



Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative

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Attendance Record of the Members of Parliament

Budget Session 2026¹

Introduction

The Monsoon Session of Parliament will commence from 20 July, 2026. Many matters including the burning issues of the Special Intensive Revision of electoral rolls and the ongoing agitation against alleged corruption and gross irregularities in the manner of conduct of public examinations are likely to be highlighted during this session. The Opposition will raise these and many other issues of public importance and the treasury benches will defend the Union Government's performance. Legislative and financial business will be taken up for discussion.

When the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha were adjourned *sine die* in April, after the completion of the scheduled sittings of the 2026 Budget Session, the Union Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs put out a [press note](#) containing a summary of the business conducted in both Houses. Further, PRS (Parliamentary Legislative Research) also published a note on the [Vital Stats](#) of Parliament's functioning during this session. The Secretariats of the [Lok Sabha](#) and the [Rajya Sabha](#) have put out Bulletins and Statistical Statements about the business conducted during this session. We also watched the live telecast of the debates and discussions and the pandemonium that took place inside Parliament. Large parts of the media reported on the live proceedings and the statistical summaries that were published about the business conducted in Parliament, without attempting a detailed assessment.

This is our maiden attempt to present an assessment of the attendance record of members of both Houses. In recent years, civil society and media outlets have been publishing performance reports for MPs prior to general elections to the Lok Sabha. We are not attempting anything so ambitious. Far be it from us to present a 'report card' about the performance of elected representatives as we do not have the resources to attempt such an in-depth exercise. **However, we have examined the attendance record as available on the website of both Houses for the 2026 Budget Session to spot political party-wise trends and patterns. We have also tried to compare their attendance record from the point of view of the States and Union Territories they represent. Our study has thrown up clear trends that citizens have the right to know.**

¹ This study is released by **Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI)**, New Delhi in July, 2026.

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In this study report we have deliberately avoided calling out individual MPs by name for their performance because neither praising nor naming and shaming anybody is our purpose. Readers may use the attached data tables to arrive at their own judgement about the attendance record of each MP.

This study report is divided into the following segments:

I. Why is the attendance record of MPs important?

II. Duration of the 2026 Budget Session

III. Performance of MPs in the Lok Sabha

A. Political party-wise findings

B. State and UT-wise findings

IV. Performance of MPs in the Rajya Sabha

A. Political party-wise findings

B. State and UT-wise findings

Conclusion

Caveat: We have tried our best to ensure accuracy of data collection and analysis. The findings given below are true to the extent of the data published on the websites of the [Lok Sabha](#) and the [Rajya Sabha](#). In case of any doubt, readers may please refer to the official data on these websites.

Declaration: Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools were not employed for the purpose of data collection or analysis for this study. However, Google Search and its AI tool Gemini were used to ascertain the membership status of a couple of MPs when doubts arose with regard to the official data, during the course of the research. [Datawrapper](#) was used for the graphic and visual representations included in this report.

I. Why is the attendance record of MPs important?

Kaul and Shakder² explain the significance of the attendance register and the procedure followed to record the presence of MPs on the floor of Parliament, in the following words:

“In order to record the attendance of members, an attendance register is maintained for members to sign against their names in token of having attended the sitting of the House on a particular day.

Before entering the House, a member has to record his presence in the attendance register kept in the Lobby and he has to sign it every day. For the convenience of members, the register is split up into four parts—each having a series of division numbers and each part is kept on a separate rostrum in the Lobby.

² Utpal Kumar Singh (Ed.), M N Kaul & S L Shakder, *Practice and Procedure of Parliament*, Eighth Edn., Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi, 2024: pages 421 ff.

After the adjournment of the House each day, all the four parts of the attendance register are collected and the attendance of members i.e. members who have signed/ not signed, is uploaded on the website of Lok Sabha for the purpose of keeping a complete record of the attendance of members and computing the period of continuous absence of members. Original attendance registers of different Lok Sabha are bound separately and kept as a record.

There is no provision in the Constitution or the Rules making it incumbent upon members to record their attendance in the attendance register. In fact, each day, a number of members attending the House do not sign the attendance register. There can also be cases where members may sign the attendance register in the Lobby on a day but may not actually attend the House at all on that day. Signatures in the attendance register do not imply that the members concerned were present in the House throughout the day. A member can come and sign the attendance register at any time during the sitting of the House. There are also occasions when due to inadvertence or hurry some members do not sign the attendance register. Sometimes the signatures are not legible; and later on it may become difficult to identify such signatures. Ministers, as a rule, do not sign the attendance register. All these factors go to show that the attendance register is not a complete document. It is only a voluntary record of the evidence to show that a particular member signed the attendance register on a particular day. Absence of signature of a member does not, therefore, mean that he was not present in the House on a particular day.

Prior to 9 June 1993, the payment of daily allowance to a member was not dependent upon his signatures in the attendance register. However, with effect from 9 June 1993, no member is entitled to daily allowance unless he signs the attendance register on all the days (except intervening holidays for which no such signing is required) of the session of the House for which the allowance is claimed...

After the House is adjourned for the day, the attendance sheet is removed from the Lobby. When a member informs in writing that he forgot to sign the attendance register on any particular day although he was present in the House, his statement in original is tagged with the corresponding attendance without marking him present therein...

*Earlier when a request was received from a member or a former member for the supply of information regarding his attendance in the House on particular days or for a specified period according to the records of the Secretariat, he was asked to state the purpose for which the information was required. Each request was then considered on its merits and information was furnished accordingly. With the coming into force of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the position has, however, undergone change. Now the information regarding attendance of members is being supplied to members and non-members as and when they are requesting for the same. **In fact, as information regarding the Attendance Register is being uploaded on the website, it is already available in the public domain for perusal by one and all. Information regarding attendance of members of Lok Sabha is supplied to all the applicants who seek information under the RTI Act.**" (emphasis supplied)*

II. Duration of the 2026 Budget Session

According to the [press note](#) published by the Union Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs on 18 April, 2026, during the Budget Session of 2026, both Houses had a total of 31 sittings each, between 28 January 2026 to 18 April 2026 (the Statistical Statement issued by the Lok Sabha Secretariat erroneously mentions the duration as comprising 32 sittings). The regular Budget session commenced on the 28th of January and continued up to the 2nd of April (with a recess between the 14th of February and the 8th of March.) This was followed by three days of sittings to discuss the proposed legislation for a fresh delimitation of the electoral constituencies from 16-17 April, 2026. Both Houses were adjourned *sine die* on the 18th of April.

III. Performance of MPs in the Lok Sabha

As is well known, the Lok Sabha has 543 MPs. The seat of Basirhat, West Bengal became vacant in September 2024 with the passing away of the elected MP. This seat continued to remain vacant during the 2026 Budget Session as the election petition challenging his election was pending and a [bypoll cannot be conducted](#) until the High Court of Calcutta, acting as the Election Tribunal, disposes of the case.

Further, during the course of the Budget session, one [Lok Sabha MP representing Shillong, Meghalaya](#) passed away in February and [another MP representing Nagaon, Assam](#) resigned in March. So, their performance vis-à-vis attendance is limited by the duration of their association with the Lok Sabha (see the attached spreadsheet named: *LokSabha-BudgetSession2026-Attendance-Final-Jul26*).

