



18TH LOK SABHA

FROM OATH TO ACTION —————●



**A REVIEW OF
PARLIAMENTARY
PERFORMANCE OF
MEMBERS OF
PARLIAMENT**

Annual Report

2024-25

FOREWORD

In the world's largest democracy, we often find ourselves overwhelmed by the noise of politics, but starved of the substance that matters. While elections ignite public discourse, what happens between them—the real work of lawmaking, oversight, and representation—remains largely invisible to most citizens.

This report is an attempt to change that.

At Politics for Impact, we believe democracy doesn't end at the ballot box—it begins there. Our mission is to nurture an informed and participatory citizenry that engages with governance, not just politics. With this Annual Performance Report, we offer a data-driven, non-partisan lens into the functioning of our Members of Parliament—how often they attend, how actively they question, and how meaningfully they participate in debates.

But this is more than just a scorecard. It is a celebration of the many public servants who break stereotypes every day—first-time MPs who outperform veterans, women who defy underrepresentation with overperformance, and regional leaders who show that political integrity and effectiveness are not limited to national parties. These are stories that deserve recognition—not just for what they've done, but for what they inspire.

We hope this report helps citizens ask better questions, support better leaders, and demand a better democracy. We hope it reminds elected representatives that their efforts are being seen—and that performance in Parliament matters as much as promises on the campaign trail.

Let this be a step towards building a culture where data, diligence, and dialogue become the bedrock of our democratic future.

Because every minute in Parliament matters. And every citizen deserves to know.

**– KILARU NAGA SRAVAN
(FOUNDER, POLITICS FOR IMPACT)**

ABOUT THE ORGANISATION

Politics for Impact is a strategic consultancy working at the confluence of policy and politics. We collaborate with policymakers, nonprofits, civil society organizations, and young people to catalyze impactful policy conversations and foster informed democratic engagement.

Our work focuses on strengthening the link between people and policy by providing robust research support to Members of Parliament, including the drafting of questions, speeches, and private member bills, as well as inputs for parliamentary committees. We also support constituency-level governance by tracking the implementation of central schemes, facilitating DISHA meetings, and identifying bottlenecks in delivery.

Beyond legislative support, we build platforms for dialogue and consensus-building on critical public interest issues—organizing policy roundtables, consultations, and stakeholder engagements that bring together diverse voices. We are equally committed to nurturing the next generation of civic leaders through immersive workshops that introduce young people to public policy, democratic institutions, and legislative processes.

Through this multi-layered approach, Politics for Impact enables elected representatives and citizen leaders alike to engage more meaningfully with democratic processes and drive systemic change.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This report is the product of rigorous research, sharp analysis, and countless conversations—driven by the collaborative energy of the Politics for Impact team.

From early ideation to final execution, this report has been shaped by the insights, creativity, and dedication of each team member.

Yateen Deepak, Zainab Akhtar, and Sharath Potturu led the curation of content and conducted detailed data analysis to surface meaningful insights and outcomes. The visual identity of the report—its design, flow, and data storytelling—was brought to life by Diviniti Kothari and Sharath, whose thoughtful graphics and layouts made the content both accessible and compelling.

With a meticulous eye and editorial care, Samayeta Bal and Shreyas Shetty reviewed every section, helping refine the narrative and ensuring the report met the highest standards of clarity and coherence.

Together, they embody the Politics for Impact spirit—collaborative, rigorous, and purpose-driven. This report is not just a compilation of findings, but a collective voice shaped by shared values and an unwavering commitment to impactful public policy work.

We also gratefully acknowledge PRS Legislative Research for their invaluable role in curating accurate and timely data on the functioning of Parliament.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

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INTRODUCTION

This report provides an analysis of the legislative participation of Members of Parliament (MPs) in the Lok Sabha covering the period from June 2024 to June 2025. The data is sourced from the Lok Sabha website and PRS Legislative Research, downloaded on 24th May 2025. The primary objective is to evaluate the functioning of MPs through measurable indicators of participation such as attendance, questions asked, and debates participated in. The broader aim is to contribute to the informed discourse on parliamentary performance and democratic accountability.

By examining key variables such as education level, gender, age, and experience, this report seeks to uncover patterns and challenge commonly held assumptions. Do more educated MPs perform better? Does greater experience translate to more active legislative engagement? Are female MPs more active than their male counterparts? Through such inquiries, the report aims to surface counterintuitive trends and provide meaningful insights into the dynamics of representation and participation within the Indian Parliament.



Scope of the Analysis

THE **18TH** LOK SABHA COMPRISES A TOTAL OF **543** SEATS. HOWEVER, WITH THE BASIRHAT SEAT REMAINING VACANT SINCE 25TH SEPTEMBER **2024**, THE CURRENT EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE HOUSE IS 542.

This analysis focuses exclusively on the legislative performance of private members in the past year of Parliament. Accordingly, the following exclusions have been made:



58 MPs who are part of the Council of Ministers



The Speaker of the Lok Sabha



The Leader of the Opposition

After these exclusions, the effective sample size for this study comprises **482** private members of the **Lok Sabha**, for whom regular legislative participation data is available.



INSIDE THE HOUSE: KEY INSIGHTS

1



Women MPs Match Men in Debate Participation despite less representation

Even with only 14% representation, women speak up as much as male MPs in debates.

2



Kerala MPs Top in Parliamentary Performance

MPs from Kerala lead the nation with overall performance and highest debates per MP

3



Young Women MPs Ask More Questions and Attend More Than Young Men

Compared to their male peers, young women MPs raise more questions and they show up more consistently, even though they participate in fewer debates

4



Over Half the House are First-Time MPs

55% of MPs are new to Parliament—but they contribute less in questions and debates.

5



Graduate MPs Perform Better Across the Board

Those with graduate degrees lead in debates, questions, and attendance as compared to MPs from other education groups.

6



Regional Parties are the top performers in Parliament

Parties like Shiv Sena, NCP (SP), Shiv Sena (UBT), TDP and DMK are the top performing parties in Parliament.

Dive in to discover what really drives parliamentary performance !



PARTY-WISE PERFORMANCE

*Tracking Party Voices
in the National Discourse*



PARTY-WISE PERFORMANCE

INTRODUCTION

To assess the parliamentary performance of political parties, we used a structured scoring framework based on three core parameters: questions asked, debates participated in, and attendance.

For each party, averages were calculated by dividing the total questions, debates, and attendance percentage by the number of its MPs. Scores were assigned as follows: 1 point per question, 3 points per debate, and 0.5 points per attendance percentage point. These were summed to produce each party's total performance score.

For meaningful comparison, parties were grouped into two categories:

- Parties with 5 or more MPs
- Parties with fewer than 5 MPs

This ensures an equitable evaluation of parties of different sizes.



PERFORMANCE OF PARTIES WITH MORE THAN 5 MPS

KEY INSIGHTS

Shiv Sena leads with a total score of 217.67, followed by Nationalist Congress Party – Sharadchandra Pawar (194.69), Shiv Sena (Uddhav Balasaheb Thackeray) (170.50), Telugu Desam Party (TDP) (147.12), and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) (140.05).

Debates: Shiv Sena leads with an average of 22.17 debates per MP, followed by NCP (S. Pawar) (17.88), Shiv Sena (UBT) (17), DMK (13.86) and Janata Dal (United) (13.09).



Questions Asked: Shiv Sena ranks first with an average of 107.67 questions per MP, followed by NCP (S. Pawar) (98.88), TDP (77.21), Shiv Sena (UBT) (75.22), and DMK (55.27).



Attendance: BJP leads with an average attendance of 91.01%, followed by Samajwadi Party (90.50%), Shiv Sena (UBT) (88.56%), Indian National Congress (87.99%), Janata Dal (United) (87.70%), and DMK (86.36%).



PARAMETER WISE PERFORMANCE

S.NO.	POLITICAL PARTY	NO. OF MPS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEBATES	ATTENDANCE PERCENTAGE
1	Shiv Sena	6	107.67	22.17	87.01%
2	Nationalist Congress Party Sharadchandra Pawar	8	98.88	17.88	84.38%
3	Shiv Sena (Uddhav Balasaheb Thackeray)	9	75.22	17	88.56%
4	Telugu Desam Party	14	77.21	8.93	86.24%
5	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	22	55.27	13.86	86.36%
6	Janata Dal (United)	11	47.82	13.09	87.70%
7	Indian National Congress	98	43.36	12.42	87.99%
8	Bharatiya Janata Party	189	50.46	9.48	91.01%
9	Independent	7	31	18	58.61%
10	Samajwadi Party	37	19.76	12.08	90.50%
11	All India Trinamool Congress	28	21.39	6.75	66.91%

PERFORMANCE SCORES

S.NO.	POLITICAL PARTY	NO. OF MPS	SCORE OF QUESTIONS	SCORE OF DEBATES	SCORE OF ATTENDANCE	TOTAL SCORE
1	Shiv Sena	6	107.67	66.5	43.5	217.67
2	Nationalist Congress Party Sharadchandra Pawar	8	98.88	53.63	42.19	194.69
3	Shiv Sena (Uddhav Balasaheb Thackeray)	9	75.22	51	44.28	170.5
4	Telugu Desam Party	14	77.21	26.79	43.12	147.12
5	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	22	55.27	41.59	43.18	140.05
6	Janata Dal (United)	11	47.82	39.27	43.85	130.94
7	Indian National Congress	98	43.36	37.26	43.99	124.61
8	Bharatiya Janata Party	189	50.46	28.43	45.51	124.4
9	Independent	7	31	54	29.31	114.31
10	Samajwadi Party	37	19.76	36.24	45.25	101.25
11	All India Trinamool Congress	28	21.39	20.25	33.46	75.1

PERFORMANCE OF PARTIES WITH LESS THAN 5 MPS

KEY INSIGHTS

Indian Union Muslim League (IUML) leads with a total score of 344.68, followed by the Revolutionary Socialist Party (272.79), Rashtriya Loktantrik Party (239), Aazad Samaj Party (Kanshi Ram) (204.32), and Bharat Adivasi Party (182.59).

Debates: IUML tops with an average of 72.67 debates per MP, followed by the Revolutionary Socialist Party (56), Rashtriya Loktantrik Party (38.00), Aazad Samaj Party (38), and Kerala Congress (26)



Questions Asked: IUML ranks first with an average of 81.33 questions per MP, followed by Rashtriya Loktantrik Party (75), Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (66.75), Communist Party of India (65), and Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi (64).



Attendance: The Rashtriya Loktantrik Party and Zoram People's Movement are tied with 100% attendance, followed by the Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist) (Liberation) and Rashtriya Lok Dal at 99.26%, and the United Peoples Party, Liberal at 97.06%.



PARAMETER WISE PERFORMANCE

S.NO.	POLITICAL PARTY	NO. OF MPS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEBATES	ATTENDANCE PERCENTAGE
1	Indian Union Muslim League	3	81.33	72.67	90.69
2	Revolutionary Socialist Party	1	57	56	95.59
3	Rashtriya Loktantrik Party	1	75	38	100
4	Aazad Samaj Party (Kanshi Ram)	1	44	38	92.65
5	Bharat Adivasi Party	1	62	25	91.18
6	All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen	1	54	21	92.65
7	Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)	2	50.5	17.5	99.26
8	Kerala Congress	1	25	26	86.76
9	Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi	2	64	14	76.47
10	Communist Party of India	2	65	11.5	84.56
11	Lok Janshakti Party (Ram Vilas)	4	58.5	12.25	88.97
12	Rashtriya Lok Dal	2	34	18.5	99.26
13	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)	4	60.75	12.5	77.57
14	AJSU Party	1	61	11	83.82

PARAMETER WISE PERFORMANCE

S.NO.	POLITICAL PARTY	NO. OF MPS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEBATES	ATTENDANCE PERCENTAGE
15	Yuva Jana Sramika Rythu Congress Party	4	66.75	10.5	74.63
16	United Peoples Party, Liberal	1	33	17	97.06
17	Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	1	38	16	92.65
18	Jana Sena Party	2	47	14	82.35
19	Shiromani Akali Dal	1	37	13	63.24
20	Rashtriya Janata Dal	4	17.5	11.25	72.79
21	Aam Aadmi Party	3	21.33	9	74.51
22	Nationalist Congress Party	1	35	4	75
23	Sikkim Krantikari Morcha	1	21	6	89.71
24	Asom Gana Parishad	1	14	6	92.65
25	Jammu and Kashmir National Conference	2	8	10	75.74
26	Janata Dal (Secular)	1	6	8	89.71
27	Voice of the People Party	1	10	6	77.94
28	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	3	19.33	3.67	68.63
29	Zoram People's Movement	1	0	3	100

PERFORMANCE SCORES

SL NO	POLITICAL PARTY	NO. OF MPS	SCORE OF QUESTIONS	SCORE OF DEBATES	SCORE OF ATTENDANCE	TOTAL SCORE
1	Indian Union Muslim League	3	81.33	218	45.34	344.68
2	Revolutionary Socialist Party	1	57	168	47.79	272.79
3	Rashtriya Loktantrik Party	1	75	114	50	239
4	Aazad Samaj Party (Kanshi Ram)	1	44	114	46.32	204.32
5	Bharat Adivasi Party	1	62	75	45.59	182.59
6	All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen	1	54	63	46.32	163.32
7	Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)	2	50.50	52.5	49.63	152.63
8	Kerala Congress	1	25	78	43.38	146.38
9	Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi	2	64	42	38.24	144.24
10	Communist Party of India	2	65	34.5	42.28	141.78
11	Lok Janshakti Party (Ram Vilas)	4	58.50	36.75	44.49	139.74
12	Rashtriya Lok Dal	2	34	55.5	49.63	139.13
13	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)	4	60.75	37.5	38.79	137.04
14	AJSU Party	1	61	33	41.91	135.91

PERFORMANCE SCORES

S.NO.	POLITICAL PARTY	NO. OF MPS	SCORE OF QUESTIONS	SCORE OF DEBATES	SCORE OF ATTENDANCE	TOTAL SCORE
15	Yuva Jana Sramika Rythu Congress Party	4	66.75	31.5	37.32	135.57
16	United Peoples Party, Liberal	1	33	51	48.53	132.53
17	Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	1	38	48	46.32	132.32
18	Jana Sena Party	2	47	42	41.18	130.18
19	Shiromani Akali Dal	1	37	39	31.62	107.62
20	Rashtriya Janata Dal	4	17.5	33.75	36.4	87.65
21	Aam Aadmi Party	3	21.33	27	37.25	85.59
22	Nationalist Congress Party	1	35	12	37.5	84.5
23	Sikkim Krantikari Morcha	1	21	18	44.85	83.85
24	Asom Gana Parishad	1	14	18	46.32	78.32
25	Jammu and Kashmir National Conference	2	8	30	37.87	75.87
26	Janata Dal (Secular)	1	6	24	44.85	74.85
27	Voice of the People Party	1	10	18	38.97	66.97
28	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	3	19.33	11	34.31	64.65
29	Zoram People's Movement	1	0	9	50	59

STATE-WISE PERFORMANCE

*Tracking State Voices
in the National Discourse*



STATE-WISE PERFORMANCE

INTRODUCTION

To assess the performance of Members of Parliament (MPs) across different states, a scoring methodology was developed based on three key parameters: questions asked, debates participated in, and attendance.

For each state, the average number of questions, average number of debates, and average attendance percentage were calculated by dividing the total figures in each category by the number of MPs from that state.

A scoring system was then applied where each question asked was awarded 1 point, each debate carried 3 points, and each percentage point of attendance was valued at 0.5 points.

These weighted scores were summed to derive a total performance score for each state. Finally, the states were ranked in descending order based on their total scores to highlight relative parliamentary engagement and participation.



PERFORMANCE OF STATES/UTS WITH MORE THAN 5 MPS

KEY INSIGHTS

Kerala ranks first with a total score of 176.40, followed by Maharashtra (171.17), Rajasthan (164.47), Tamil Nadu (153.36), and Andhra Pradesh (143.17).

Debates: Kerala leads with an average of 21.68 debates, followed by Tamil Nadu (17.87), Rajasthan (17.70), Maharashtra (17.60), and Jharkhand (13.50).



Questions Asked: Maharashtra ranks highest with 74.63 questions per MP, trailed by Andhra Pradesh (71.64), Delhi (67.83), Kerala (66.95), and Rajasthan (63.50).



Attendance: Rajasthan tops attendance with an impressive 95.74%, closely followed by Assam (94.68%), Delhi (94.36%), Gujarat (92.71%), and Haryana (91.39%).



PARAMETER WISE PERFORMANCE

S.NO.	STATE	NO. OF MPS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEBATES	ATTENDANCE PERCENTAGE
1	Kerala	19	66.95	21.68	88.79
2	Maharashtra	43	74.63	17.60	87.46
3	Rajasthan	20	63.5	17.7	95.74
4	Tamil Nadu	39	56.72	17.87	86.05
5	Andhra Pradesh	22	71.64	9.86	83.89
6	Jharkhand	12	58	13.5	85.91
7	Delhi	6	67.83	8.17	94.36
8	Odisha	19	53.53	13.42	88.78
9	Bihar	34	41.06	12.5	88.97
10	Madhya Pradesh	24	45.5	9.25	90.75
11	Assam	13	38.62	9.92	94.68
12	Telangana	15	45.2	7.93	88.53
13	Gujarat	22	47.27	6.45	92.71
14	Chhattisgarh	10	53.6	5.2	85.74
15	Uttar Pradesh	71	30.68	11.86	90.85
16	Haryana	7	42	7.14	91.39
17	Karnataka	24	32.33	6.08	81.62
18	Punjab	13	32.08	7.85	70.70
19	West Bengal	39	24.41	6.77	73.87

PERFORMANCE SCORES

S.NO.	STATE	NO. OF MPS	SCORE OF QUESTIONS	SCORE OF DEBATES	SCORE OF ATTENDANCE	TOTAL SCORE
1	Kerala	19	66.95	65.05	44.4	176.40
2	Maharashtra	43	74.63	52.81	43.73	171.17
3	Rajasthan	20	63.5	53.1	47.87	164.47
4	Tamil Nadu	39	56.72	53.62	43.02	153.36
5	Andhra Pradesh	22	71.64	29.59	41.95	143.17
6	Jharkhand	12	58	40.5	42.95	141.45
7	Delhi	6	67.83	24.5	47.18	139.51
8	Odisha	19	53.53	40.26	44.39	138.18
9	Bihar	34	41.06	37.5	44.49	123.04
10	Madhya Pradesh	24	45.5	27.75	45.37	118.62
11	Assam	13	38.62	29.77	47.34	115.73
12	Telangana	15	45.2	23.8	44.26	113.26
13	Gujarat	22	47.27	19.36	46.36	112.99
14	Chhattisgarh	10	53.6	15.6	42.87	112.07
15	Uttar Pradesh	71	30.68	35.58	45.42	111.68
16	Haryana	7	42	21.43	45.69	109.12
17	Karnataka	24	32.33	18.25	40.81	91.39
18	Punjab	13	32.08	23.54	35.35	90.97
19	West Bengal	39	24.41	20.31	36.93	81.65

PERFORMANCE OF STATES/UTS WITH MORE THAN 5 MPS



 State/UT Name along with their performance score
 Ranking of State/UT basis their performance

PERFORMANCE OF STATES/UTS WITH LESS THAN 5 MPS

KEY INSIGHTS

Dadra and Nagar Haveli ranks first with a total score of 151.47, followed by Chandigarh (120.49), Himachal Pradesh (102.43), Goa (99.44), and Arunachal Pradesh (76.49).

Debates: Dadra and Nagar Haveli leads with an average of 24 debates per MP, followed by Goa (21), Chandigarh (19), Nagaland (13), and Himachal Pradesh (11.25)



Questions Asked: Dadra and Nagar Haveli ranks highest with 79 questions per MP, followed by Himachal Pradesh (68.25), Chandigarh (63.00), Arunachal Pradesh (55.00), and Tripura (49.50).



Attendance: Mizoram leads with 100% attendance, followed by Chandigarh (97.06%), Arunachal Pradesh (97.06%), Nagaland (95.59%), and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (94.85%).



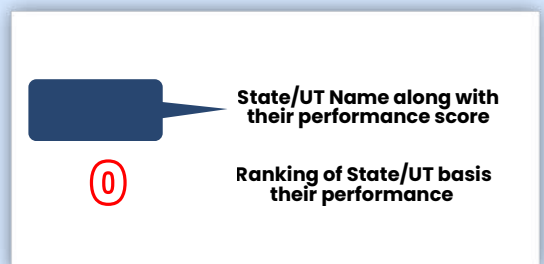
PARAMETER WISE PERFORMANCE

S.NO.	STATE	NO. OF MPS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEBATES	ATTENDANCE PERCENTAGE
1	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	79	24	94.85
2	Chandigarh	1	63	19	97.06
3	Himachal Pradesh	4	68.25	11.25	86.03
4	Goa	1	36	21	88.24
5	Arunachal Pradesh	1	55	7	97.06
6	Tripura	2	49.5	5.5	88.97
7	Lakshadweep	1	37	7	88.24
8	Jammu And Kashmir	4	22.75	9.75	62.50
9	Puducherry	1	21	9	86.76
10	Nagaland	1	7	13	95.59
11	Uttarakhand	4	23.5	6	92.28
12	Sikkim	1	21	6	89.71
13	Ladakh	1	21	5	85.29
14	Manipur	2	13.5	5.5	83.82
15	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	16	4	85.29
16	Meghalaya	2	10	6	84.56
17	Mizoram	1	0	3	100.00

PERFORMANCE SCORES

S.NO.	STATE	NO. OF MPS	SCORE OF QUESTIONS	SCORE OF DEBATES	SCORE OF ATTENDANCE	TOTAL SCORE
1	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	79	72	47.43%	151.47
2	Chandigarh	1	63	57	48.53%	120.49
3	Himachal Pradesh	4	68.25	33.75	43.01%	102.43
4	Goa	1	36	63	44.12%	99.44
5	Arunachal Pradesh	1	55	21	48.53%	76.49
6	Tripura	2	49.5	16.5	44.49%	66.44
7	Lakshadweep	1	37	21	44.12%	58.44
8	Jammu And Kashmir	4	22.75	29.25	31.25%	52.31
9	Puducherry	1	21	27	43.38%	48.43
10	Nagaland	1	7	39	47.79%	46.48
11	Uttarakhand	4	23.5	18	46.14%	41.96
12	Sikkim	1	21	18	44.85%	39.45
13	Ladakh	1	21	15	42.65%	36.43
14	Manipur	2	13.5	16.5	41.91%	30.42
15	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	16	12	42.65%	28.43
16	Meghalaya	2	10	18	42.28%	28.42
17	Mizoram	1	0	9	50.00%	9.5

PERFORMANCE OF STATES/UTS WITH LESS THAN 5 MPS



VARIABLE-WISE ANALYSIS

*Mapping MP Performance
by Age, Gender, Education, and Term*





METHODOLOGY

Variables Considered

To examine patterns in legislative performance, the analysis takes into account four key variables:

Experience

- First Term
- Second & Third Term
- Four or More Terms

Gender

- Male
- Female

Education

- Higher Secondary & Below
- Graduation
- Post Graduation & Above

Age

- Below 40 years
- 40 to 60 years
- 60 years & Above

Definitions of Terms

Parliamentary Experience Categories

Members of Parliament (MPs) are categorized based on their tenure in parliament as follows:

- **Newcomers:** MPs elected to parliament for the first time.
- **Experienced:** MPs serving their second or third term in parliament.
- **Veterans:** MPs who have served four or more terms in parliament.

Age Categories

MPs are also classified by age as follows:

- **Young:** MPs who are below the age of 40 years.
- **Middle Aged:** MPs aged between 40 and 60 years.
- **Senior:** MPs who are above the age of 60 years

Analytical Approach

- » **Univariate Analysis:** Each of the four variables gender, term, age, and education is individually analysed against the three performance indicators to identify broad patterns of participation.
- » **Bivariate Analysis:** The interaction between two variables is examined to uncover insights. Example: Legislative performance based on a combination of age and education .
- » **Trivariate Analysis:** In some cases, three variables are combined to explore complex interrelationships. Example: Analysis of legislative participation based on education, age, and gender.

Purpose and Intent

This report is non-partisan and apolitical in nature. The intent is to foster a better understanding of parliamentary functioning through data-driven insights. By analysing legislative performance through various demographic and background lenses, the report aims to encourage informed public discourse and contribute to strengthening the institutions of Indian democracy.

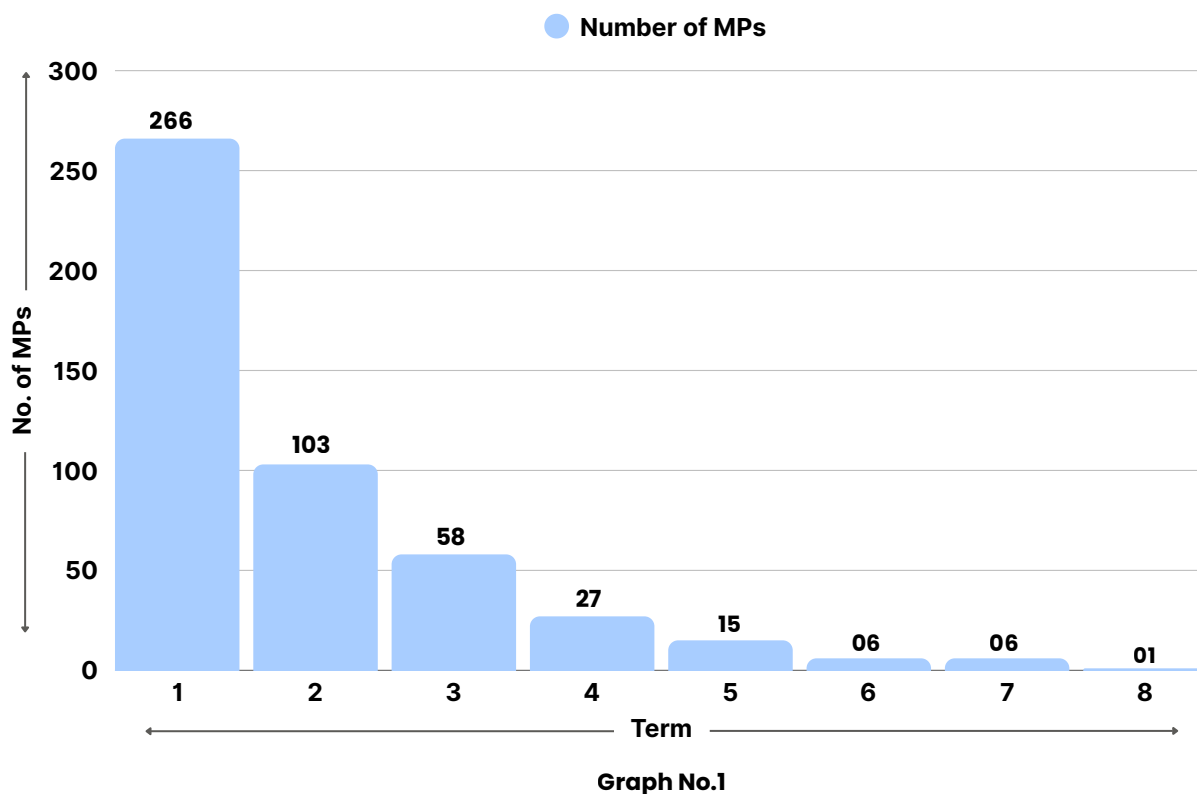
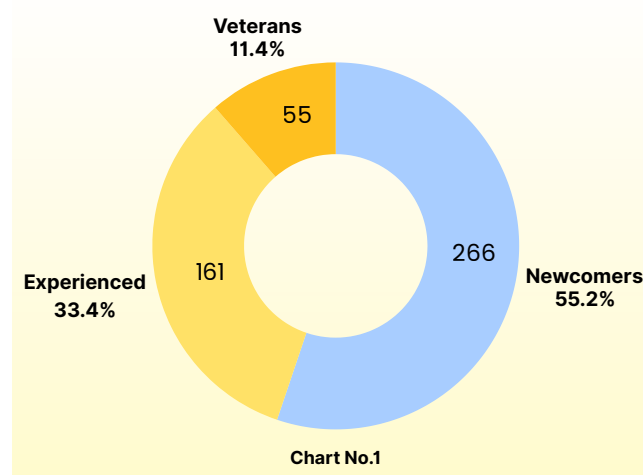
The background of the slide features a composite image. The central portion is a faded, high-angle view of the Parliament Building in Chandigarh, India, showing its iconic circular design and central dome. This central image is flanked on both sides by vertical strips showing the interior of the Indian Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha), with members seated in their respective galleries. The overall color palette is warm, with golden and brown tones.

UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS

MP Performance Analysis Across Legislative Experience



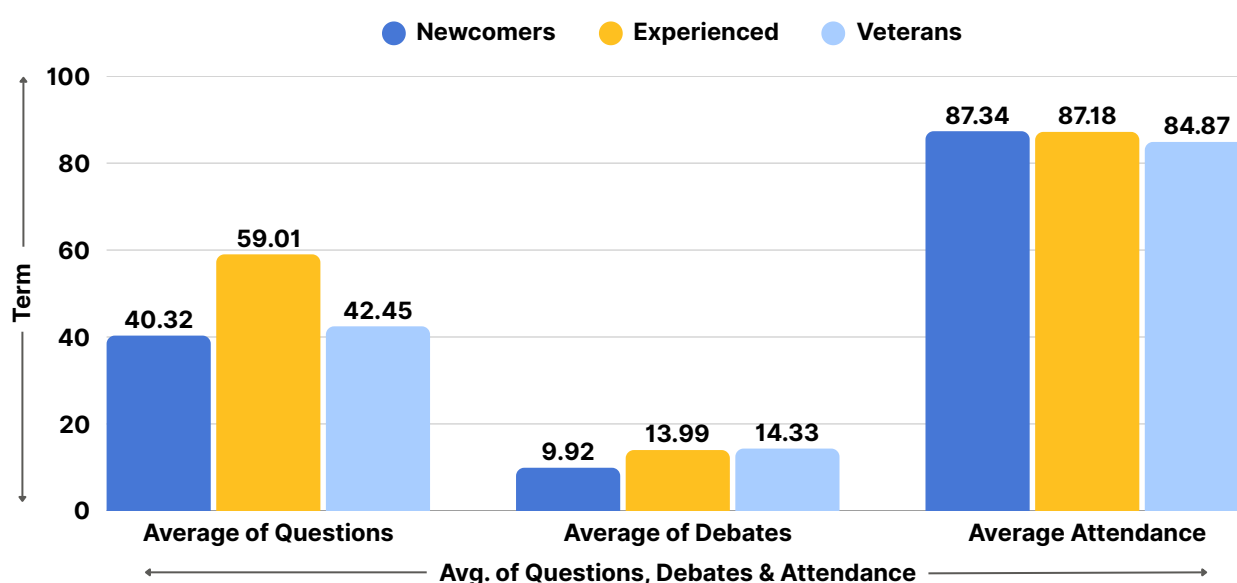
Out of the 482 Members of Parliament in the 18th Lok Sabha, 266 MPs (55.19%) are newcomers, serving their first term. Additionally, 161 MPs (33.4%) are experienced MPs, serving their second or third term, while 55 MPs (11.41%) are veterans, having been elected for a fourth term or beyond.



