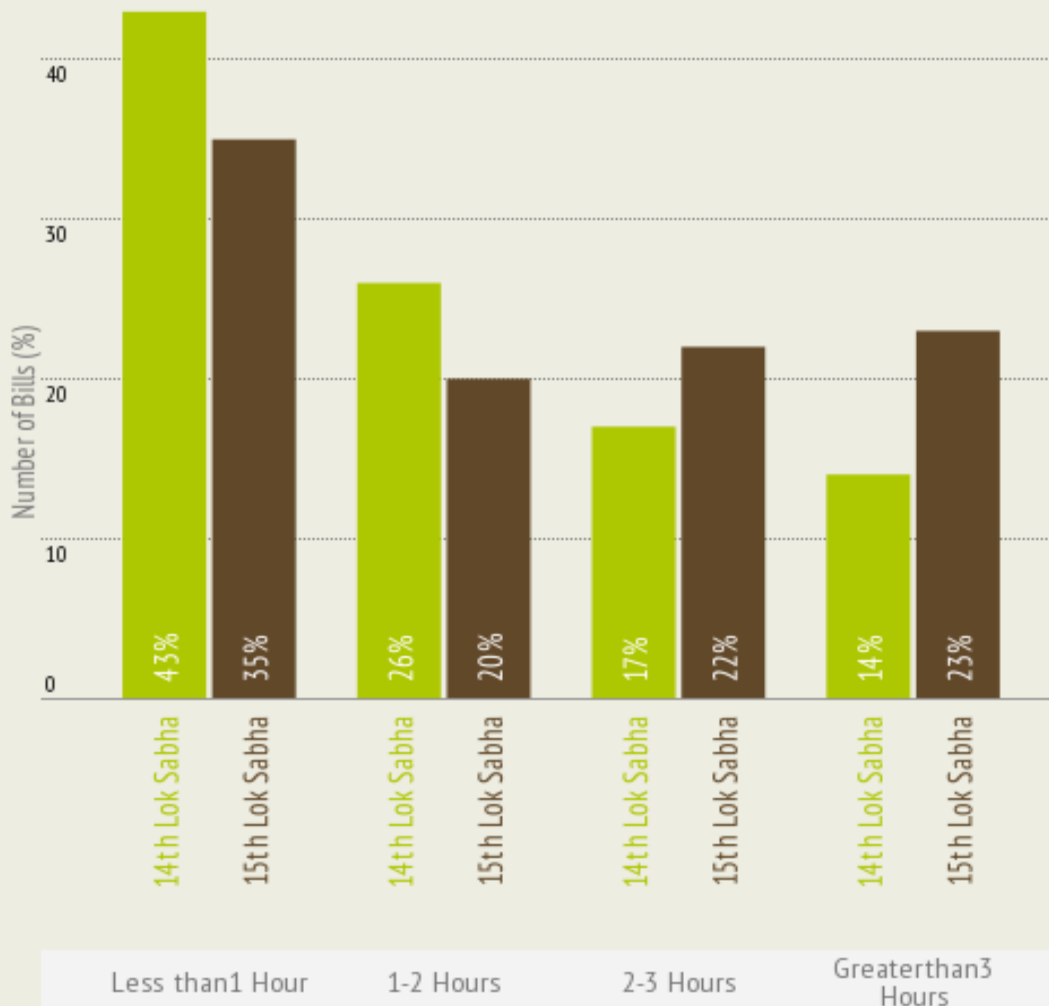
WHICH MINISTRIES ARE BEING ASKED THE MOST QUESTIONS?

Questions are asked of the government by MPs and are replied to either orally (Starred question), or in writing (Unstarred question), by the minister concerned. 74,541 questions have been asked of the government in the 15th Lok Sabha till the end of the 2013 Monsoon Session. Finance Ministry has been asked the most questions (5,113).