Further, as per Kaul and Shakder cited above, Ministers do not sign the attendance register, as a rule. The attendance record for the Leader of the Opposition (LOP) in the House is recorded as “nil”. Perhaps this is because the LOP is accorded the rank of a Union Cabinet Minister. The attendance record for the Speaker, Lok Sabha is also recorded as “nil”. We do not know whether this is also established convention, as Kaul and Shakder are silent on this matter. So, we have not taken into consideration the ‘nil’ data shown against the Prime Minister, the Lok Sabha MPs who were part of the Council of Ministers during the Budget Session, the LOP and House Speaker, for the purpose of our data analysis.

After deducting the attendance record of these individuals, we are left with the attendance record of **483 MPs** for the purpose of analysis. The findings below are subject to the caveat that the MPs who do not have 100% attendance record may have attended the sittings on days for which they might not have signed the attendance register, for reasons best known to them.

A. Political party-wise findings

- **Less than one half i.e., 45.76% of the 483 MPs had attended between 90-100% of the sittings or at least signed the attendance register for those many days during the Budget Session. If attendance of 75% of the sittings is taken as the minimum threshold,**

then 309 MPs reached it, which is 63.98% of the total (483 MPs).³ In other words, less than two-thirds of the MPs could reach the 75%-and-above threshold. 69 MPs are shown as having signed the attendance register for less than 50% of the sittings (between 0-15 days). This amounts to 14.29% of the total (483 MPs);

- 100% attendance:** 101 MPs are shown as having signed the attendance register for all 31 sittings of the Budget Session. This is less than a quarter- just about 21% of the total (483 MPs). In other words, almost 80% of the 483 MPs either missed one or more sittings or failed to sign the register for those days. More than a half (56.43%) of the MPs (57) in this category belong to the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). A little less than 15% belong to the Indian National Congress (INC- 15 MPs), almost 10% belong to the Samajwadi Party (SP-10 MPs), almost 6% belong to Janata dal (United) [JD(U) -6 MPs], three MPs belong to Telugu Desam Party (TDP), two each are from the Shiv Sena (SS) and SS (Uddhav Balasaheb Thackrey), [SS(UBT)] two from the Rashtriya Lok Dal (RLD) and one each from Yuva Jana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (YSRCP) and Lok Jan Shakti Party (Ram Vilas) [LJSP(RV)] and Rashtriya Loktantrik Party (RLP). One Independent MP representing Daman & Diu is also part of this list. None of the MPs belonging to the All India Trinamool Congress (AITC), Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), the Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) and NCP-Sharadchandra Pawar [NCP(SP)], Aam Aadmi Party (AAP), or the Communist Parties have made it to this list;
- 90% or more attendance:** 120 MPs are shown as having signed the attendance record for between 28-30 days. This amounts to almost a quarter (24.85%) of the total (483 MPs). MPs from the BJP (56) constituted 46.67% under this category followed by the INC with almost 16% (19 MPs) and the SP with 14.17% (17 MPs). Six MPs from the TDP, three from the SS(UBT), two each from AITC, Communist Party of India (Marxist) [CPI(M)], CPI(Marxist Leninist-Liberal) [CPI(ML-L)], LJSP(RV), and Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) belong to this category. One MP each from AAP, Azad Samaj Party (Kanshi Ram) Bharatiya Adivasi Party, JD(U), NCP-SP, SS, YSRCP, Zoram People's Movement (ZPM) and one Independent also belong to this category;
- 75% to less than 90% attendance:** 87 MPs are shown as having signed the attendance register for between 24-27 days. This amounts to 18.01% of the total (483 MPs). MPs from the BJP (33) constituted almost 38% of this category followed by INC at 20.7% (18 MPs). Seven MPs from SP, four from TDP and NCP(SP), three from AITC, two each from the DMK, Janasena Party (JP), JD(U) and SS(UBT) one each from AAP, All Jharkhand Students Union Party (AJSU), CPI, Indian Union Muslim League (IUML), Jammu & Kashmir-National Conference (J&K-NC), Janata Dal (Secular) [JD(S)], Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM), SS, Sikkim Krantikari Morcha and one Independent are from this category;
- 50% to less than 75% attendance:** 108 MPs are shown as having signed the attendance register for between 16-23 days. This amounts to 22.36% of the total (483 MPs). Both the BJP and the INC have 32 MPs each in this category (6.62% of the total). Eight MPs

³ The MP representing Nagaon, Assam resigned in March midway of the Budget Session. He was required to attend 22 sittings but the attendance record reveals only 15 days' attendance. So this amounts to 68.18%.

from the DMK, seven from AITC, three from the NCP-SP, two each from the IUML, JD(U), SP, Shiv Sena (UBT) and YSRCP two Independents and one each from AAP, AIMIM, CPI(M), JK-NC, JMM, Kerala Congress (KC), LJSP(RV), MDMK, RSP, RJD SAD, TDP, and the now deceased representative of the Voice of the People Party belong to this category;

- **25% to less than 50% attendance:** 51 MPs or 10.55% of the total (483 MPs) attended the sittings or at least signed the attendance register for **between 8-15 days**. 11 MPs each from the AITC and the INC belong to this category followed by BJP and DMK with nine MPs each. Two MPs each from Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi (VCK) and the SS and one each from the Asom Gana Parishad, CPI(M), JMM, NCP, RJD, SP and United People's Party-Liberal (UPP-L), belong to this category;
- **10% to less than 25% attendance:** Nine MPs are shown as having signed the attendance register for **between 4-7 days**. Three are from AITC, two from the DMK and one each from the BJP, CPI, INC and one Independent;
- **Less than 10% attendance:** Four MPs are shown as having signed the attendance register for **between 2-3 days**. Two are from AITC and one each from the BJP and DMK;
- **Zero attendance:** Three MPs are shown as not having signed the attendance register even once during the Budget Session. Of these, one MP elected as an Independent is in prison as an undertrial. The other two are from the INC and one from the BJP. The reasons for their absence or failure to sign the attendance register for even a day are not known;
- **Political parties with fewer members did better:** It is interesting that the highest figures in terms of average attendance record belongs to political parties with only a handful of members in the Lok Sabha. Both MPs from the RLD and the lone MP from the RLP had 100% attendance record. CPI(ML-L) stood second with two of its MPs attending 30 out of the 31 sittings, as did the lone MP from the Zoram People's Movement (ZPM). The SP took third position with 37 of its MPs averaging attendance of 28.43 days followed by the LJSP(RV)'s four MPs averaging at 28.25 sittings. One MP each from the Azad Samaj Party (Kanshi Ram) [ASP(KR)] and the Bahujan Adivasi Party (BAP) attended 28 sittings taking the fifth position;
- **Largest political party's performance:** The single largest party in the Lok Sabha, the BJP with 191 members averaged only 26.46 sittings per MP whereas its ally in Bihar- the 11 MPs of JD(U) did better, averaging 27.91 sittings, as did its allies in Andhra Pradesh such as the Telugu Desam Party with 14 MPs averaging 27.8 sittings and the Janasena Party, with two MPs averaging 26.5 sittings. BJP stands at 13th place as shown in the table below;
- **Largest Opposition Party's performance:** The INC- the single largest party in opposition in the Lok Sabha averaged only 23.13 sittings with 97 MPs. The YSRCP, the SS(UBT), the NCP and the RJD who are its allies, did much better than it (see the table below);

