

Questions Quantified

The quantitative study on questions of
Myanmar parliament
(1st regular session to 6th regular session)

E-Book



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Parliamentary Observation Program

Open Myanmar Initiative

Questions Quantified

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Executive Summary

Report No. 1 of Parliamentary Observation Program of Open Myanmar Initiative features quantitative study of questions raised by MPs in PyithuHluttaw (House of Representatives), AmyothaHluttaw (House of Nationalities) and PyidaungsuHluttaw (Assembly of the Union of the Republic of Myanmar) from first regular session to sixth regular session. Major report findings

Number of MPs and questioning rate in PyithuHluttaw and AmyothaHluttaw

- A total of 362 MPs have been elected to PyithuHluttaw and 174 MPs to AmyothaHluttaw.
- A total of 238 MPs raised questions during 173 session days in PyithuHluttaw in six sessions and 135 MPs raised questions during 169 session days in AmyothaHluttaw.
- A total of 125 elected MPs in PyithuHluttaw and 40 in AmyothaHluttaw did not raise any questions.
- According to findings, the average questioning rate of PyithuHluttaw, which has 440 MPs, is 1.9 questions per day, while the rate of AmyothaHluttaw, which has 224 MPs, is 3.2 questions per day.
- The percentages of negative and unclear responses by the Union level organizations were the highest in both PyithuHluttaw and AmyothaHluttaw in the first regular session. In the fourth regular session, the percentages of the responses that the tasks were undergoing were the highest in both houses. The percentages of mixed responses in the fifth regular session and the percentages of the positive responses were highest similarly.

Main areas of parliamentary questions

- PyithuHluttaw MPs raised most parliamentary questions about the infrastructural development, administration and education, while AmyothaHluttaw MPs raised most questions about infrastructural development, health and administration.
- PyithuHluttaw MPs raised most questions for the purpose of the government oversight, while AmyothaHluttaw MPs focused more on the questions of representation.

Activities of Representatives of Myanmar Political Parties in PyithuHluttaw and AmyothaHluttaw

- MPs from USDP, NDF and SNDP raised most questions in PyithuHluttaw and MPs from USDP, NDF and RNDP asked most questions in AmyothaHluttaw.

Activities of Representatives of the Military in PyithuHluttaw and AmyothaHluttaw

- The substitution rates of Defense Services Personnel in PyithuHluttaw and AmyothaHluttaw vary significantly. According to the collected data, 65 Defence Services Personnel PyithuHluttaw representatives have been substituted so far, while 26 Defense Services Personnel AmyothaHluttaw representatives have been substituted. In total, 175 military appointees have been appointed to PyithuHluttaw and 82 to AmyothaHluttaw.
- A total of 174 military appointees in PyithuHluttaw and 81 military appointees in AmyothaHluttaw did not raise any questions.

Activities of Representatives of Myanmar Ethnic Groups in PyithuHluttaw and AmyothaHluttaw

- Among 29 ethnicities that are represented in PyithuHluttaw and 16 in AmyothaHluttaw, MPs from three ethnic groups in PyithuHluttaw and MPs from two ethnic groups in AmyothaHluttaw did not ask any questions.
- Ethnic Bamar, Shan and Rakhine MPs raised most questions in the PyithuHluttaw. Ethnic Bamar, Chin and Rakhine MPs raised most questions in the AmyothaHluttaw.



Chapter 1

Introduction

Certain roles of the parliament vary from one democracy to another, but they are alike in implementing the tasks of electing the representatives through elections in order to represent their constituents in the parliament, to approve laws, to keep checks and balances on the government, to claim the legitimacy of the government and to develop the political aspirations.

After regaining independence from the British colonial rule in 1948, Myanmar introduced parliamentary democracy, but the role of the parliament faded due to the political changes. After holding general elections in 2010, which were based on Constitution from 2008, Pyidaungsu Hluttaw composed of Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw and

Region/State Hluttaws were convened. By-elections were held in 2012 and the vacant seats of Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha representatives filled.

When ninth regular sessions of Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw were convened in January 2014, a large number of facts and figures came out and some were reported by the state-owned television and newspapers as well as in the private media. Moreover, civil society organizations focusing on parliament watch have emerged. The aim of the parliament watch is to contribute to the emergence of powerful, transparent and responsible Hluttaws. In addition, it is aimed at encouraging participation of citizens in legislation.

1.1.0 Aim of conducting research

The focus of this program of Open Myanmar Initiative is to highlight the role of the parliament and advantages, disadvantages and the impact of parliament. Our research departs from knowledge and data collection from the minutes of each session and activities of the parliament that appeared on the Myanmar political stage for the first time after more than 50 years.

While searching the activities of the parliament representatives, the aim is to assess the activities of each and every representative based on his/her participation in the parliament, abilities to approve legislation, to keep checks and balances in order to exercise the effective control of the government. Results of the survey that come out of the collected data reveal how effectively the parliament representatives carried out legislation and put questions and motions to the Parliament.

Within the Open Myanmar Initiative Program, we have started to release reports and research papers on its findings and to create a data base enabling the general public, all voters, interested scholars, parliamentarians and the representatives of the international community to visit a web page of omimyanmar.org so to make a general as well as detailed search. A release of facts and figures and indexes report is needed for easy reference, when massive amounts of data on Parliament are available.

1.2.0 Methodology

Most of the facts and figures stated in this report are extracted from the minutes of the parliamentary sessions and the state-owned newspapers and the report is based on the official facts and figures. We are convinced that parliamentarians and related persons, journalists, researchers, constituents and the general public are able to use basic facts and figures that came out of this study. We are, however, aware that it is impossible to assess the nature of Parliament and quality of the parliamentarians depending only on the number of the submission of proposals and their participation in discussions on the legislation.

In this study, the focus was put on the main tasks of Parliament such as legislation, keeping checks and balances on the government and representation. Different categories are based on the respective parliamentary activities without depending on the Union level organizations/representatives that came to answer questions in the parliament.