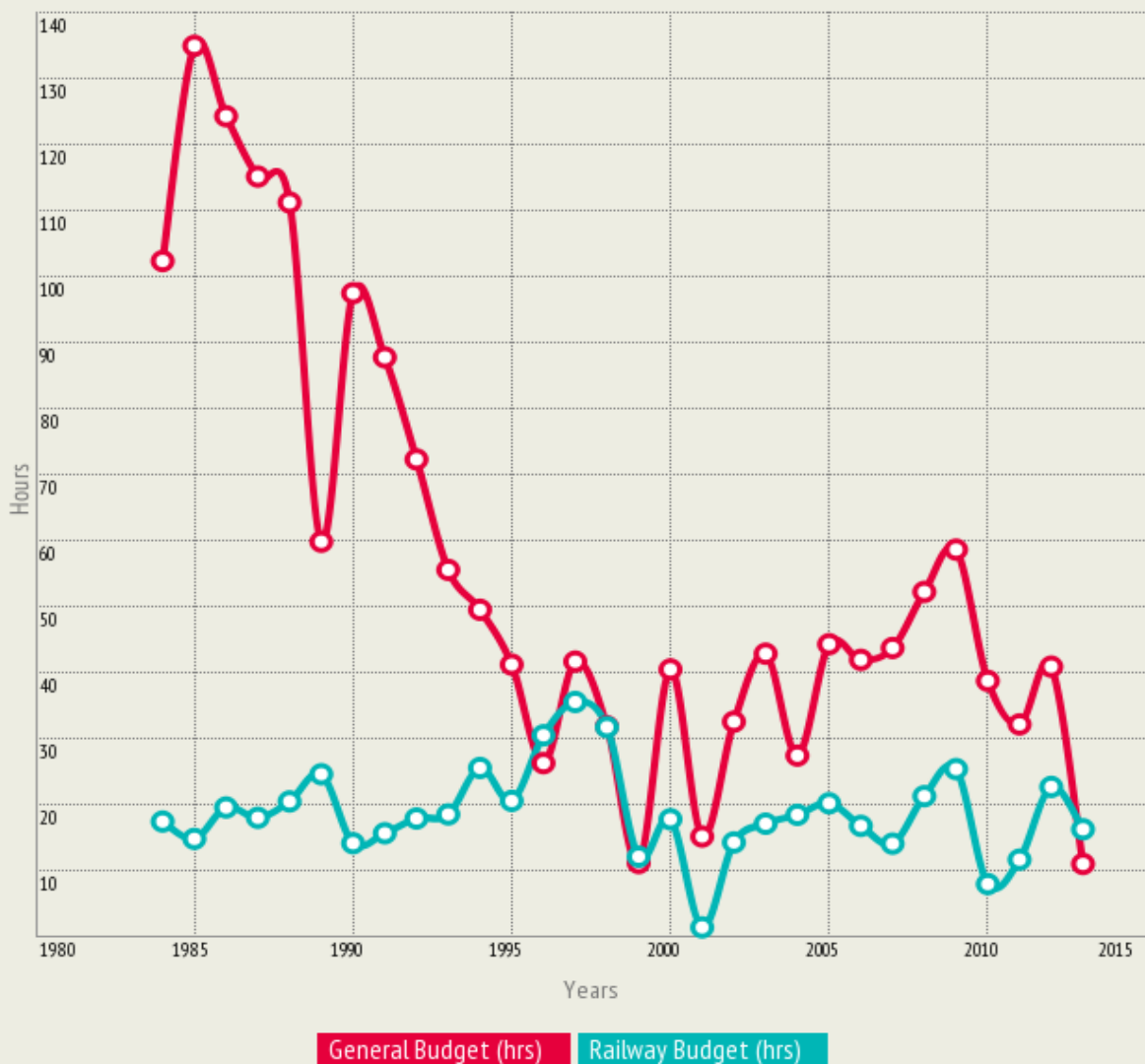
TIME SPENT DEBATING A BILL IN PARLIAMENT

A key function of Parliament is to debate and discuss Bills before they are enacted into laws. Comparing the time spent on discussing a Bill in the 14th and the 15th Lok Sabha, we find an increase in discussion time per Bill in the 15th Lok Sabha.



