

## **Shri Abhishek Banerjee**

Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha  
Diamond Harbour, West Bengal  
All India Trinamool Congress



Shri Abhishek Banerjee is a Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha from All India Trinamool Congress representing Diamond Harbour in West Bengal. He is General Secretary AITC and is also the leader of AITC in Lok Sabha. Previously, he was also the National President of All India Trinamool Youth Congress.

Currently, he is serving as Member, Committee on External Affairs. He is a 3-term Lok Sabha MP and has served various standing committees as member in the past.

Born in 1987, his highest qualification is MBA in Human Resource and Marketing. He is the nephew of West Bengal CM and AITC supremo Mamata Banerjee.

## I. Political Journey

Year	Position Held
2011	National President AITC Youth Congress
2014	Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), Elected to 16th Lok Sabha from Diamond Harbour.
2014-2019	Member, Standing Committee on Commerce; Consultative Committee, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Affairs; Member, Railway Convention Committee (R.C.C.)
2019	Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), Elected to 17th Lok Sabha from Diamond Harbour.
2019-onward	Member, Standing Committee on External Affairs; Consultative Committee, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.
2021	General Secretary, AITC
2023	Member, Coordination Committee, I.N.D.I.A. alliance
2024	Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), Elected to 17th Lok Sabha from Diamond Harbour.
2025	Leader of Trinamool Congress Parliamentary Party in Lok Sabha

## II. Parliamentary Activities (Overall)

- A. Abhishek Banerjee has maintained around 87% attendance, participated in over 600 debates, and asked more than 900 questions.

**B. Major themes raised during debates:**

1. Development and infrastructure in West Bengal, especially urban and rural development.
2. Youth empowerment and employment generation.
3. Finance, commerce, and trade policies impacting his constituency and state.
4. External affairs with focus on India's diplomatic and economic relations.
5. Social welfare measures and schemes related to women and youth.
6. Agricultural development and farmer welfare
7. Environmental sustainability and climate change mitigation
8. Digital India initiatives, technology adoption, and innovation
9. Legislative reforms and governance improvements
10. Cultural heritage preservation and promotion of arts and sports

**C. Major Questions asked:**

1. Central funding for infrastructure and development projects in West Bengal
2. Implementation of welfare schemes targeting youth, women, and marginalized groups
3. Policies affecting MSMEs, trade, and commerce
4. Environmental regulations and climate action plans
5. Health and education sector improvements
6. Energy policy, renewable resources, and power sector development
7. Social justice initiatives and minority welfare programs
8. Public distribution and food security mechanisms

### **III. Social Work and Community Engagement**

- A. Launched “Sebaashray” health camps in Diamond Harbour, providing free medical services to over 12 lakh residents, including access to private hospital treatment for serious cases.
- B. Organized large pension camps enrolling more than 70,000 unregistered senior citizens for monthly government pensions.
- C. Initiated scholarships and financial support programs for underprivileged students, including new school construction and teacher training.
- D. Ran “Ek Daak E Abhishek” outreach, a citizen grievance redressal program ensuring direct community access and support.
- E. Led women's empowerment schemes, including self-help group formation, skill-development, microcredit, and economic support for sex workers and marginalized women.
- F. Supported upgrades to local hospitals, public health campaigns, and expanded primary healthcare infrastructure.

- G. Engaged in digital governance initiatives to promote transparency, citizen participation, and efficient local administration.
- H. Facilitated job training and entrepreneurship workshops for youth through SME support and skill-building programs.
- I. Mobilized disaster relief and community aid during natural calamities in the region.

#### **IV. Views on Business and Industry**

- A. Strong advocate for supporting Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) as a key driver of employment and economic growth in West Bengal and India.
- B. Highlights Bengal's large MSME sector with over 88 lakh units and emphasizes women entrepreneurs' significant role.
- C. Stresses the importance of boosting exports, especially from sectors like handloom, textiles, and IT, encouraging government policies that enhance market access.
- D. Calls for strategic negotiations to safeguard India's trade interests and protect domestic industries from adverse global policies.
- E. Emphasizes need for skill development centers, startup support, and innovation hubs to fuel entrepreneurship and wider economic participation.
- F. Advocates for sustainable industrial growth balancing environmental concerns with economic development.
- G. Urges for fair and equitable market access for Bengal products at national and international levels.

#### **V. Controversies**

- A. Named in a CBI charge sheet relating to alleged irregularities in recruitment in a West Bengal sports body.
- B. Accused by opposition of using influence to manipulate appointments in youth and sports bodies, amidst ongoing political clashes.
- C. Conflict with Election Commission: Accused the Election Commission of bias and acting as a BJP "arm" to disenfranchise West Bengal voters; vowed to fight EC both inside and outside court.
- D. Criticized the central government for allegedly blocking funds for key welfare schemes in West Bengal as political retaliation.
- E. Reports surfaced of Abhishek's aides meeting senior BJP leaders, sparking rumors he might break away from TMC to form a new party.
- F. Abhishek's demand for police action in RG Kar rape case was viewed by Mamata as overreach outside his official authority, increasing tensions between them.

- G. Under pressure from party seniors after rumors of dissent, Abhishek publicly declared loyalty to Mamata Banerjee at a party meeting.

## **VI. Social Media and Media Presence Analysis**

### **A. Social Media:**

1. [Instagram](#) - 1,40,000+ followers; good consistency, and excellent traction; Content type - party activities, personal highlights, events, leadership meets etc.
2. [Facebook](#) - 2.2 Mn+ followers; very good consistency and excellent traction; Content type - party activities, tribute posts, personal highlights, events, leadership meets, public outreach, tribute posts etc.
3. [Twitter](#) - 6,98,000+ followers; very good consistency and excellent traction; Content type - party activities, rally and speeches, tweets on issues of political, regional and national importance, personal highlights-packaged reels etc.

- B. **Electronic & Print Media:** Abhishek Banerjee has received extensive coverage in national and regional media. NDTV and The Economic Times reported his 2025 elevation as Trinamool Congress Lok Sabha leader, noting his role in uniting TMC MPs. Times of India and India Today covered his campaign against bogus voters ahead of 2026 polls and his organizational meetings. Indian Express and The Economic Times widely reported his critical Union Budget speeches. Regional Bengali outlets like Anandabazar Patrika and Ei Samay regularly report on his constituency development initiatives such as the Diamond Harbour health camps. Bengali TV channels ABP Ananda and Zee 24 Ghanta cover his grassroots social welfare and party activities. He is also frequently covered for controversies, including his criticism of the BJP-led central government over the US 50% tariff on Indian goods (Economic Times), allegations of Election Commission bias against West Bengal voters (Indian Express, Hindustan Times), and disputes over central fund withholding (Times of India). His vocal opposition to BJP and ED investigations, and charges related to recruitment scams, have drawn significant media attention nationally and regionally.