The following table contains distribution of MPs based on their tenure in the parliament.

TERMS	AVERAGE OF QUESTIONS	AVERAGE OF DEBATES	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE (IN %)
NEWCOMERS	40.32	9.92	87.34
EXPERIENCED	59.01	13.99	87.18
VETERANS	42.45	14.33	84.87
NATIONAL AVERAGE	46.8	11.78	87

Table No.1



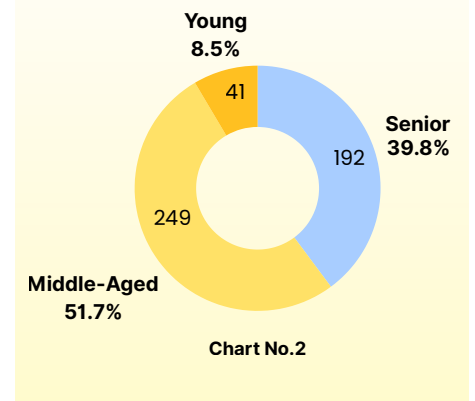
Graph No.2

Performance Analysis:

- » A comparison of parliamentary performance across tenure groups shows distinct trends for each type of intervention. In terms of questions asked, experienced MPs are the most active, averaging 59.01 questions—significantly higher than both newcomers (40.32) and veterans (42.45).
- » When it comes to debates, veterans lead with an average of 14.33, followed closely by experienced MPs at 13.99, while newcomers lag behind at 9.92.
- » In terms of attendance, newcomers show the highest commitment with an average rate of 87.34%, narrowly ahead of experienced MPs at 87.18%, whereas veterans have the lowest attendance at 84.87%.

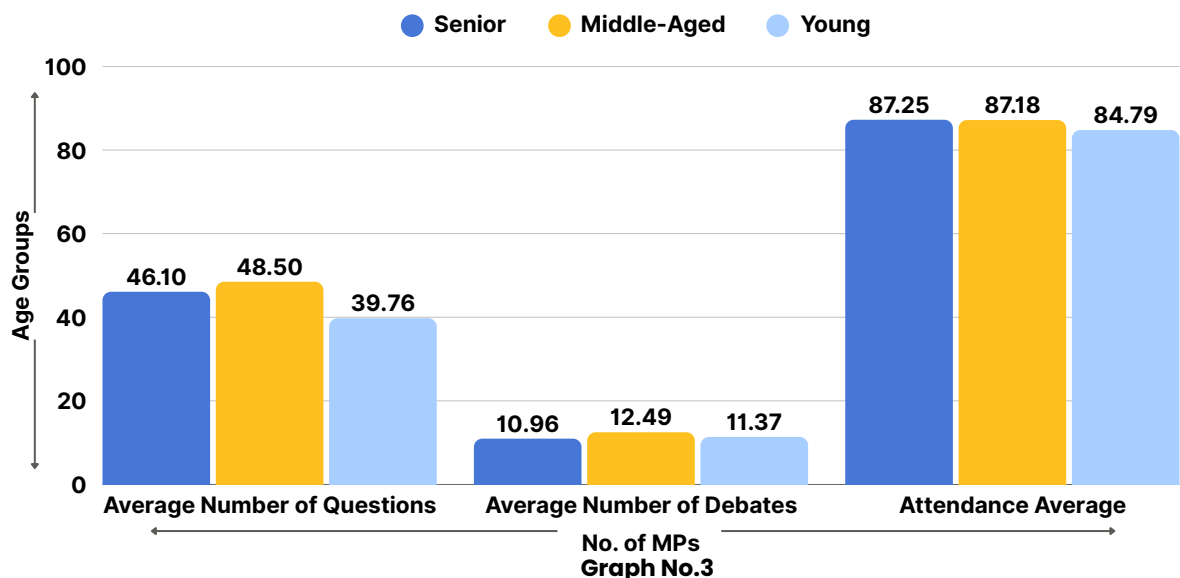
MP Performance Analysis Across Age Groups

The average age of Members in the 18th Lok Sabha is 56 years, the largest age group among MPs is those who are Middle Aged (Between 40 to 60 years), comprising 249 members (51.66). This is followed by 192 MPs (39.83) who are Senior (Above 60 years) . Meanwhile, 41 MPs (8.51%) are Young (below 40 years), making them the smallest age group in the House.



AGE GROUPS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEBATES	ATTENDANCE AVERAGE (IN %)
SENIOR	46.1	10.96	87.25
MIDDLE-AGED	48.5	12.49	87.18
YOUNG	39.76	11.37	84.79
NATIONAL AVERAGE	46.8	11.78	87

Table No.2

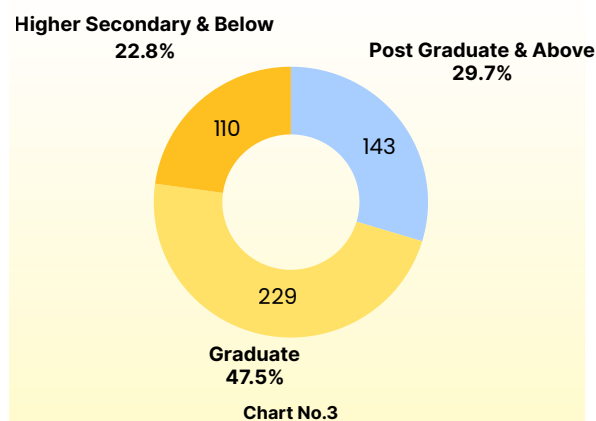


Performance Analysis

- » Middle aged MPs demonstrate the highest level of engagement in raising questions, averaging 48.5 questions. This is followed closely by Senior MPs , who average 46.1 questions. Young MPs ask comparatively fewer questions, with an average of 39.76 per member.
- » In terms of participation in debates, Middle Aged MPs again lead with an average of 12.49 debates per member. Young MPs participate in an average of 11.37 debates, while those Senior parliamentarians engage slightly less, averaging 10.96 debates.
- » When it comes to attendance, senior MPs have the highest percentage of members with attendance above the national average at 87.25%, closely followed by those aged 40 to 60 at 87.18%. Young MPs show slightly lower attendance, with 84.79% recording attendance above the national average.

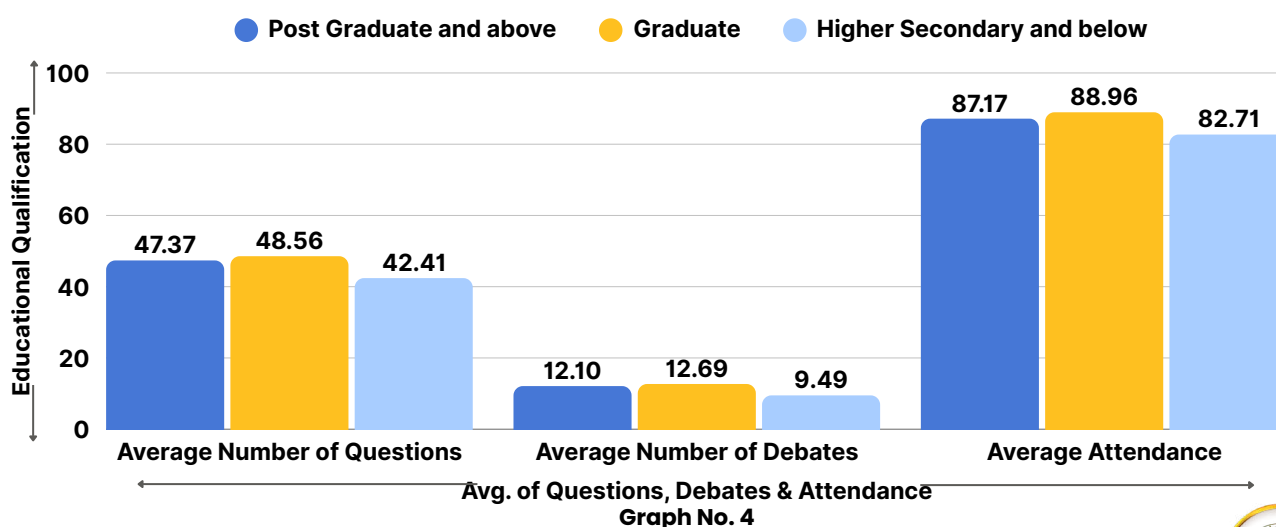
MP Performance Analysis Across Educational Qualifications

In the 18th Lok Sabha, 229 MPs (47.51%) hold a Graduate degree, making graduates the largest educational group in the House. This is followed by 143 MPs (29.67%) who possess Post Graduate or higher qualifications. Meanwhile, 110 MPs (22.82%) have studied higher secondary and below.



EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	AVERAGE NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEBATES	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE (IN %)
POST GRADUATE AND ABOVE	47.37	12.1	87.17
GRADUATE	48.56	12.69	88.96
HIGHER SECONDARY AND BELOW	42.41	9.49	82.71
NATIONAL AVERAGE	46.8	11.78	87

Table No. 3

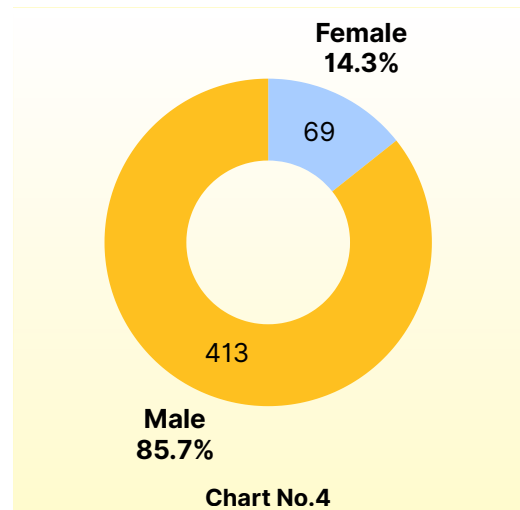


Performance Analysis

- > MPs with a Graduate education demonstrate the highest level of engagement in raising questions, averaging 48.56 questions per member. This slightly exceeds the average of 47.37 questions asked by MPs with Post Graduate and above qualifications.
- > MPs who have studied Higher Secondary and below tend to ask fewer questions, averaging around 42.41 questions per member.
- > Regarding participation in debates, Graduate MPs again lead, with an average of 12.69 debates per member, followed closely by Post Graduates with 12.1 debates. MPs educated Higher Secondary and below participate less frequently, averaging only 9.49 debates.
- > In terms of attendance, Graduate MPs record the highest average at 88.96%, while Post Graduates maintain a slightly lower average of 87.17%. MPs with Higher Secondary and below education show comparatively lower attendance, averaging 82.71%.

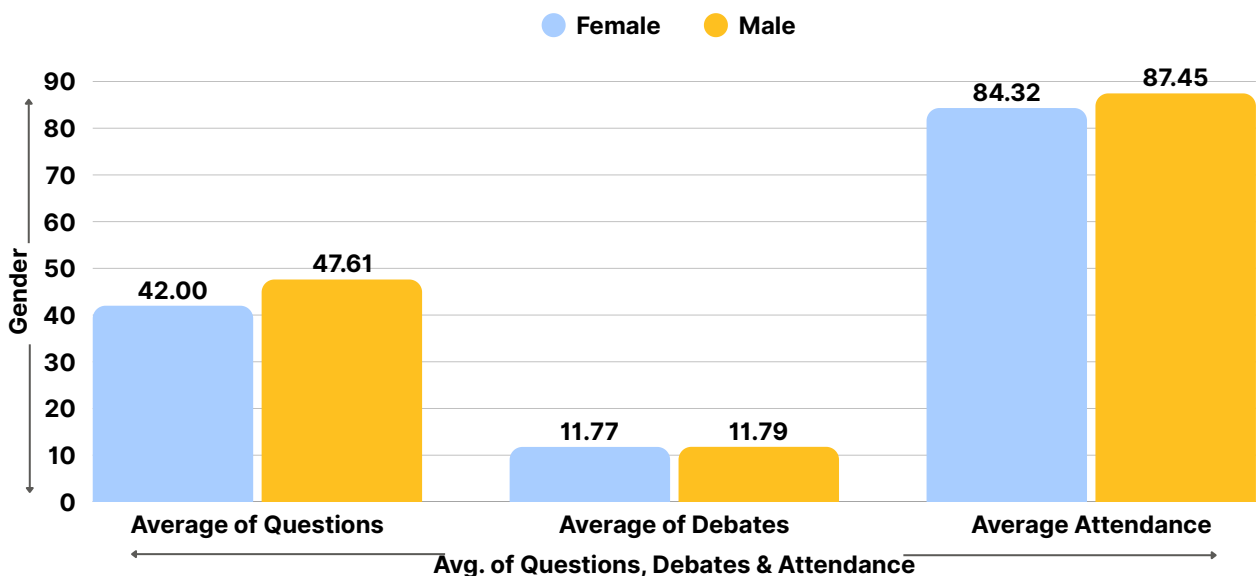
MP Performance Analysis Across Gender Composition

In the 18th Lok Sabha, gender representation remains significantly imbalanced, with only one woman Member of Parliament (MP) for every six male MPs. Out of a total of 482 MPs, 413 are male, constituting approximately 85.68%, while only 69 are female, accounting for just 14.32% of the total representation.



GENDER	AVERAGE OF QUESTIONS	AVERAGE OF DEBATES	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE (IN%)
FEMALE	42	11.77	84.32
MALE	47.61	11.79	87.45
NATIONAL AVERAGE	46.8	11.78	87

Table No. 4



Performance Analysis

- ▶ The data indicates a minimal performance gap between male and female Members of Parliament (MPs) across key indicators such as questions asked, participation in debates, and attendance.
- ▶ On average, male MPs asked more questions (47.61) compared to their female counterparts (42).
- ▶ Debate participation was nearly identical, with males averaging 11.79 and females close behind at 11.77 debate per MP.
- ▶ In terms of attendance, male MPs showed a marginally higher rate at 87.45%, while female MPs had an average attendance of 84.32%.
- ▶ Overall, while the performance of both genders is relatively close, male MPs slightly outperform female MPs across all three measured parameters.

The background of the slide is a composite image. The central part is a faded, high-angle view of the Indian Parliament building (Vidhan Sabha) in Chandigarh, showing its iconic circular design and central dome. This central image is flanked on both sides by vertical strips showing the interior of the Indian Parliament (Lok Sabha). These side strips depict members of the House of Representatives seated in their respective constituencies, facing the central aisle.

BIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Age x Term

In the 18th Lok Sabha, MPs of different age groups have varied levels of experience.

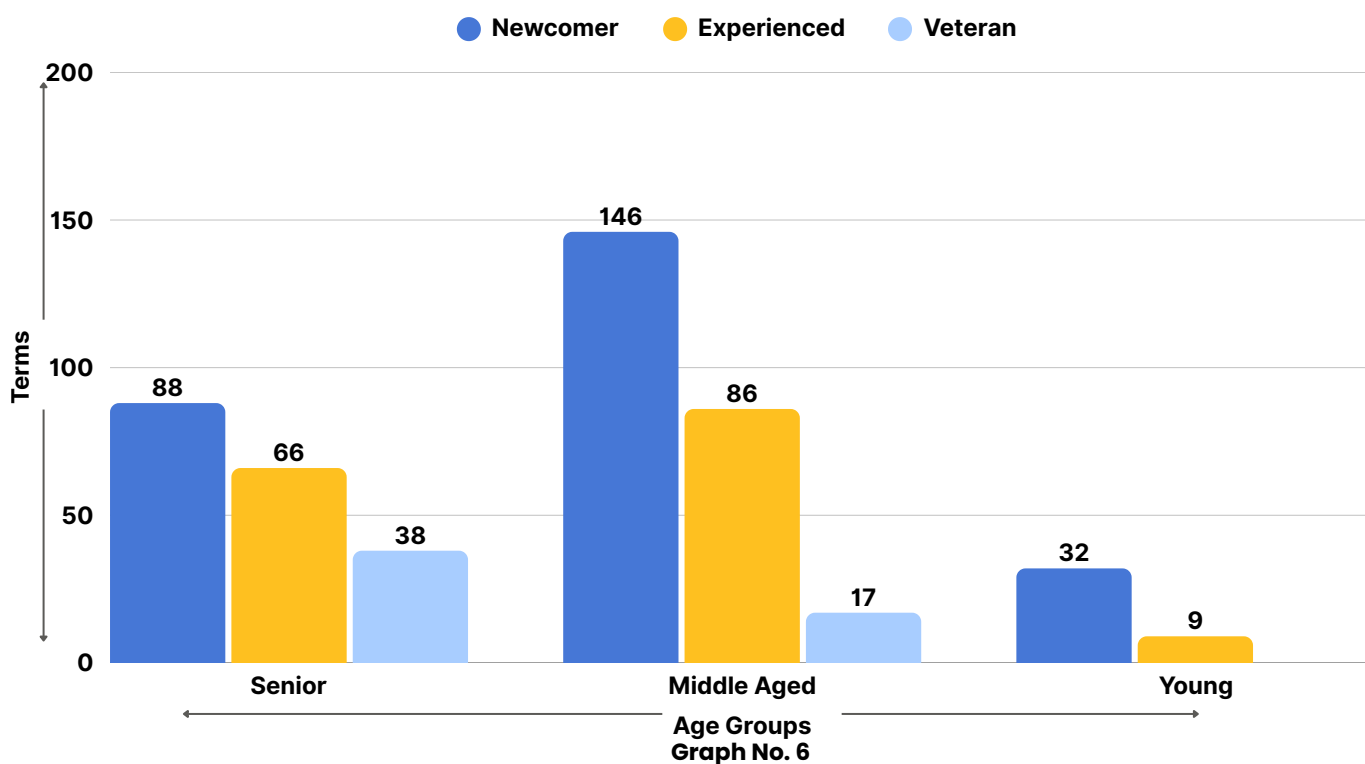
KEY INSIGHTS

- Among middle-aged MPs , most (146 MPs or 58.6%) are serving their first term. About a third (86 MPs or 34.5%) have served two or three terms, and only 17 MPs (6.8%) have been elected four or more times.
- Among those who are senior , 88 MPs (45.8%) are in their first term, 66 MPs (34.4%) have served two or three terms, and 38 MPs (19.8%) have been elected four or more times.
- Among young MPs , the majority (32 MPs or 78%) are first-timers, and only 9 MPs (21.9%) have served two or three terms. None in this group have served four or more terms.
- Among senior and middle-aged MPs , debate participation tends to increase with experience.
- For senior MPs as their experience increases their attendance in parliament decreases.
- Among newcomer MPs, debate participation tends to decrease with age, while attendance increases as age rises.

Number of MPs across Age Groups and Terms:

AGE GROUPS	TERMS			
	NEWCOMER	EXPERIENCED	VETERAN	GRAND TOTAL
SENIOR	88	66	38	192
MIDDLE AGED	146	86	17	249
YOUNG	32	9	0	41
GRAND TOTAL	266	161	55	482

Table No. 5



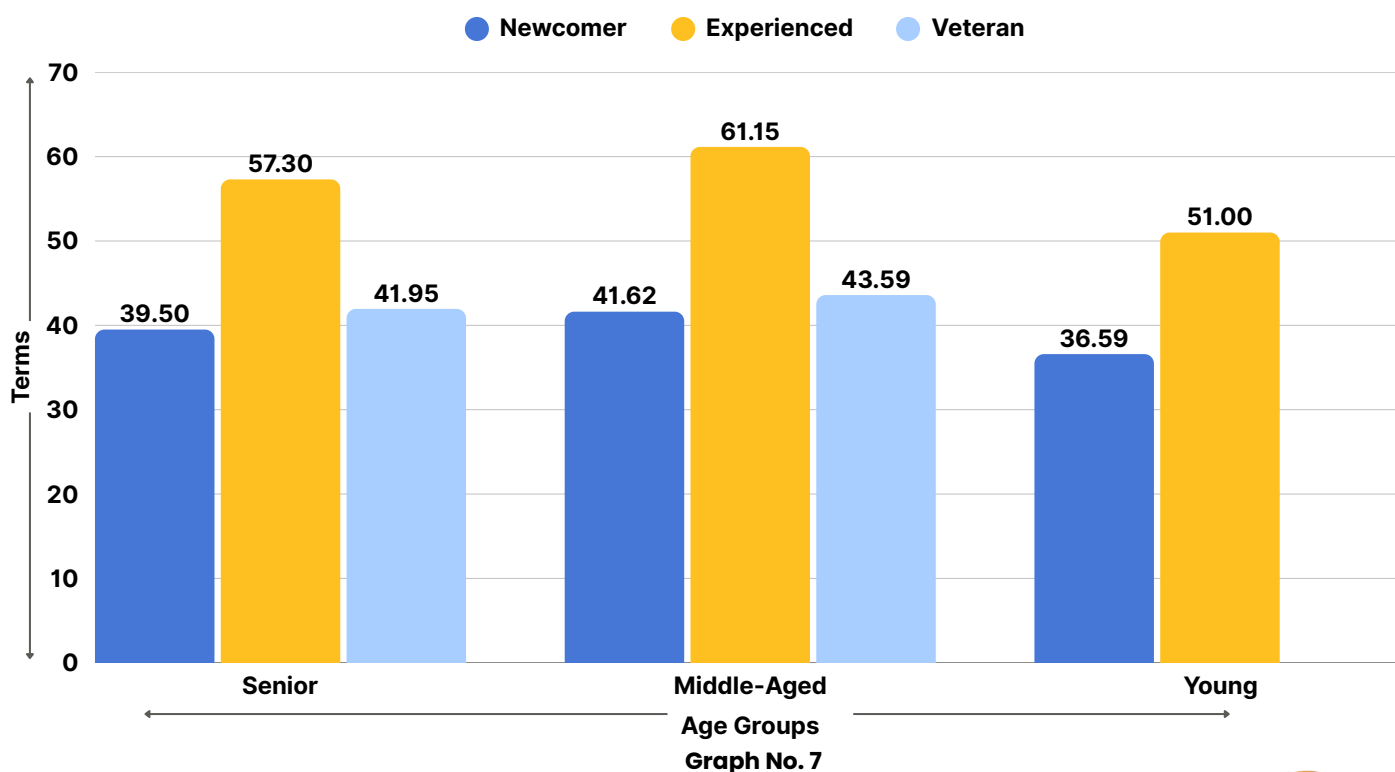
QUESTIONS:

- The highest average number of questions was recorded among experienced middle-aged MPs (61.15), followed by those in the same category but are senior (57.3), and those who are young (51).
- The lowest averages were observed among newcomer young MPs (36.59).

Average Number of Questions Raised:

AGE GROUPS	TERMS			
	NEWCOMER	EXPERIENCE	VETERAN	TOTAL AVERAGE
SENIOR	39.5	57.3	41.95	46.1
MIDDLE-AGED	41.62	61.15	43.59	48.5
YOUNG	36.59	51	NA	39.76
TOTAL AVERAGE	40.32	59.01	42.45	46.8

Table No. 6



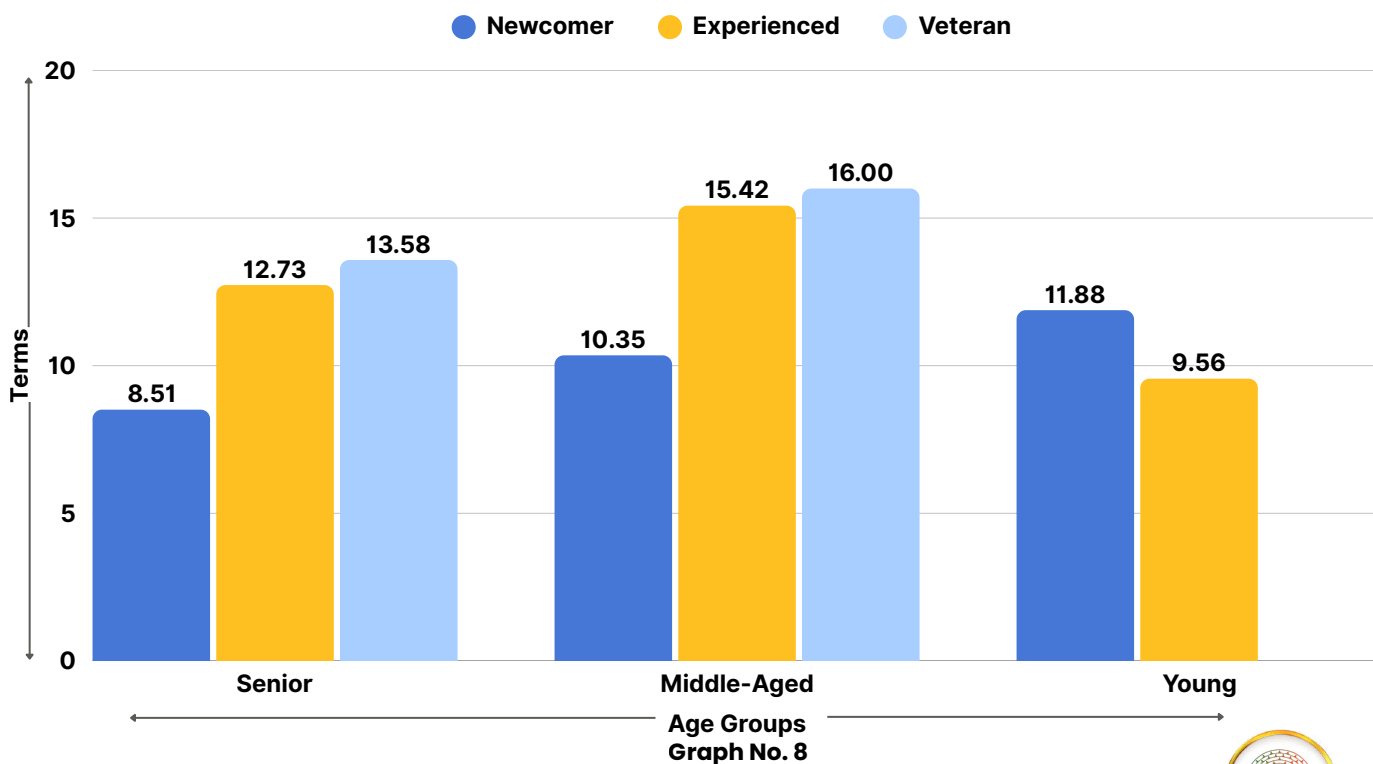
DEBATES:

- The highest average number of debates was observed among middle-aged veterans (16), followed closely by experienced MPs in the same age group (15.42) and senior Veterans (13.58)
- On the lower end, senior newcomers MPs had the lowest average (8.51), followed by young experienced MPs (9.56), and middle aged newcomers (10.35)

Average Number of Debates Participated

AGE GROUP	TERM			
	NEWCOMER	EXPERIENCED	VETERAN	TOTAL AVERAGE
SENIOR	8.51	12.73	13.58	10.96
MIDDLE AGED	10.35	15.42	16	12.49
YOUNG	11.88	9.56	NA	11.37
TOTAL AVERAGE	9.92	13.99	14.33	11.78

Table No. 7



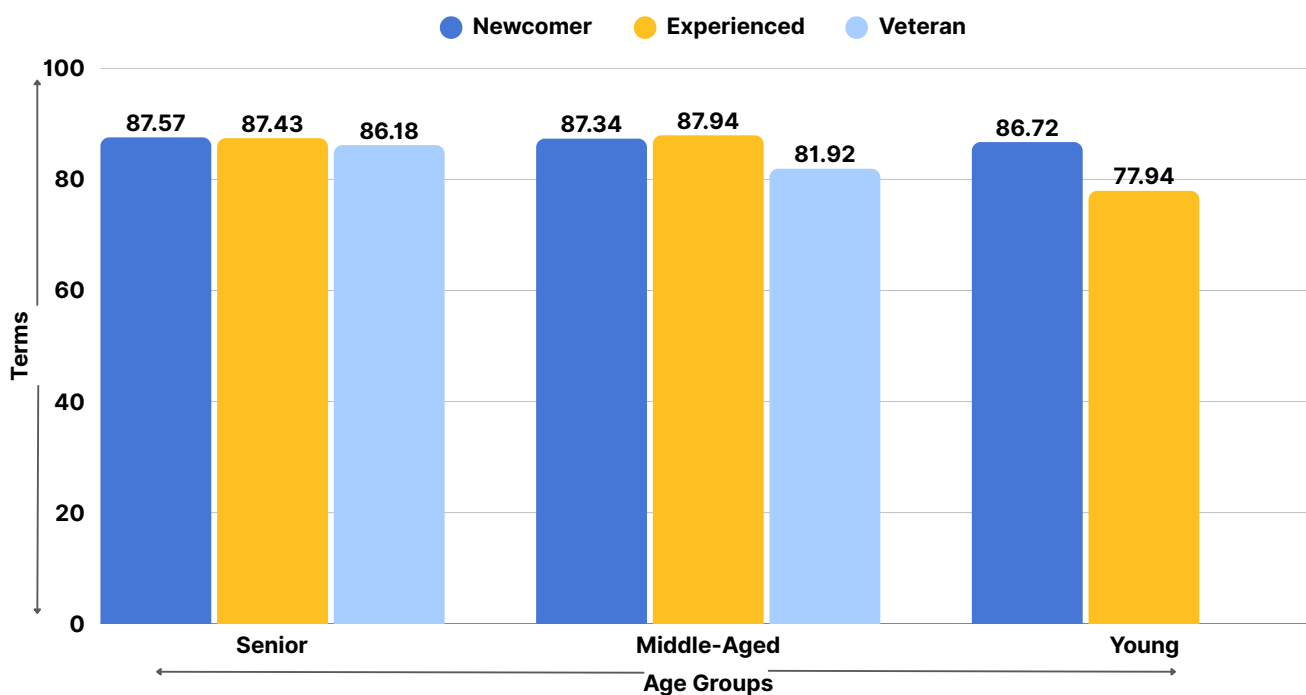
ATTENDANCE:

- The highest attendance percentages were recorded among middle-aged experienced MPs (87.94%), followed by senior newcomers (87.57%), and senior experienced MPs (87.43%).
- The lowest attendance percentages were observed among young experienced MPs (77.94%), middle-aged veterans (81.92%), and senior veterans (86.18%).

Average Attendance of MPs (In %):

AGE GROUP	TERM			
	NEWCOMER	EXPERIENCED	VETERAN	TOTAL AVERAGE
SENIOR	87.57	87.43	86.18	87.25
MIDDLE-AGED	87.34	87.94	81.92	87.18
YOUNG	86.72	77.94	NA	84.79
TOTAL AVERAGE	87.34	87.18	84.87	87.00

Table No. 8



Graph No. 9

Age x Education

In the 18th Lok Sabha, educational attainment varies notably across age groups.