- **Independent MPs' performance:** The average number of sittings for the **seven Independent MPs** is only **19.43 sittings**;
- **Regional political parties:** Among the **regional political parties with more than 20 MPs** in the House, **AITC averaged only 15 sittings and the DMK with 22 MPs averaged even lesser with 14.64 sittings. They figure at the bottom of the pile**, if the averages for the much smaller parties with one or two members are ignored. The average no. of days of attendance (arithmetic mean) recorded for all political parties represented in the Lok Sabha and Independent MPs is given below:

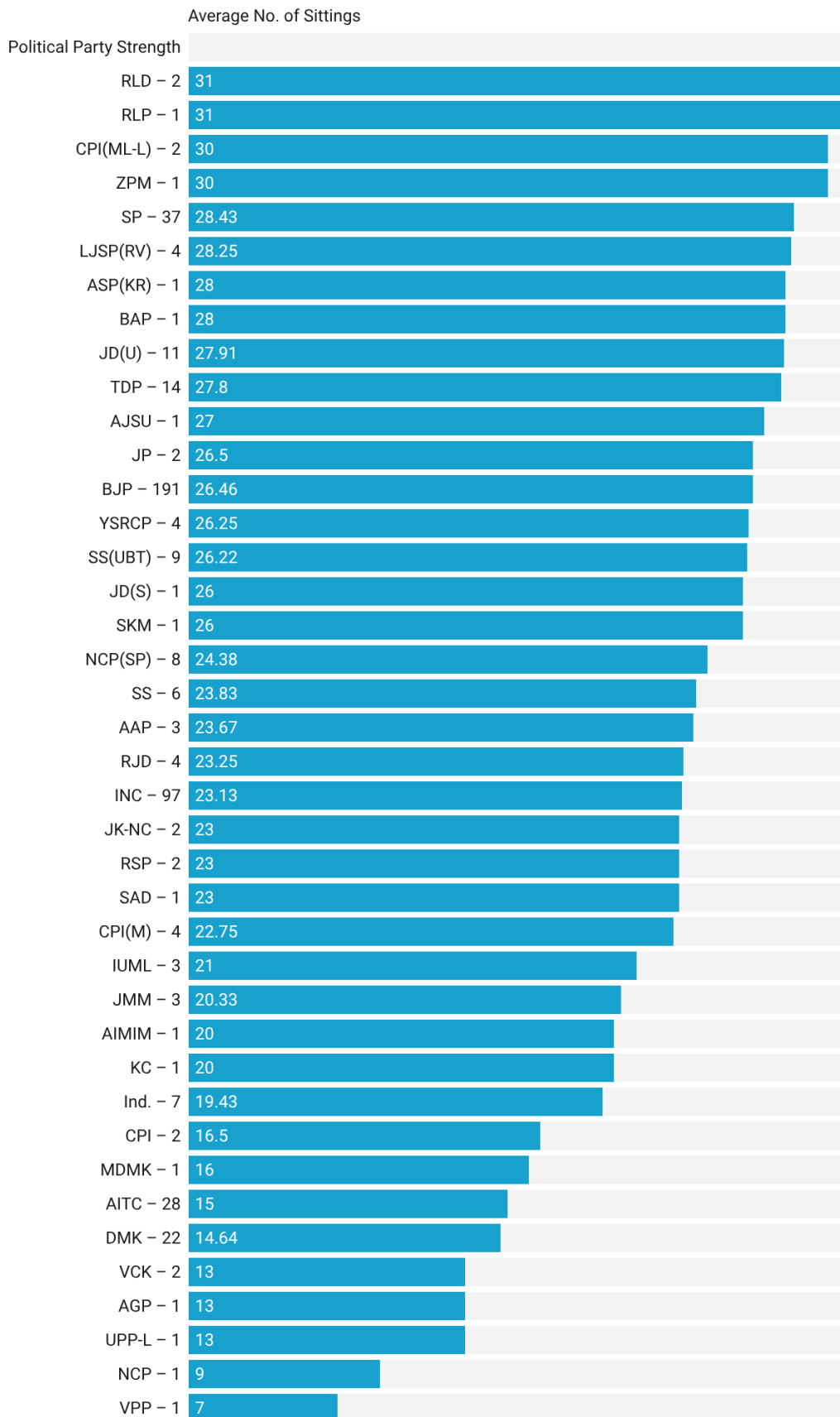
Table 1: Political Party-wise Attendance Record

#	Name of the Political Party/Status of the MPs	Number of MPs in the Lok Sabha for whom attendance record is available	Attendance: Party-wise Average No. of Sittings
1.	RLD	2	31
2.	RLP	1	31
3.	CPI(ML-L)	2	30
4.	ZPM	1	30
5.	SP	37	28.43
6.	LISP(RV)	4	28.25
7.	ASP(KR)	1	28
8.	BAP	1	28
9.	JD(U)	11	27.91
10.	TDP	14	27.8
11.	AJSU	1	27
12.	JP	2	26.5
13.	BJP	191	26.46
14.	YSRCP	4	26.25
15.	SS(UBT)	9	26.22
16.	JD(S)	1	26
17.	SKM	1	26
18.	NCP(SP)	8	24.38
19.	SS	6	23.83
20.	AAP	3	23.67
21.	RJD	4	23.25
22.	INC	97	23.13
23.	JK-NC	2	23
24.	RSP	1	23
25.	SAD	1	23
26.	CPI(M)	4	22.75
27.	IUML	3	21
28.	JMM	3	20.33
29.	AIMIM	1	20
30.	KC	1	20

#	Name of the Political Party/Status of the MPs	Number of MPs in the Lok Sabha for whom attendance record is available	Attendance: Party-wise Average No. of Sitzings
31.	Ind.	7	19.43
32.	CPI	2	16.5
33.	MDMK	1	16
34.	AITC	28	15
35.	DMK	22	14.64
36.	VCK	2	13
37.	AGP	1	13
38.	UPP-L	1	13
39.	NCP	1	9
40.	VPP	1	7

See the next page for a graphic representation of this data.