While studying PyidaungsuHluttaw, AmyothaHluttaw and PyithuHluttaw, data collection was made using the minutes of the parliamentary sessions as main sources in order to get reliable information. A daily routine taking place in the parliament consists of putting questions to the Union level organizations, submission of proposals and bills, proposing the amendments and approving the laws. This report focuses primarily on facts and figures regarding

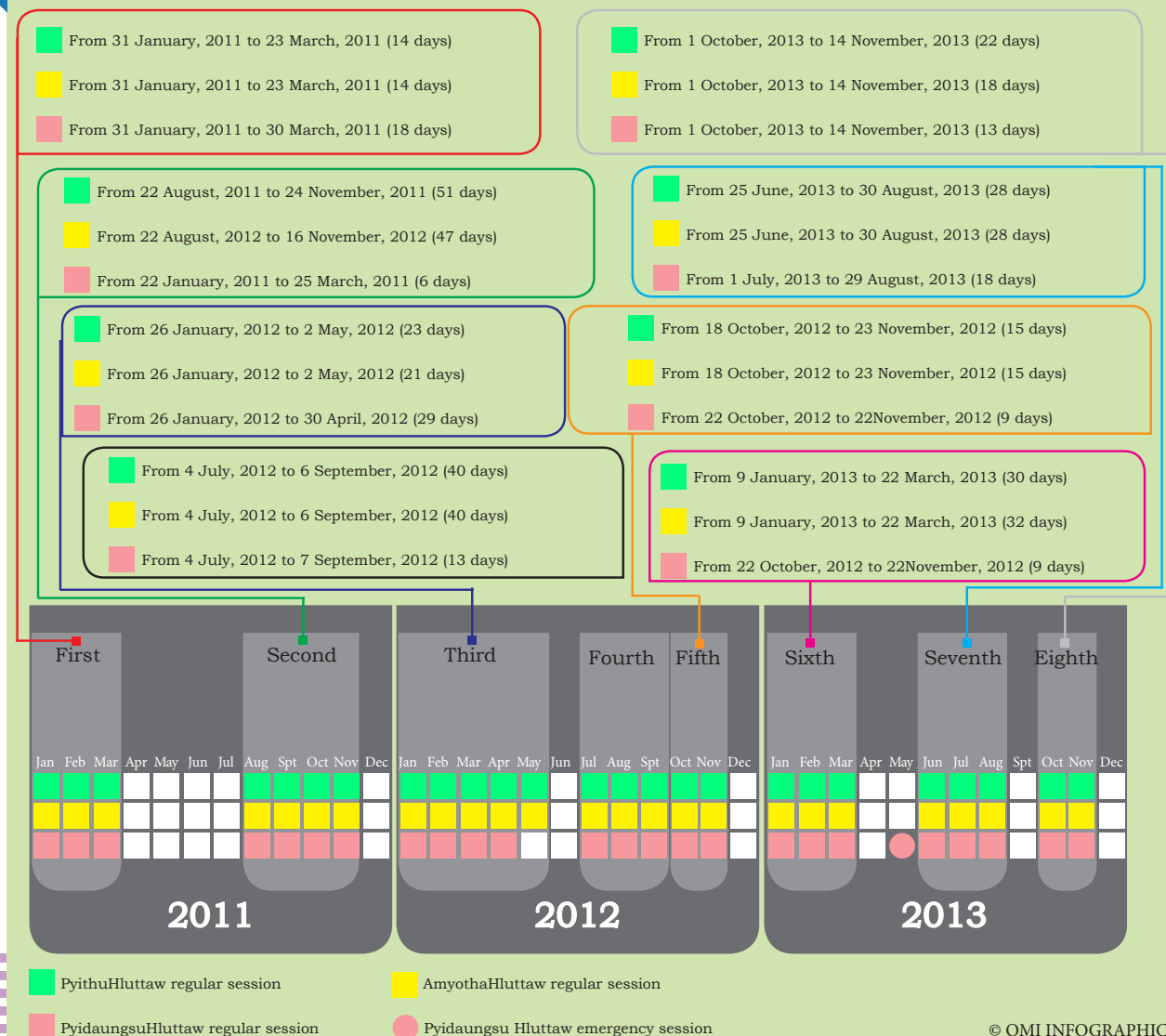
raising parliamentary questions.

With the aim of ensuring a better transparency of the administrative activities of the government, promoting administrative and financial accountability of the government and achieving the rule of law, Parliament is mainly asking questions as a gesture of keeping checks and balances on the government. While asking questions, the parliamentarians are able to send their questions to the government organizations concerned by mail and get oral responses to their questions marked with asterisks from the Union level organizations.

The process of putting starred questions is the following. There are two main types in putting the starred questions into groups. One is to ask about the current government's activities and another is to ask a question about the future government plans.

We analyze the answers of the Union level organizations through four steps that define which response they made – positive response, discouraging response, inexplicable response and mixed response. All the questions that were carefully studied are starred questions, which the Union level

Timeline of parliamentary sessions (2010-2013)



organizations answered in the parliament. The Union level organizations respond to the questions with no asterisks by mail.

OMI's Parliament Watch Program used Social Sciences Statistical Package software for data entry after collecting data about bills, starred questions and proposals that were submitted during the period from first regular sessions to sixth regular sessions of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, Amyotha Hluttaw and Pyithu Hluttaw. Due to the delay in the publication of the

minutes of the sixth regular session, the publication of the study results was late.

1.2.1. Selection of used terms and their meanings

In order to know a representative's background, only his or her most influential job was recorded.

(1) Classification of responses

Classification of responses to the starred questions by Union level organizations is the following.

It appears that questions raised in the parliament are mainly divided into three categories.

(a) Hluttaw representatives ask about the activities of Union level organizations and (b) raise questions on Union level organizations' future plans to take actions in their constituencies, and (c) some questions are aimed at seeking approval of respective Union level organizations on their positions and policies.

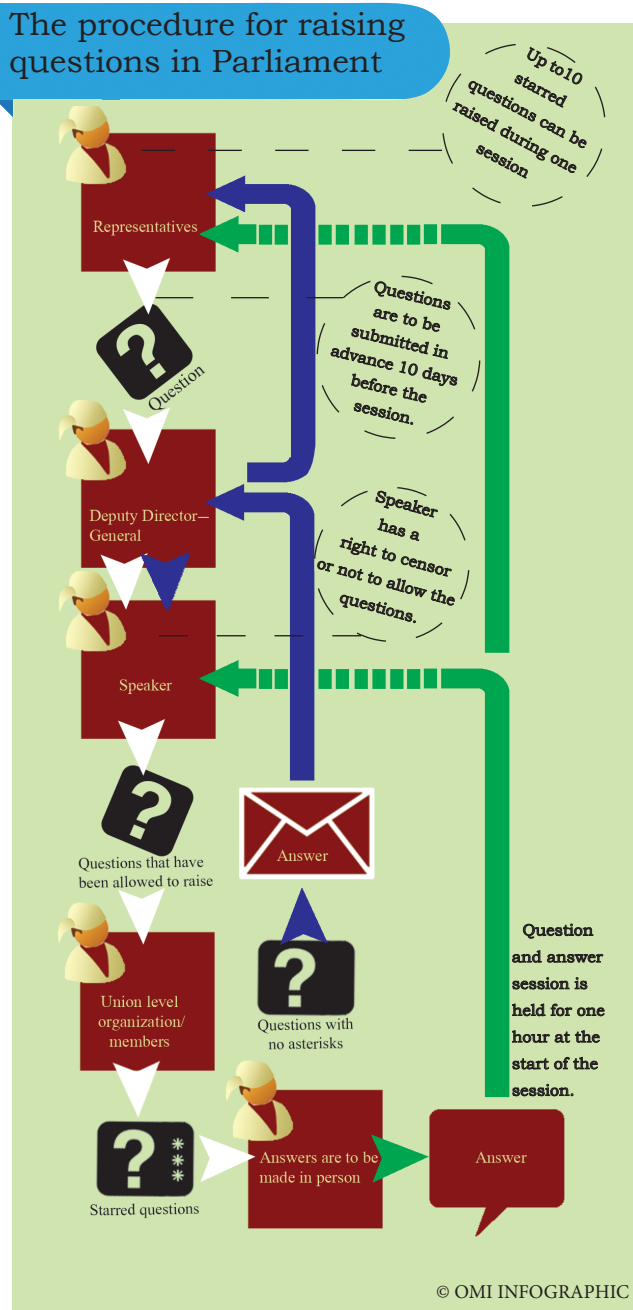
Responses to the parliamentary question (a) were divided into the following categories.