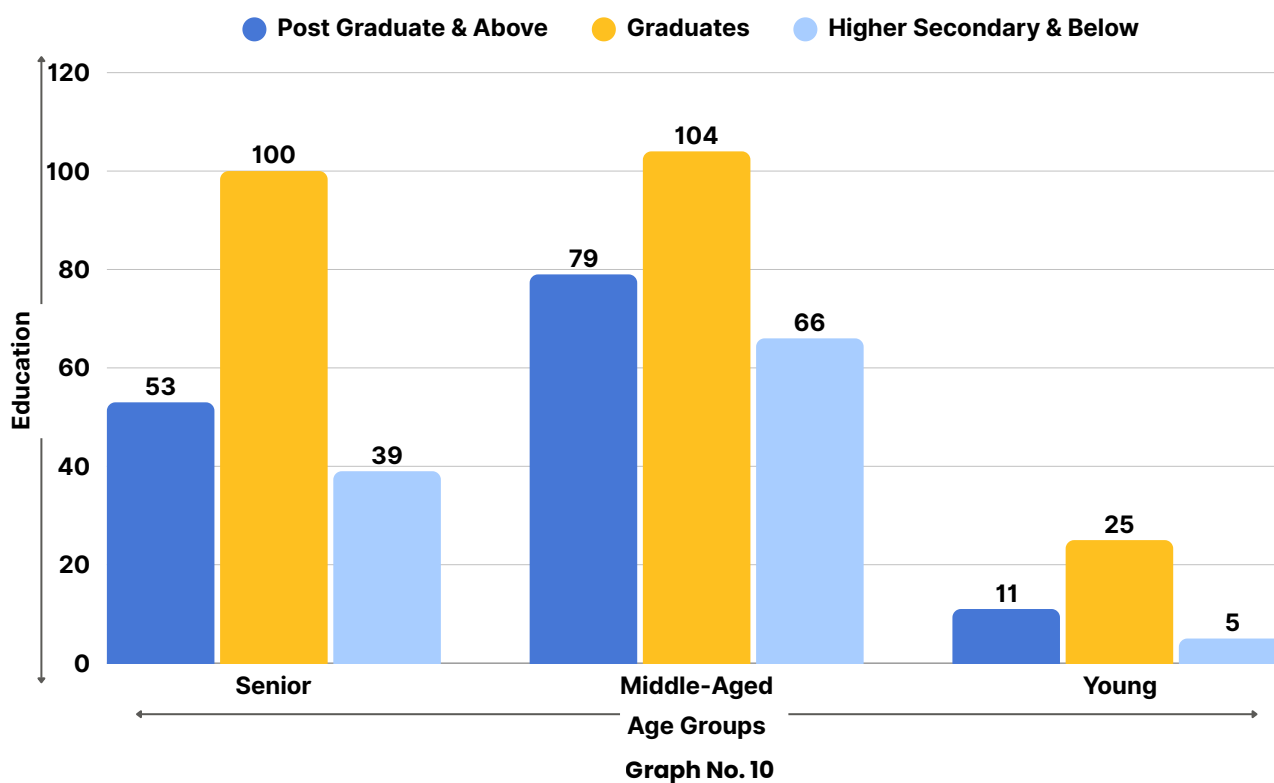
KEY INSIGHTS

- ▶ Among middle-aged MPs, 104 (41.76%) are graduates, 79 (31.72%) hold postgraduate or higher degrees, and 66 (26.5%) have studied up to the higher secondary level.
- ▶ In the senior age group, 100 (52.08%) MPs are graduates, 53 (27.6%) are postgraduates or above, and 39 (20.31%) are educated Higher Secondary and below .
- ▶ Among the young MPs, 25 (60.98%) are graduates, 11 (26.83%) have postgraduate or higher degrees, and 5 (12.19%) have studied up to the higher secondary level.
- ▶ Among MPs with Higher Secondary and below education, as age increases their participation in question increases.
- ▶ Among MPs below 40 as their education qualification increases their question participation increases.

Number of MPs across Age Groups and Education:

	EDUCATION			
AGE GROUPS	POST GRADUATE & ABOVE	GRADUATES	HIGHER SECONDARY & BELOW	GRAND TOTAL
SENIOR	53	100	39	192
MIDDLE-AGED	79	104	66	249
YOUNG	11	25	5	41
GRAND TOTAL	143	229	110	482

Table No. 9



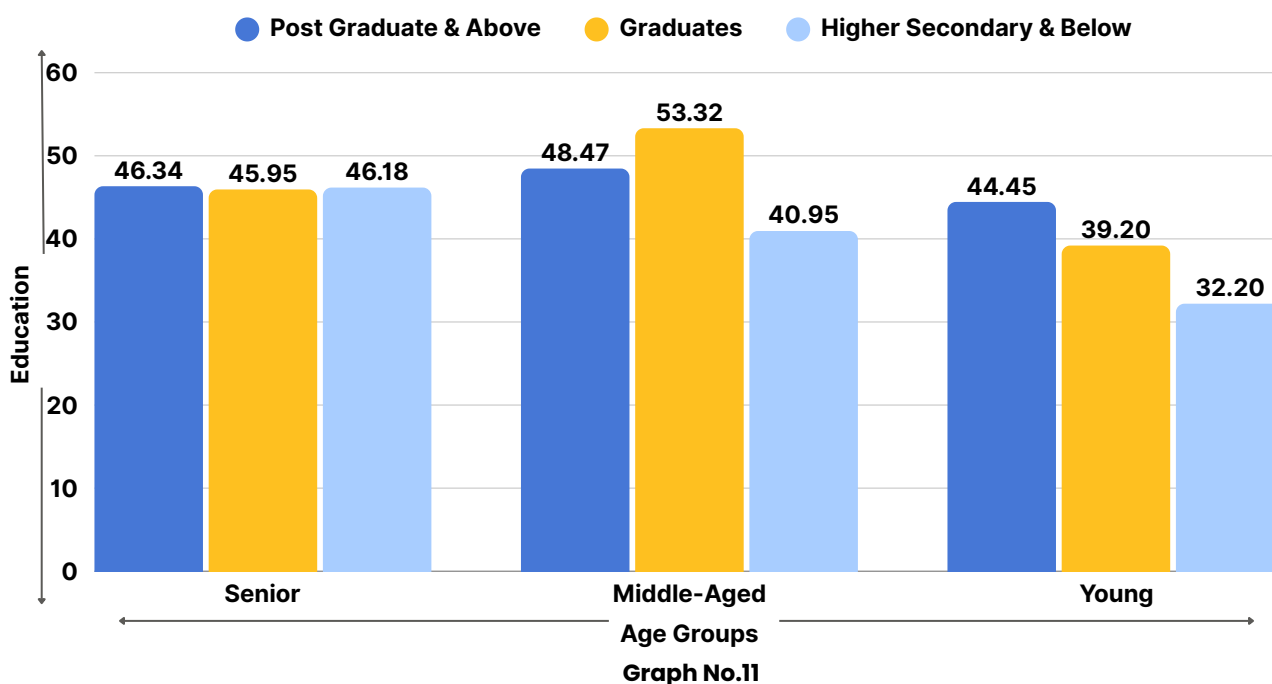
QUESTIONS:

- The highest average number of questions was recorded among experienced middle-aged MPs (61.15), followed by those in the same category but are senior years (57.3), and those who are young (51).
- The lowest averages were observed among newcomer young MPs (36.59).

Average Number of Questions Raised:

AGE GROUPS	EDUCATION			
	POST GRADUATE & ABOVE	GRADUATES	HIGHER SECONDARY & BELOW	TOTAL AVERAGE
SENIOR	46.34	45.95	46.18	46.1
MIDDLE-AGED	48.47	53.32	40.95	48.5
YOUNG	44.45	39.2	32.2	39.76
TOTAL AVERAGE	47.37	48.56	42.41	46.8

Table No.10



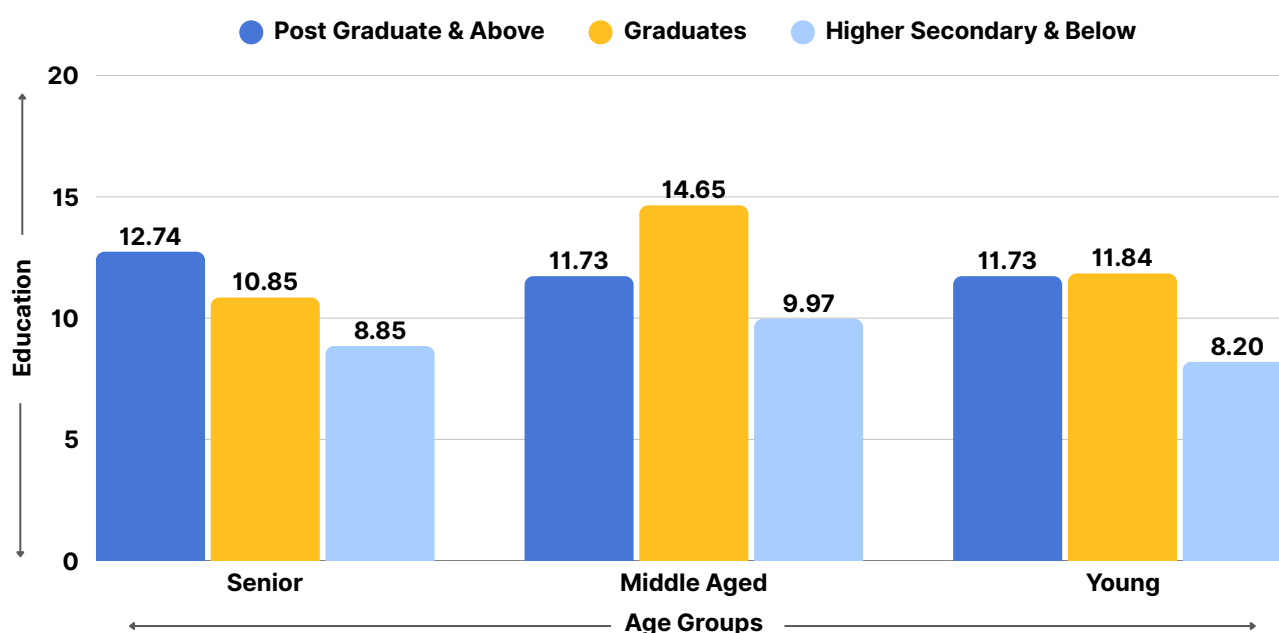
DEBATES:

- The highest average number of debates participated in was recorded by middle-aged MPs having Graduate education (14.65), followed by senior MPs having Post Graduate education and above (12.74), and lastly young MPs with Graduate education (11.84).
- The lowest averages were observed among young MPs with Higher Secondary education and below (8.2), followed by senior MPs (8.85), and lastly middle-aged MPs in the same education category (9.97).

Average Number of Debates Participated

AGE GROUPS	EDUCATION			
	POST GRADUATE & ABOVE	GRADUATES	HIGHER SECONDARY & BELOW	TOTAL AVERAGE
SENIOR	12.74	10.85	8.85	10.96
MIDDLE-AGED	11.73	14.65	9.97	12.49
YOUNG	11.73	11.84	8.2	11.37
TOTAL AVERAGE	12.10	12.69	9.49	11.78

Table No.11



Graph No.12

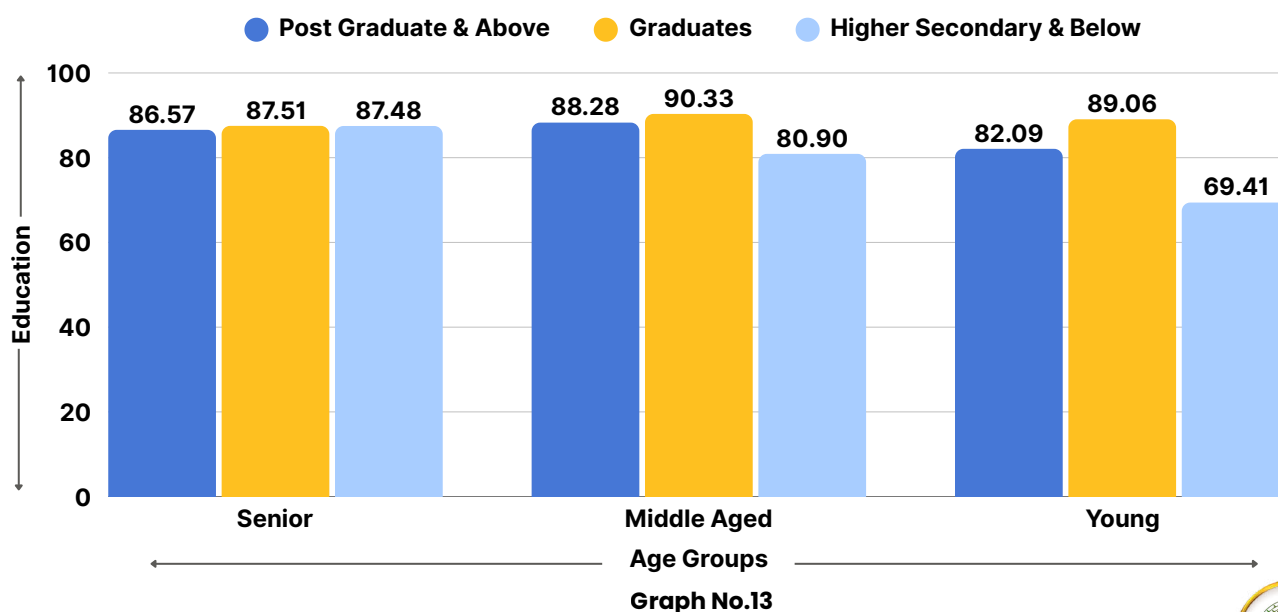
ATTENDANCE:

- The highest attendance percentages were recorded among MPs who are middle-aged with Graduate education (90.33%), followed by young MPs with Graduate education (89.06%), and middle-aged MPs aged with Post Graduate and above education (88.28%).
- The lowest attendance percentages were observed among young MPs having higher secondary education and below qualification (69.41%), followed by middle-aged MPs with Higher Secondary education and below qualification (80.9%), and young MPs with Post Graduate education and above qualification (82.09%).

Average attendance of MPs (In%):

AGE GROUPS	EDUCATION			
	POST GRADUATE & ABOVE	GRADUATE	HIGHER SECONDARY & BELOW	TOTAL AVERAGE
SENIOR	86.57	87.51	87.48	87.25
MIDDLE-AGED)	88.28	90.33	80.9	87.18
YOUNG	82.09	89.06	69.41	84.79
TOTAL AVERAGE	87.17	88.96	82.71	87.00

Table No.12



Education x Term

In the 18th Lok Sabha, the distribution of parliamentary experience differs across education levels.

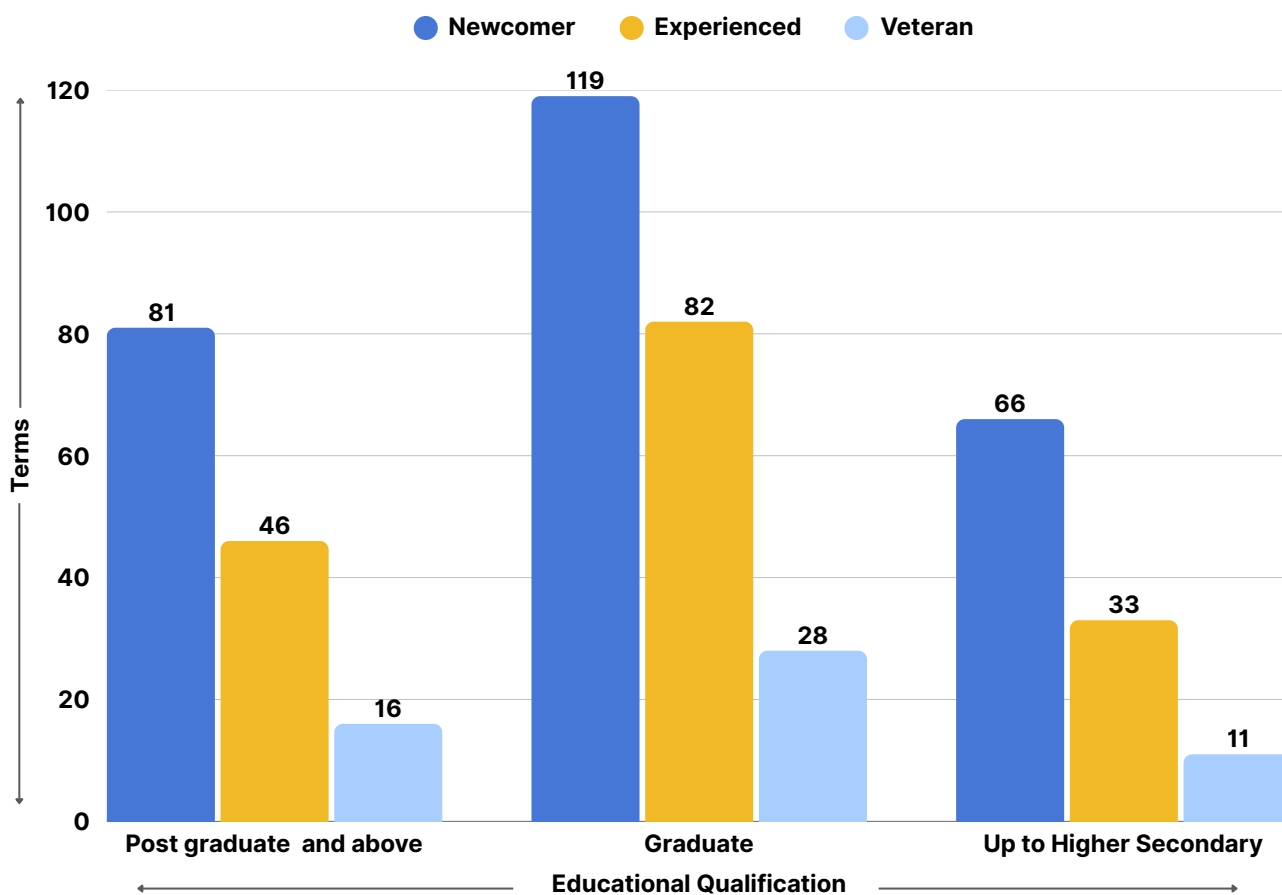
KEY INSIGHTS

- » Among MPs with graduate degrees, 119 (51.97%) are newcomers, 82 (35.81%) are experienced, and 28 (12.23%) are veterans
- » For MPs with postgraduate or higher qualifications, 81 (56.64%) are newcomers, 46 (32.16%) are experienced, and 16 (11.19%) are veterans
- » Among those educated Higher Secondary and below, 66 (60%) are newcomers serving their first term, 33 (30%) are experienced, and 11 (10%) are veterans.
- » Among experienced MPs as education increases the number of questions raised increases.
- » Among experienced MPs those with higher secondary education and below participate in debates more than those with postgraduate and above education qualification.
- » Among graduates and postgraduates, as experience increases debate participation also increases.
- » Experienced MPs with higher secondary education participate in twice as many debates as newcomers with higher secondary education.
- » Among veteran MPs as education increases attendance increases.
- » Newcomer graduate MPs attend parliament more than veteran graduates.
- » Newcomer MPs with higher secondary education attend parliament more than veteran MPs with higher secondary education.

Number of MPs across Educational Qualification and Experience:

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	TERM			
	NEWCOMER	EXPERIENCED	VETERAN	GRAND TOTAL
POST GRADUATE AND ABOVE	81	46	16	143
GRADUATE	119	82	28	229
HIGHER SECONDARY AND BELOW	66	33	11	110
GRAND TOTAL	266	161	55	482

Table No.13



Graph No.14

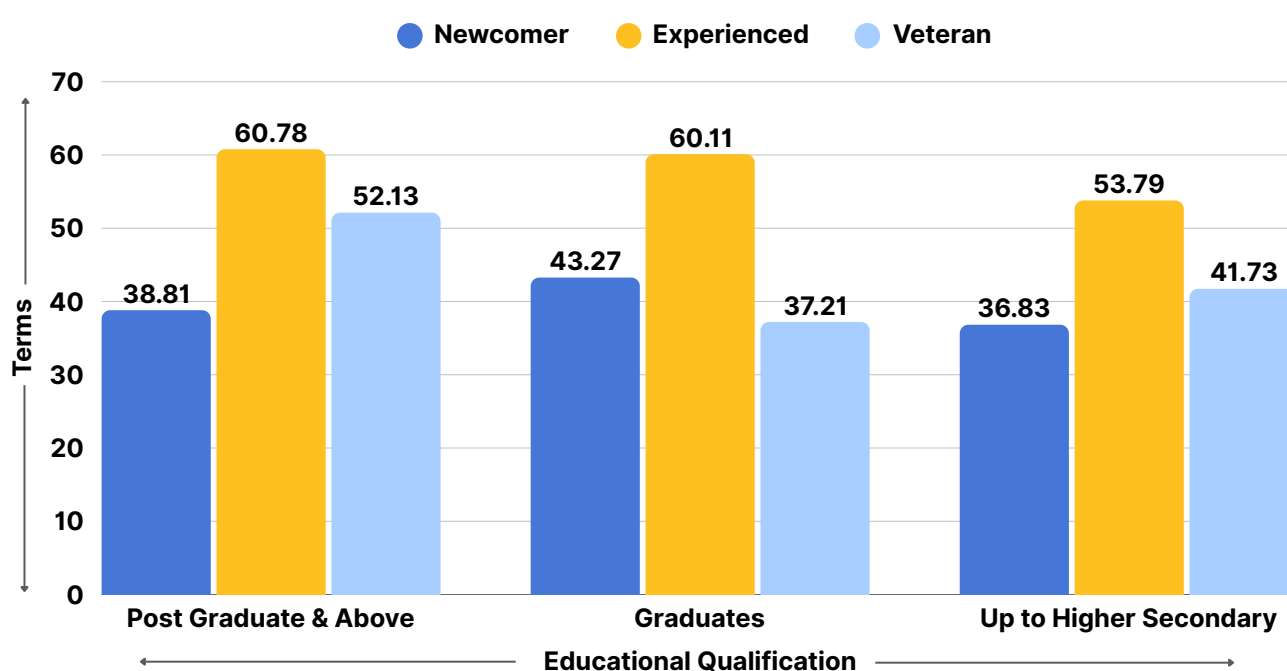
QUESTIONS:

- The highest average number of questions was recorded by experienced MPs with post graduate and above education (60.78), followed by experienced MPs with graduate education (60.11), and experienced MPs with higher secondary education and below (53.79).
- The lowest averages were observed among newcomers with higher secondary education and below (36.83), veteran graduate MPs (37.21), and newcomers with post graduate and above education (38.81).

Average Number of Questions Raised:

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	TERM			
	NEWCOMER	EXPERIENCED	VETERAN	TOTAL AVERAGE
POST GRADUATE AND ABOVE	38.81	60.78	52.13	47.37
GRADUATE	43.27	60.11	37.21	48.56
HIGHER SECONDARY AND BELOW	36.83	53.79	41.73	42.41
TOTAL AVERAGE	40.32	59.01	42.45	46.8

Table No.14



Graph No.15

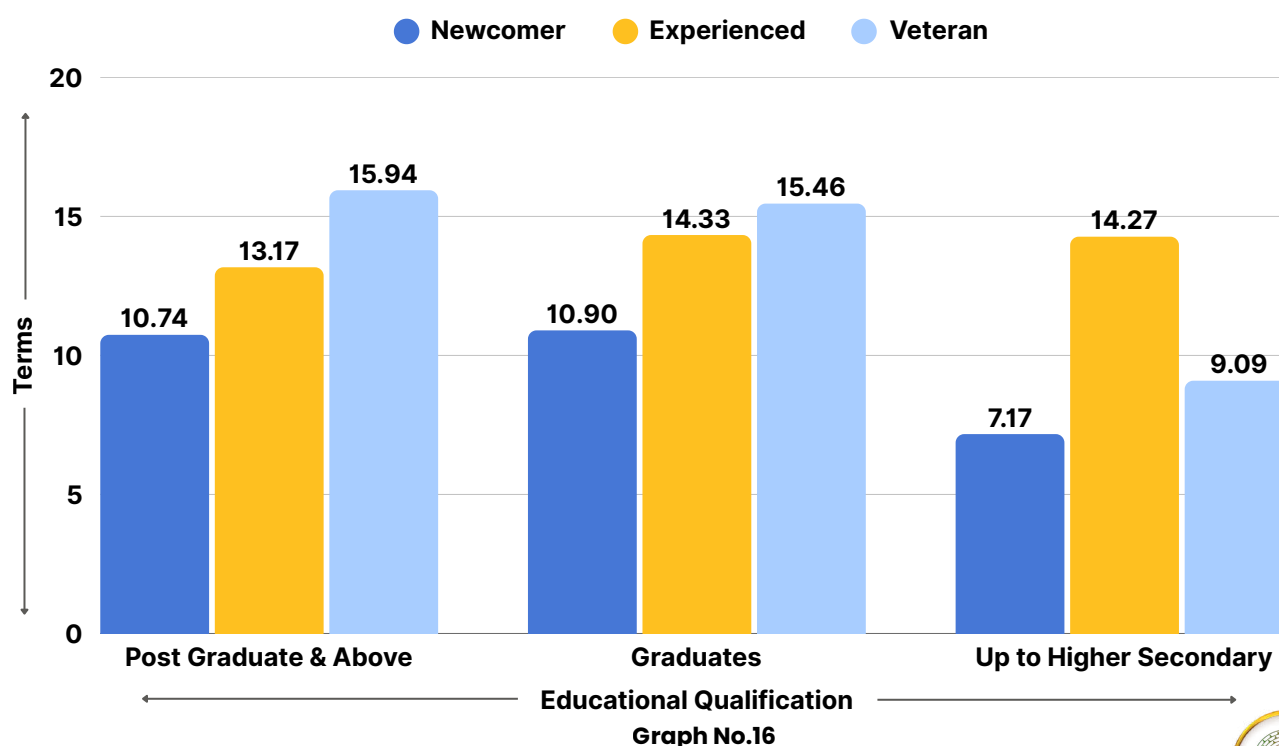
DEBATES:

- The highest average number of debates was recorded by veteran MPs with post graduate and above education (15.94), closely followed by veteran graduate MPs (15.46) and experienced MPs with graduate education, averaging 14.33 debates.
- In contrast, the lowest averages were observed among newcomers with higher Secondary and below education (7.17), followed by veterans with the same education level (9.09), and newcomers with post graduate and above education (10.74).

Average Number of Debates Participated:

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	TERM			
	NEWCOMER	EXPERIENCED	VETERAN	TOTAL AVERAGE
POST GRADUATE AND ABOVE	10.74	13.17	15.94	12.1
GRADUATE	10.9	14.33	15.46	12.69
HIGHER SECONDARY AND BELOW	7.17	14.27	9.09	9.49
TOTAL AVERAGE	9.92	13.99	14.33	11.78

Table No.15



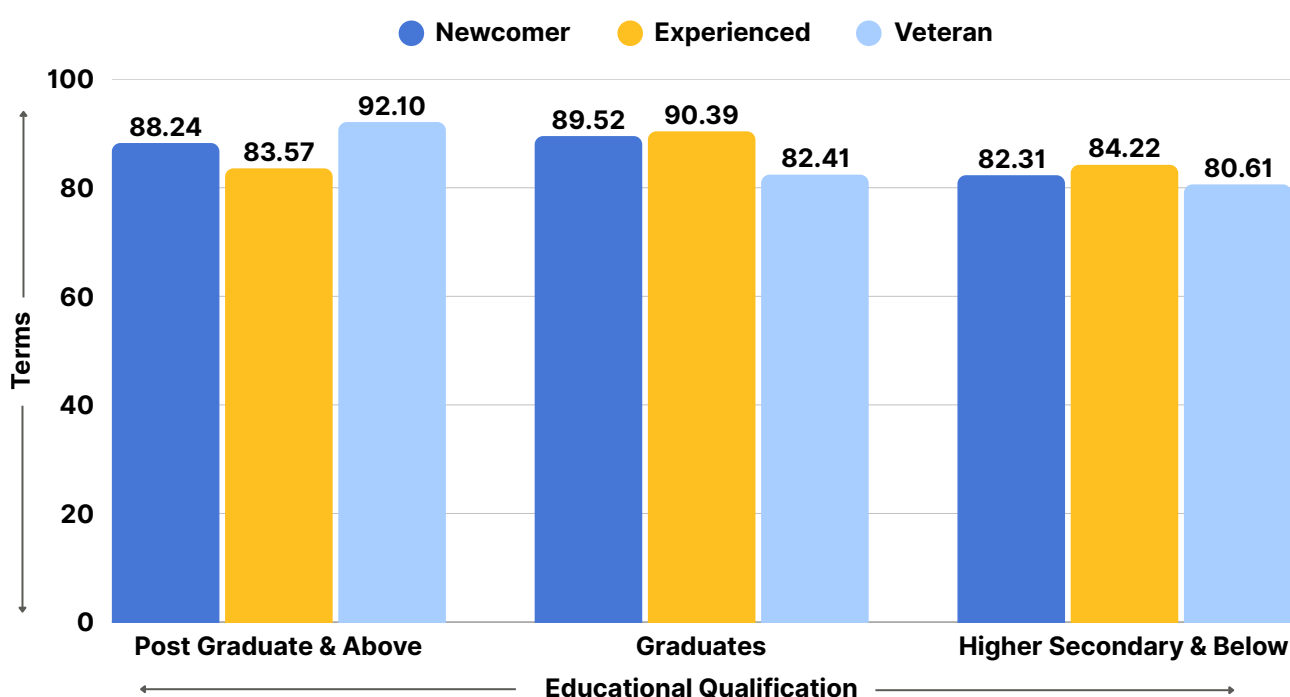
ATTENDANCE:

- The highest attendance percentages were recorded among veteran MPs with post graduate and above education (92.1%), followed by experienced MPs with graduate education (90.39%), and newcomers with graduate education (89.52%).
- The lowest attendance percentages were observed among veteran MPs with Higher Secondary and below education (80.61%), newcomers with Higher Secondary and below education (82.31%), and veteran MPs with graduate education (82.41%).

Average Attendance of MPs (In%):

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	TERM			
	NEWCOMER	EXPERIENCED	VETERAN	TOTAL AVERAGE
POST GRADUATE AND ABOVE	88.24	83.57	92.1	87.17
GRADUATE	89.52	90.39	82.41	88.96
HIGHER SECONDARY AND BELOW	82.31	84.22	80.61	82.71
TOTAL AVERAGE	87.34	87.18	84.87	87

Table No.16



Graph No.17

Gender x Age

In the 18th Lok Sabha, over half of the MPs (51.66%) are middle-aged. Among them, a higher share of women MPs (62.31%) are middle-aged compared to male MPs (49.87%).