Lok Sabha Attendance record: 2026 Budget Session



Source: Lok Sabha Secretariat • Created with Datawrapper

B. State and UT-wise findings

- **100% attendance:** Of the **101 MPs** in this category, **18 each** are from Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra followed by Maharashtra with **17 MPs** and Andhra Pradesh with **12 MPs**. Nine MPs from Odisha, five each from Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, NCT Delhi, Tamil Nadu and four each from Haryana and Uttarakhand belong to this category. Two MPs each from Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal and one each from Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Lakshadweep and Mizoram belong to this category;
- No State with more than one MP in the Lok Sabha clocked cent percent attendance during the 2026 Budget Session. **None of the MPs from the States of Assam, Kerala and Telangana clocked 100% attendance** either;
- **90% or more attendance:** Of the **120 MPs** who signed the attendance record for more than **90%** of the sittings they were required to attend, **29** are from Uttar Pradesh, **14** from Gujarat, **11** from Bihar and **10** from Madhya Pradesh. Nine MPs in this category are from Rajasthan eight are from Andhra Pradesh, six are from Maharashtra and five are from Tamil Nadu. Four MPs each in this category are from Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Odisha. Two MPs each in this category are from Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. One MP each from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Mizoram, NCT-Delhi and Punjab belong to this category;
- **75% to less than 90% attendance:** Of the **87 MPs** who signed the attendance register from **75% to less than 90%** of the sittings they were required to attend, nine are from Maharashtra, eight from UP, seven each from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, six from Telangana, five each from Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, four from Chhattisgarh, three each from Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab, two each from Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Odisha and Rajasthan and one each from Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Manipur, Nagaland, NCT-Delhi, Sikkim and Tripura;
- **50% to less than 75% attendance:** Of the **106 MPs** who signed the attendance record for **between 50% and less than 75%** of the sittings, **13** are from Kerala and Tamil Nadu, **12** from West Bengal, **11** from Maharashtra and **10** from Karnataka. Seven each are from Odisha and Telangana, six each from Bihar, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, three each from Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Jharkhand, two from Madhya Pradesh and one each from Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur;
- **25% to less than 50% attendance:** Of the **52 MPs** who signed the attendance register for **between 25% and less than 50%** of the sittings **15** are from West Bengal and **12** from Tamil Nadu. Eight of them are from Assam, four from Maharashtra, three from Kerala, two from Telangana and one each from Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Puducherry, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh;
- **10% to less than 25% attendance:** Of the **nine MPs** who attended **between 10% to less than 25%** of the sittings, three each are from Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, and one each from Kerala, Maharashtra and Punjab;

- **Less than 10% attendance:** Of the **four MPs** who attended **less than 10% of the sittings**, **two** are from **West Bengal** and **one each** from **Maharashtra** and **Tamil Nadu**;
- **Zero attendance:** As noted in the previous segment, three MPs are shown as not having signed the attendance register even once during the Budget Session. Of these, the MP representing Khadoor Sahib, Punjab is in prison as an undertrial. The other two MPs are from **Gulbarga** in Karnataka and **Navsari** in Gujarat;
- **Average attendance in larger States and UTs:** Among the States and UTs with more than two MPs, **Uttarakhand topped the list with the highest average no. of days of attendance (30.5 days) recorded per MP**, followed by **NCT-Delhi (30 days)**, **Rajasthan (29.75 days)**, **Himachal Pradesh (28.75 days)** and **Uttar Pradesh (28.69 days)**. **Andhra Pradesh is the only State from the southern part of the country to figure in the top-10 list with its MPs averaging 27.41 days in terms of their attendance record. None of the States from the eastern part of the country figure in the top-10 list;**
- **Assam figures at the bottom of the pile** with an average attendance record of **15.69 days**. MPs from Assam along with their counterparts from **West Bengal (16.03 days)**, **Tamil Nadu (17.41 days)**, **Kerala (18.74 days)** averaged less than 20 out of the 31 days i.e., less than two-thirds of the sittings. **Punjab** is the only State from the northern part of the country in the **bottom-5** of this list averaging **20 days**. The average no. of days of attendance (arithmetic mean) recorded for the States represented by more than two MPs in the Lok Sabha, are given below in Table 2:

Table 2: State/UT-wise Attendance Record (more than two MPs)

#	State/UT	Number of MPs in the Lok Sabha for whom attendance record is available	Attendance: State/UT-wise Average No. of Sittings
1.	Uttarakhand	4	30.5
2.	NCT-Delhi	6	30
3.	Rajasthan	20	29.75
4.	Himachal Pradesh	4	28.75
5.	Uttar Pradesh	71	28.69
6.	Haryana	7	28.43
7.	Madhya Pradesh	24	28.29
8.	Gujarat	23	27.91
9.	Bihar	34	27.74
10.	Andhra Pradesh	22	27.41
11.	Chhattisgarh	10	26.5
12.	Jharkhand	12	26.25
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	25.75
14.	Odisha	19	25.32

#	State/UT	Number of MPs in the Lok Sabha for whom attendance record is available	Attendance: State/UT-wise Average No. of Sittings
15.	Maharashtra	43	23.61
16.	Karnataka	24	22.67
17.	Telangana	15	20.67
18.	Punjab	13	20
19.	Kerala	19	18.74
20.	Tamil Nadu	39	17.41
21.	West Bengal	39	16.03
22.	Assam	13	15.69

- **Average attendance in smaller States and UTs:** Among the **States and UTs with just one or two MPs** whose attendance record is available, the representatives of **Chandigarh and Lakshadweep topped the list as they attended 100%** of the sittings followed by the MPs from **Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Arunachal Pradesh** who attended **30 sittings each**;
- At the **bottom of the pile was Puducherry** whose representative attended **less than 50% of the sittings (less than 14 days)** with MPs from **Meghalaya (17 days) and Tripura (19 days)** attending **less than 20 sittings**. The performance of States and UTs in this category is given below in Table 3 (while the State or UT might have actually elected more than one MP, only those are included whose attendance record is available):

Table 3: State/UT-wise Attendance Record (1-2 MPs)