(a) Positive response

A clear pledge that work will be carried out during the specific fiscal year given by a Union level personnel or on his behalf, while answering the parliamentary questions is defined as positive response. Formulation of a clear and specific policy is defined as positive response to the questions about stances and policies of the Union level organizations.

(b) Negative response

Answers given to a proposed matter



that work will not be carried out during the specific fiscal year and answers in which no clear and specific policy was outlined are defined as negative responses. Also the answers that it is impossible to carry out the work due to the situation of the State budget and due to the fact that the question is not in accordance with existing laws and bylaws are also defined as negative responses.

(c) Imprecise response

Imprecise answers and responses with no expression of Yes or No to the question are defined as imprecise responses. Union level organization member's response that is not giving exact fiscal year for doing something regarding the contents of a question is also defined as imprecise response.

(d) Mixed response

Mixed responses occur when the representatives raised questions more than one and the Union level organization member responded to the questions in parts. For example, it is defined as mixed response when positive response was made to one part of the question while one of the different types of response to another part. When contents or some parts of the question was answered by other Union level organization member, who is not connected with them, in the place of the Union level organization member is related to the question, inexplicable response or response with no answer are defined as mixed response.

(e) "It is going" Response

An answer that the implementation of work is in progress during a period of time that the question was made is defined as "it is going" response.

(2) Classification of subject/section

Apart from collecting data through classified responses to the questions, classification that is not based on the ministries and government service organizations is made also according to the subject/section of a question. For instance, questions about opening of Institute of Agriculture fall under the heading of Education despite answering to the questions by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

The following is the general classification.

(a) Infrastructural development

Construction of buildings, roads, bridges and dams, maintenance and repair works. But, construction and upgrading of hospitals is listed under the heading of Health and construction of school buildings is grouped under the heading of Education.

(b) Agriculture

Various questions from disbursement of agricultural loans to fetching good price and farmers' rights come under the heading of Agriculture.

(c) Health

Matters related to health care services, appointment of health staff and health infrastructure are listed under the heading of Health.

(d) Education

Upgrading of educational infrastructure, educational reform and appointment of education staff are defined under the the subject of Education.

(e) Culture and Art

Matters related to cultural heritages, literature, art, music and cinema are defined as the subject of Culture and Art.

(f) Environmental Conservation

Conservation of lakes, rivers and creeks, forests and biodiversity and other natural resources are defined as the subject of Environmental Conservation.

(g) Politics

Matters occurred due to old and new administrative systems and matters related to the political parties and elections are defined as the subject of Politics.

(h) Real Estate

Use and management of real estate including investments in real estate, sales, rents and mortgages are defined as the subject of Real Estate.

(i) Workers' Affairs

Matters related to workers' rights and privileges and disputes between employers and employees are defined as Workers' Affairs.

(j) Energy

Sale, management, distribution, extraction and use of energy resources are defined as matters related to Energy.

(k) Administration

Matters directly related to the government's administrative mechanism and matters under the direct management of

the government's administrative mechanism are defined as Administration. Transport Air, water and road transport management and services are defined as Transport.

(l) Industry

Establishment of industries, industrial administration and reforms are defined as Industry.

(m) Services

Other government and private services, except transport and tourism (although the business activities are also services, they are excluded from services for detailed analysis), are listed under the headline of services.

(n) Tourism

Hospitality and tourism industry, management and policies connected with hotels and tourism are defined as matters related to Tourism.

(o) Development

Development aid, assistance and regional and national development program are defined as Development.

(p) National Ethnic Affairs

Affairs of one ethnic or ethnics that are more than one including Bamar are defined as National Ethnic affairs.

(q) Jurisdiction

Matters related to functions of courts and the whole judicial system are defined as Jurisdiction.

(r) Religion

Matters related to beliefs of citizens are defined as Religion.

(s) Sports

Public awareness of sports activities

and management of sports grounds are defined as Sports.

(t) Economy

Trade, import and export and matters related to businesses that run for profit are defined as Economy. Social assistance Assistance directly connected with promotion of socioeconomic status of citizens and improvements in standard of living in accord with human dignity are defined as Social Assistance.

(u) Taxation

Tax collection, tax exemption and other matters related to taxation management are defined as Taxation.

(v) Peace

Peace talks with national ethnic armed organizations are defined as Peace.

(w) Rights of Citizens

Matters related to fundamental rights of citizens like Freedom of expression and freedom of assembly are defined as Rights of Citizens.

(x) Legislation

Matters related to amendment, revision and revocation of laws are defined as Legislation.

3. Classification of aims

In order to realize the questions reflecting parliamentary activities such as representation, keeping checks and balances on the government and legislation, aims of the starred questions are classified as follows:

(a) Representation

Among the starred questions raised

by representatives, Representation is defined in terms of if a representative is representing the entire people in his/her constituency or only some of them. For example, the act of asking a question calling for road repairs in Moenyin Township by the representative of Moenyin Township Constituency or one of the Amyotha Hluttaw representatives representing Kachin State is defined as Representation. On the other hand, the act of asking this question by a representative of Yangon Region is defined as the act of keeping checks and balances on the government.

(b) Checks and Balances on the Government

Asking questions about matters which are directly connected with the government machinery including the positions, policies and functions of the government is defined as the act of keeping checks and balances on the government. For example, the act of asking a question about a plan to open an Institute of Agriculture by the government in the constituency of the questioner is defined as representation, but questions calling for extended opening of more schools across the country are defined as that of aiming at keeping checks and balances on the government.

(c) Legislation

Although parliament plays a role in making and passing laws, there arise legislation-related questions as the executive is in the position of drafting most of the laws and exercising the existing laws. There were questions about administrative

machinery as well as about legislation.