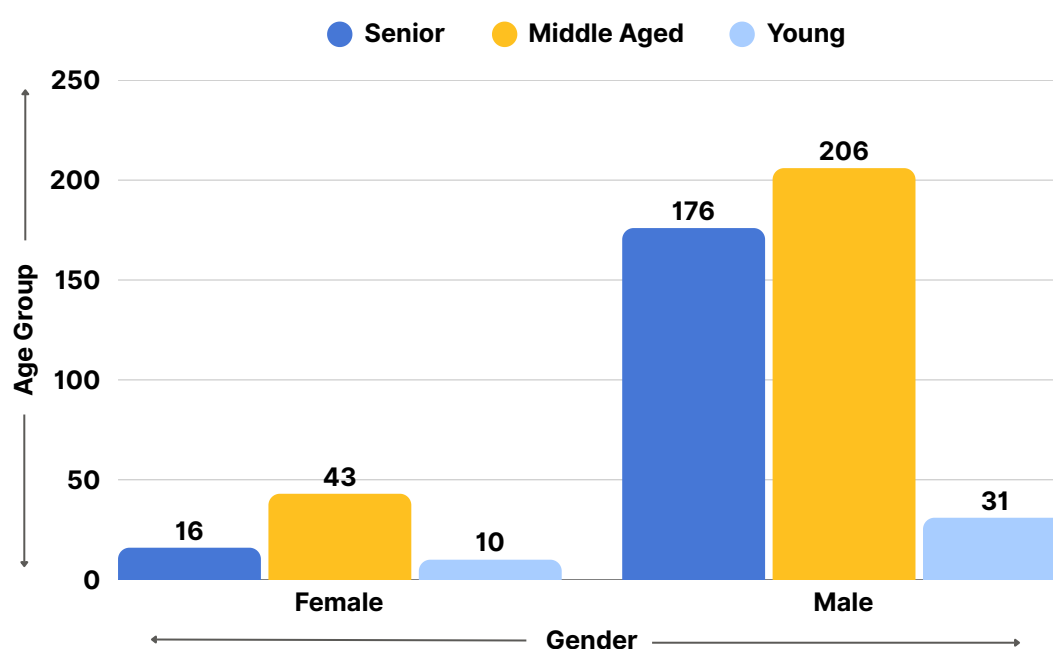
KEY INSIGHTS

- ▶ Among young parliamentarians, the female MPs tend to ask more questions than the male MPs. However, the trend reverses with age, with male middle aged and senior MPs asking more questions than their female counterparts.
- ▶ Female MPs above 60 participate in more debates than female MPs below 40 years.
- ▶ Female MPs below 40 attend Parliament more than male counterparts in the same age group. But among MPs between 40-60 and above 60, male MPs attend more than their female counterparts.
- ▶ The average age of male MPs is 56.9 years, while the average age of female MPs is 51.1 years, indicating that female MPs are on average about six years younger than their male counterparts.

Number of MPs across Age Groups and Gender:

GENDER	SENIOR	MIDDLE-AGED	YOUNG	GRAND TOTAL
FEMALE	16	43	10	69
MALE	176	206	31	413
GRAND TOTAL	192	249	41	482

Table No.17



Graph No.18

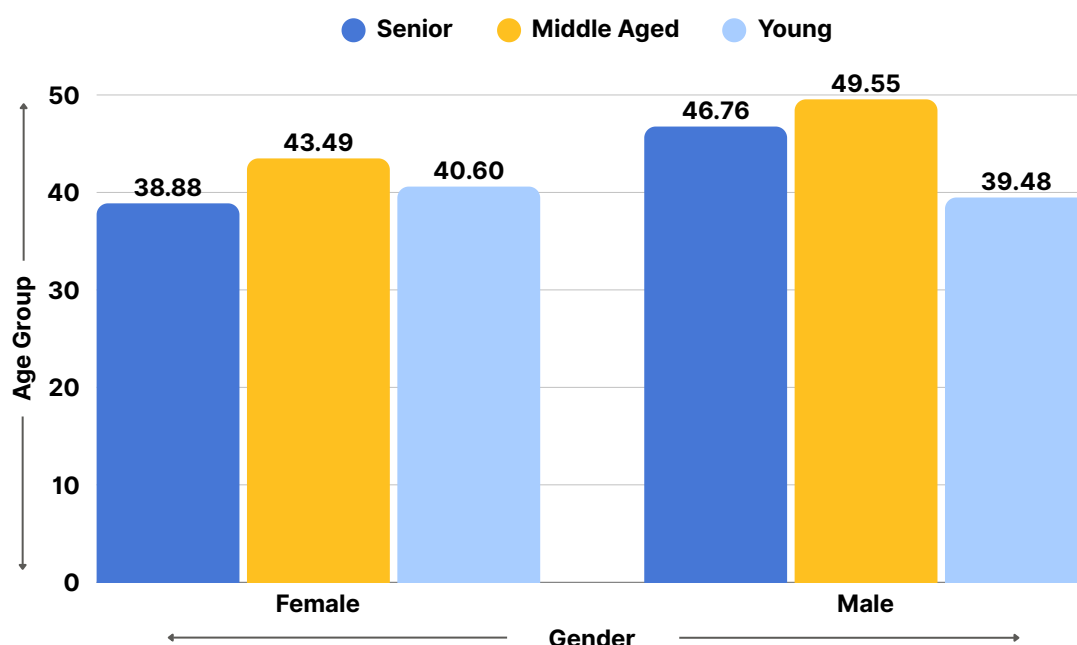
QUESTIONS:

- The highest average number of questions was recorded by middle-aged male MPs (49.55), followed by senior male MPs (46.76), and middle-aged female MPs (43.49).
- The lowest averages were observed among senior female MPs(38.88), followed by young male MPs (39.48), and young female MPs (40.6).

Average Number of Questions Raised:

GENDER	TERM			
	SENIOR	MIDDLE-AGED	YOUNG	TOTAL AVERAGE
FEMALE	38.88	43.49	40.6	42
MALE	46.76	49.55	39.48	47.61
TOTAL AVERAGE	46.1	48.5	39.76	46.8

Table No.18



Graph No.19

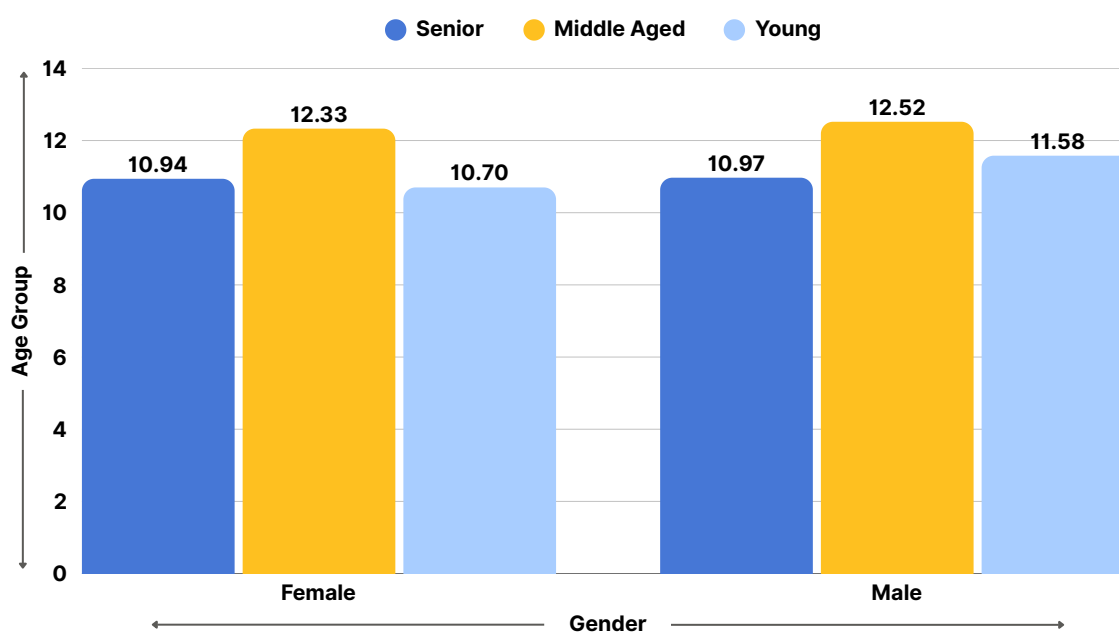
DEBATES:

- The highest average number of debates was recorded by Male MPs in the Between 40 to 60 age group (12.52), followed by Female MPs in the same age group (12.33), and Male MPs in the Below 40 group (11.58).
- The lowest averages were observed among Female MPs in the Below 40 group (10.7), Female MPs in the Above 60 group (10.94), and Male MPs in the Above 60 group (10.97).

Average Number of Debates Participated:

GENDER	TERM			
	SENIOR	MIDDLE-AGED	YOUNG	TOTAL AVERAGE
FEMALE	10.94	12.33	10.7	11.77
MALE	10.97	12.52	11.58	11.79
TOTAL AVERAGE	10.96	12.49	11.37	11.78

Table No.19



Graph No.20

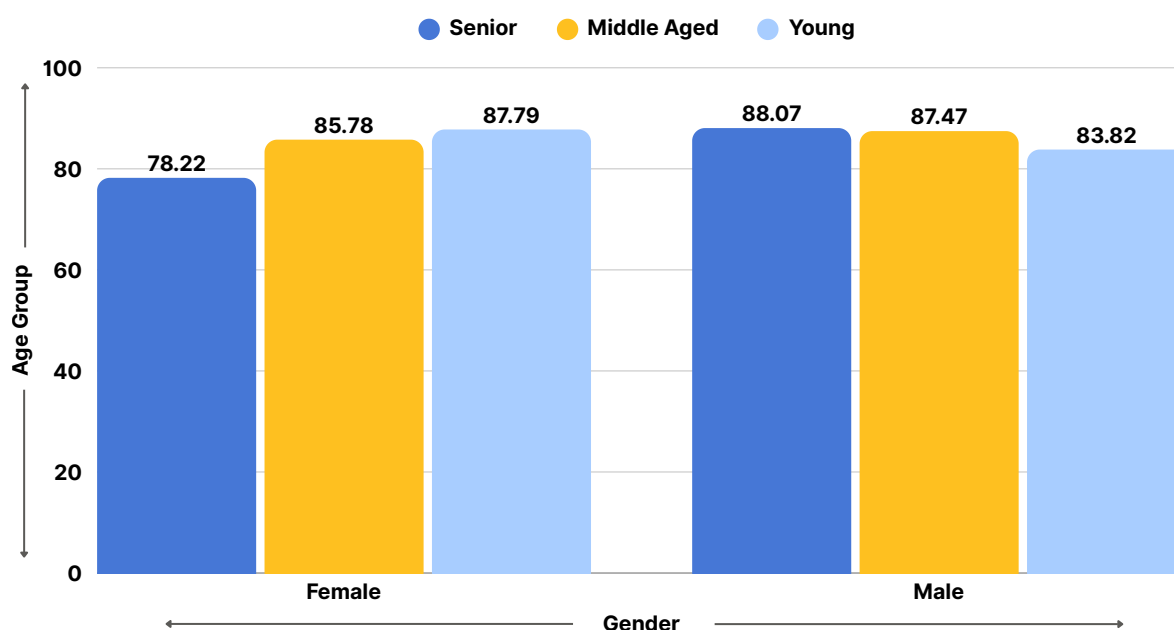
ATTENDANCE :

- The highest average attendance percentages of MPs were recorded among senior male MPs (88.07%), followed by young female MPs (87.79%), and middle-aged male MPs (87.47%).
- The lowest average attendance percentages were observed among senior female MPs (78.22%), young male MPs (83.82%), and middle-aged female MPs (85.78%).

Average Attendance of MPs (In%):

GENDER	TERM			
	SENIOR	MIDDLE-AGED	YOUNG	TOTAL AVERAGE
FEMALE	78.22	85.78	87.79	84.32
MALE	88.07	87.47	83.82	87.45
TOTAL AVERAGE	87.25	87.18	84.79	87

Table No. 20



Graph No.21

Gender x Education

In the 18th Lok Sabha, there are notable differences in educational qualifications between men and women members.

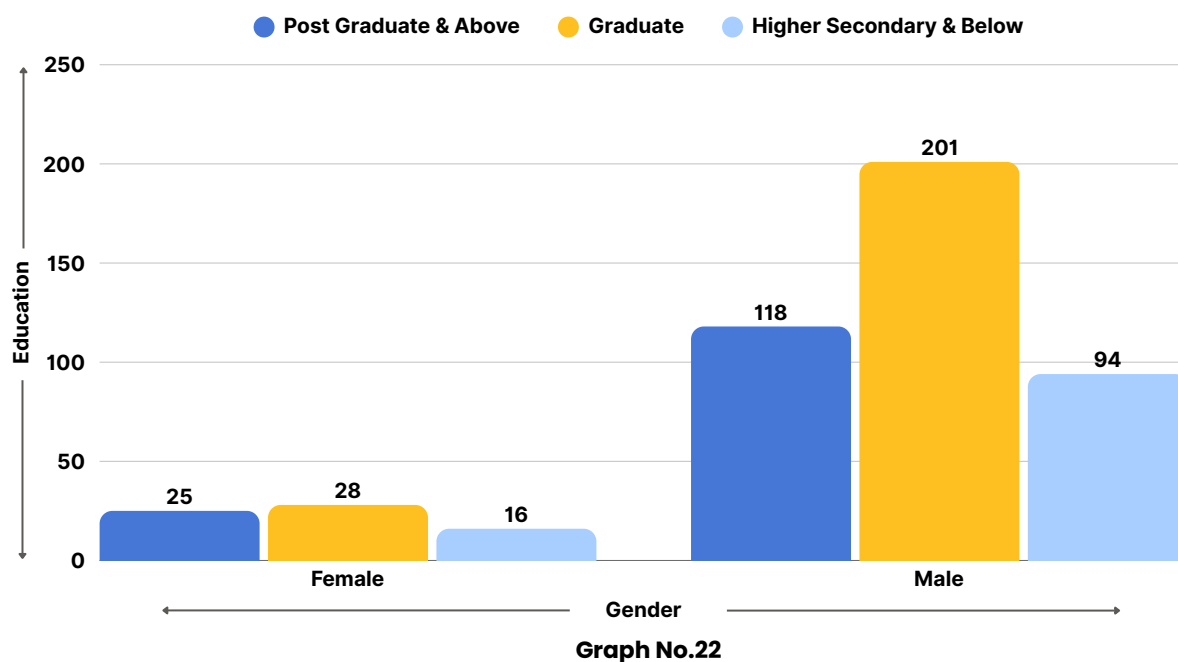
KEY INSIGHTS

- ▶ Among female MPs 40.57% (28) are graduates, 36.23% (25) hold postgraduate or higher degrees, and 23.18% (16) have studied up to the higher secondary level or below.
- ▶ In comparison, 48.67% (201 out of 413) of male MPs are graduates, 28.57% (118) are postgraduates or above, and 22.76% (94) have an education level of higher secondary or below.
- ▶ Graduate Female MPs ask more questions than Graduate Male MPs.
- ▶ Among Male MPs as education increases the number of questions raised increases.
- ▶ Graduate Female MPs participate in more debates than Graduate Male MPs.
- ▶ Female MPs with Higher Secondary and below education attend parliament more than their male counterparts in the same education category.
- ▶ Among males the highest questions are asked by post graduates and above whereas amongst female MPs, the same educational group has the least number of questions.

Number of MPs across Gender and Education:

GENDER	EDUCATION			
	POST GRADUATE & ABOVE	GRADUATE	HIGHER SECONDARY & BELOW	GRAND TOTAL
FEMALE	25	28	16	69
MALE	118	201	94	413
GRAND TOTAL	143	229	110	482

Table No. 21



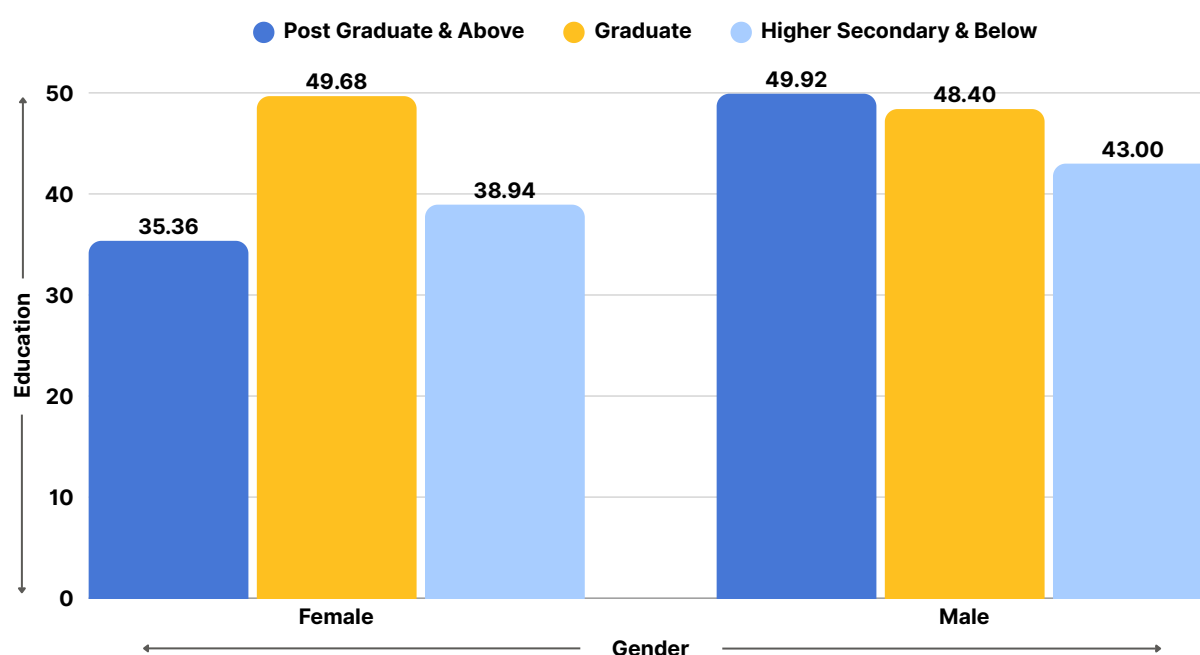
QUESTIONS:

- The highest average number of questions was recorded by Male MPs with Post Graduate and above education (49.92), followed by Female MPs with Graduate education (49.68), and Male MPs with Graduate education (48.4).
- The lowest averages were observed among Female MPs with Post Graduate and above education (35.36), Female MPs with Higher Secondary and below education (38.94), and Male MPs with Higher Secondary and below education (43).

Average Number of Questions Raised:

GENDER	EDUCATION			
	POST GRADUATE & ABOVE	GRADUATE	HIGHER SECONDARY & BELOW	TOTAL AVERAGE
FEMALE	35.36	49.68	38.94	42
MALE	49.92	48.4	43	47.61
TOTAL AVERAGE	47.37	48.56	42.41	46.8

Table No. 22



Graph No.23

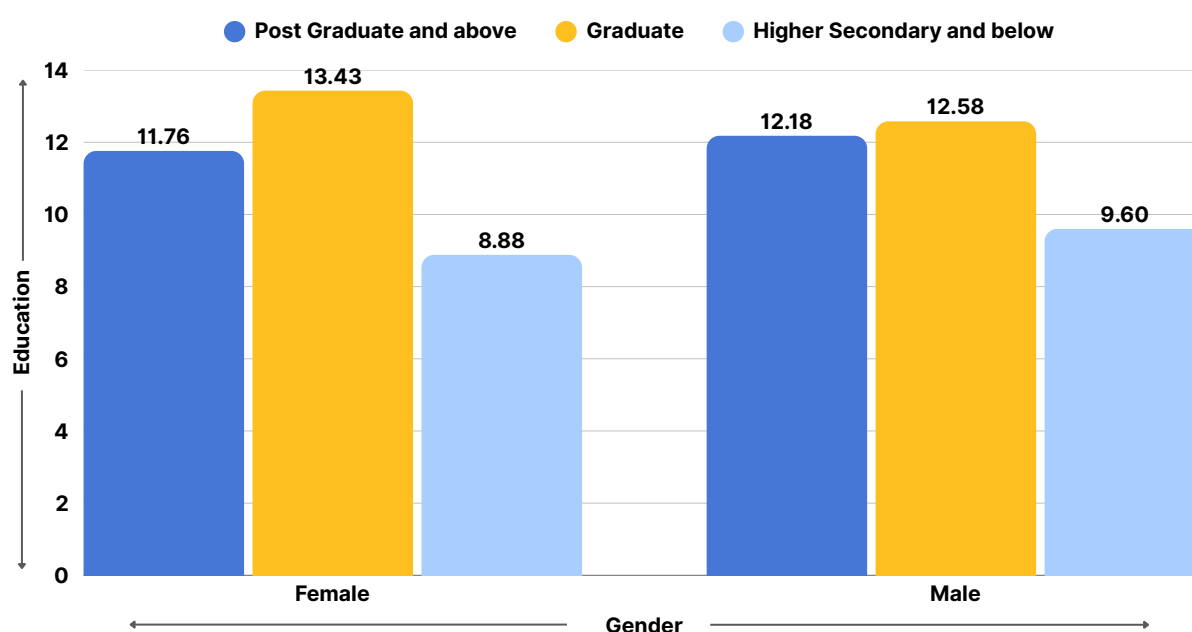
DEBATES:

- The highest average number of debates was recorded by Female MPs with Graduate education (13.43), followed by Male MPs with Graduate education (12.58), and Male MPs with Post Graduate and above education (12.18).
- The lowest averages were observed among Female MPs with Higher Secondary and below education (8.88), Male MPs with Higher Secondary and below education (9.6), and Female MPs with Post Graduate and above education (11.76).

Average Number of Debates:

	EDUCATION			
GENDER	POST GRADUATE & ABOVE	GRADUATE	HIGHER SECONDARY & BELOW	GRAND TOTAL
FEMALE	11.76	13.43	8.88	11.77
MALE	12.18	12.58	9.6	11.79
TOTAL	12.1	12.69	9.49	11.78

Table No. 23



Graph No.24

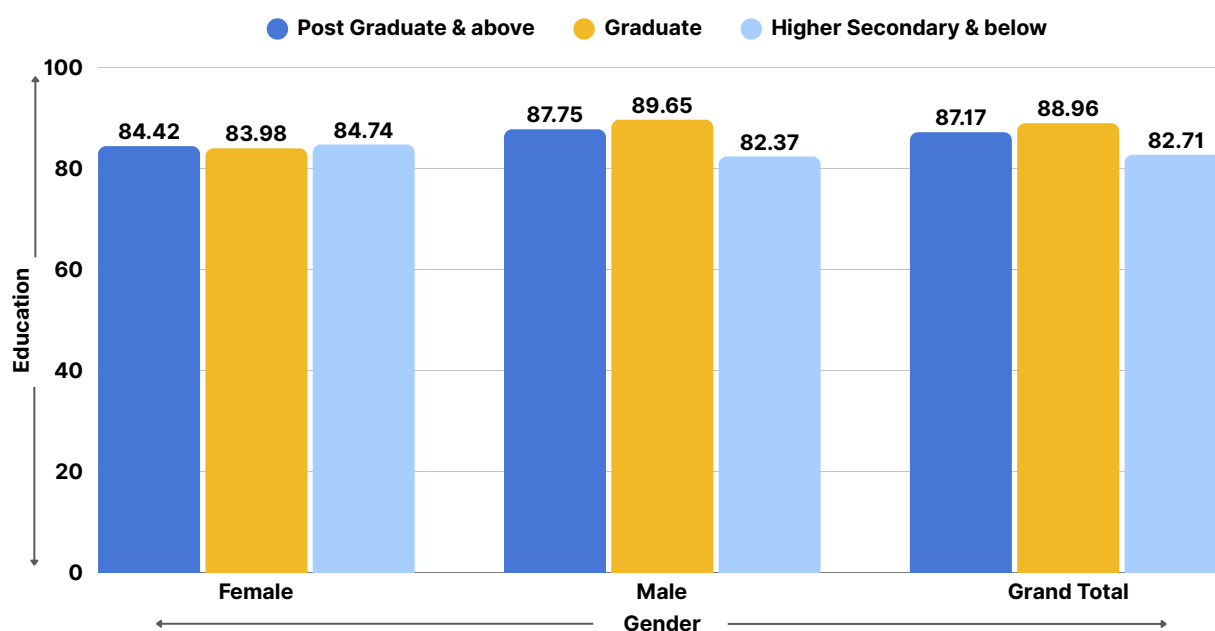
ATTENDANCE :

- The highest average attendance percentages of MPs were recorded among Male MPs with Graduate education (89.65%), followed by Male MPs with Post Graduate and above education (87.75%), and Female MPs with Higher Secondary and below education (84.74%).
- The lowest average attendance percentages were observed among Male MPs with Higher Secondary and below education (82.37%), Female MPs with Graduate education (83.98%), and Female MPs with Post Graduate and above education (84.42%).

Average Attendance of MPs (in%):

GENDER	EDUCATION			
	POST GRADUATE & ABOVE	GRADUATE	HIGHER SECONDARY & BELOW	TOTAL AVERAGE
FEMALE	84.42	83.98	84.74	84.32
MALE	87.75	89.65	82.37	87.45
TOTAL AVERAGE	87.17	88.96	82.71	87

Table No. 24



Graph No.25

Gender x Term

In the 18th Lok Sabha, the level of parliamentary experience varies notably between male and female members.

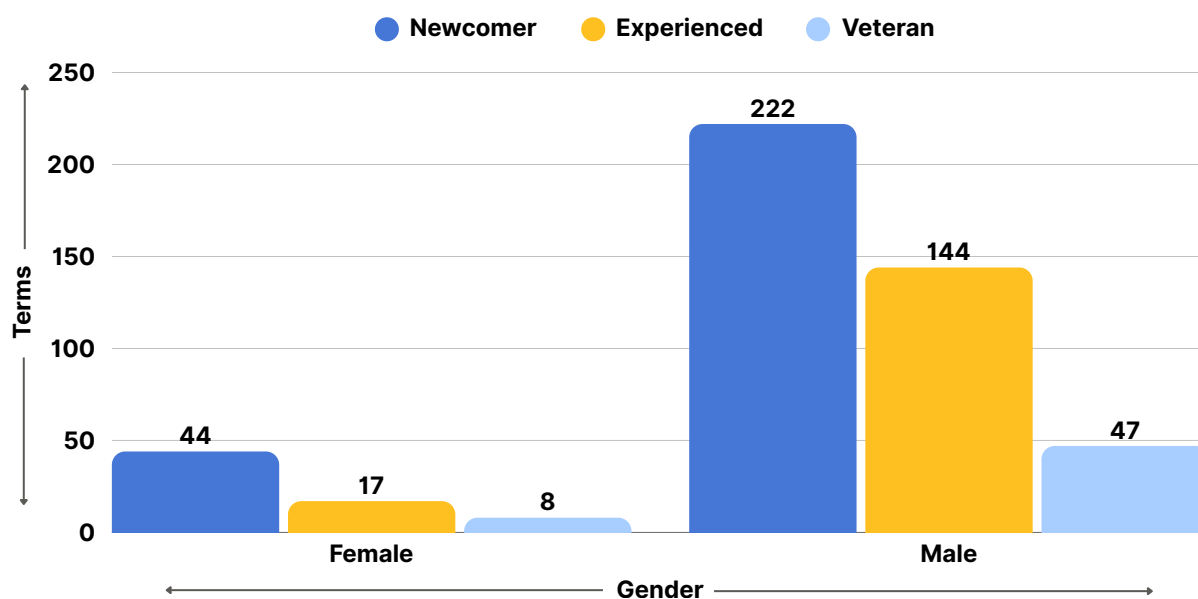
KEY INSIGHTS

- » In the 18th Lok Sabha, 63.7% (44 out of 69) of female MPs are serving their first term, 24.63% (17) are in their second or third term, and 11.59% (8) have been elected for a fourth term or more.
 - » Among male MPs, 53.75% (222 out of 413) are first-term MPs, 34.86% (144) are in their second or third term, and 11.38% (47) are serving a fourth or higher term.
 - » Newcomer female MPs ask more questions in parliament than veteran female MPs.
 - » Newcomer female MPs participate in more debates than newcomer male MPs.
 - » Despite recording higher attendance, newcomer female MPs contribute to fewer debates compared to veteran female MPs.
- This indicates that while both male and female MPs are largely first-time legislators, the proportion of newcomers is higher among women.

Number of MPs across Gender and Terms:

GENDER	TERM			
	NEWCOMER	EXPERIENCED	VETERAN	GRAND TOTAL
FEMALE	44	17	8	69
MALE	222	144	47	413
GRAND TOTAL	266	161	55	482

Table No. 25



Graph No.26

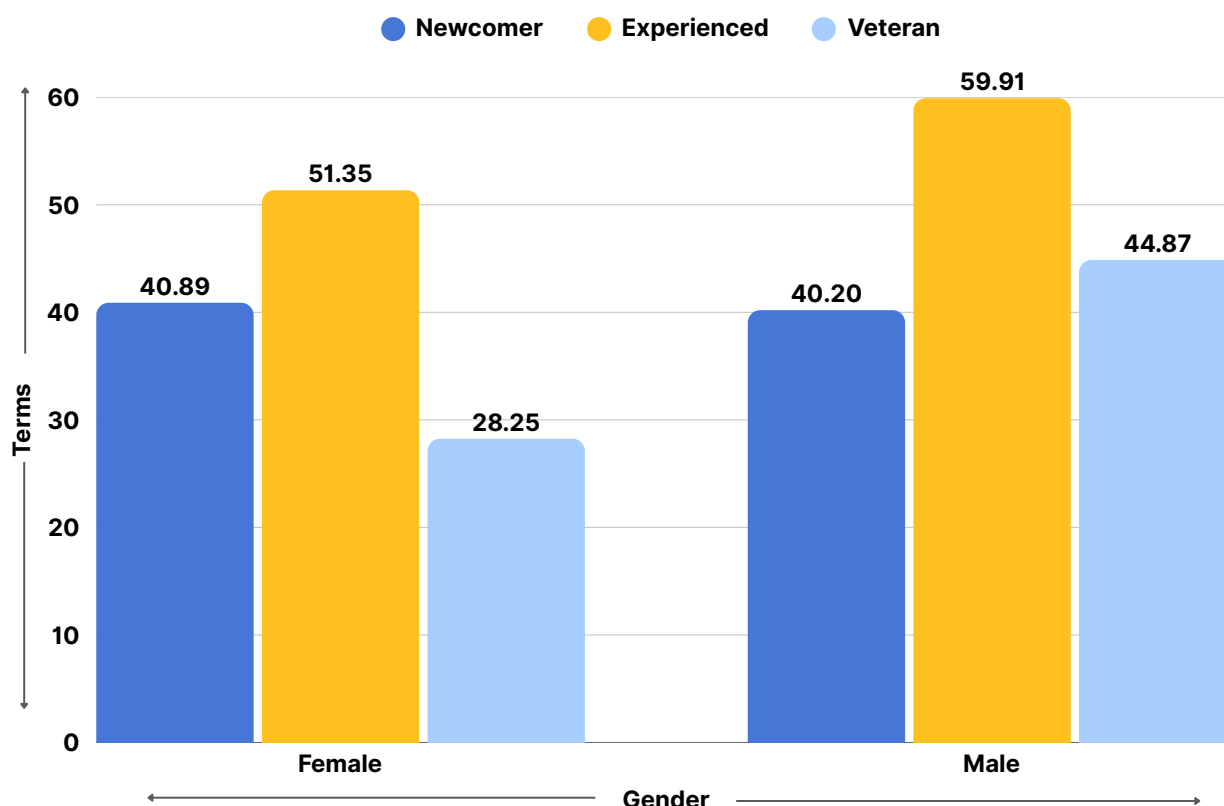
QUESTIONS:

- The highest average number of questions was recorded by experienced Male MPs (59.91), followed by experienced Female MPs (51.35), and veteran Male MPs (44.87).
- The lowest averages were observed among veteran Female MPs (28.25), newcomer Male MPs (40.2), and newcomer Female MPs (40.89).