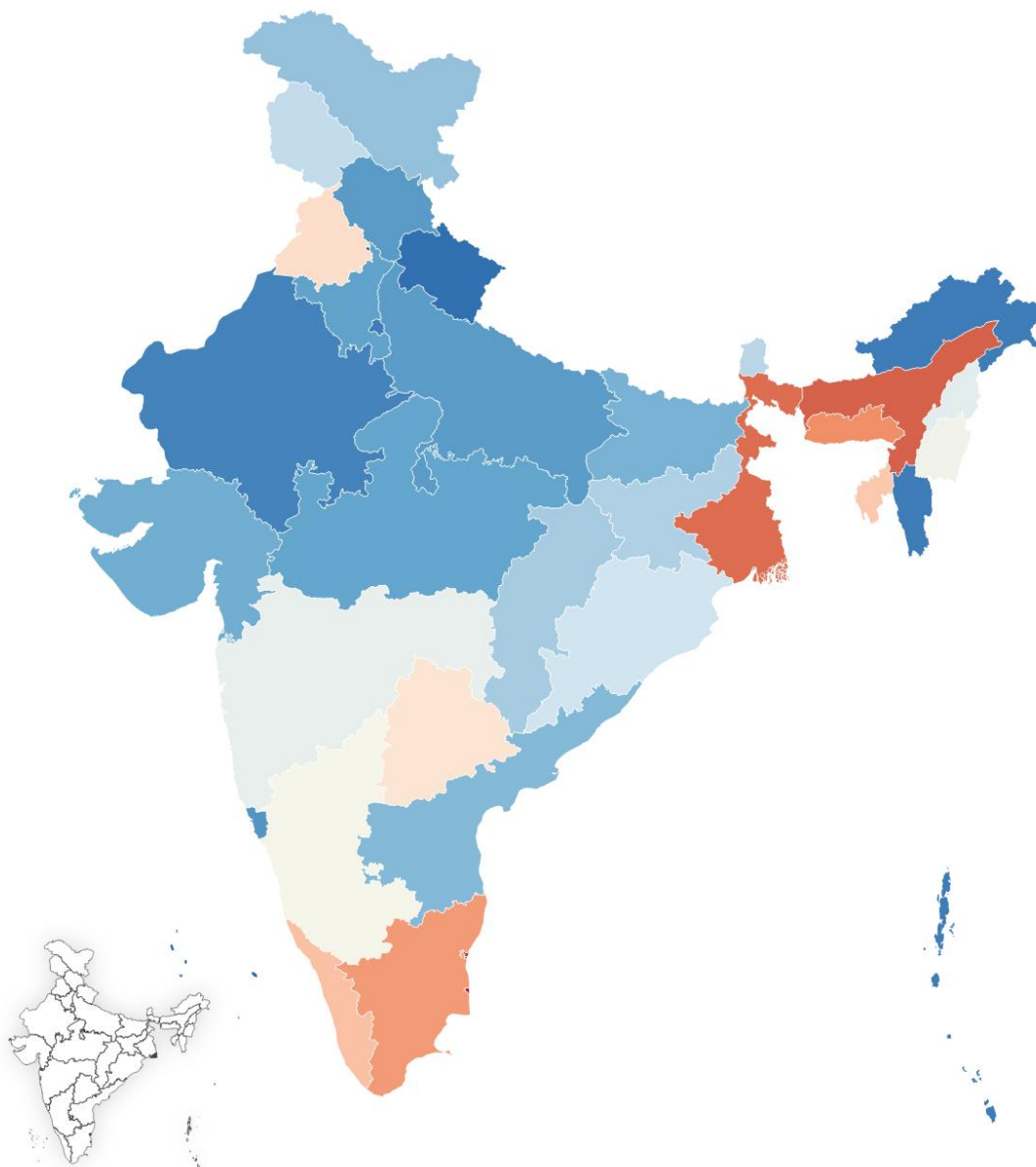
#	State/UT	Number of MPs in the Lok Sabha for whom attendance record is available	Attendance: State/UT-wise Average No. of Sittings
1.	Chandigarh	1	31
2.	Lakshadweep	1	31
3.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	30
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	30
5.	Goa	1	29
6.	Ladakh	1	27
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Dama & Diu	2	26.5
8.	Sikkim	1	26

#	State/UT	Number of MPs in the Lok Sabha for whom attendance record is available	Attendance: State/UT-wise Average No. of Sittings
9.	Nagaland	1	24
10.	Manipur	2	23
11.	Tripura	2	19
12.	Meghalaya	2	17
13.	Puducherry	1	14

See the next page for average attendance by State and UTs on an interactive map.

States/UTs-wise Attendance of MPs: 2026 Budget Session | Lok Sabha

Average number of days of Attendance



Based on data given publicly on sansad.in/lb

Source: sansad.in • Map data: © OSM • Created with Datawrapper

[Click here](#) for the interactive Map

IV. Performance of MPs in the Rajya Sabha

As is well known, the maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is **250 MPs**. Of these **238 are elected by MLAs in the States and 12 are nominated by the President of India**. **At the time of writing this report, there are 242 sitting members**, several of whom got elected or re-elected recently. The term of 59 members got completed mid-way of the 2026 Budget Session because one third of the House's membership retires every two years as per Article 83(1) of the Constitution. An equal number of members was elected or re-elected to the House during the Budget Session. So, **a total of 271 individuals attended the sittings as members of the House**, during the 2026 Budget Session.

Further, as per Kaul and Shakder cited above, Ministers do not sign the attendance register, as a rule. The attendance record for the Leader of the Opposition (LOP) in the House is recorded as "nil". Perhaps this is because the LOP is accorded the rank of a Union Cabinet Minister. The attendance record for the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha is also recorded as "nil". We do not know whether this is also established convention, as Kaul and Shakder are silent on this matter. So, we have not taken into consideration the 'nil' data shown against the Rajya Sabha MPs who were part of the Council of Ministers during the Budget Session, the LOP and the Deputy Chairman of the House, for the purpose of our data analysis.

So, after deducting the attendance record of these individuals, we are left with the attendance record of **255 MPs** for the purpose of this analysis. The findings below are subject to two caveats. **First**, the sitting MPs who do not have 100% attendance record might have attended the House proceedings on days for which they might not have signed the attendance register but we have no way of ascertaining that. **Second**, for the MPs who retired mid-way during the Budget Session, without getting re-elected, we have counted the maximum number of required days of attendance as per their term as the baseline for calculating actual attendance. Similarly, for the members who were elected or re-elected to the House, during the Budget Session we have used the number of days they were required to attend, as per the duration of their respective terms, as the baseline for calculating their actual attendance record (see the attached spreadsheet named: *RajyaSabha-BudgetSession2026-Attendance-Final-Jul26*).

A. Political party-wise findings

- **119 MPs i.e., less than one half (46.67%) of the 255 MPs had attended between 90-100% of the sittings or at least signed the attendance register for those many days during the Budget Session. If attending at least 75% of the sittings is taken as the minimum threshold, then 159 MPs reached it which is 62.35% of the total (255 MPs). In other words, less than two-thirds of the MPs could reach the 75%-and-above threshold. 56 MPs are shown as having signed the attendance register for less than 50% of the sittings they were required to attend. This amounts to almost 22% of the total (255 MPs);**
- **100% attendance: 59 MPs** are shown as having signed the attendance register for **100%** of the sittings they were required to attend during the Budget Session. This is less than a quarter or **23.14% of the total (255 MPs)**. In other words, **more than 75% of the MPs** either missed one or more sittings they were required to attend or failed to sign the register for those days. **More than 61% of the MPs with cent percent attendance** belong

to the BJP (36 MPs). Five belong to the INC, three to the Biju Janata Dal (BJD), two each are from the AITC, DMK, RJD and the SP. The Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam (DMDK), NCP(SP), SS(UBT) and the YSRCP have one MP each in this category. One Independent and one Nominated Member also recorded 100% attendance;