1.3.0 Scope

PyidaungsuHluttaw, PyithuHluttaw and AmyothaHluttaw are listed in the Parliament Watch Program of Open Myanmar Initiative. It will be possible to follow the activities of Region/State Hluttaws, when they qualify as meeting Hluttaws standards of the program.

It became clear that this is a work of epic scope for detailed studies as activities of a legislature are related to executive and judiciary. Moreover, studying only the activities of representatives in the parliament cannot be sufficient for successful completion of the program. Only extensive research on relations with voters outside Parliament, activities of respective political parties, political stands of each

representative and Parliament's capability of developing political aspirations would be considerably beneficial to political transition of Myanmar society.

While collecting data for this report, only questions that were answered and documented have been taken into account, among other starred questions. Therefore, fewer than a real number of questions are included in this list as the representatives are to follow the procedure for raising questions in the parliament shown in page 8. Nonetheless, Report No (1) on quantitative approach to Myanmar Parliament with facts and figures and graphic illustrations based on the collected data was published as a first step in order to provide readers with more clear understanding of the parliamentary activities



Chapter 2

Basic Information

Myanmar Parliament, which is called PyidaungsuHluttaw, consists of PyithuHluttaw and AmyothaHluttaw. Myanmar exercises a bicameral legislature system. PyithuHluttaw consists of Hluttaw representatives elected on the basis of each township, while AmyothaHluttaw consists of Hluttaw representatives elected in an equal number of 12 representatives from each Region/Division or State.

As Defence Services personnel representatives make up one third of the total number of Hluttaw representatives, the total number of elected representatives in the two Hluttaws accounts for only 75 per cent. PyidaungsuHluttaw has a total number of 664 representatives— 440 from

PyithuHluttaw and 224 from AmyothaHluttaw. Actually, there have been 168 elected representatives in AmyothaHluttaw and 325 in PyithuHluttaw since the formation of this Parliament as the elections in some constituencies were postponed in 2010 general elections. However, full appointments of Defence Services Personnel representatives were made.

Moreover, the number of elected representatives was reduced from 168 to 162 in AmyothaHluttaw and 325 to 285 in PyithuHluttaw as 46 representatives were appointed to the Cabinet. Although 2012 by-elections were held, only 43 representatives were elected. Therefore, the number of seats still left vacant in

the parliament has not yet been filled until present. During the period from the date that Parliament was convened on 31 January 2011 to the final date of the sixth regular sessions, one PyithuHluttaw representative passed away. It was found that a total of 485 representatives – 166 AmyothaHluttaw representatives and 319 PyithuHluttaw representatives– were present at the sixth regular sessions.

2.1.0. PyithuHluttaw

PyithuHluttaw consists of representatives elected from each township in Myanmar. According to the Constitution, it shall be formed with 330 elected representatives and 110 Defence Services Personnel representatives. A total of 949 PyithuHluttaw candidates ran for 2010 general elections and 325 were elected to the seats in Parliament.

After 2010 general elections and 2012 by-elections, 362 representatives (325 in the 2010 general elections and 37 in the by-elections) have been elected so far. A total of 175 Defence Services Personnel representatives appointed by the Commander-in-Chief have carried out their duty in the parliament. A total of 65 substitutions were made by the Commander-in-Chief until the eighth regular sessions.

As PyithuHluttaw representatives are elected on the basis of each township, the number of PyithuHluttaw representatives in regions and states are different as seven states and seven regions are formed with

State	
Sagaing	37
Taninthayi	20
Bago	28
Magway	25
Mandalay	36
Yangon	45
Ayeyawady	26
Region	
Kachin	18
Kayah	7
Kayin	7
Chin	9
Mon	10
Rakhine	17

different numbers of townships. Table (2-1) shows the number of constituencies in regions and states.

As elections were postponed in Panhsan, Naphan, Panwaing, Maingmaw and Maingla Townships in the 2010 general elections and the 2012 by-elections, Shan State has five vacancies for PyithuHluttaw representative. Likewise, Kachin State is unable to fill PyithuHluttaw representative vacancies in Bhamo, Phakant and Moegaung Townships. In total, only 50 PyithuHluttaw representatives were elected in Shan State and 15 in Kachin State.

Union Solidarity and Development Party that won the most seats in the 2010 general elections formed the government by appointing 40 PyithuHluttaw representatives. As there was no change in the number of 110 Defence Services Personnel representatives, 27.8 per cent of the total number of representatives in PyithuHluttaw were Defence Services Personnel representatives until



by-elections in April, 2012. No elections were held in five constituencies in the 2010 general elections and 40 representatives were taken in the new Cabinet. As thirty-seven of forty-five seats that were vacant before the 2012 by-elections were filled, only eight seats remain to be filled.

2.1.1. Number of parties in PyithuHluttaw

Union Solidarity and Development Party stands as the majority party with the highest number of representatives since PyithuHluttaw was formed in 2011. A total of 217 candidates from the USDP won the seats in 2010 general elections. Although 40 representatives joined the Cabinet, the number of USDP representatives in PyithuHluttaw accounts for 44.9 percent of the total representatives. The two main political parties that won the most seats after the USDP before the 2012 by-elections were Shan Nationalities Democratic Party with 18 seats and National Unity Party with 12 seats.

But National League for Democracy has become the second-largest party in the parliament after winning 37 seats in the by-elections.

2.1.2. Male and female representatives' participation in PyithuHluttaw

There are only 12 women representatives in PyithuHluttaw. The number of elected women representatives after the 2010 general elections accounts of 3.7 per cent only.



Following the by-elections, the number has doubled with the participation of 12 women representatives from NLD, accounting for 5 per cent of PyithuHluttaw representatives. But one woman representatives left Parliament for Cabinet after the by-elections.

2.1.3. National ethnics representatives' participation in PyithuHluttaw

Bamar ethnic representatives make up 68.5 percent of the PyithuHluttaw representatives followed by Shan representatives with 6.3 percent, Rakhine with 4.7 percent, Kayin with 1.8 percent, Mon with 1.6 percent and Chin with 1.4 percent.

No information about ethnical background of 65 who are among 175 Defence Services Personnel PyithuHluttaw representatives was obtained. According to data collected regarding the ethnics of the remaining Defence Services Personnel PyithuHluttaw representatives, only 15 are from the ethnics. Among them, 10 are ethnic Rakhine while three are Shan and the remaining two are Mon and Kayin.

Union Solidarity and Development Party, the majority party in Parliament, has the highest number of non-Bamar representatives among political parties. Fifteen Shan representatives are from Shan Nationalities Democratic Party, nine Rakhine representatives Rakhine Nationalities Development Party and three Mon representatives All Mon Region Development Party while National League for Democracy has four non-Bamar representatives.

2.1.4. Beliefs of PyithuHluttaw representatives

Buddhist representatives account for 88.6 per cent in PyithuHluttaw while Christian representatives 5.5 per cent Muslim representatives 0.4 per cent. No information about the religion of 38 representatives was available.