Average Number of Questions Raised:

GENDER	TERM			
	NEWCOMER	EXPERIENCED	VETERAN	TOTAL AVERAGE
FEMALE	40.89	51.35	28.25	42
MALE	40.2	59.91	44.87	47.61
TOTAL AVERAGE	40.32	59.01	42.45	46.8

Table No. 26



Graph No.27

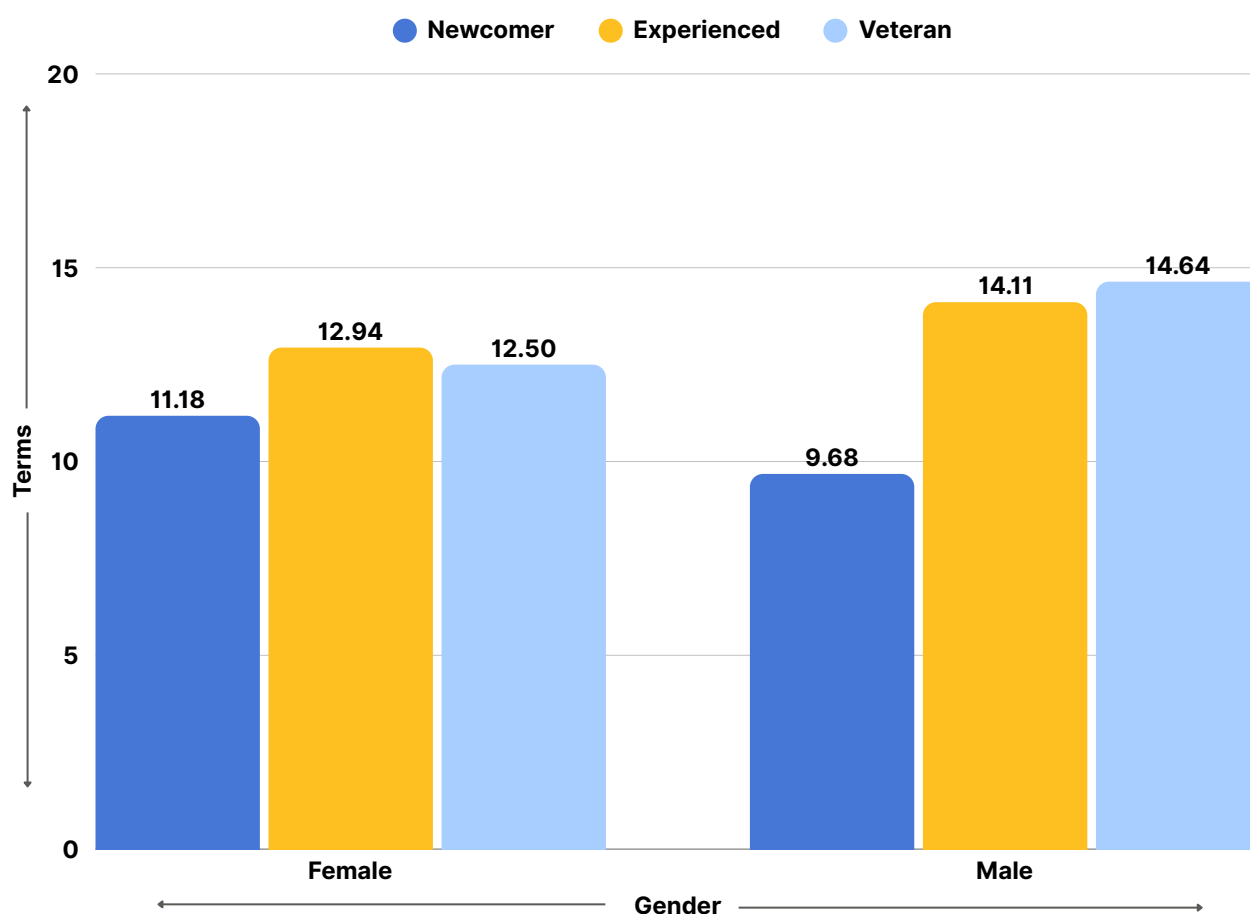
DEBATES:

- The highest average number of debates was recorded by veteran Male MPs (14.64), followed by experienced Male MPs (14.11), and experienced Female MPs (12.94).
- The lowest averages were observed among newcomer Male MPs (9.68), followed by newcomer Female MPs (11.18), and veteran Female MPs (12.5).

Average Number of **Debates Participated:**

GENDER	TERM			
	NEWCOMER	EXPERIENCED	VETERAN	GRAND TOTAL
FEMALE	11.18	12.94	12.5	11.77
MALE	9.68	14.11	14.64	11.79
GRAND TOTAL	9.92	13.99	14.33	11.78

Table No. 27



Graph No.28

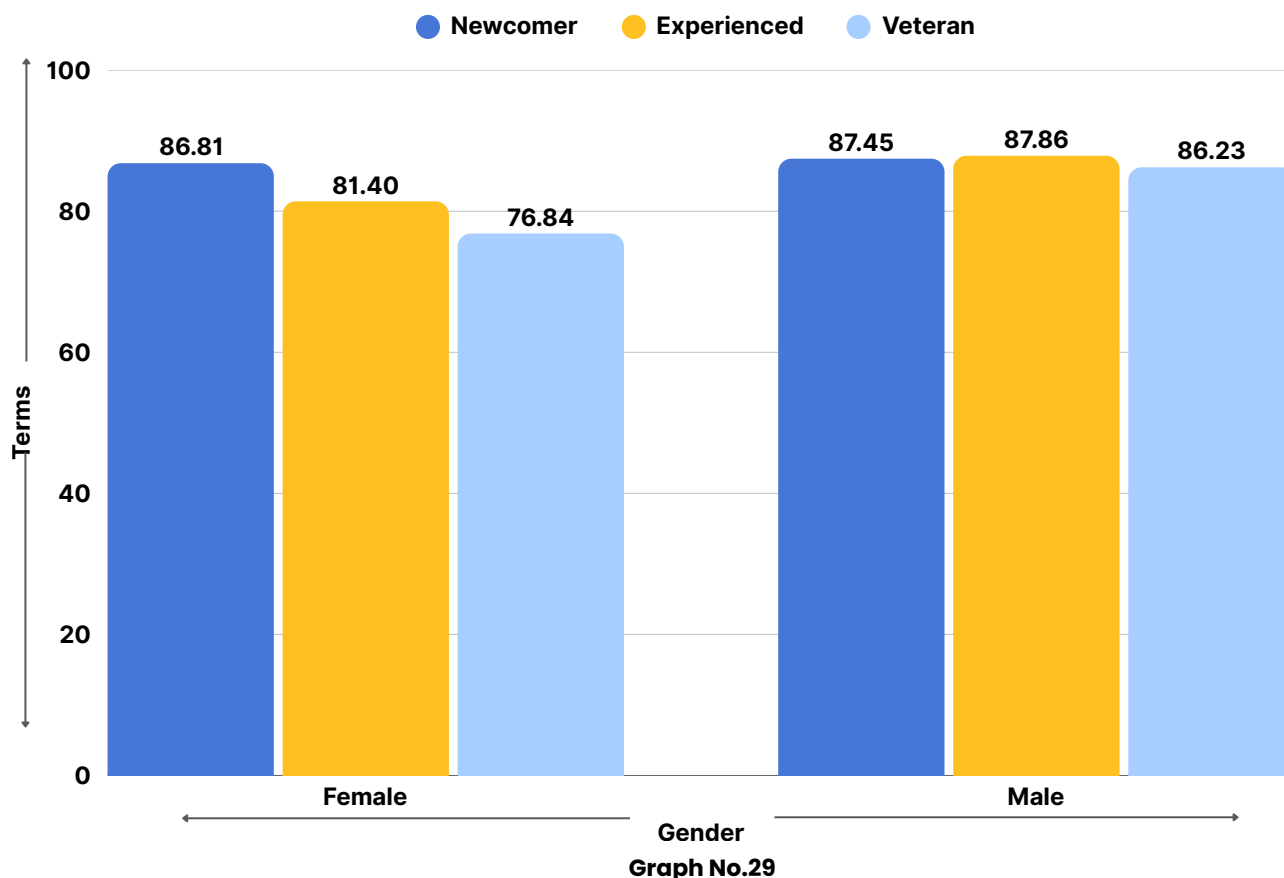
ATTENDANCE:

- The highest attendance percentages were recorded among experienced Male MPs (87.86%), followed by newcomer Male MPs (87.45%), and newcomer Female MPs (86.81%).
- The lowest attendance percentages were observed among veteran Female MPs (76.84%), experienced Female MPs (81.4%), and veteran Male MPs (86.23%).

Average Attendance of MPs (In%):

GENDER	TERM			
	NEWCOMER	EXPERIENCED	VETERAN	TOTAL AVERAGE
FEMALE	86.81	81.4	76.84	84.32
MALE	87.45	87.86	86.23	87.45
TOTAL AVERAGE	87.34	87.18	84.87	87

Table No. 28



The background of the slide features a composite image. The central portion is a faded, high-angle view of the Parliament Building in Chandigarh, India, showing its iconic circular design and central dome. This central image is flanked on both sides by vertical strips showing the interior of the Indian Parliament (Lok Sabha). The left strip shows members of the opposition seated in their designated area, while the right strip shows members of the ruling party. The bottom of the slide shows a close-up of the wooden desks and papers of the members seated in the assembly.

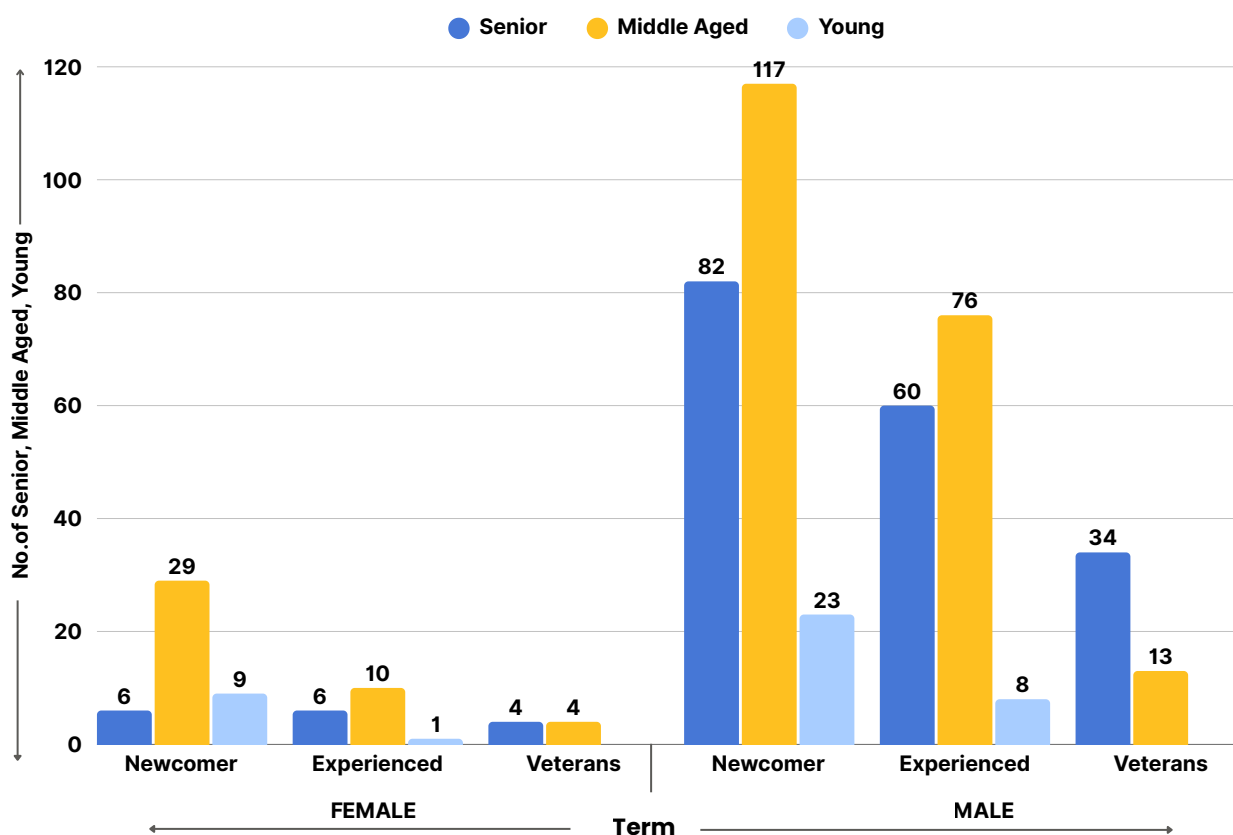
TRIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Gender x Term x Age

Number of MPs across Gender, Term and Age :

TERM	FEMALE			MALE		
	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG
NEWCOMER	6	29	9	82	117	23
EXPERIENCED	6	10	1	60	76	8
VETERANS	4	4	0	34	13	0
GRAND TOTAL	16	43	10	176	206	31

Table No. 29

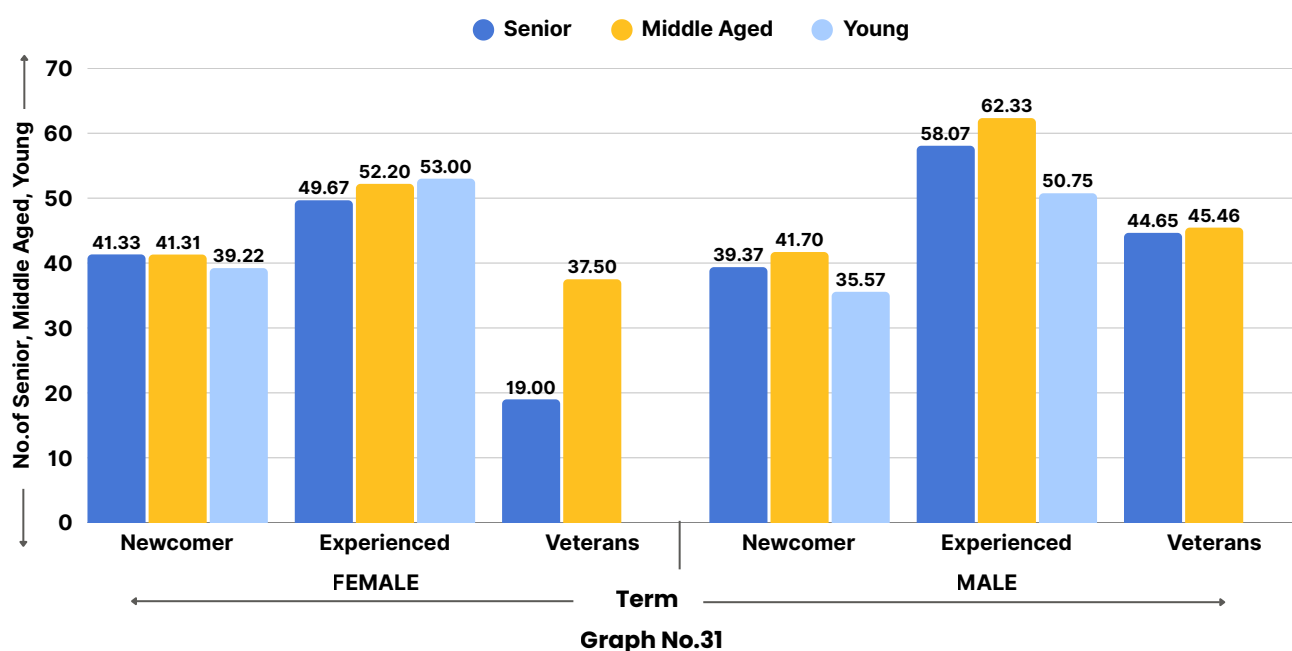


Graph No.30

QUESTIONS:

TERM	FEMALE			MALE		
	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG
NEWCOMER	41.33	41.31	39.22	39.37	41.7	35.57
EXPERIENCED	49.67	52.2	53	58.07	62.33	50.75
VETERAN	19	37.5	N/A	44.65	45.46	N/A

Table No. 30



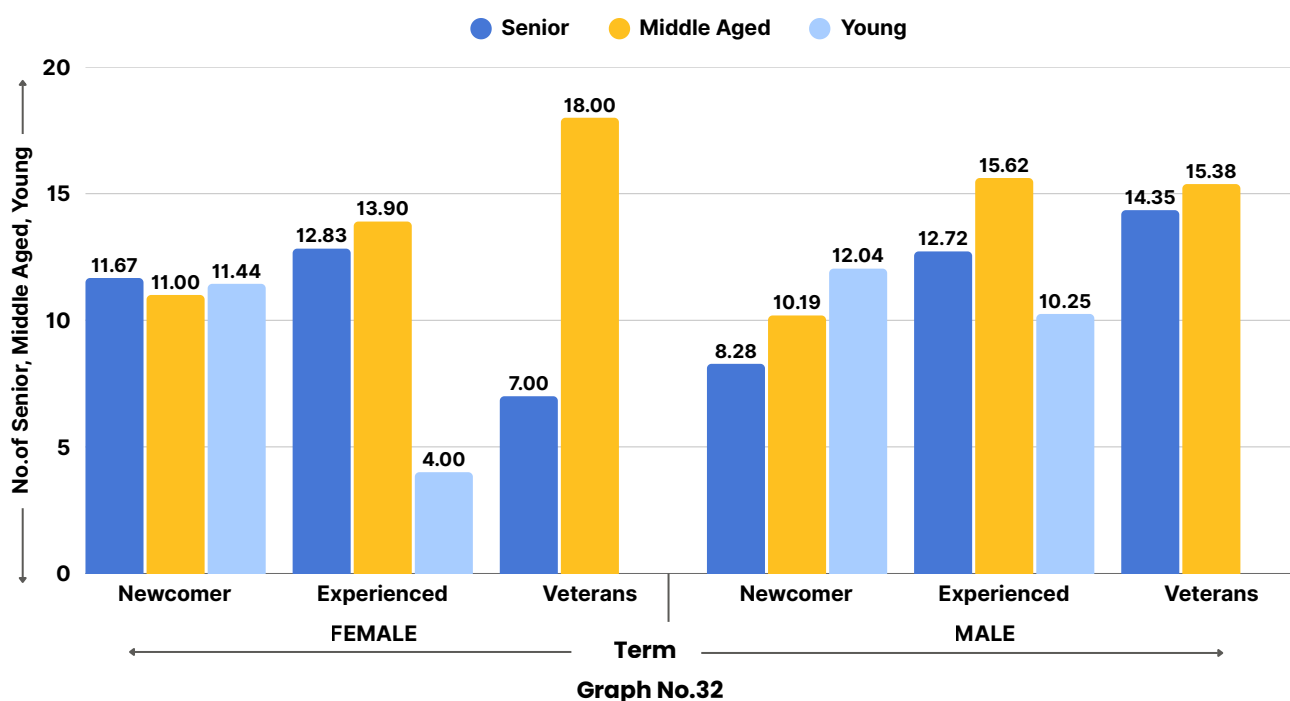
Performance Analysis

- Among male MPs, young newcomers ask the least questions, whereas those middle-aged experienced MPs ask the most.
- Young Newcomer female MPs are more active in asking questions compared to their male counterparts in the same age and experience group.
- Among senior newcomers, female MPs ask more questions than male MPs in the same category.
- Among senior veteran MPs, male MPs ask 2.3 times more questions than their female counterparts.

DEBATES:

TERM	FEMALE			MALE		
	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG
NEWCOMER	11.67	11	11.44	8.28	10.19	12.04
EXPERIENCED	12.83	13.9	4	12.72	15.62	10.25
VETERAN	7	18	N/A	14.35	15.38	N/A

Table No. 31



Graph No.32

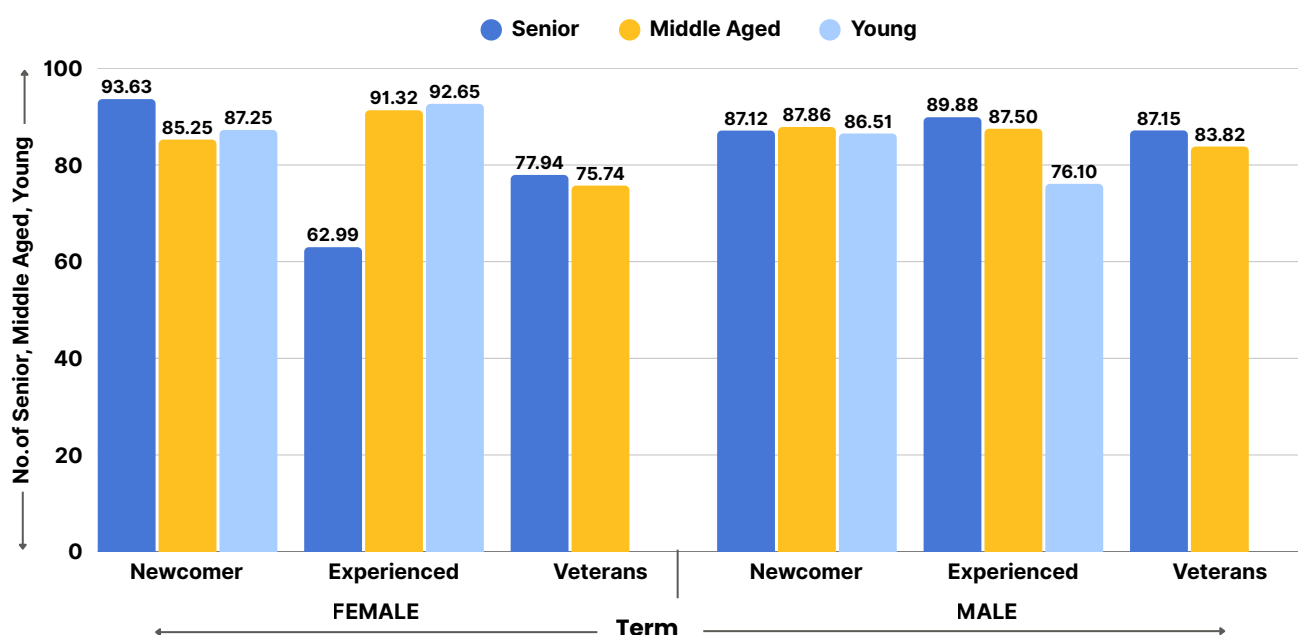
Performance Analysis

- Among male newcomer MPs, those who are young are the most active in debates compared to their older counterparts.
- Senior Veteran female MPs participate in nearly half the debates than senior male veteran MPs.
- For senior male MPs the more experienced they are, the more active they become in parliamentary debates.
- Female middle-aged veteran MPs participate in debates 2.5 times more than senior female veteran MPsr do.

ATTENDANCE :

TERM	FEMALE			MALE		
	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG
NEWCOMER	93.63	85.25	87.25	87.12	87.86	86.51
EXPERIENCED	62.99	91.32	92.65	89.88	87.50	76.10
VETERAN	77.94	75.74	NA	87.15	83.82	NA

Table No. 32



Graph No.33

Performance Analysis

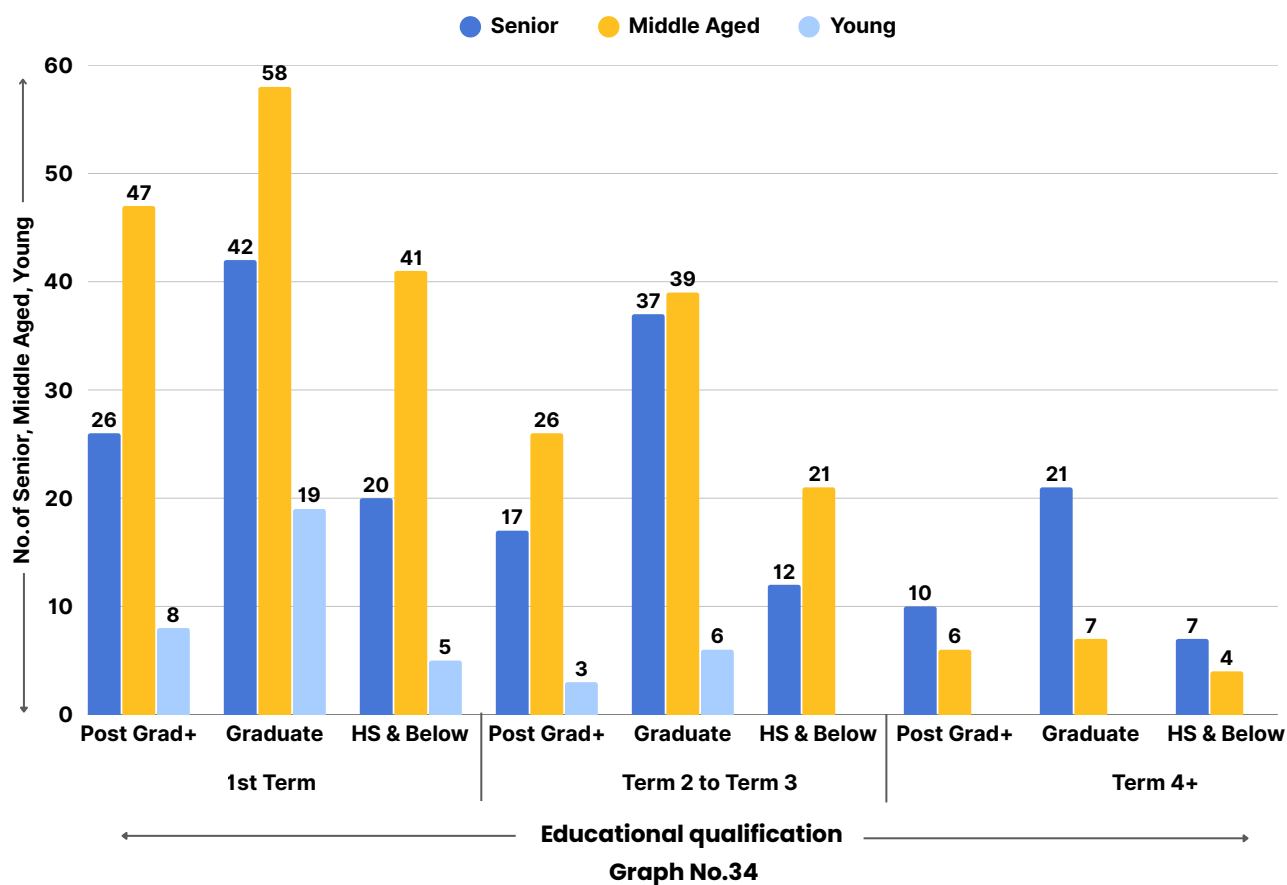
- Among newcomers, senior female MPs attend parliament more than senior male MPs.
- Among experienced, female middle-aged MPs attend parliament more than their male MPs counterparts .
- Among all MPs, experienced senior female MPs have the lowest attendance while newcomer senior female MPs have the highest attendance.
- Newcomer senior and young female MPs attend parliament more than male MPs in the same categories.
- Among experienced female MPs, as their age increases their attendance decreases whereas among experienced male MPs, as their age increases their attendance increases.