- 90% or more attendance:** 60 MPs are shown as having signed the attendance record for 90% or more of the sittings they were required to attend during the Budget Session. This is less than a quarter of the total (255 MPs). MPs from the BJP (31) constituted 51.66% under this category followed by the INC with 16.67% (10 MPs). Three each from the J&K-NC and the YSRCP and two each from the AAP and BJD belong to this category. One MP each from the AITC, CPI(M), DMK, JD(S), JD(U), Mizo National Front (MNF), National People's Party (NPP) and the SP also attended more than 90% of the sittings they were required to. One Independent MP also belong to this category;
- 75% to less than 90% attendance:** 40 MPs are shown as having signed the attendance register for 75% or more of the sittings they were required to attend. This amounts to 15.69% of the total (255 MPs). MPs from the BJP (16) constituted 40% of this category followed by the INC MPs (five) at 12.5%. Two MPs each from the BJD and TDP are in this category. One MP each from the AITC, AIADMK, Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), Bharatiya Rashtra Samiti (BRS), CPI(M), IUML, JD(U), JMM, RJD, RLD, SP, SS and YSRCP belong to this category. One Independent MP also is in this category;
- 50% to less than 75% attendance:** 40 MPs are shown as having signed the attendance register for between 50% and less than 75% of the sittings they were required to attend. This amounts to 15.69% of the total (255 MPs). MPs from the BJP (16) constituted 40% of this category followed by seven MPs from the INC accounting for 17.5%. Two MPs each from AITC, All Indian Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK), BRS and RJD are in this category. One MP each from AAP, Asom Gana Parishad (AGP), CPI(M), DMK, NCP, SS(UBT), Tamil Manila Congress (Moopanar) [TMC(M)], UPP-L and YSRCP belong to this category;
- 25% to less than 50% attendance:** 33 MPs or almost 13% of the total (255 MPs) had signed the attendance register for between 25% and less than 50% of the sittings they were required to attend. 11 of these are from the BJP constituting one third of this category followed by four MPs of the AITC and three from the DMK. Two MPs each from the CPI, INC and NCP and two Nominated MPs belong to this category. One MP each from the AIADMK, BRS, IUML, JMM, Makkal Needhi Maiaam (MNM), UPP-Liberal and YSRCP belong to this category;
- 10% to less than 25% attendance:** 11 MPs are shown as having signed the attendance register for between 10% to less than 25% of the sittings they were required to attend. Three are from the AITC and two from the DMK. One MP each from the AIADMK, INC and Kerala Congress (M) [KC(M)] belong to this category as do one Independent and one Nominated MP;
- Less than 10% attendance:** Six MPs are shown as having signed the attendance register for less than 10% of the sittings they were required to attend. Two of them are from

the **DMK** and **two** are **Nominated MPs**. **One each** from the **NCP** and **NCP (SP)** belong to this category;

- **Zero attendance:** Six MPs are shown as **not having signed** the attendance register **even once** for the sittings they were required to attend. **All of them were elected/re-elected to the House in April 2026 and were required to attend for three days**. Three of them are from the **AITC**. **One each** belong to the **BJP**, **JD(U)** and the **Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK)**;
- **Political parties with fewer members did better:** It is interesting that the **top-10 political parties clocking the highest percentage of attendance recorded are regional parties**. **DMDK** with its lone MP is the only one which recorded **100%** attendance followed by **J&K-NC** with three MPs clocking an average of **94.62%**. The MPs from the **JD(S)**, **MNF**, **BJD**, **SP**, **NPP** and the **SS** all recorded an average of more than **90%** attendance;
- **Performance of the largest parties:** Despite being the largest party in the House, **BJP** recorded an average attendance of only **84.39%** followed by the principal Opposition Party- the **INC** recording **80.66%**;
- **Performance of Independents:** The four Independent MPs averaged at **72.91%**;
- **Political parties with less than 50% attendance:** Among the political parties represented by more than one MP, **DMK**, **CPI**, **AITC** recorded an average attendance of **less than 50%**. Similarly, the **Nominated MPs** also averaged **less than 50%**. See Table 4 below for details:

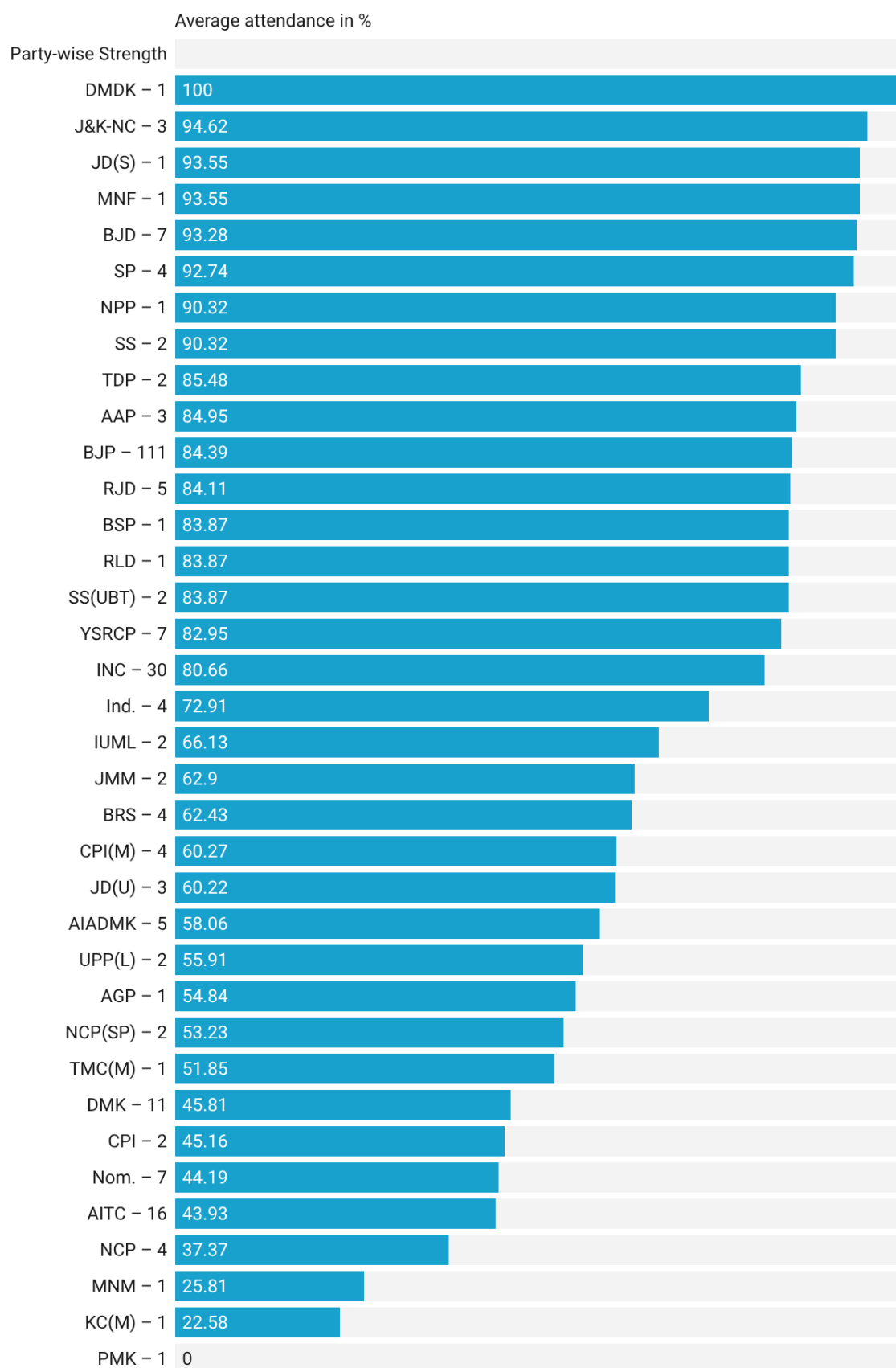
Table 4: Political Party-wise Attendance Record