2.1.5 Former occupations of Pyithu Hluttaw representatives

General classification of the former occupations of PyithuHluttaw representatives was made. Data were collected based on the fact, which job the representatives consider their primary one.

Former service personnel (including former government officials) make up 22.2 percent of the total population of PyithuHluttaw representatives. 16.1 percent used to be businessmen. Representatives, who switched from military service to politics, account for 5.7 percent. Former service personnel include those, who were originally from the military service and switched to civil service. Representatives, who went into politics from the field of education, make up 8.5 percent. Only three percent exercised law profession.

2.2.0. AmyothaHluttaw

AmyothaHluttaw consists of Hluttaw representatives elected in an equal number of 12 representatives from each Region or State. There are 168 representatives directly elected from 14 Regions and States. Like PyithuHluttaw, AmyothaHluttaw is

Hluttaw Speaker's answer

A question answered by PyithuHluttaw Speaker Thura U Shwe Mann himself was about legal protection of the rights of farmers and workers raised by U Htay Win of Lewe Constituency on 22 March 2013. It was described as the first question answered by the PyithuHluttaw Speaker himself during the period from first to sixth session. "I think I should assume for this question to be answered as it is related to my report to PyidaungsuHluttaw on 25 February", said the Speaker in his answer. U Htay Win is the secretary of PyithuHluttaw's Farmers, Worker and Youth Affairs Committee. Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation U KhinZaw was present on that day.

(Reference: Record of First PyithuHluttaw sixth regular session, p-535, Hluttaw Office, September, 2013, First Edition)

Former Yangon Mayor's answer

Question about maintenance of downtown roads by U HlaMyint of Dawbon Constituency was answered by the former mayor U AungThein Lin during the First PyithuHluttaw first regular session on 23 March 2011.

(Reference: Record of First PyithuHluttaw sixth regular session, p-616, Hluttaw Office, First Edition)

also formed by 168 elected representatives and 56 Defence Services Personnel representatives that account for 25 percent



of AmyothaHluttaw seats. Six seats in AmyothaHluttaw that were left vacant since appointment of six representatives to the Cabinet had been filled after 2012 by-elections. Substitution of Defence Services Personnel AmyothaHluttaw representatives was made once.

Elections were postponed in some townships in 2010 general elections and 2012 by-elections, but AmyothaHluttaw representatives were elected fully by excluding these townships from the designated AmyothaHluttaw constituencies.

2.2.1. Number of parties in AmyothaHluttaw

Six representatives were appointed by President U Thein Sein, who was elected from among Union Solidarity and Development Party's representatives, to his cabinet. No parties have representatives numbered more than ten in AmyothaHluttaw. Rakhine Nationalities Development Party that ranked second in AmyothaHluttaw, in which USDP held the majority of the seats, won only seven seats. The total number of representatives from the remaining parties represents only about 18 per cent of AmyothaHluttaw seats.

There were no significant changes in AmyothaHluttaw in the wake of the 2012 by-elections. National League for Democracy gained four of the six vacant seats, while Shan Nationalities Development Party and Union Solidarity and Development won one seat each.

2.2.2. Male and female representatives' participation in AmyothaHluttaw

Male representatives represent 97.3 percent of AmyothaHluttaw members. Only six seats are held by women representatives that account for only 2.7 percent. Five of them are from Union Solidarity and Development Party, while the remaining one is from National Democratic Force. As two USDP women representatives left for the Cabinet, percentage of women representatives' participation in AmyothaHluttaw dropped to 1.6 percent.

2.2.3. Ethnic representatives' participation in AmyothaHluttaw

Bamar representatives make up 62.1 percent of the AmyothaHluttaw seats followed by Rakhine representatives with 6 percent, Kayin with 5.5 percent, Mon with 5.1 percent, Shan with 4.7 percent. No information about nine representatives was available. Nine Kayah, seven Shan, six Chin, six Kayin, four Rakhine and three Mon representatives are from the USDP with a majority in Parliament.

2.2.4. Beliefs of AmyothaHluttaw representatives

Among AmyothaHluttaw representatives, 203 are Buddhists that account for 86.4 percent while Christians account for 9.8 percent and Muslims 0.4 percent.



2.2.5 Former occupations of AmyothaHluttaw representatives

AmyothaHluttaw is formed with a high percentage of businessmen-turned Hluttaw representatives, who make up 21.7 per cent of AmyothaHluttaw seats. Former government officials form 19.6 percent of the whole number. Representatives, who switched from military service to politics,

account for 3.8 percent. Actually, 19 percent of AmyothaHluttaw representatives used to be military officers. Representatives, who went into politics from the field of education, make up 8.9 percent, from the fields of medicine and law 5.1 percent and 3.8 percent respectively. Representatives, who used to work in agricultural business, account for 4.3 percent.



Chapter 3

Studying questions raised in PyithuHluttaw from first regular session to sixth regular session

There were 834 starred questions raised at the PyithuHluttaw from first regular session to sixth regular session – 46 questions in first regular session, 38 questions at second regular session, 308 questions at third regular session, 164 questions at fourth regular session, 84 questions at fifth regular session and 192 questions at sixth regular session. The six regular sessions lasted 173 days in total, so that five questions were raised each day on average. The comparison of sessions, which had numbers of questions lower than average and higher than average, is shown in Table 3.1.

The highest number of questions, 14, were asked on a single day on 24 August

2011 (during the second regular session of the PyithuHluttaw).

Table 3.1 Comparison of numbers of questions and session days in each session.

	Numbers of Starred Questions	Total days of regular sessions	Average Questions per day
First	46	14	3.3 ↓
Second	38	51	0.7 ↓
Third	308	23	13.4 ↑
Fourth	164	40	4.1 ↓
Fifth	84	15	5.6 ↑
Sixth	192	30	6.4 ↑
Total	834	173	(Average) 4.8

During six sessions, 834 starred questions were raised in the PyithuHluttaw. If we assume the number of PyithuHluttaw

Table 3.2 MPs who raised more than 10 questions in Pyithu Hluttaw regular sessions.

Name of Representative	Constituency	Number of Question Raised
U Thein Nyunt	Thingangyun Tsp (Yangon)	26
U Tin Maung Oo	Shwepyithar Tsp (Yangon)	19
U Myint Soe	Pyawbwe Tsp (Mandalay)	18
U Thein Tun Oo	Amarapura Tsp (Mandalay)	15
Dr Than Win	North Okkalapa Tsp (Yangon)	13
Daw Nan Wah Nu	Konhein Tsp (Shan)	11
U Aung San	Pabedan Tsp (Yangon)	11
U Aung Thein Lin	South Okklapa Tsp (Yangon)	11
U Aye Mauk	Mahlaing Tsp (Mandalay)	11
U Khin Maung Yi	Ahlong Tsp (Yangon)	11
U Soe Soe	Htigaing Tsp (Sagaing)	11
U Aung Zin	Pazundaung Tsp (Yangon)	11

representatives to be 440, a representative asked 1.9 questions on average. According to the PyithuHluttaw rules, each PyithuHluttaw representative could raise up to 10 questions in one session. Though, 238 MPs raised questions in six sessions with one MP alone asking 26 questions. The representatives, who raised 10 or more questions, are shown in Table 3.2.