Age x Term x Education

Number of MPs across **Age x Term x Education** :

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	1ST TERM			TERM 2 TO TERM 3			TERM 4+	
	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED
POST GRADUATE AND ABOVE	26	47	8	17	26	3	10	6
GRADUATE	42	58	19	37	39	6	21	7
HIGHER SECONDARY AND BELOW	20	41	5	12	21	0	7	4
GRAND TOTAL	88	146	32	66	86	9	38	17

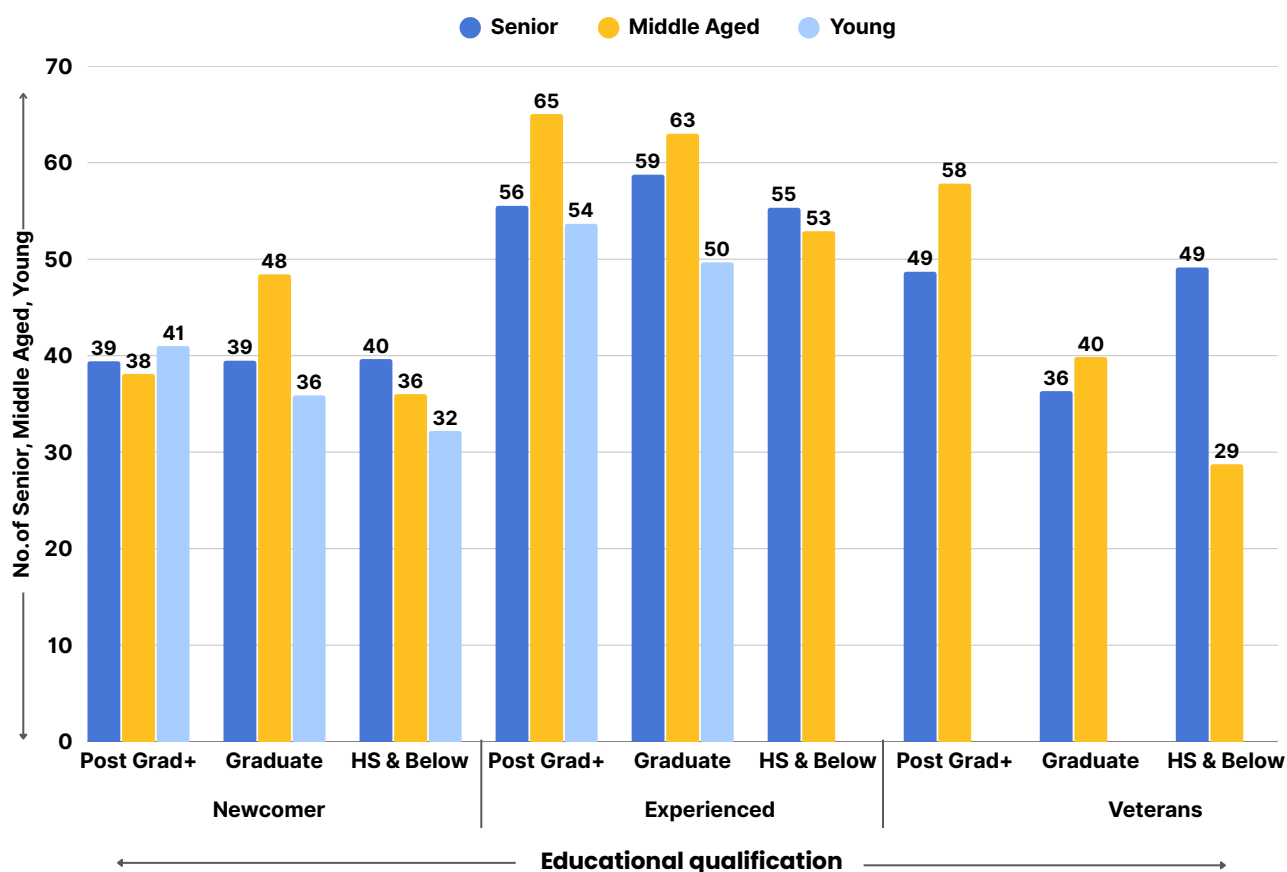
Table No. 33



QUESTIONS:

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	NEWCOMER			EXPERIENCED			VETERANS	
	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED
POST GRADUATE AND ABOVE	39.42	38.11	41	55.53	65.04	53.67	48.7	57.83
GRADUATE	39.48	48.43	35.89	58.76	63	49.67	36.33	39.86
HIGHER SECONDARY AND BELOW	39.65	36.02	32.2	55.33	52.9	NA	49.14	28.75

Table No. 34



Graph No.35

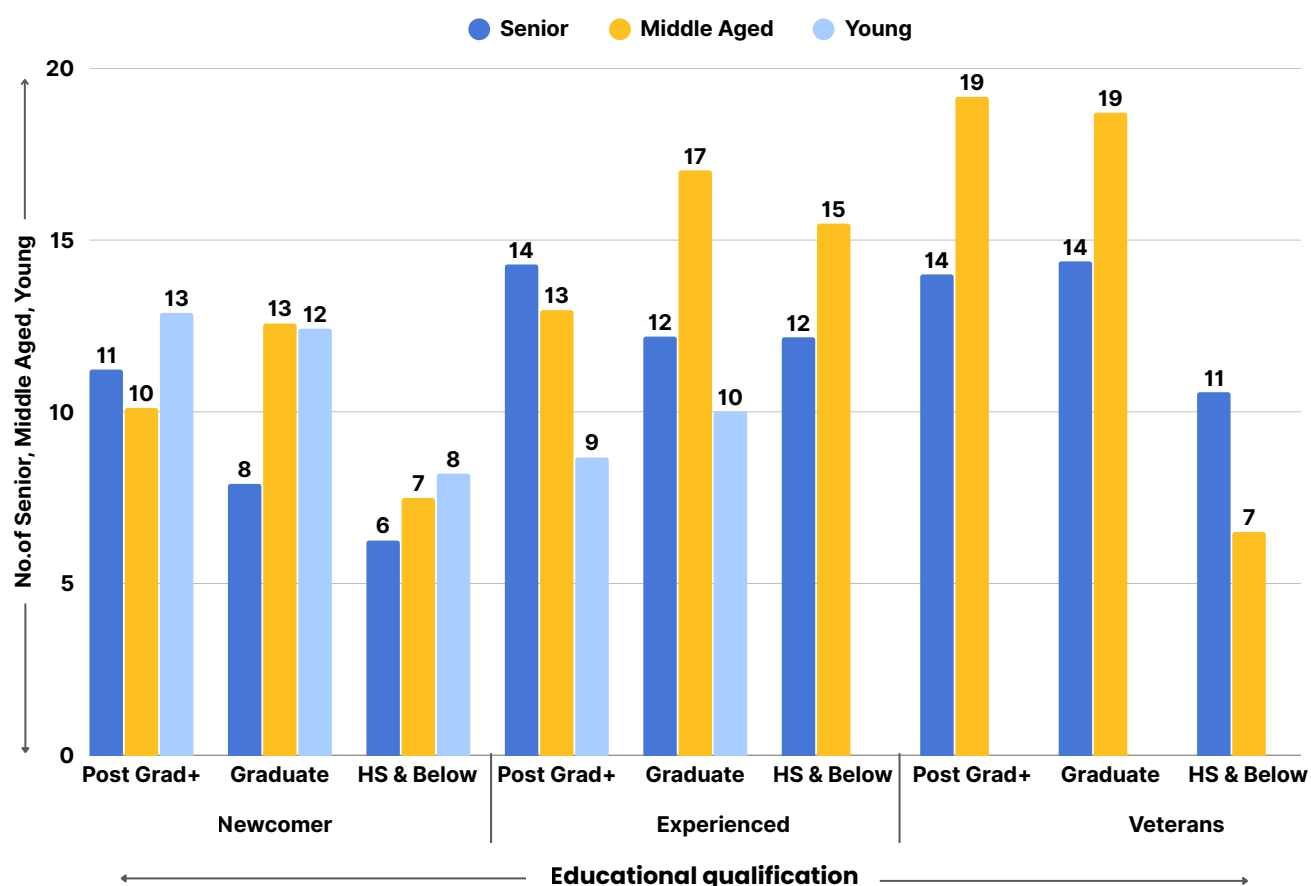
Performance Analysis

- » Among all young MPs in parliament, the highest number of questions are asked by experienced postgraduates.
- » Among all Senior MPs, the highest questions are asked by experienced graduates.
- » Among all middle aged MPs , the highest questions are asked by experienced parliamentarians having postgraduate or higher education.
- » Experienced postgraduates Middle-aged MPs ask the highest number of questions in the Parliament while the least number of questions are asked by middle aged Veterans with higher secondary education and below .
- » Among veteran middle aged MPs between, those with postgraduate and higher qualification ask double the questions as compared to those in their group with higher secondary education and below .
- » Among all MPs, Veteran MPs with higher secondary education ask the least questions whereas experienced middle aged MPs with postgraduate and higher qualifications.
- » Among newcomer MPs with higher secondary education, young MPs ask the fewest questions compared to graduates and postgraduates, while seniors ask the most questions compared to graduates and postgraduates.
- » Among middle aged veteran MPs those with higher secondary education ask the fewest questions compared to graduates and postgraduates, while Senior MPs with higher secondary education ask the most questions compared to graduates and postgraduates.

DEBATES:

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	NEWCOMER			EXPERIENCED			VETERAN	
	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED
POST GRADUATE AND ABOVE	11.23	10.11	12.88	14.29	12.96	8.67	14	19.17
GRADUATE	7.9	12.57	12.42	12.19	17.03	10	14.38	18.71
HIGHER SECONDARY AND BELOW	6.25	7.49	8.2	12.17	15.48	NA	10.57	6.5

Table No. 35



Graph No.36

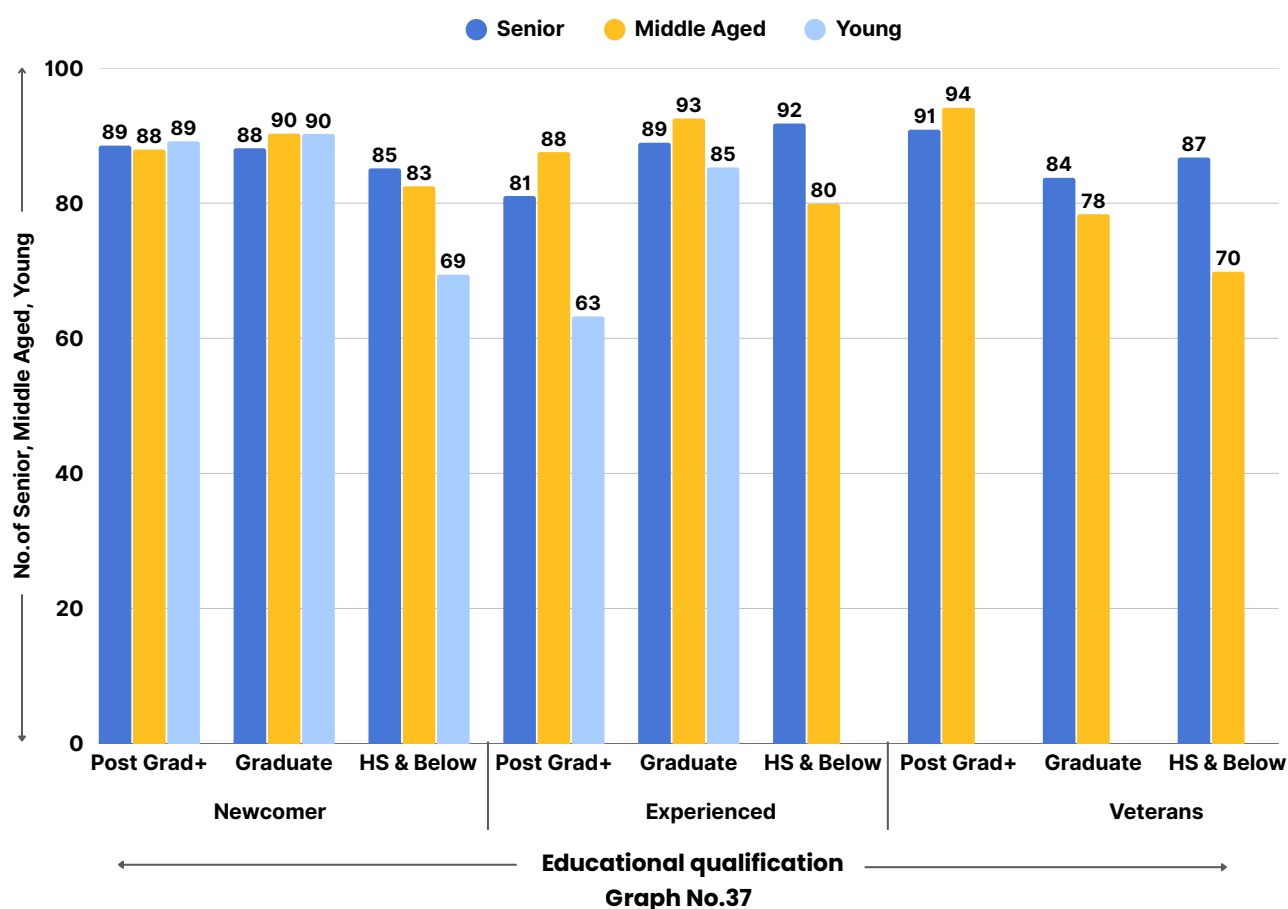
Performance Analysis

- » Senior Newcomer MPs with Higher Secondary and below education participate the least in parliamentary debates
- » Middle-aged veterans with Post Graduation participate the highest in debates
Among young and senior Newcomers as education increases participation in debates increases
- » Among Newcomer MPs with Post graduate and higher qualifications, Young MPs are more active in participating in debates as compared to their older counterparts.
- » Among experienced MPs with postgraduate and above education, the Senior MPs are more active in participating in debates as compared to their younger counterparts.

ATTENDANCE :

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	NEWCOMER			EXPERIENCED			VETERAN	
	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED
POST GRADUATE AND ABOVE	88.52	87.94	89.15	81.06	87.56	63.24	90.88	94.12
GRADUATE	88.13	90.29	90.25	88.95	92.53	85.29	83.75	78.36
HIGHER SECONDARY AND BELOW	85.15	82.50	69.41	91.79	79.90	NA	86.76	69.85

Table No. 36



Performance Analysis

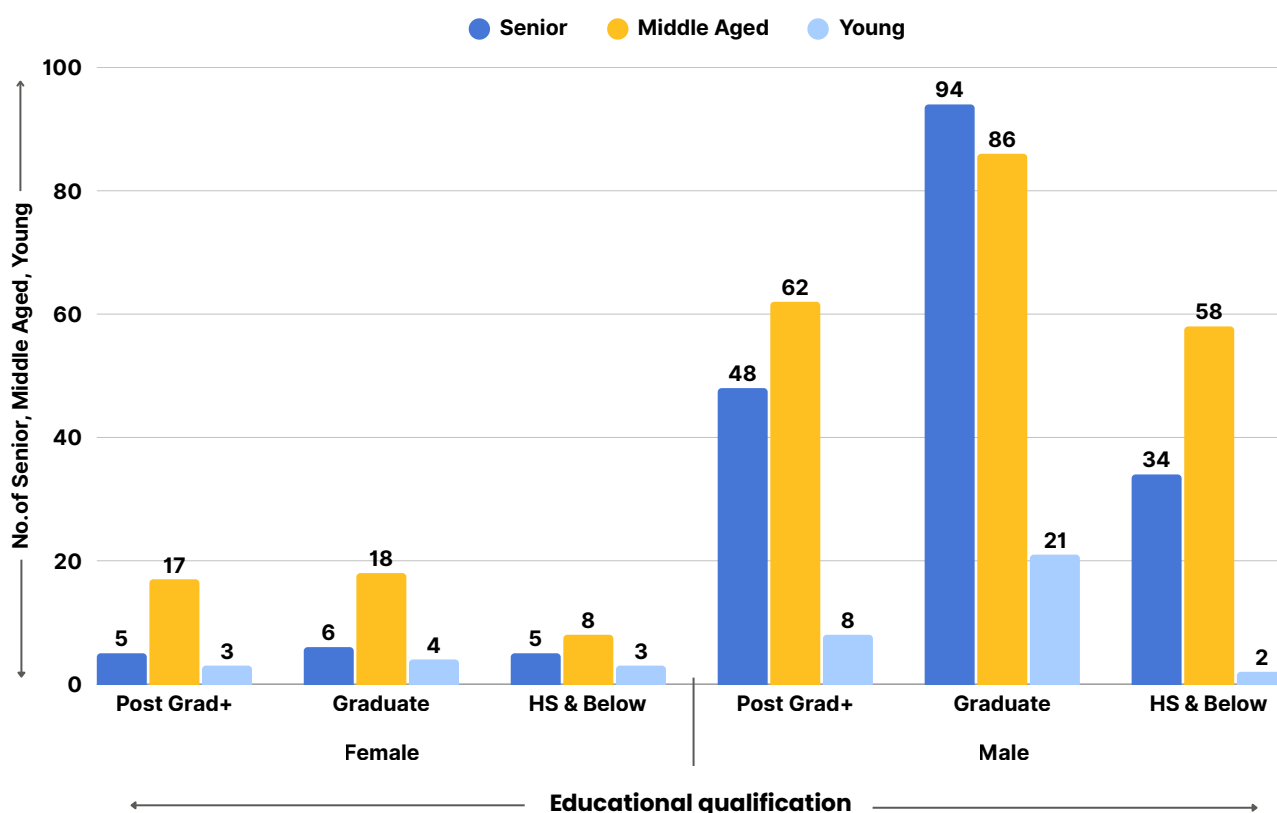
- ▶▶ Among Senior experienced MPs, those with Higher Secondary and below Education attended parliament more than MPs with Graduation or Post Graduation and above qualification.
- ▶▶ Among newcomer senior MPs , higher their education qualification the more they attend the parliament.
- ▶▶ Among veteran MPs with higher secondary and graduate level education, senior MPs attended parliament more than MPs aged Middle-aged.
- ▶▶ Middle-aged veteran MPs with postgraduate and above qualification attend Parliament the highest while experienced young MPs with postgraduation attend Parliament the least.
- ▶▶ Among senior veteran MPs those with higher secondary education and below attend parliament more than graduates.

Gender x Age x Education

Number of MPs across Gender x Age x Education

	FEMALE				MALE			
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG	FEMALE TOTAL	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG	MALE TOTAL
POST GRADUATE AND ABOVE	5	17	3	25	48	62	8	118
GRADUATE	6	18	4	28	94	86	21	201
HIGHER SECONDARY AND BELOW	5	8	3	16	34	58	2	94
GRAND TOTAL	16	43	10	69	176	206	31	413

Table No. 37

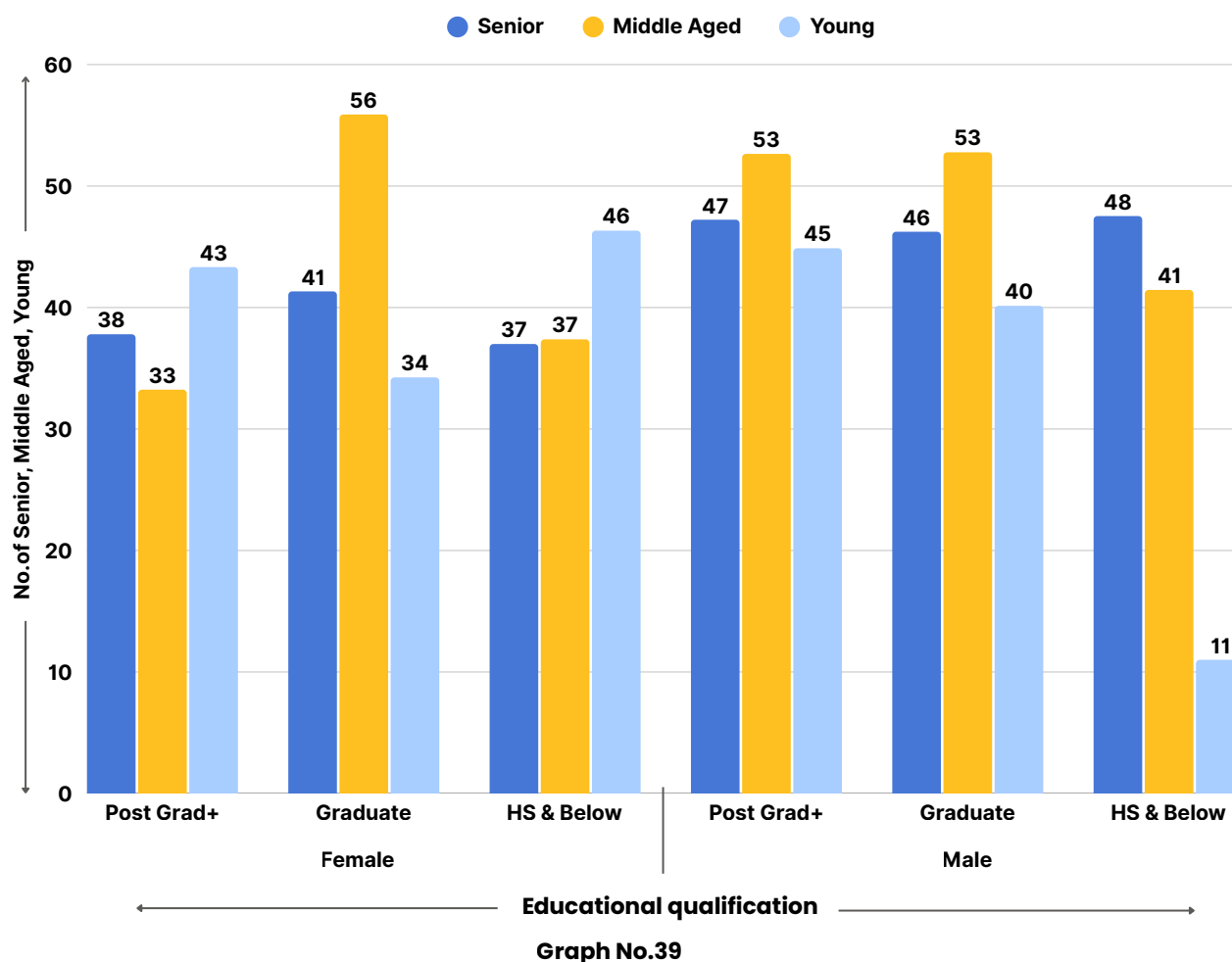


Graph No.38

QUESTIONS:

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	FEMALE			MALE		
	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG
POST GRADUATE AND ABOVE	37.80	33.24	43.33	47.23	52.65	44.88
GRADUATE	41.33	55.89	34.25	46.24	52.78	40.14
HIGHER SECONDARY AND BELOW	37.00	37.38	46.33	47.53	41.45	11.00

Table No. 38



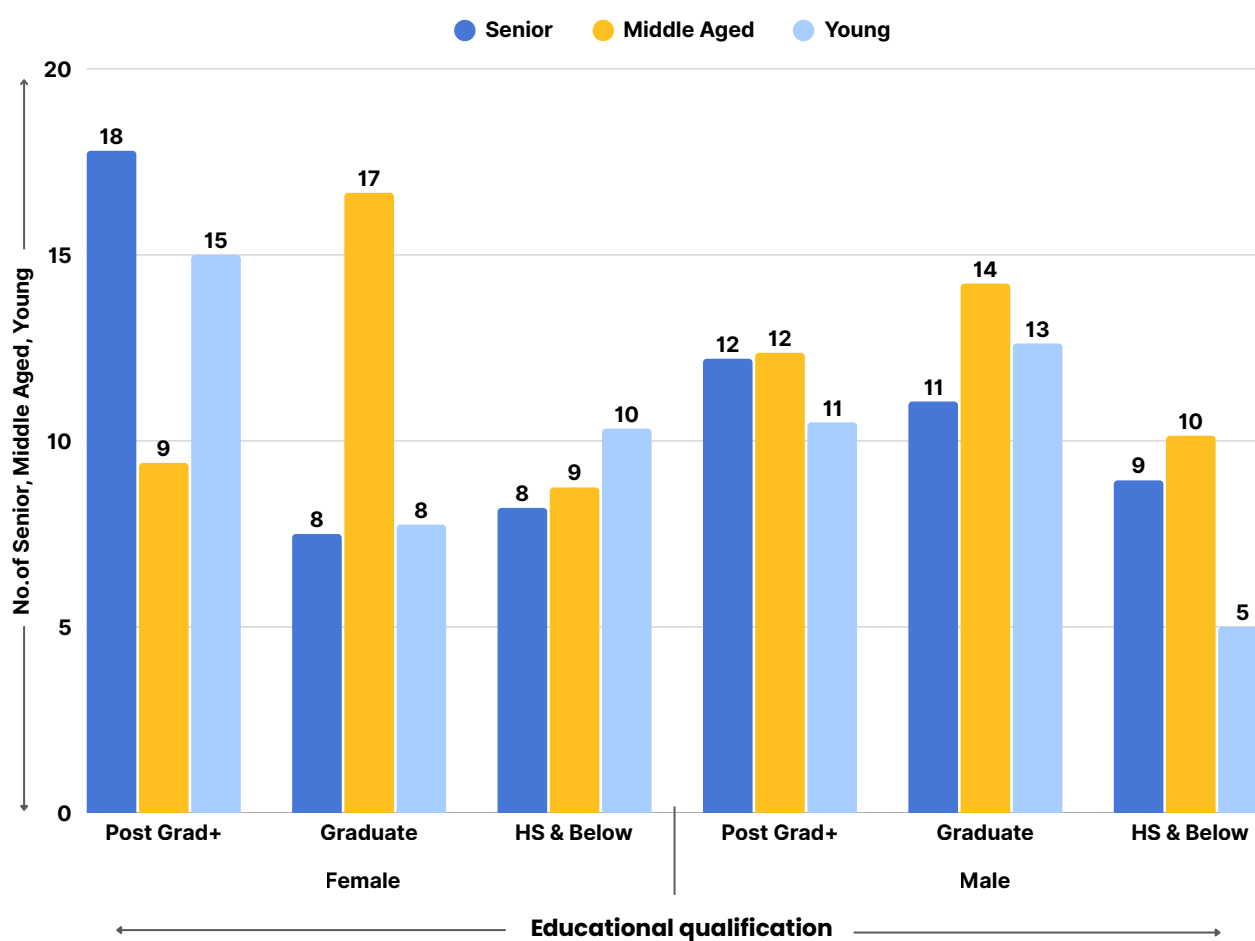
Performance Analysis

- » Middle-Aged Female MPs with graduate-level education, on average, pose more parliamentary questions than their male counterparts with the same demographic and educational profile.
- » Among young male MPs, those holding postgraduate or higher qualifications participate in parliamentary questions at a rate four times higher than their counterparts with only Higher Secondary and below education.
- » Among young MPs with education up to the higher secondary level, female MPs ask four times higher questions than male MPs in the same category.
- » Within the cohort of female parliamentarians, young MPs with higher secondary education and below raise more parliamentary questions on average than those with higher educational qualifications.
- » Among senior female MPs, those with postgraduate or higher educational qualifications ask approximately the same number of parliamentary questions as those with higher secondary education and below .

DEBATES:

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	FEMALE			MALE		
	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG
POST GRADUATE AND ABOVE	17.80	9.41	15.00	12.21	12.37	10.50
GRADUATE	7.50	16.67	7.75	11.06	14.23	12.62
HIGHER SECONDARY AND BELOW	8.20	8.75	10.33	8.94	10.14	5.0

Table No.39



Graph No.40

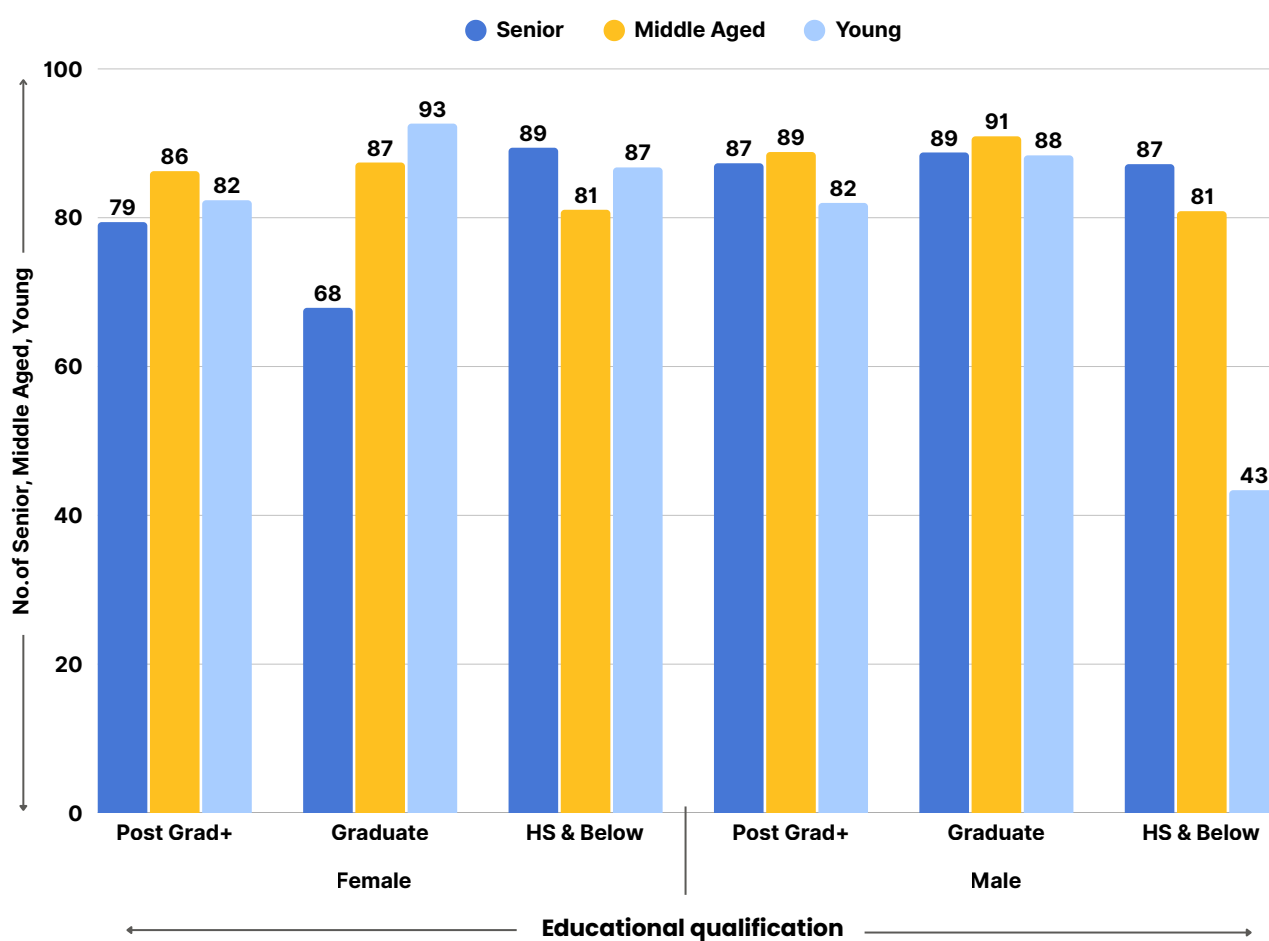
Performance Analysis

- ▶▶ Among young MPs with higher secondary education I and below , female MPs participate in parliamentary debates twice more than their male counterparts.
- ▶▶ Among MPs with postgraduate and higher educational qualifications, young and senior women exhibit higher levels of participation in parliamentary debates compared to male MPs in the same age and educational categories.
- ▶▶ Among middle-aged graduate MPs, female MPs demonstrate greater participation in parliamentary debates than their male counterparts.
- ▶▶ Younger female MPs with Higher Secondary education and below participate more in debates than older female MPs with the same education qualification.
- ▶▶ Among senior male MPs higher the educational qualification higher their participation in the debates.
- ▶▶ Among young Female MPs, those with education Higher Secondary and below level participate in more debates than Female graduate MPs.
- ▶▶ Among young Female MPs, those with postgraduate and higher educational qualifications participate in parliamentary debates twice more than Female graduate MPs.

ATTENDANCE :

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	FEMALE			MALE		
	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG	SENIOR	MIDDLE AGED	YOUNG
POST GRADUATE AND ABOVE	79.41	86.26	82.35	87.32	88.83	81.99
GRADUATE	67.89	87.42	92.65	88.77	90.94	88.38
HIGHER SECONDARY AND BELOW	89.41	81.07	86.76	87.20	80.88	43.38

Table No.40



Graph No.41

Performance Analysis

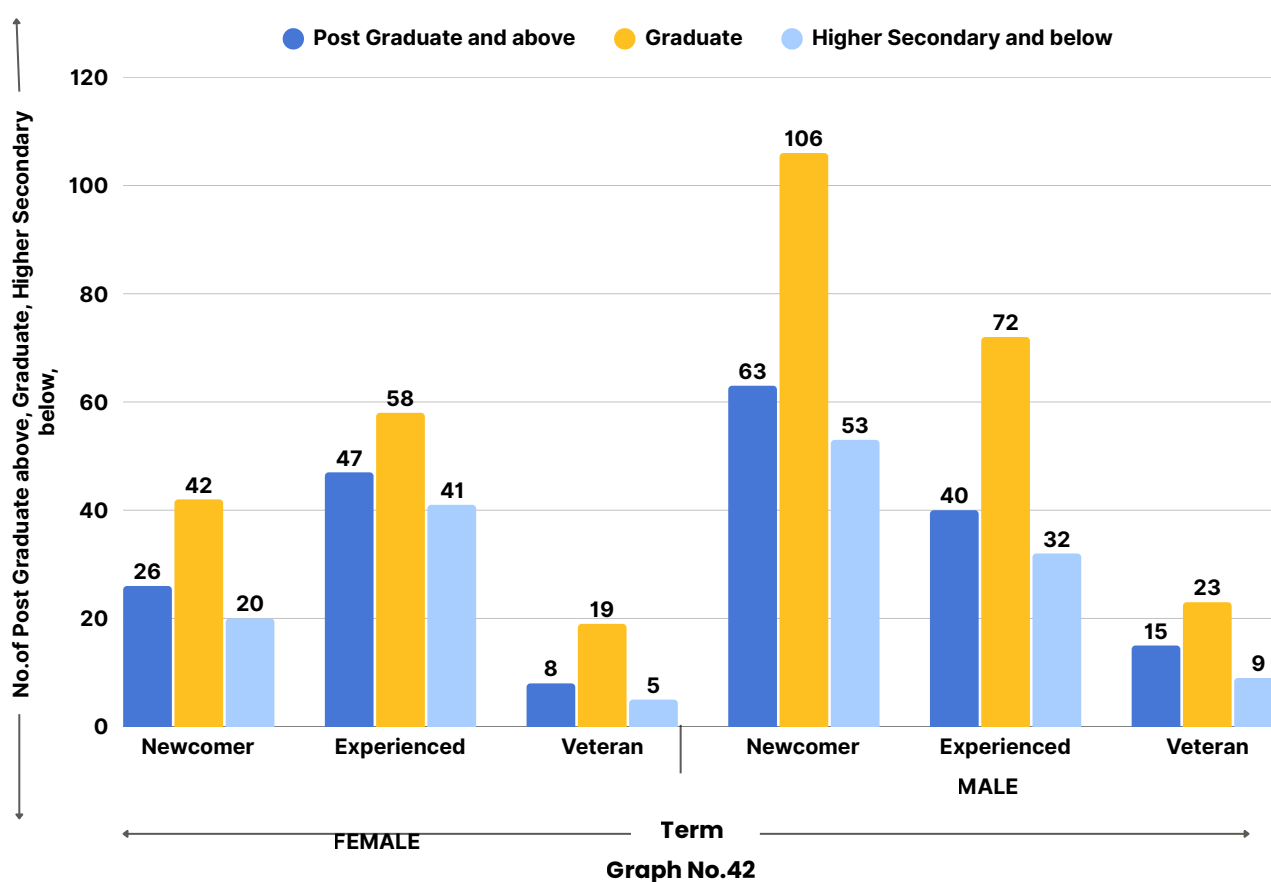
- ▶▶ Among young MPs, female MPs with graduate-level education exhibit higher parliamentary attendance than male MPs in the same age group with higher secondary education and below.
- ▶▶ Among young MPs , female MPs with Higher Secondary and below education attend Parliament twice more than their male counterparts with similar educational qualifications.
- ▶▶ Among senior MPs, female graduates have lower parliamentary attendance compared to male graduates in the same age group.
- ▶▶ Within senior female MPs, those with higher secondary education and below have higher attendance than those with Graduate and Postgraduate qualifications.
- ▶▶ Among senior male MPs, parliamentary attendance remains relatively consistent regardless of educational qualification.
- ▶▶ Across all female MPs, senior MPs with graduate-level education record the lowest attendance rates.