#	Name of the Political Party/ Status of the MPs	Number of MPs in the Rajya Sabha for whom attendance record is available	Attendance: average percentage of sittings
1.	DMDK	1	100
2.	J&K-NC	3	94.62
3.	JD(S)	1	93.55
4.	MNF	1	93.55
5.	BJD	7	93.28
6.	SP	4	92.74
7.	NPP	1	90.32
8.	SS	2	90.32
9.	TDP	2	85.48
10.	AAP	3	84.95
11.	BJP	111	84.39
12.	RJD	5	84.11
13.	BSP	1	83.87
14.	RLD	1	83.87

#	Name of the Political Party/ Status of the MPs	Number of MPs in the Rajya Sabha for whom attendance record is available	Attendance: Party-wise average percentage of sittings
15.	SS(UBT)	2	83.87
16.	YSRCP	7	82.95
17.	INC	30	80.66
18.	Ind.	4	72.91
19.	IUML	2	66.13
20.	JMM	2	62.9
21.	BRS	4	62.43
22.	CPI(M)	4	60.27
23.	JD(U)	3	60.22
24.	AIADMK	5	58.06
25.	UPP	2	55.91
26.	AGP	1	54.84
27.	NCP(SP)	2	53.23
28.	TMC (M)	1	51.85
29.	DMK	11	45.81
30.	CPI	2	45.16
31.	Nom.	7	44.19
32.	AITC	16	43.93
33.	NCP	4	37.37
34.	MNM	1	25.81
35.	KC(M)	1	22.58
36.	PMK	1	0

See the next page for a graphic representation of this data.

Rajya Sabha Attendance Record: 2026 Budget Session



Source: Rajya Sabha Secretariat • Created with Datawrapper

B. State and UT-wise findings

- **100% attendance:** Of the **59 MPs** who had a cent percent attendance record, i.e., attended all the sittings they were required to or at least signed the attendance register for all those days, **nine** are from **Uttar Pradesh**. **Six MPs each** from **Bihar and Maharashtra** belong to this category. **Five MPs each** from **Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha** are in this category. **Three MPs each** from **Haryana, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu** are also in this category followed by **two MPs each** from **Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and West Bengal** and **two Nominated MPs**. **One MP each** from **Andhra Pradesh, Assam, NCT-Delhi, Sikkim, Telangana and Uttarakhand** belong to this category. **None** of the MPs from the states of **Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala** clocked **100% attendance**;
- **90% or more attendance:** **60 MPs** signed the attendance register for **between 90 and less than 100% of the sittings**. **12** of them are from **Uttar Pradesh**. **Four MPs each** from **Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra and Rajasthan** belong to this category. **Three MPs** are from **Chhattisgarh** followed by **two each** from **Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, NCT-Delhi and Odisha** and **two Nominated MPs**. **One MP each** from **Assam, Goa, Haryana, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand and West Bengal** belong to this category;
- **75% to less than 90% attendance:** Of the **40 MPs** who recorded their attendance between **75% and less than 90% of the sittings**, **five** are from **Uttar Pradesh** and **four** are from **Andhra Pradesh**. **Three MPs each** from **Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha**. **Two MPs each** from **Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra** belong to this category along with **two Nominated MPs**. **One MP each** from **Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura and West Bengal** belong to this category;
- **50% to less than 75% attendance:** Of the **40 MPs** who signed the attendance register for **between 50% and less than 75% of the sittings**, **six each** are from **Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu**. **Five MPs** are from **Assam** and **four** are from **Telangana** in this category. **Three MPs** in this category are from **West Bengal** while **two MPs each** are from **Bihar, Jharkhand and Punjab**. **One MP each** from **AP, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh** and **one Nominated MP** belong to this category;
- **25% to less than 50% attendance:** Of the **33 MPs** who recorded their attendance for **between 25% and less than 50% of the sittings** **five each** are from **West Bengal and Tamil Nadu**. **Three each** from **Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala and Punjab** belong to this category. **Two Nominated MPs** also are in this category. **One MP each** from **Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana and Uttarakhand** belong to this category;
- **10% to less than 25% attendance:** Of the **11 MPs** who signed the attendance register for **between 10% and less than 25% of the sittings**, **four** are from **West Bengal** and

three from Tamil Nadu. Along with one Nominated MP, one MP each belong to Karnataka, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh in this category;

- **Less than 10% attendance:** Of the six MPs who recorded their attendance for less than 10% of the sittings they were required to attend, two each are from Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Two Nominated MPs also belong to this category;
- **Zero attendance:** As noted in the previous segment, six MPs are shown as not having recorded their attendance at all. They are all individuals who got elected/re-elected in April and were required to attend at least three sittings. Four of them are from West Bengal and one each from Bihar and Tamil Nadu;
- **Average attendance in States & UTs with more than one MP:** NCT-Delhi clocked 99.67% average attendance (three MPs)- the highest among the States and UTs represented by more than one MP, followed by J&K (four MPs) averaging at 95.16% of the sittings. Gujarat (nine MPs) averaged at 94.27% of the sittings taking third position followed by Uttar Pradesh (28 MPs) at fourth place with an average attendance of 91.13%. Madhya Pradesh was at fifth place with nine of its MPs averaging 89.96% of the sittings. Like with the Lok Sabha, in the Rajya Sabha also, Andhra Pradesh is the only State from the southern part of India to figure in the top-10 list with 11 of its MPs averaging 85.56% of the required sittings. None of the States from the eastern part of the country figure in the top-10 list;
- At the bottom of the pile in this category is West Bengal with 20 of its MPs averaging only 42.04% of the required sittings. Tamil Nadu's 22 MPs averaged 49.55% which is still less than half of the required days of attendance. Punjab's seven MPs crossed the half-way mark by averaging 58.53% of the sittings and Kerala's nine MPs averaged at 60.93%. Despite appearing in the bottom-5, Karnataka's MPs averaged slightly more than two-thirds of the sittings at 68.06%. See Table 5 below for this category of States and UTs:

Table 5: State/UT-wise Attendance Record (more than 1 MP)

#	State/UT	Number of MPs in the Rajya Sabha for whom attendance record is available	Attendance: State/UT-wise average percentage of sittings required to be attended
1.	NCT-Delhi	3	96.77
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	95.16
3.	Gujarat	9	94.27
4.	Uttar Pradesh	28	91.13
5.	Madhya Pradesh	9	89.96
6.	Chhattisgarh	6	89.21
7.	Rajasthan	9	88.89

#	State/UT	Number of MPs in the Rajya Sabha for whom attendance record is available	Attendance: State/UT-wise average percentage of sittings required to be attended
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	87.28
9.	Bihar	16	85.56
10.	Andhra Pradesh	11	84.46
11.	Haryana	7	84.28
12.	Odisha	12	85.37
13.	Uttarakhand	3	78.49
14.	Maharashtra	23	72.89
15.	Telangana	8	70.33
16.	Assam	9	70.13
17.	Jharkhand	5	68.39
18.	Karnataka	10	68.06
19.	Kerala	9	60.93
20.	Punjab	7	58.53
21.	Tamil Nadu	22	49.55
22.	West Bengal	20	42.04