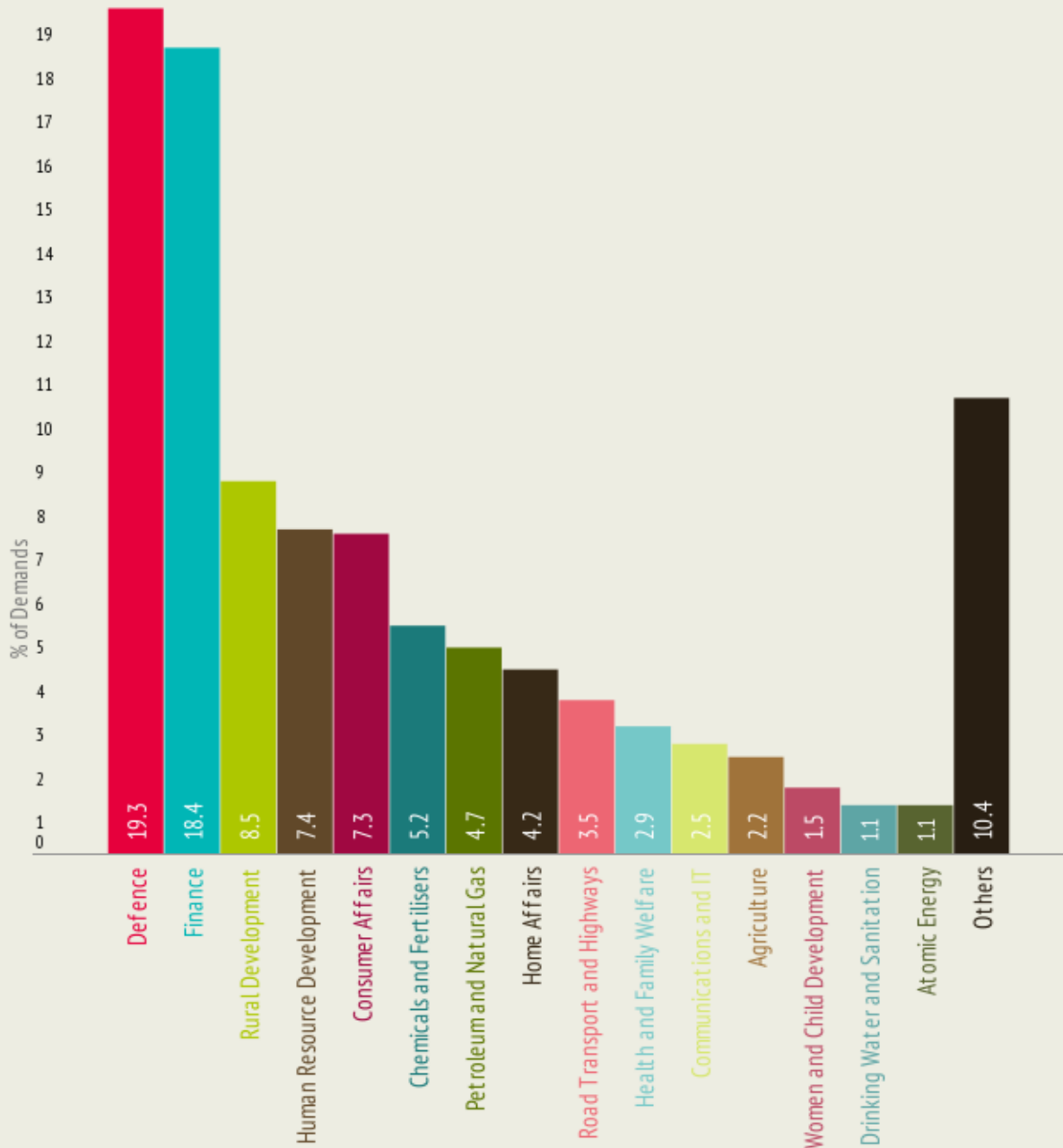
HOW MUCH TIME DOES PARLIAMENT SPEND ON DISCUSSING THE BUDGET?

Government expenditure needs to be scrutinised and sanctioned by Parliament. Over the years, the time spent on discussing the general budget has reduced from an average of 123 hours in the 1950s to 39 hours in the last decade.