Gender x Term x Education

Number of MPs across Gender x Term x Education

TERM	FEMALE			MALE		
	POST GRADUATE & ABOVE	GRADUATE	HIGHER SECONDARY & BELOW	POST GRADUATE & ABOVE	GRADUATE	HIGHER SECONDARY & BELOW
NEWCOMER	18	13	13	63	106	53
EXPERIENCED	6	10	1	40	72	32
VETERAN	1	5	2	15	23	9
GRAND TOTAL	25	28	16	118	201	94

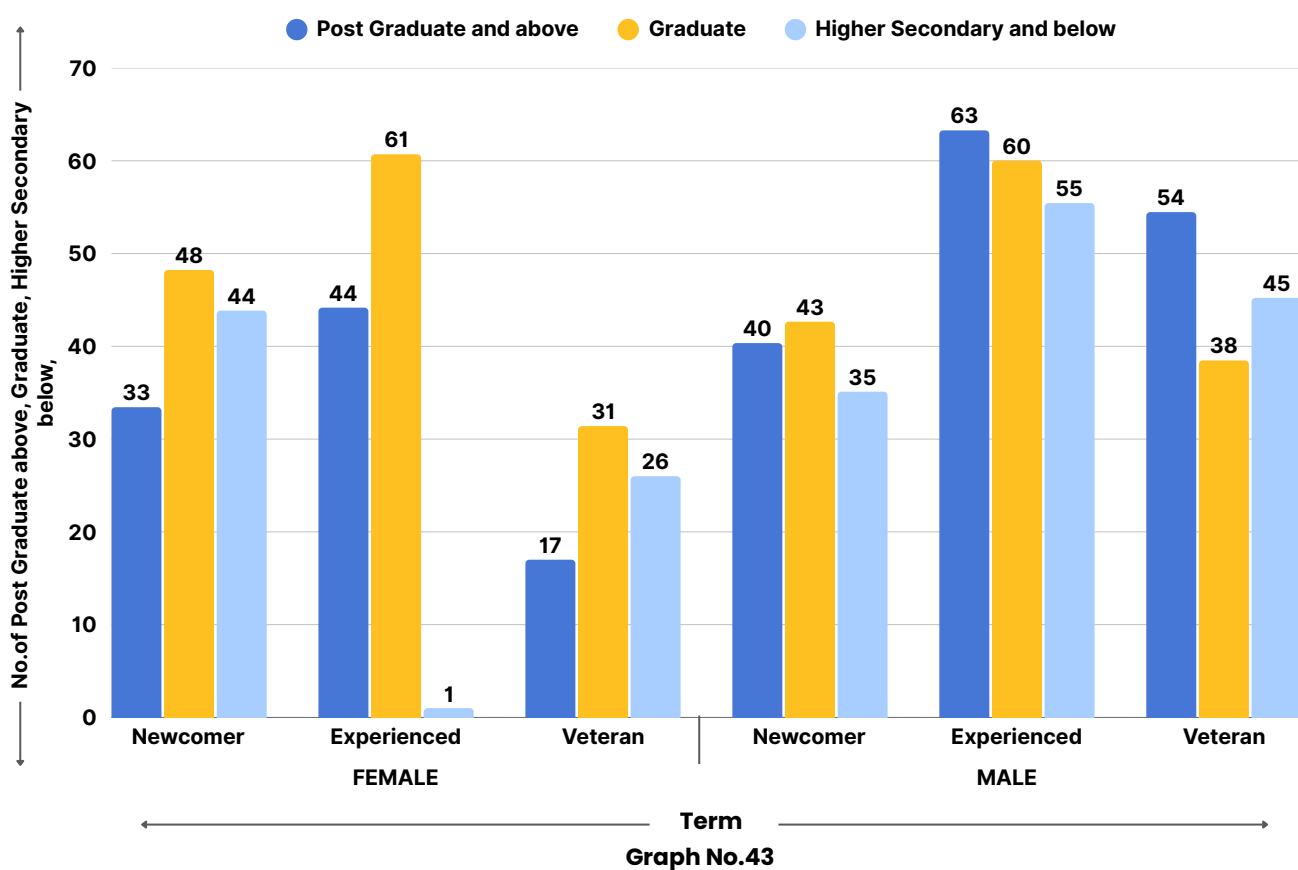
Table No. 41



QUESTIONS :

TERM	FEMALE			MALE		
	POST GRADUATE & ABOVE	GRADUATE	HIGHER SECONDARY & BELOW	POST GRADUATE & ABOVE	GRADUATE	HIGHER SECONDARY & BELOW
NEWCOMER	33.44	48.23	43.85	40.35	42.66	35.11
EXPERIENCED	44.17	60.7	1	63.28	60.03	55.44
VETERAN	17	31.4	26	54.47	38.48	45.22

Table No.42



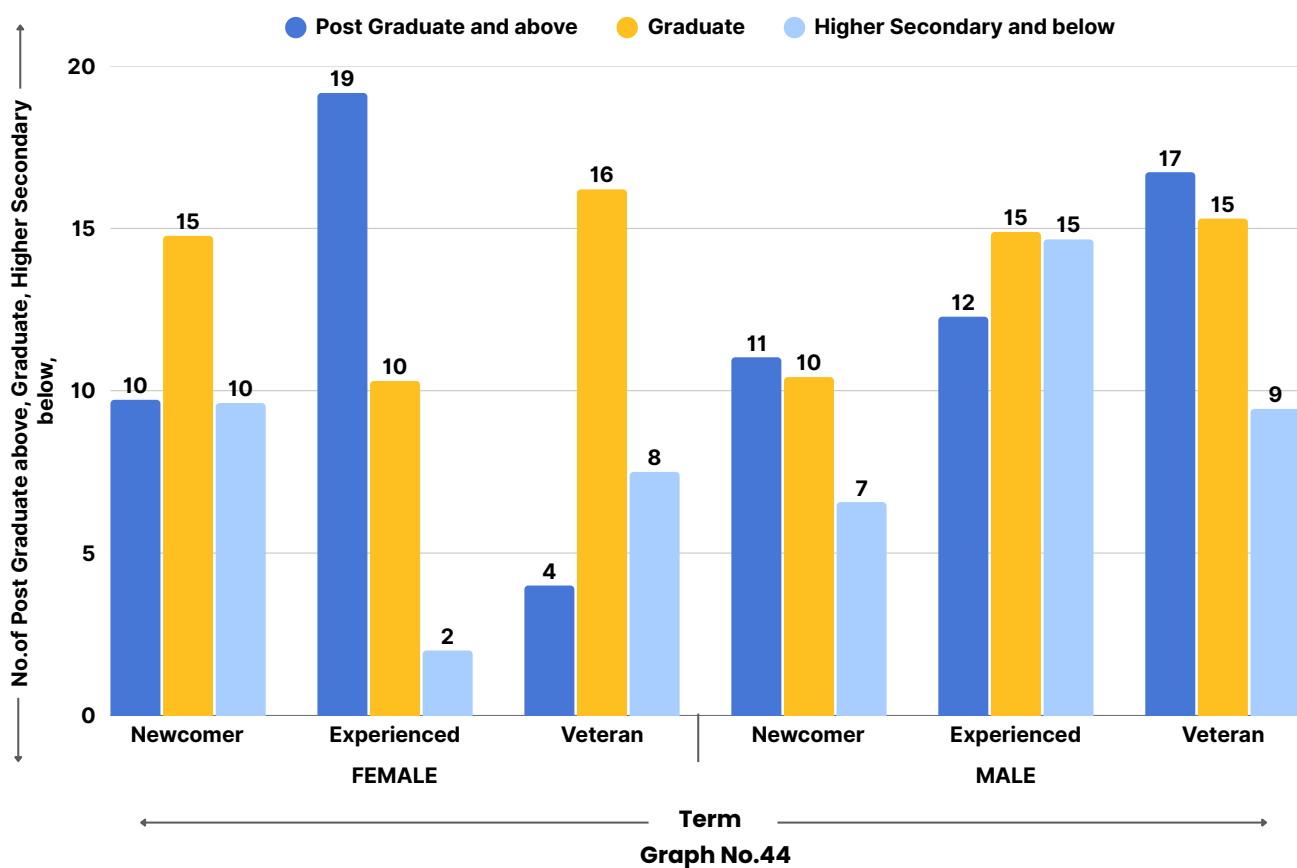
Performance Analysis

- ▶▶ Among experienced male MPs, the number of questions asked increases with higher levels of educational qualification.
- ▶▶ Among newcomer female MPs, those with Higher Secondary and below education ask more questions than their male counterparts.
- ▶▶ Graduate newcomer female MPs outperform their male counterparts in terms of questions asked.
- ▶▶ Among newcomers with postgraduate and above qualifications, male MPs perform better than female MPs.
- ▶▶ Among newcomer male and female MPs, graduates ask the highest number of questions in Parliament compared to other educational groups.
- ▶▶ Among veteran MPs with Higher Secondary and below education, male MPs ask more questions than their female counterparts. In contrast, among newcomers with the same education level, female MPs ask more questions than male MPs.
- ▶▶ Among newcomers with postgraduate or higher qualifications, male MPs ask more questions than their female counterparts.
- ▶▶ Among veteran male MPs, those with Higher Secondary and below education ask more questions than those with graduate-level education.
- ▶▶ Among newcomer female MPs, those with Higher Secondary and below education ask more questions than those with postgraduate and higher qualifications.
- ▶▶ Among newcomers, male MPs with Higher Secondary and below education ask more questions than female MPs with postgraduate and higher qualifications.
- ▶▶ Among female MPs with Higher Secondary and below education, newcomers ask more than 1.5 times more questions than veterans.

DEBATES :

TERM	FEMALE			MALE		
	POST GRADUATE & ABOVE	GRADUATE	HIGHER SECONDARY & BELOW	POST GRADUATE & ABOVE	GRADUATE	HIGHER SECONDARY & BELOW
NEWCOMER	9.72	14.77	9.62	11.03	10.42	6.57
EXPERIENCED	19.17	10.3	2	12.28	14.89	14.66
VETERAN	4	16.2	7.5	16.73	15.3	9.44

Table No.43



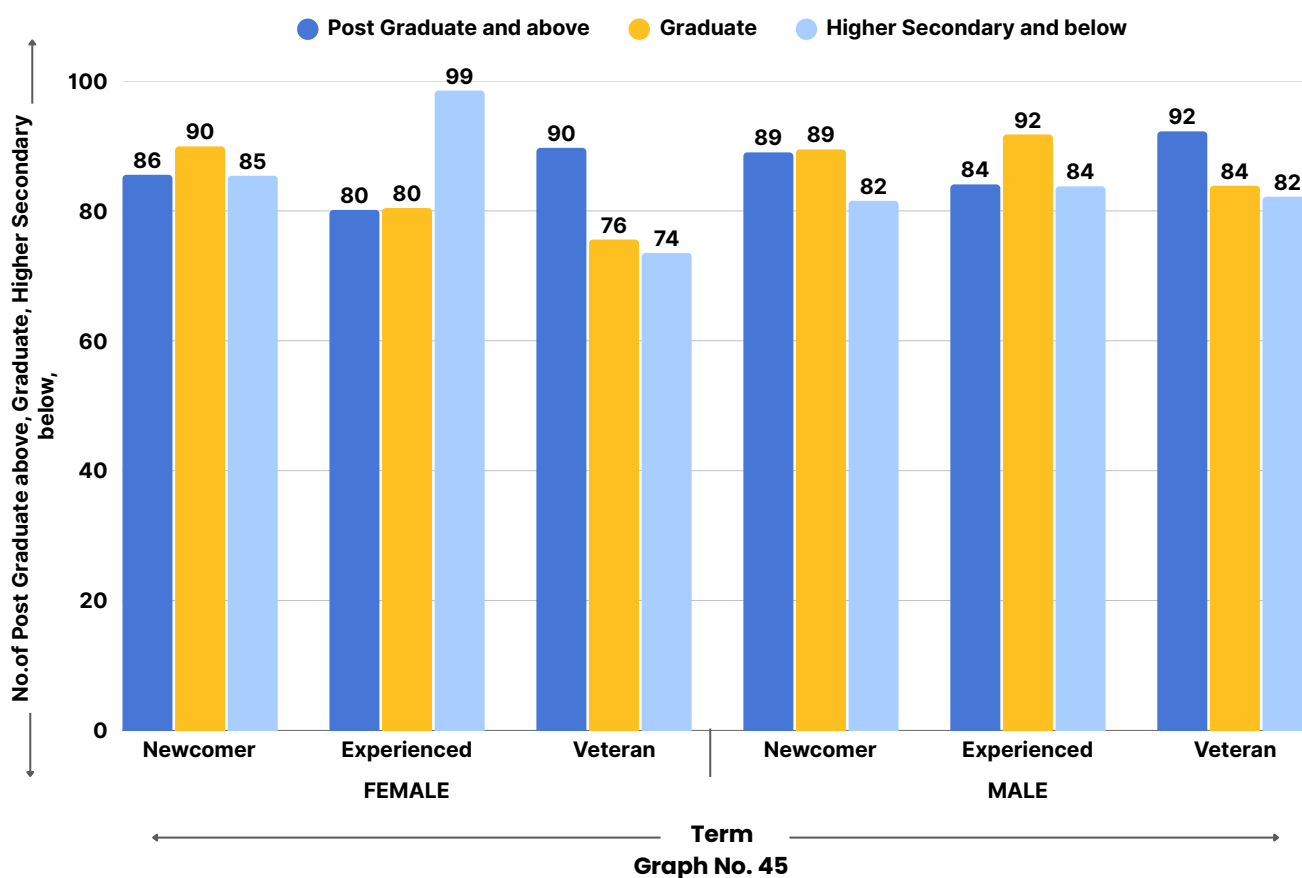
Performance Analysis

- ▶▶ Among male MPs with graduate or postgraduate and above education, debate participation rises with increasing experience.
- ▶▶ For male newcomer and veteran MPs, participation in debates increases with higher levels of educational qualification.
- ▶▶ Among newcomer female MPs, those with graduate-level education are the most active in debates.
- ▶▶ Among newcomers with Higher Secondary and below or graduate-level education, female MPs engage in more debates than male MPs.
- ▶▶ Among veteran MPs with graduate-level education, female MPs participate in more debates than their male counterparts.
- ▶▶ Experienced female MPs with postgraduate or above qualifications are the most active in debates.
- ▶▶ Among experienced male MPs, those with higher secondary education engage in more debates than those with postgraduate and above qualifications.
- ▶▶ Experienced female MPs with postgraduate and above education are more active in debates than their male counterparts with the same qualifications.
- ▶▶ Among experienced MPs, graduate males perform better in debates than graduate females, but postgraduate and above qualified females perform better than similarly qualified males.

ATTENDANCE :

TERM	FEMALE			MALE		
	POST GRADUATE & ABOVE	GRADUATE	HIGHER SECONDARY & BELOW	POST GRADUATE & ABOVE	GRADUATE	HIGHER SECONDARY & BELOW
NEWCOMER	85.56	89.93	85.41	89.01	89.47	81.55
EXPERIENCED	80.15	80.44	98.53	84.08	91.77	83.78
VETERAN	89.71	75.59	73.53	92.25	83.89	82.19

Table No. 44



Performance Analysis

- ▶▶ Newcomer Female MPs with Higher Secondary and below attend parliament more than newcomer male MPs with Higher Secondary and below
- ▶▶ Veteran MPs with post graduate and above education have higher attendance across gender when compared to newcomers and experienced MPs with same educational qualification.
- ▶▶ Among veterans as education increases their attendance increases for both genders.
- ▶▶ Among female graduates as their experience increases their attendance decreases.

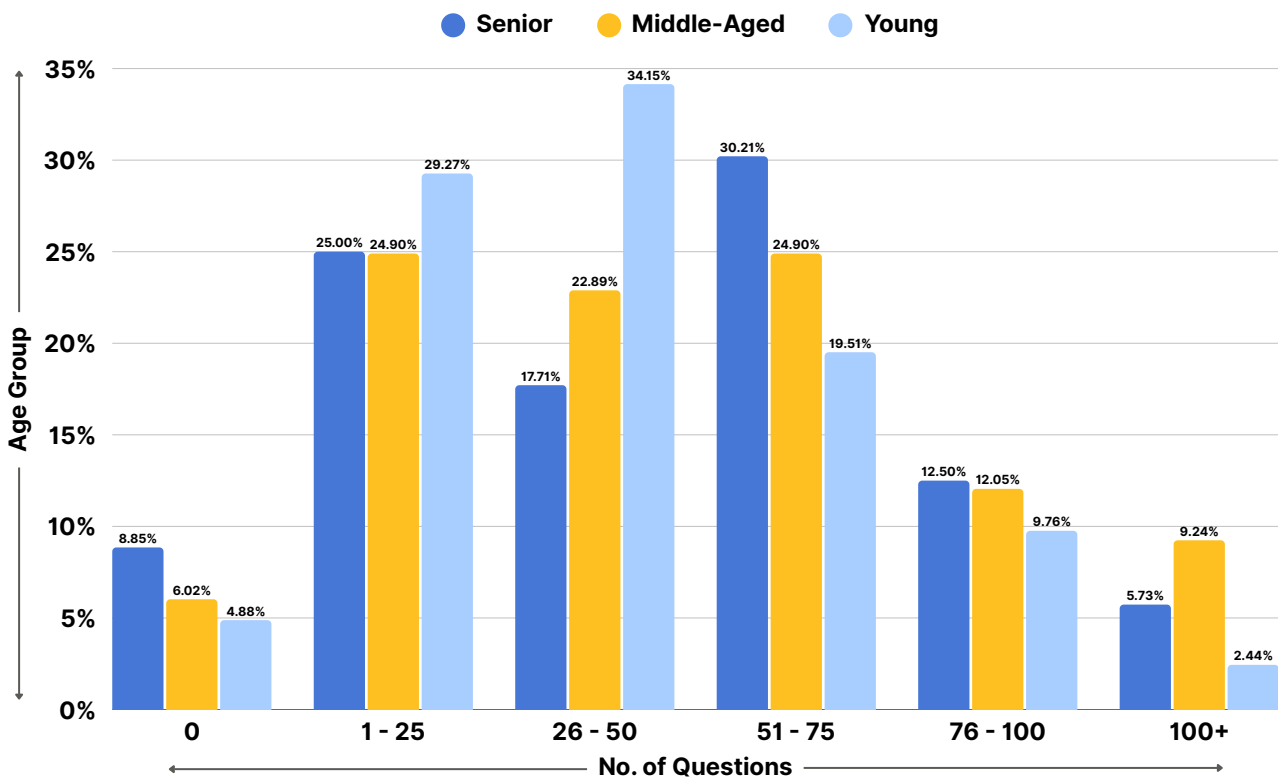


ANNEXURE

Age Groups

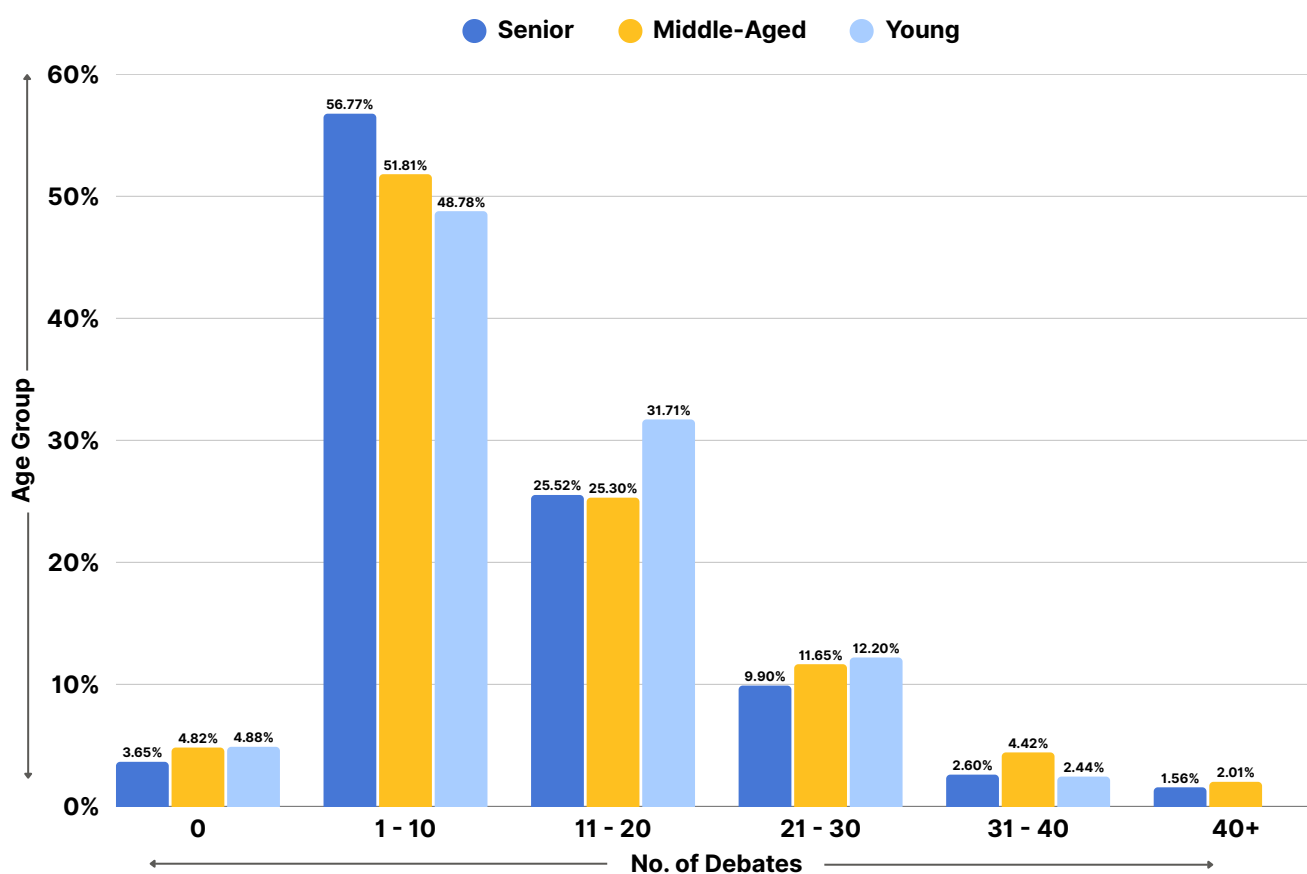
Distribution of Questions based on Age Groups:

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	SENIOR	MIDDLE-AGED	YOUNG
0	8.85%	6.02%	4.88%
1 - 25	25%	24.9%	29.27%
26 - 50	17.71%	22.89%	34.15%
51 - 75	30.21%	24.9%	19.51%
76 - 100	12.5%	12.05%	9.76%
100+	5.73%	9.24%	2.44%



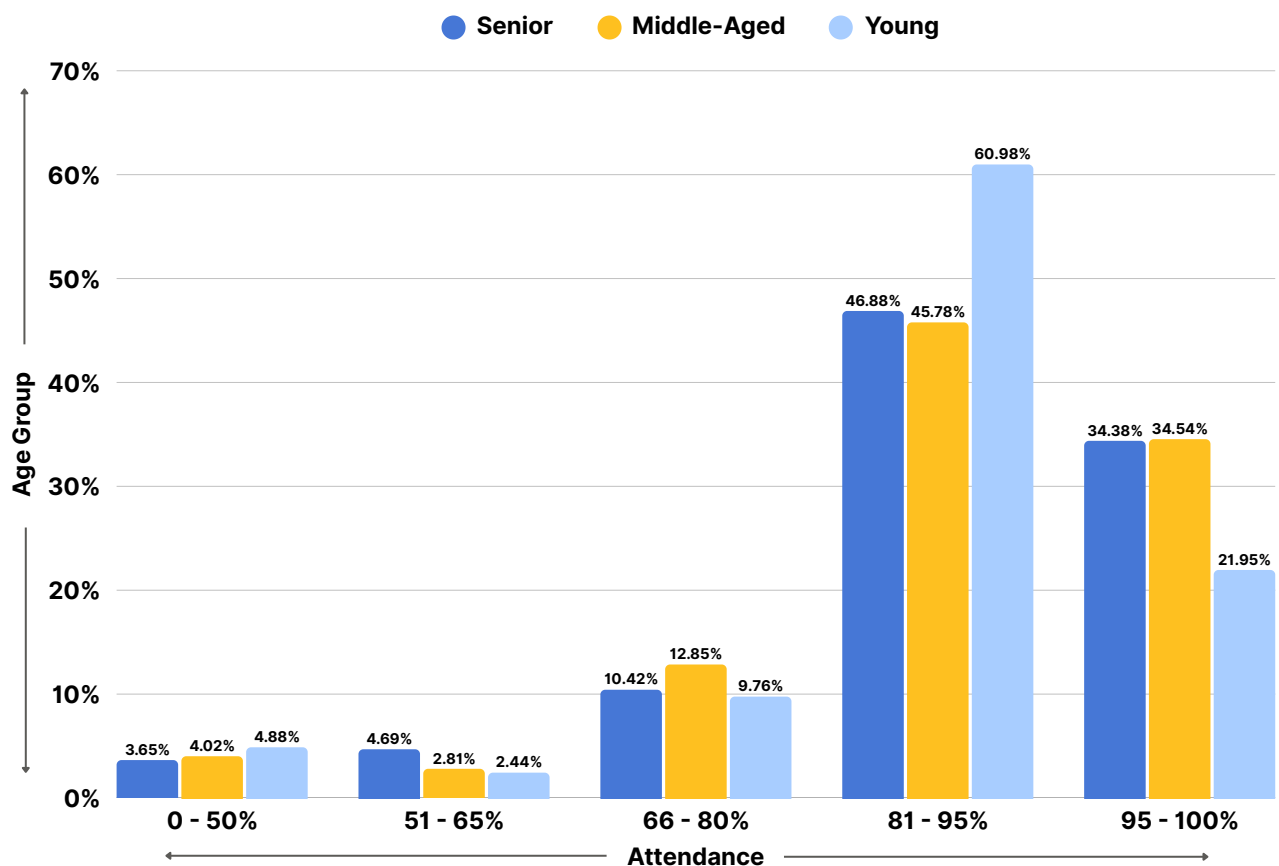
Distribution of Debates based on Age Groups:

NUMBER OF DEBATES	SENIOR	MIDDLE-AGED	YOUNG
0	3.65%	4.82%	4.88%
1 - 10	56.77%	51.81%	48.78%
11 - 20	25.52%	25.3%	31.71%
21 - 30	9.9%	11.65%	12.2%
31 - 40	2.6%	4.42%	2.44%
40+	1.56%	2.01%	0%



Distribution of Attendance based on Age Groups:

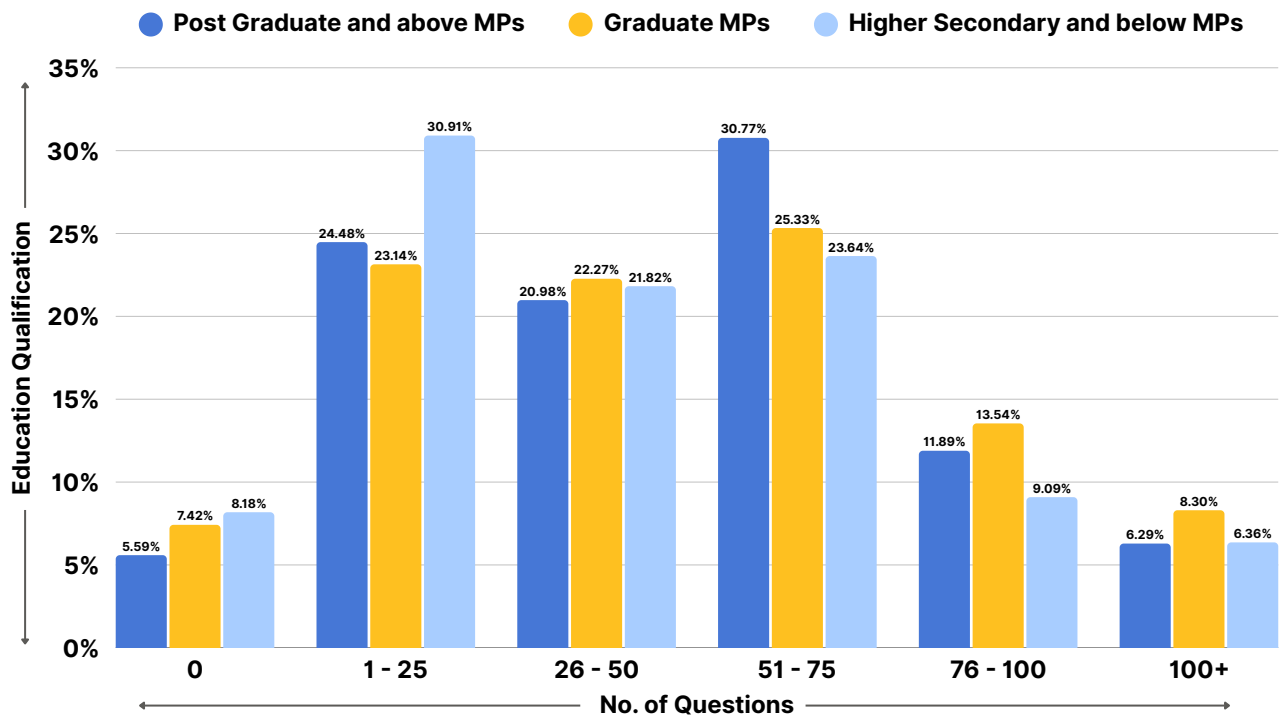
ATTENDANCE	SENIOR	MIDDLE-AGED	YOUNG
0 - 50%	3.65%	4.02%	4.88%
51 - 65%	4.69%	2.81%	2.44%
66 - 80%	10.42%	12.85%	9.76%
81 - 95%	46.88%	45.78%	60.98%
95 - 100%	34.38%	34.54%	21.95%