There were seven MPs asking eight questions; seven MPs asking seven questions;

Question of one of the Defence Services Personnels Pyithu Hluttaw Representative

Military appointees raising questions
Two military appointees raised questions in three houses from first regular session to sixth regular session. Defence Services Personnel Pyithu Hluttaw Representative Maj Myat Moe questioned Union Minister for Health Dr Pe Thet Khin over health on 21 October, 2012, during fifth regular session of Pyithu Hluttaw. It was the first-ever question to be raised by a military appointee. Maj Min Ye Htway, Defence Services Personnel Amyotha Hluttaw Representative raised question “whether the old Yangon–Mandalay road would be upgraded” on 19 March, 2013, in sixth regular session of Amyotha Hluttaw. “There were occasional traffic jams and accidents as the road is being used by trucks and small vehicles from villages,” he said in raising question. Deputy Construction Minister U Soe Tint answered that the Yangon–Mandalay road would be upgraded “during the designated period after formulating the expansion project”. (Reference: *Record of First Amyotha Hluttaw Sixth Regular Session, P-719-729, Hluttaw Office, September, 2013, First Edition*)

16 MPs asking six questions; 17 MPs asking five questions; 25 MPs asking four questions; 39 MPs asking three questions; 49 MPs asking two questions and 66 MPs asking one questions. Therefore, we can assume that 309 MPs out of 537 (362 elected MPs and 175 military appointees) did not ask any question during six sessions.

Only one question by a Defence Services personnel was raised in the fifth regular session, other Defence Services personnel did not ask questions during six sessions. (On the other hands, 174 out of 175 military appointees assigned to the parliament did not ask questions.) There were 135 elected MPs, who did not ask any question during six sessions.

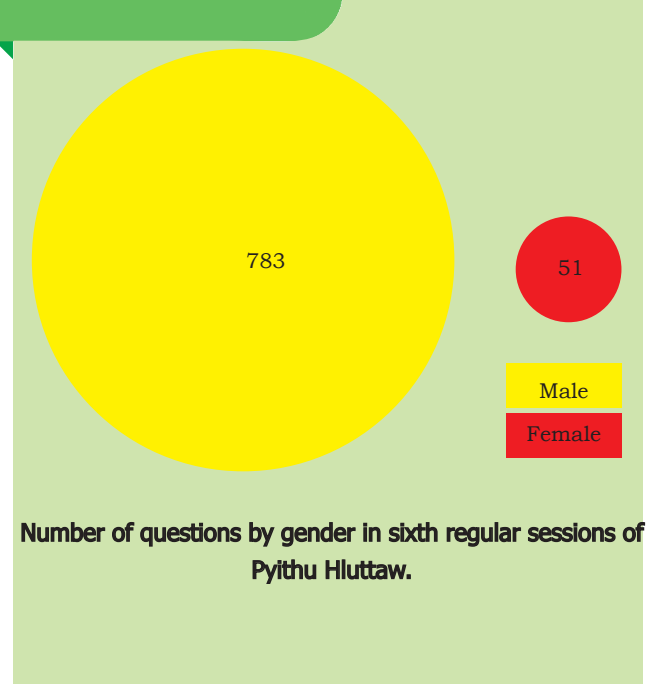
3.1.0 Studying questions in Pyithu Hluttaw

Questions raised at the PyithuHluttaw were studied by gender, ethnicity, political party, region, issue, purpose and responses.

3.1.1 Studying questions in Pyithu Hluttaw by gender

Our of 834 questions raised in six sessions, 783 were raised by male MPs, while 51 by female MPs. Male MPs asked 93.9 percent of questions at the PyithuHluttaw. The representation of female MPs at the PyithuHluttaw is 5 percent, so the ratio of representation and number of questions by female MPs could not be assumed so low. The questioning of MPs by gender is

PyithuHluttaw



shown in Table 4.3.

Female MPs did not raise questions only in first regular session, but asked questions in other sessions. They asked most questions in second regular session. The questioning rate of female MPs have dropped since the third regular session.

The questions of MPs by gender are shown in Table 3.3.

3.1.2 Studying questions in Pyithu Hluttaw by ethnicity

Five out of 36 MPs, whose ethnicity

Table 3.3 Comparison of number of questions by gender in six regular sessions of Pyithu Hluttaw.

	Total of Starred Question	Question of Male Representative		Question of Female Representative	
		Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
First	46	46	100%	0	0
Second	38	35	92.1%	3	7.9
Third	308	287	93.2%	21	6.8
Fourth	164	153	93.3%	11	6.7
Fifth	84	79	94.0%	5	6.0
Sixth	192	181	94.3%	11	5.7
Total	834	783	93.9%	51	6.1

data are not available, raised questions. Out of remaining 829 questions raised and answered in person at the PyithuHluttaw from first regular session to sixth regular session, 576 questions were raised by Bamar MPs, followed by Shan MPs with 76 questions and Rakhine MPs with 48 questions. The ethnicity of MPs who raised five questions and above in six sessions is shown in Table 3.4.

During six sessions, Leshi, Tai Lai, Inn, Kayah and Kokang MPs raised four question each and Khu Pee Chin, Shan-Pao and Wa MPs raised three questions each. Lahu, Bamar-Chinese and Palaung MPs and Danu MPs raised two questions each in six sessions. Janephaw, Lisu and Law Waw MPs asked no question in six sessions.

During six session, Bamar MPs raised 69.1 percent of all questions, Shan

MPs 9.5 percent and Rakhine MPs 5.75 percent.

3.1.3 Studying questions in Pyithu Hluttaw by party

To fill vacant seats made by MPs, who were elected in 2010 general elections and later held public offices, by-elections were held on 1 April, 2012. There are 16 political parties who won seats at the PyithuHluttaw after by-elections. Table 4.5 shows session-wise questioning of MPs from 14 parties, one individual and one military appointee. NLD is the only party, which entered the parliament after 2012 by-elections, and NLD MPs sworn in on 2 May 2012, the 23rd Day of Third Regular Session.

USDP asked the most questions in six sessions, raising 68.6 percent of entire questions. The number of PyithuHluttaw

Table 3.4 Ethnic MPs who asked five and above questions in six sessions of Pyithu Hluttaw.