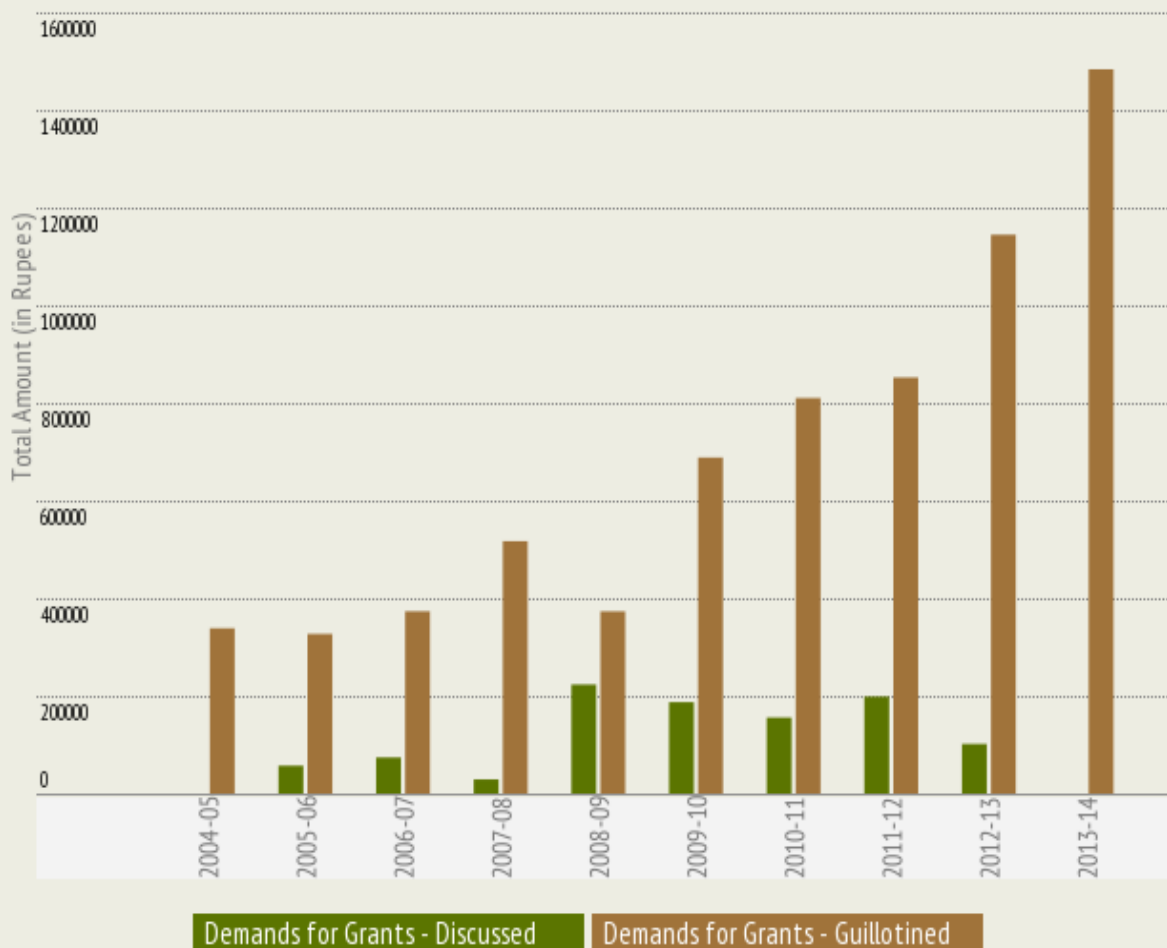
MINISTRY-WISE DEMANDS

In 2013-14, over 16 lakh crores in grants were demanded by different Ministries. Demands made by the Ministries of Defense and Finance together accounted for 38% of the total budget.



DEMAND FOR GRANTS: DISCUSSED VERSUS GUILLOTINED

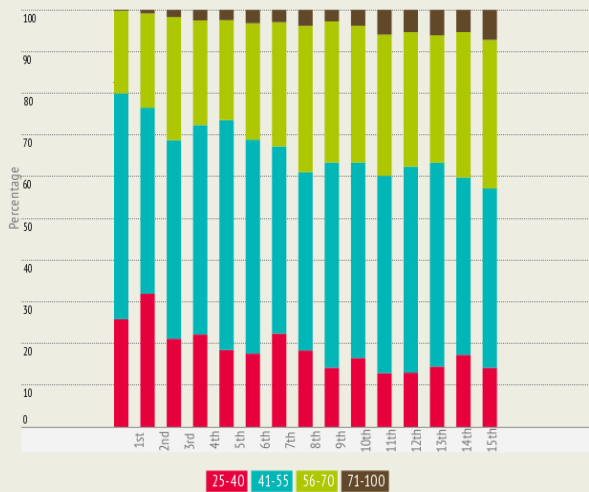
Demands for Grants are detailed estimates given by different Ministries regarding their expenditures for the financial year. These are discussed and voted upon in the Lok Sabha. Demands which have not been voted on by the last day fixed for the purpose are 'guillotined', i.e. they are voted upon together, without discussion. Increasingly most of the Demands for Grants are passed through guillotining. In 2013-14, the entire Demand for Grants was passed through guillotining.



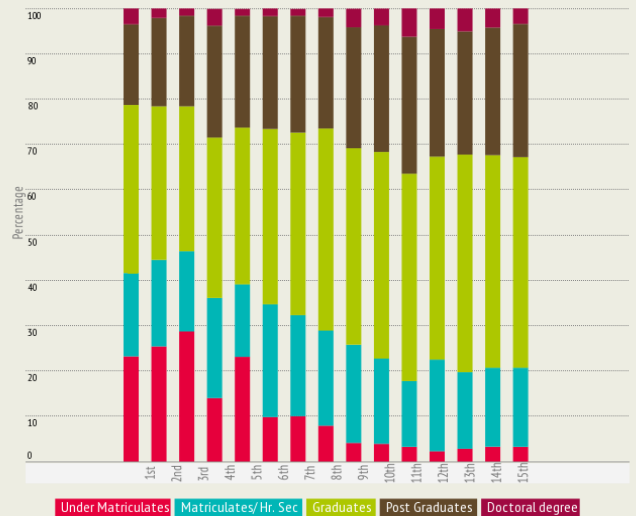
CHANGING PROFILE OF MEMBERS OVER THE YEARS

Compared to the first Lok Sabha (1952-57), Members of Parliament of subsequent Lok Sabhas have been getting older over the years. Educational trends reveal that increasingly more MPs have graduate and advanced degrees than before. The number of female MPs has also been rising in the last decade.

Age Profile



Educational Profile



Gender Profile

