



Productivity of Houses of Parliament

Source: TH

Recently, both Houses of [Parliament](#) (**Lok Sabha** and **Rajya Sabha**) were [adjourned sine die](#) after the [Budget session](#).

- **Adjournment sine die** refers to the termination of a parliamentary session for an indefinite period, without a scheduled date for reconvening.
- The Lok Sabha held **15 sittings, totaling 115 hours**, with a **productivity rate of 136%**. Meanwhile, the Rajya Sabha functioned for **90 hours and 35 minutes**, achieving a productivity rate of **118%**.
- During the session, over 27 hours in the Lok Sabha were dedicated to Budget discussions.

Productivity of the Houses of Parliament:

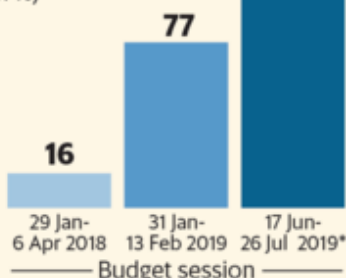
- It refers to the **amount of legislative work accomplished** during a session. This includes the number of bills passed, questions answered, and debates held.
- **Factors Affecting the Productivity:**
 - **The number of sittings:** More sittings allow the House more time to execute its work.
 - **The Length of Each Sitting:** Longer sittings allow for more debate and discussion.
 - **The Number of Members Present:** A larger number of members present means that there are more people to participate in debates and votes.
 - **The Level of Disruption:** Disruptions, such as protests and walkouts, can waste valuable time and prevent the Houses from doing their work.

// Minimum disruption, maximum productivity

The ongoing budget session has seen 120% productivity in the 17th Lok Sabha in the backdrop of NDA winning a majority in the elections to the Lower House.

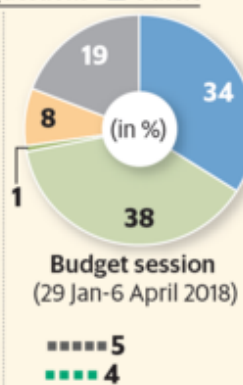
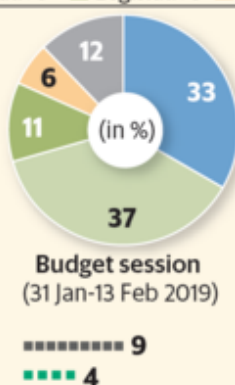
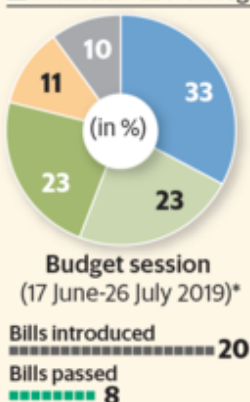
Working days till 16 July: **20**
Days with no lunch break: **8**
Number of adjournments: **0**
Adjournments post 11pm: **3**

Productivity
(in %)



Breakup of business

Financial Non-legislative Legislative Questions Others



*Data till 16 July Source: PRS Legislative Research

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