	Number of Starred Question During PyithuHluttaw's Regular Sessions						
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Total
Bamar	13	31	220	124	59	129	576
Shan	8	3	29	6	6	27	79
Rakhine	10	0	13	6	4	15	48
Kayin	3	0	5	3	1	4	16
Chin	0	0	7	5	1	3	16
Rawan	2	0	6	0	2	0	10
Na Ga	0	0	2	3	4	1	10
Mon	0	0	3	3	0	3	9
Pao	0	0	0	3	0	6	9
Bamar-Dawei	4	0	0	1	0	2	7
Shan-Bamar	1	0	2	0	3	0	6
Danu	0	3	1	1	0	0	5

PyithuHluttaw



Bamar (576)	Kayin (16)	Khupe Chin (3)	Leshi (4)
Rawan (10)	Jane phaw (1)	Lesu (1)	
Law Waw (1)	Shan-Bamar (6)	Time Line (4)	Inn (4)
Mon (9)	Kayah (4)	Bamar-Dawei (7)	Shan-Pao (3)
Kokant (4)	Danu (5)	Lahu (2)	Pao (9)
Shan (79)	Rakhine (48)	Chin (16)	
Bamar - Chinese (2)	Palaung (2)	Na Ga (10)	Wa (3)

Number of questions raised by ethnic MPs in six regular sessions of Pyithu Hluttaw.

representatives elected in 2010 was 259 and then reduced by 40 in the same year, one in 2012 and one in 2013, keeping the number of representatives at 217. The percentage of USDP in the PyithuHluttaw, which has 440 seats in total, is 49.31 percent. USDP was followed by NDF, asking 9.95 percent of questions in six sessions, while its representation in the PyithuHluttaw is 1.8 percent. The third most questioning party is SNDP with 6.6 percent representation,

raising 6.6 percent of the whole questions.

No starred questions from KDP and UDP were not found answered at the PyithuHluttaw during six sessions.

An individual MP raised four questions in first regular sessions, one in fourth regular session and two in sixth regular session, totaling seven.

3.1.4 Studying questions in Pyithu Hluttaw by region

MPs representing constituencies in Yangon Region asked most questions, with 33 percent of the entire questions, followed by Shan State MPs and Mandalay Region MPs.

There are vacant seats in the PyithuHluttaw as mentioned in Chapter (2). The percentage of MPs by region is shown in Table 3.6. As there are vacant seats in PyithuHluttaw and some MPs also passed away, the percentage of region-wise representative varies at any specific point. The percentage is based on the number of elected representatives, which was 330, but 110 Defence Services personnel, who were directly appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, do not represent any region or state.

According to Table 3.6, the percentage of MPs from Yangon Region and Rakhine State surpassed their representation. MPs from Taninthayi Region asked questions far lower than the percent of their representation. There is no significant difference between the representation and the number of questions.

Table 3.5 Number of questions by party in sixth regular sessions of Pyithu Hluttaw.

	Number of Starred Questions in PyithuHluttaw's Regular Sessions						
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Total
USDP	14	21	232	117	66	122	572
NDF	6	10	21	21	7	18	83
SNDP	11	3	19	1	4	17	55
RNDP	5	0	9	3	2	11	30
NUP	2	4	10	6	1	0	23
PDP	3	0	3	2	1	3	12
NLD	0	0	0	1	1	10	12
PNO	0	0	0	3	0	6	9
CNP	0	0	4	2	0	1	7
Individual	4	0	0	1	0	2	7
INDP	0	0	2	1	1	2	6
CDP	1	0	0	4	0	1	6
MDP	0	0	2	2	0	1	5
WDP	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Military	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TPNP	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

3.1.5 Studying questions in Pyithu Hluttaw by issue

The most questions at the PyithuHluttaw in six sessions were related to infrastructural development, administration and education. The questions related to infrastructural development issue represent 20 percent of the entire questions.

Infrastructural development, education, administration, environmental conservation, social welfare, politics, judiciary and culture were issues raised in every session. Large number of agriculture, health, service, transportation and business were asked during six sessions (even though those questions were not raised in every session).

The PyithuHluttaw did not touch 16 issues in first session, 15 in second regular session, 4 in fourth regular session, 8 in fifth regular session and 4 in sixth regular

No comment

In response to a question raised by Dr Aye Maung of Rakhine State Constituency No. 1 at sixth regular session of First Amyotha Hluttaw on 22 March, 2013, on “construction of private-owned vessels”, Deputy Transport Minister U Han Sein said there were no jetties and dockyards under Myanma Port Authority in Gwa, Thandwe and Taunggup mentioned in the question, so he could give “no comment” on the issue. (*Reference: Record of First Amyotha Hluttaw Sixth Regular Session, P-839-843, Hluttaw Office, September, 2013, First Edition*)

session. All issues were asked in the third regular session held for 23 days. A total of 308 questions were raised in the third regular sessions. The studying of questions

Table 3.6 Number of questions by region in six regular sessions of Pyithu Hluttaw.

	Region or State		
	Total of the Question Raised	Percentage of Question (%)	Participation in Hluttaw (%)
Yangon (45)	216	25.89	13.63
Shan (55)	129	15.46	16.66
Sagaing (37)	99	11.87	11.21
Mandalay (36)	93	11.15	10.90
Bago (28)	69	8.27	8.48
Rakhine (17)	62	7.43	5.15
Ayeyarwaddy (26)	35	4.19	7.87
Kachin (18)	32	3.83	5.45
Chin (9)	22	2.63	2.72
Mgway (25)	21	2.51	7.57
Kayin (7)	19	2.27	2.12
Mon (10)	14	1.67	3.03
Taninthayi (20)	12	1.43	6.06
Kayah (7)	10	1.19	2.12

Table 3.7 Number of questions by region in each session of Pyithu Hluttaw.

	Number of Questions in PyithuHluttaw's Regular Sessions						
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Total
Yangon	9	30	56	57	16	48	216
Shan	14	7	46	22	11	29	129
Sagaing	0	0	49	11	16	23	99
Mandalay	0	1	31	25	12	24	93
Bago	0	0	33	11	6	19	69
Rakhine	13	0	21	6	5	17	62
Ayeyarwaddy	0	0	13	8	3	11	35
Kachin	6	0	13	2	6	5	32
Chin	1	0	8	6	1	6	22
Mgway	0	0	16	3	0	2	21
Kayin	3	0	5	3	3	5	19
Mon	0	0	7	2	0	5	14
Taninthayi	0	0	7	2	3	0	12
Kayah	0	0	3	6	1	0	10

at PyithuHluttaw is showed in Table 3.6.

3.1.6 Studying questions in Pyithu Hluttaw by purpose

Most questions at the PyithuHluttaw were aimed at representation of the voters. Out of 834 questions, there were 475 questions, 56.95 percent of the whole questions, asked by MPs for government oversight.