Education Qualification

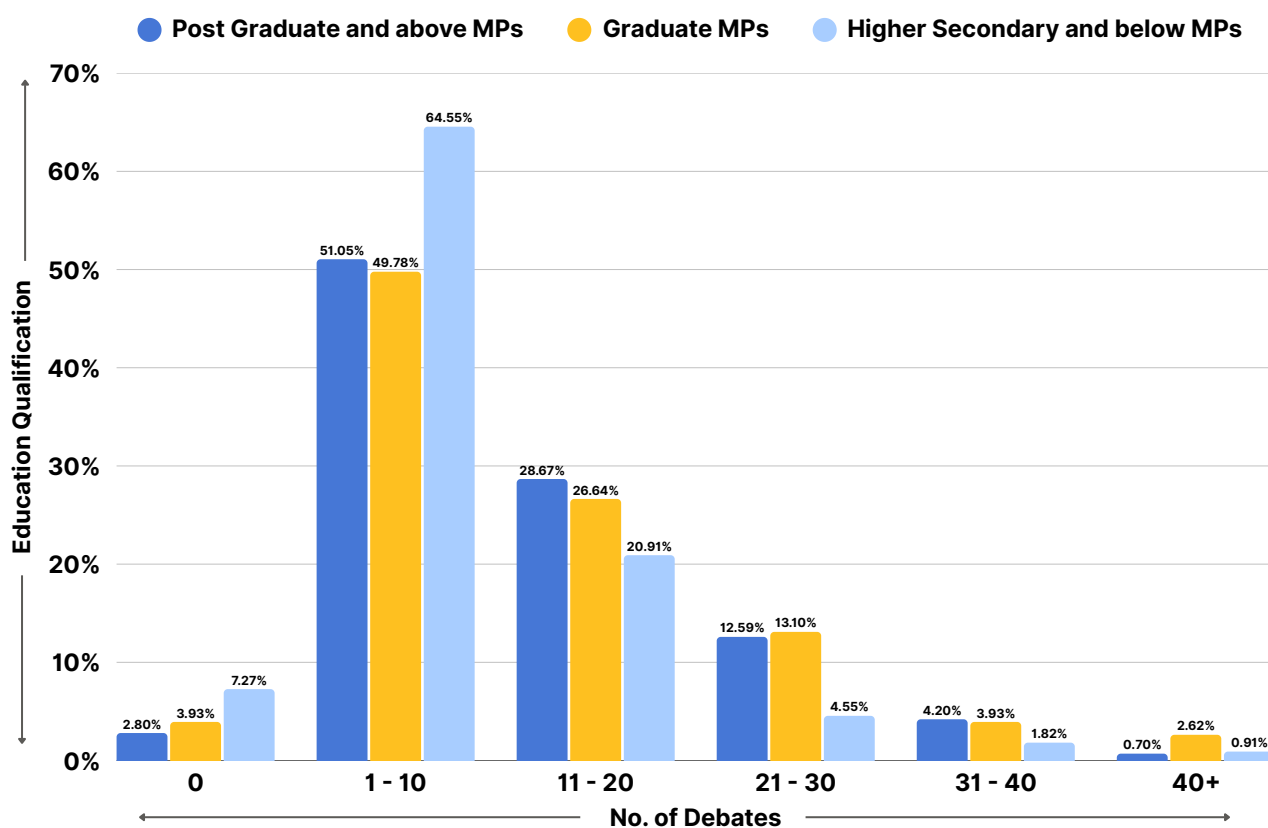
Distribution of Questions based on Education Qualification:

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	POST GRADUATE AND ABOVE MPS	GRADUATE MPS	HIGHER SECONDARY AND BELOW MPS
0	5.59	7.42	8.18
1 - 25	24.48	23.14	30.91
26 - 50	20.98	22.27	21.82
51 - 75	30.77	25.33	23.64
76 - 100	11.89	13.54	9.09
100+	6.29	8.3	6.36



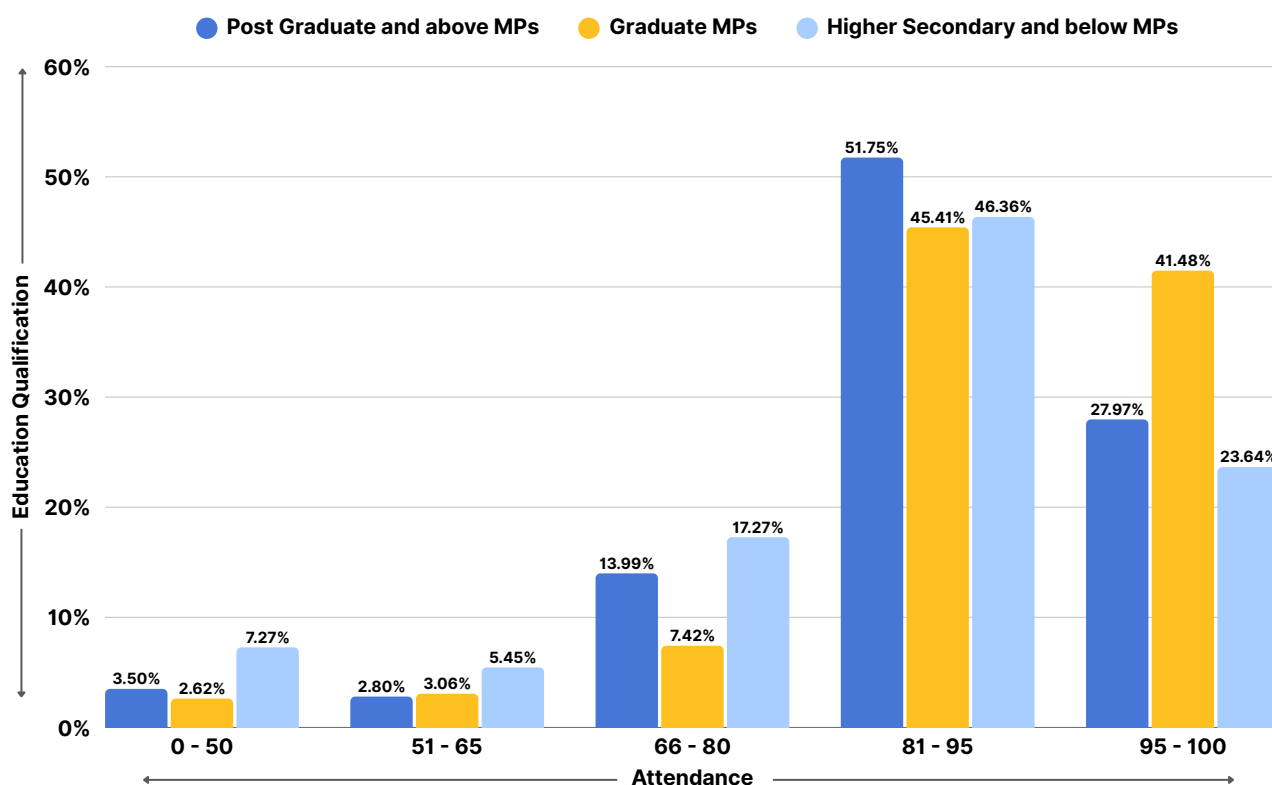
Distribution of Debates based on Education Qualification

NUMBER OF DEBATES	POST GRADUATE AND ABOVE MPS	GRADUATE MPS	HIGHER SECONDARY AND BELOW MPS
0	2.8	3.93	7.27
1 - 10	51.05	49.78	64.55
11 - 20	28.67	26.64	20.91
21 - 30	12.59	13.1	4.55
31 - 40	4.2	3.93	1.82
40+	0.7	2.62	0.91



Distribution of Attendance based on Education Qualification

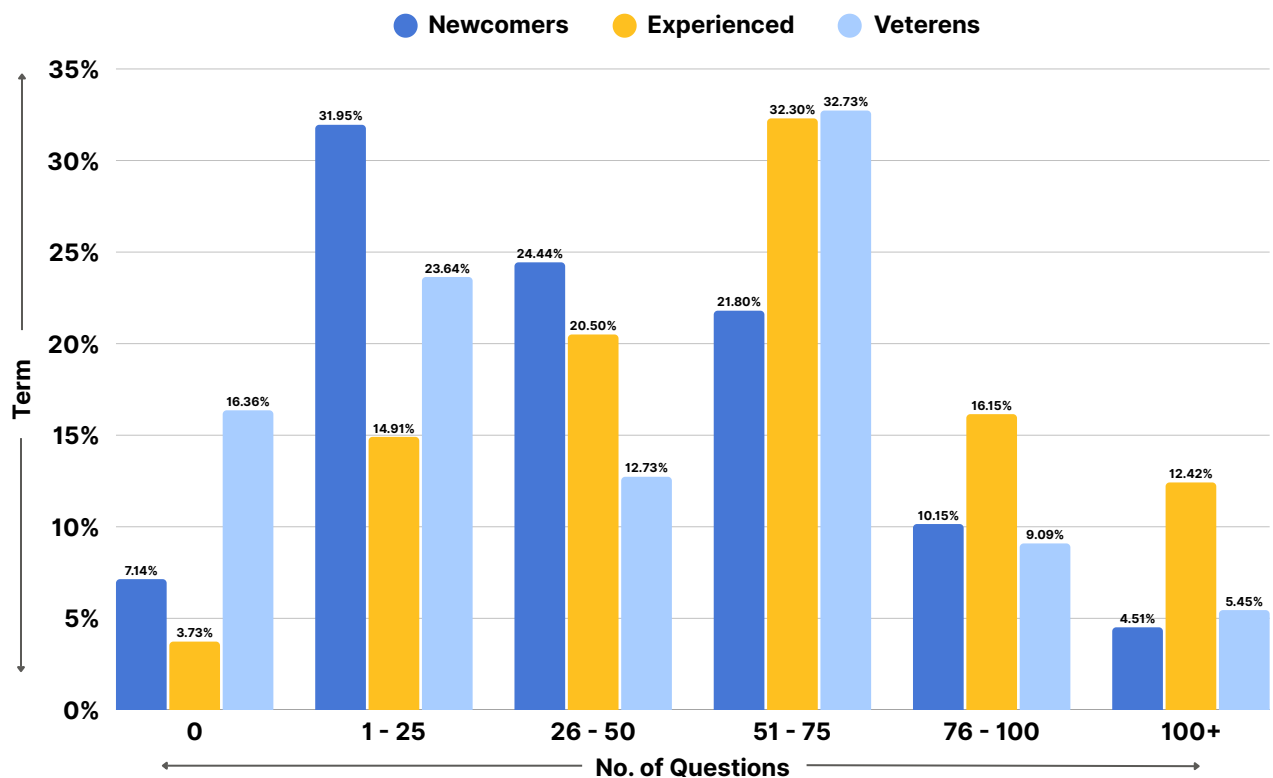
ATTENDANCE	POST GRADUATE AND ABOVE MPS	GRADUATE MPS	HIGHER SECONDARY AND BELOW MPS
0 - 50	3.5	2.62	7.27
51 - 65	2.8	3.06	5.45
66 - 80	13.99	7.42	17.27
81 - 95	51.75	45.41	46.36
95 - 100	27.97	41.48	23.64



Terms

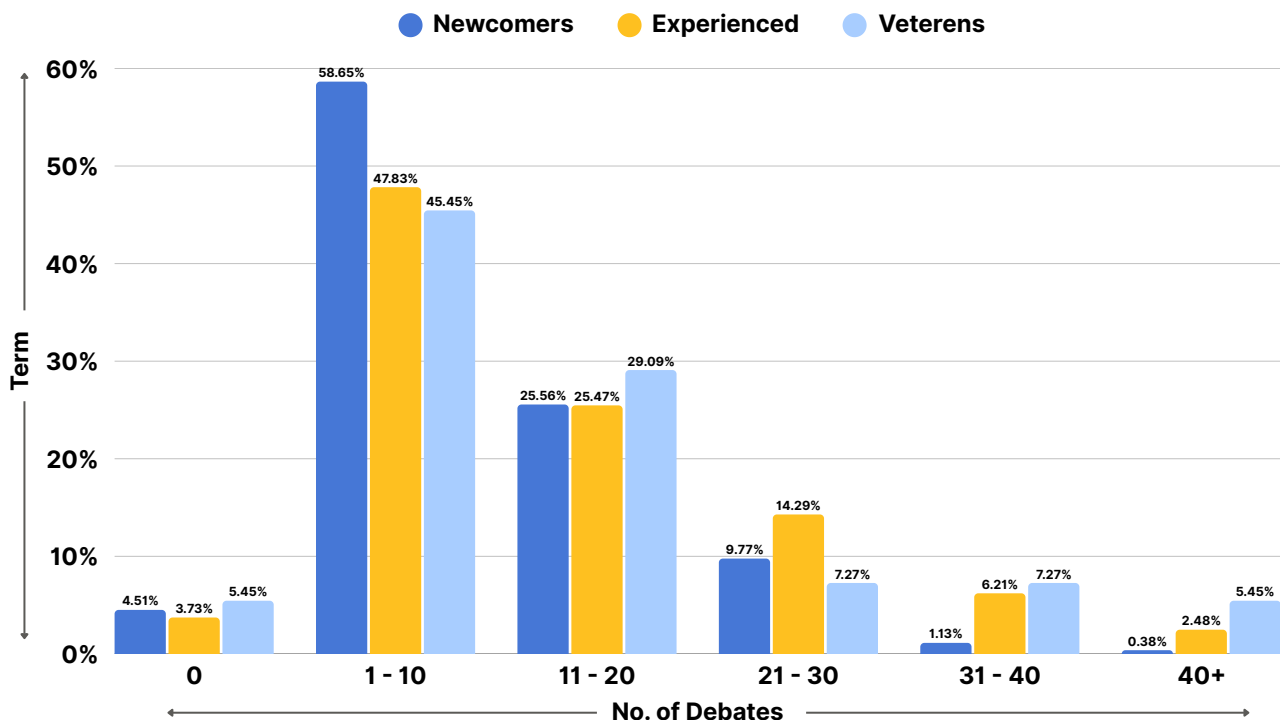
Distribution of Questions based on Terms:

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	NEWCOMERS	EXPERIENCED	VETERENS
0	7.14%	3.73%	16.36%
1 - 25	31.95%	14.91%	23.64%
26 - 50	24.44%	20.5%	12.73%
51 - 75	21.8%	32.3%	32.73%
76 - 100	10.15%	16.15%	9.09%
100+	4.51%	12.42%	5.45%



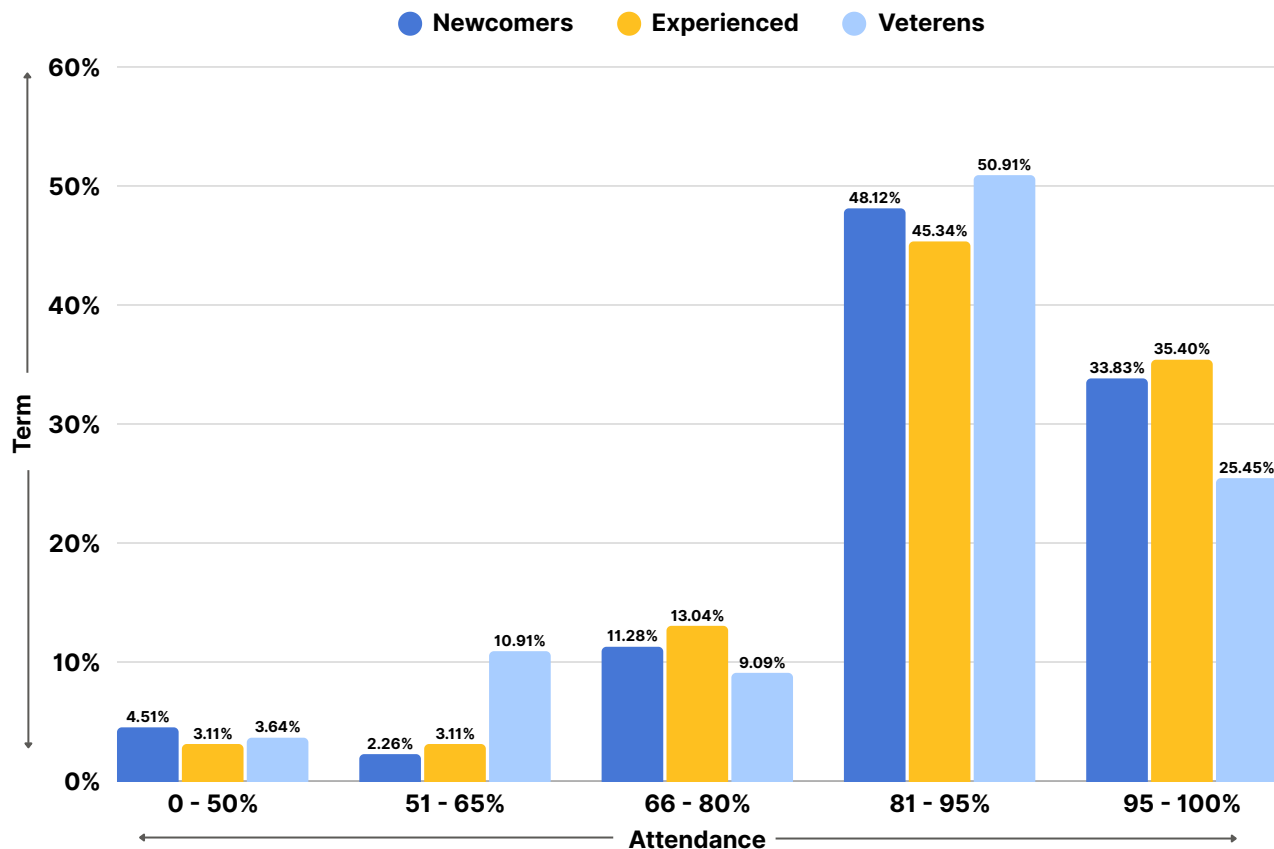
Distribution of Debates based on Terms:

NUMBER OF DEBATES	NEWCOMERS	EXPERIENCED	VETERENS
0	4.51%	3.73%	5.45%
1 - 10	58.65%	47.83%	45.45%
11 - 20	25.56%	25.47%	29.09%
21 - 30	9.77%	14.29%	7.27%
31 - 40	1.13%	6.21%	7.27%
40+	0.38%	2.48%	5.45%



Distribution of Attendance based on Terms:

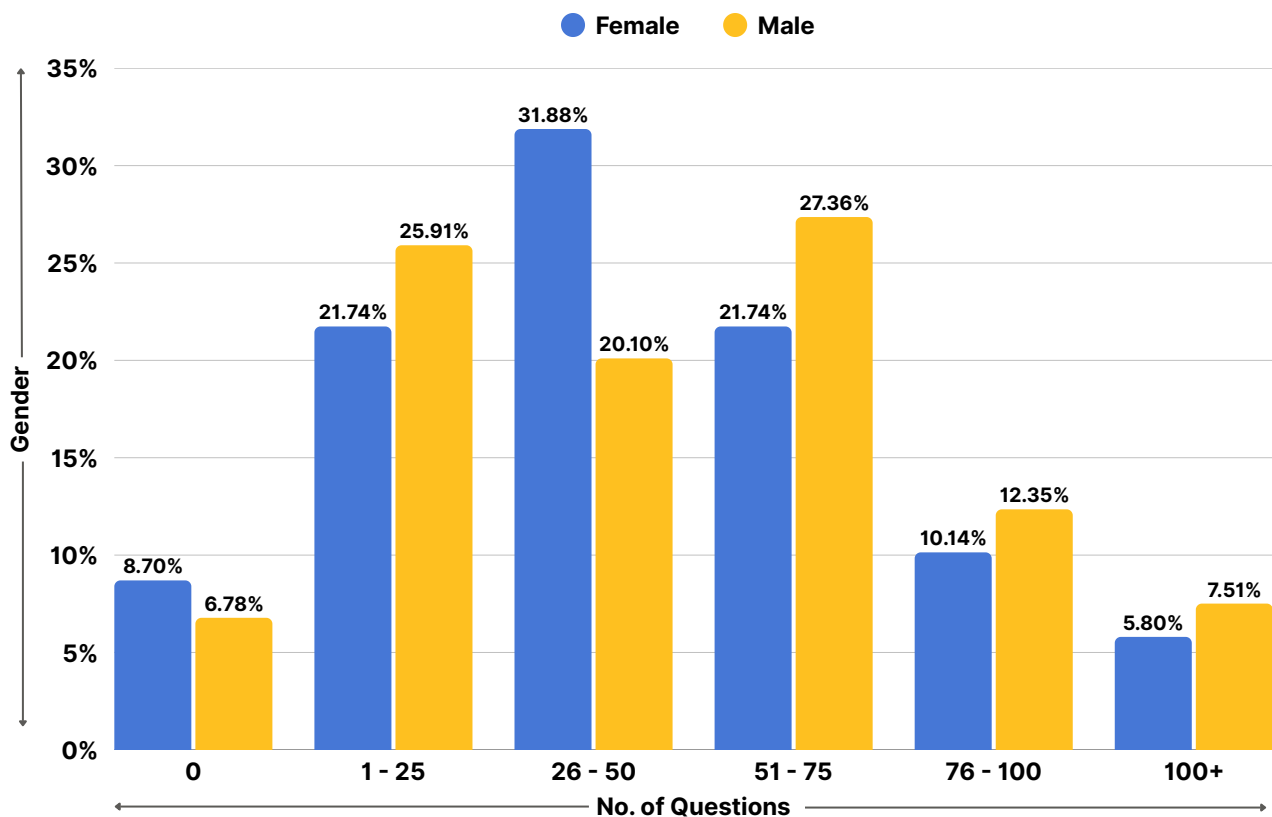
ATTENDANCE	NEWCOMERS	EXPERIENCED	VETERENS
0 - 50%	4.51%	3.11%	3.64%
51 - 65%	2.26%	3.11%	10.91%
66 - 80%	11.28%	13.04%	9.09%
81 - 95%	48.12%	45.34%	50.91%
95 - 100%	33.83%	35.4%	25.45%



Gender

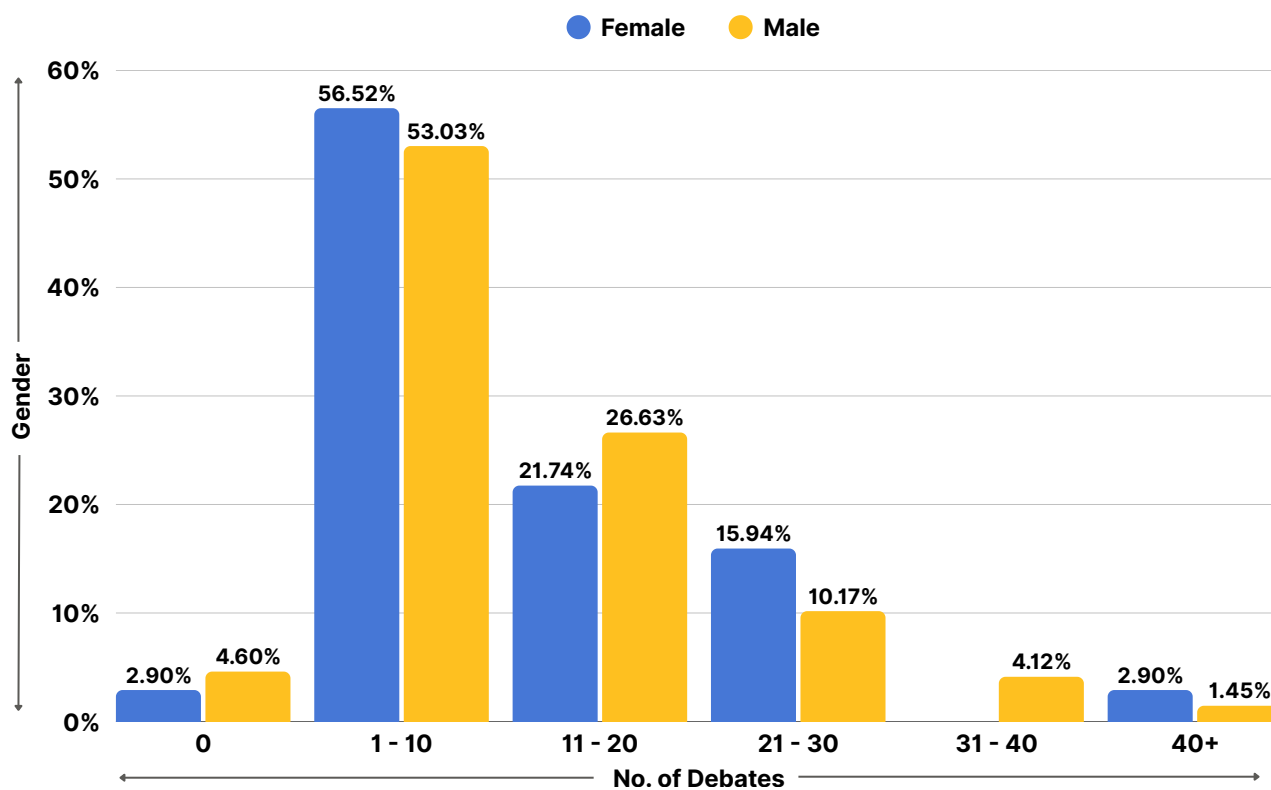
Distribution of Questions based on Gender

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	FEMALE	MALE
0	8.7%	6.78%
1 - 25	21.74%	25.91%
26 - 50	31.88%	20.1%
51 - 75	21.74%	27.36%
76 - 100	10.14%	12.35%
100+	5.8%	7.51%



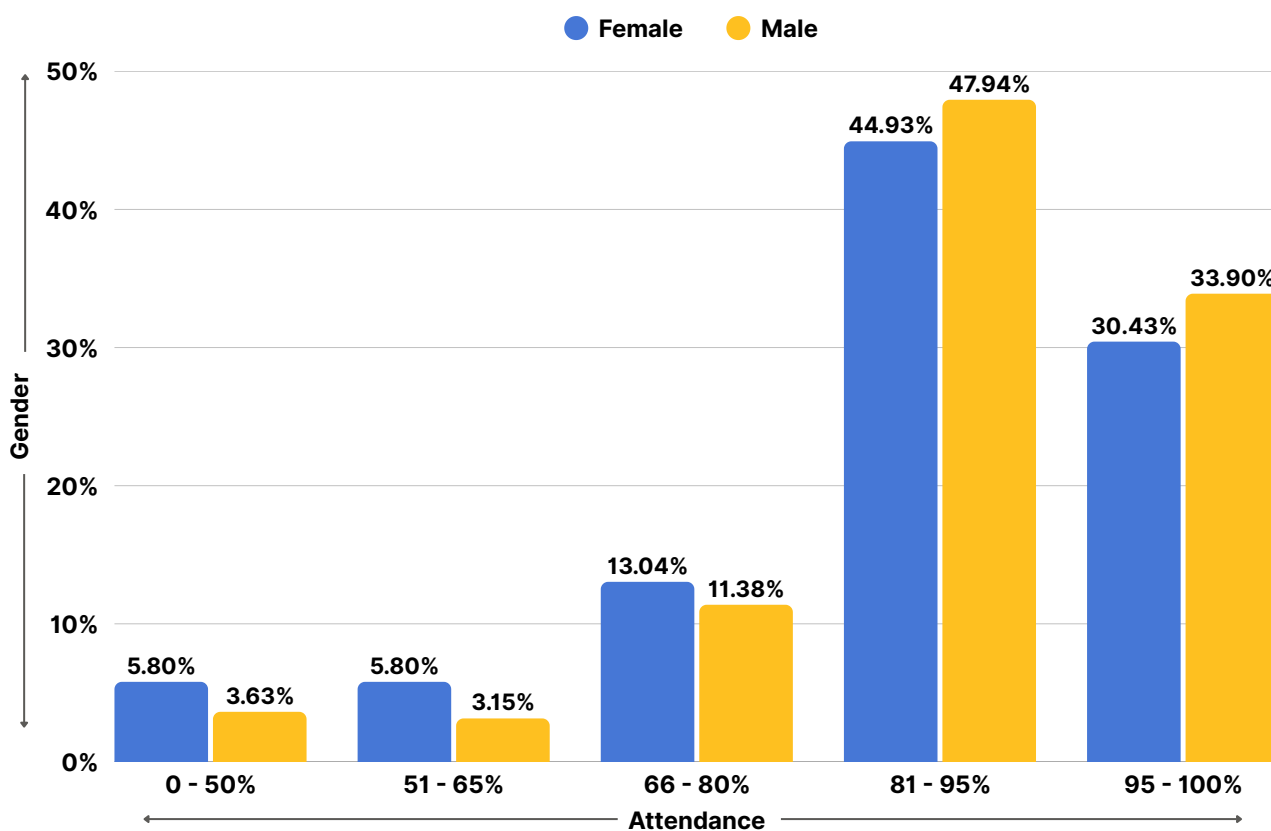
Distribution of Debates based on Gender

NUMBER OF DEBATES	FEMALE	MALE
0	2.9%	4.6%
1 - 10	56.52%	53.03%
11 - 20	21.74%	26.63%
21 - 30	15.94%	10.17%
31 - 40	0%	4.12%
40+	2.9%	1.45%



Distribution of Attendance based on Gender

ATTENDANCE	FEMALE	MALE
0 - 50%	5.8%	3.63%
51 - 65%	5.8%	3.15%
66 - 80%	13.04%	11.38%
81 - 95%	44.93%	47.94%
95 - 100%	30.43%	33.9%





THANK YOU

This report is an endeavour to drive meaningful dialogue at the confluence of policy and politics. We believe that robust data, transparent governance, and informed public discourse are essential for a thriving democracy.

We sincerely thank all those who continue to engage with our work and support our mission to strengthen democratic institutions through evidence and participation.

If you have feedback, suggestions, or reflections on this report, we'd love to hear from you. Please write to us at info@politicsforimpact.com — your inputs help us do better.

Let's continue building a democracy where every voice counts and every minute in Parliament matters.



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