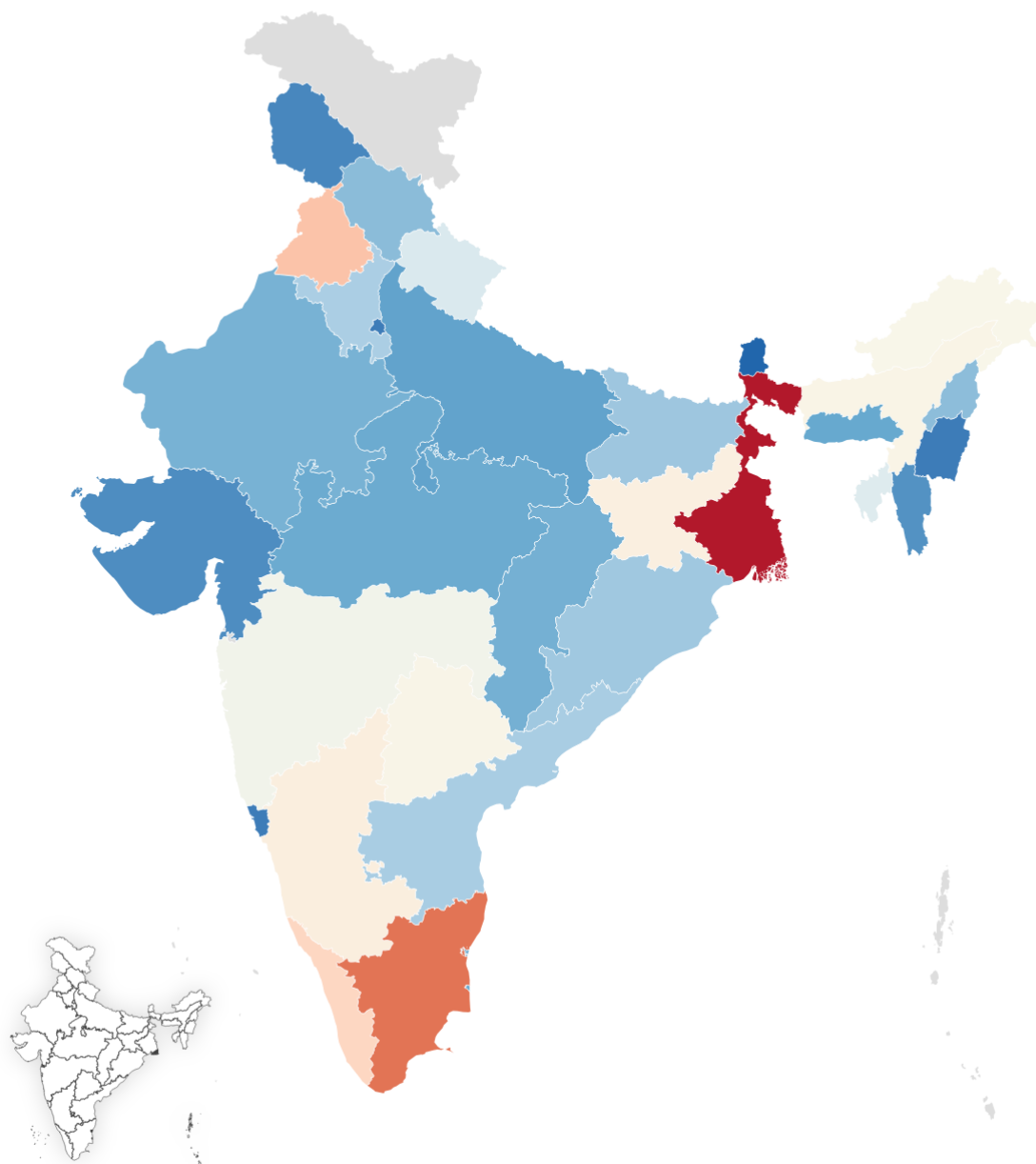
- **Average attendance in smaller States and UTs:** Among the smaller States and UTs (with only one MP each), the Sikkim scored a perfect record of 100% followed by Goa and Manipur both at 96.77%. The MPs from Mizoram, Meghalaya and Puducherry attended more than 90% of the required sittings. Arunachal Pradesh was at the bottom of this pile with its MP clocking 70.97% attendance. See Table 6 below for details:

Table 6: State/UT-wise Attendance Record (1 MP each)

#	State/UT	Number of MPs in the Rajya Sabha for whom attendance record is available	Attendance: State/UT-wise average percentage of sittings required to be attended
1.	Sikkim	1	100
2.	Goa	1	96.77
3.	Manipur	1	96.77
4.	Mizoram	1	93.55
5.	Meghalaya	1	90.32
6.	Puducherry	1	90.32
7.	Nagaland	1	87.10
8.	Tripura	1	77.42
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	70.97

State/UT-wise Attendance of MPs: 2026 Budget Session | Rajya Sabha

Average Attendance in %



Source: sansad.in • Map data: © OSM • Created with Datawrapper

[Click here](#) for the interactive Map

Conclusion

The [attendance record for the 2026 Budget Session of the Rajya Sabha](#) visible on its website, also contains a list of 15 MPs with the duration of their absence along with reasons. Several were absent for specified periods of time due to ill health. Some did not attend some of the sittings due to 'prior committed engagements' and/or 'personal reasons'. Citizens must start the practice of demanding explanations from the MPs for prioritising other 'prior engagements' over attending Parliament. The Lok Sabha website does not display similar information about members who remained absent for any of its sittings. Its Secretariat could emulate the good practice of the Rajya Sabha. These are two of the ways for demanding accountability from the elected representatives between elections.

Further, Kaul and Shakder⁴ also mention the now-abandoned practice of maintaining hourly charts of MPs' attendance of Parliament's sittings in the following words:

"Connected with the attendance register, there is also a chart maintained by the Lobby officer showing the number of members present in the House at different hours of the day, which is maintained in order to convey a more correct impression of the attendance in the House than marking the attendance once in a day at a particular time. The chart also indicates the total attendance of the House during the day. At the end of each session, an analytical abstract showing the maximum and minimum attendance on a day, highest and lowest hourly count and the average attendance per day during the session, is prepared. This chart, however, does not show the names of members present but only the number of members present. With the commencement of the live telecast of proceedings of Lok Sabha by the Sansad Television Channel and the availability of attendance details of Members on the website from the Fourteenth Lok Sabha, the chart has lost its relevance and has been done away with."

The analysis and the findings presented above, do not indicate how many hours each MP spent on the floor of the House in each sitting. Often, when routine and non-controversial business is transacted in either House, viewers get to see rows upon rows of empty benches, during its live telecast. There is no easy method for counting their presence. It is important that the Houses revive the practice of compiling hourly attendance charts. This is another essential database which needs to be created for citizens to have access for the purpose of demanding accountability of the elected representatives. After all, citizen taxpayers not only elect them but also foot the bill for paying their salaries and allowances and the running expenses of Parliament. We hope the attendance record of the MPs during the 2026 Monsoon Session would be much better.

⁴ Utpal Kumar Singh (Ed.), M N Kaul & S L Shakder, *Practice and Procedure of Parliament*, supra, pp. 422-23.