The questions on the representation

Question recorded

U Thet Win of Hlaingthaya Constituency asked a question for paving concrete on roads in his constituency on 30 August, 2011, during the second regular session of First Pyithu Hluttaw. He requested to put the question on record as “authorities concerned did it (paving the road)”. Union Minister for Construction U Khin Maung Myint responded to the question. *(Reference: Record of First Pyithu Hluttaw Second Regular Session, P-459, Hluttaw Office, First Edition)*

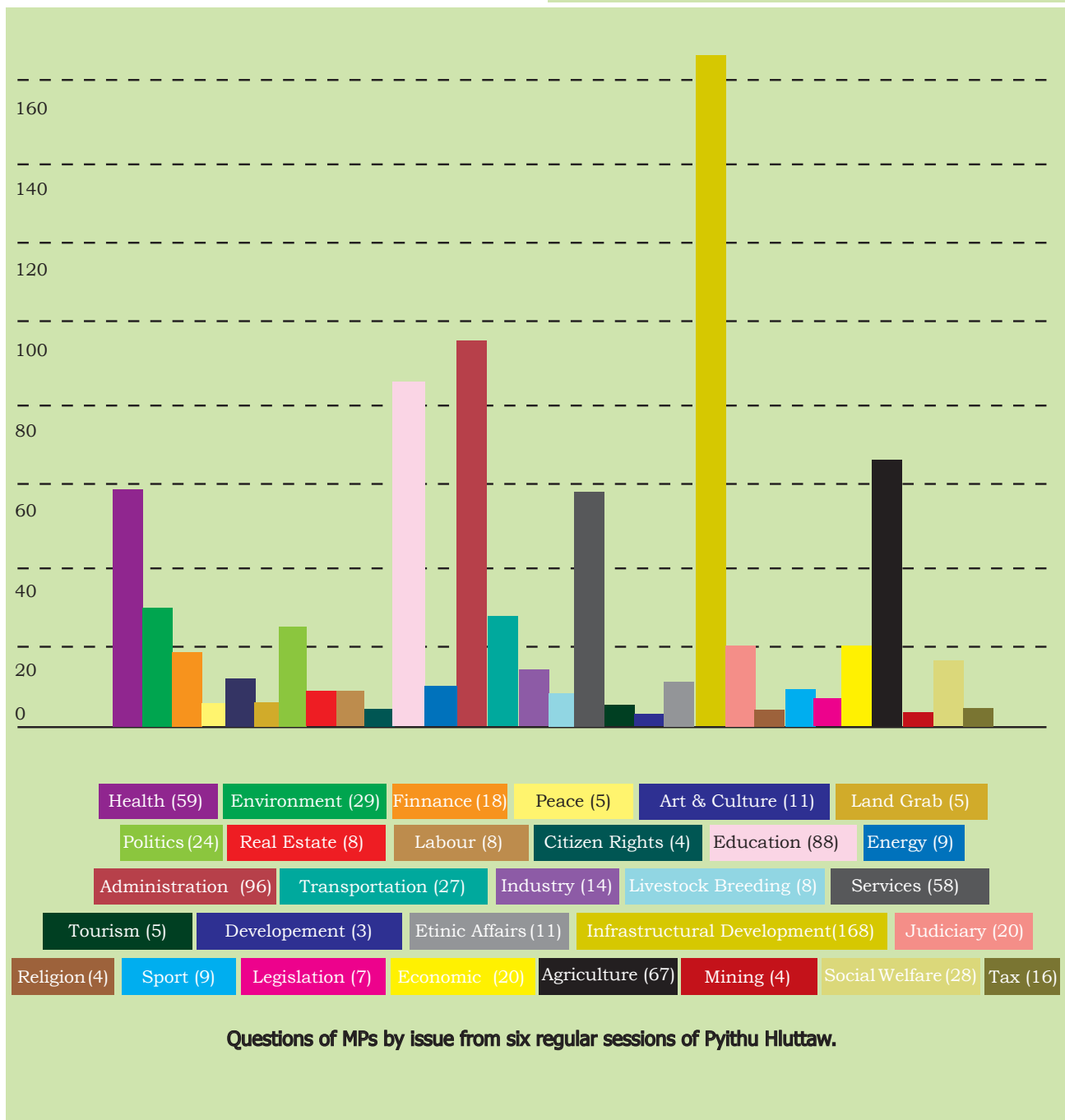
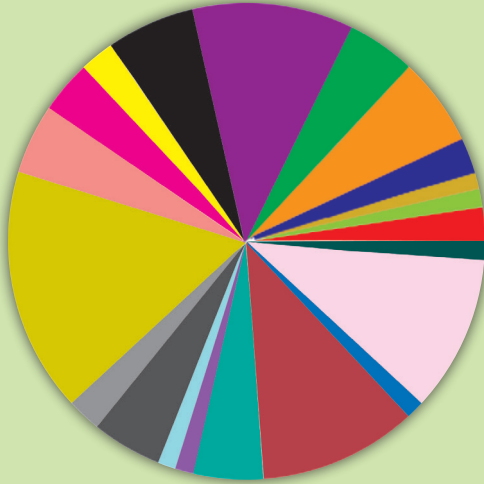


Table 3.8 Questions of MPs by issue in each regular session of Pyithu Hluttaw.

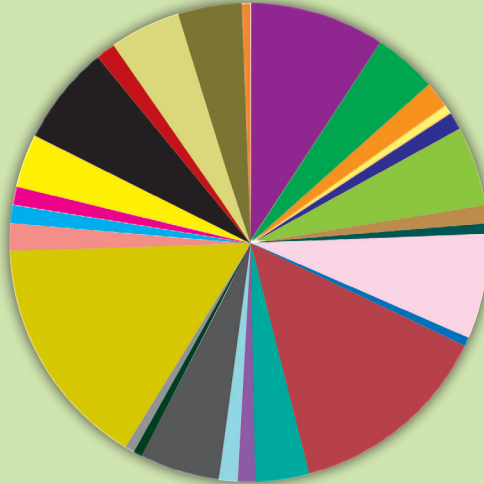
Issues	Number of Starred Question during PyithuHluttaw Sesssions						
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Total
Infrastructural Development	6	8	79	26	14	35	168
Administration	6	5	20	23	9	33	96
Education	8	8	35	12	9	16	88
Agriculture	4	0	28	11	5	19	67
Health	0	3	22	15	6	13	59
Services	4	0	28	9	4	13	58
Environment	2	1	7	7	4	8	29
Social Welfare	2	2	9	8	3	4	28
Transportation	0	1	9	6	4	7	27
Politics	6	2	2	9	1	4	24
Judiciary	1	1	5	3	4	6	20
Economic	0	1	7	6	2	4	20
Finnance	0	1	4	3	5	5	18
Tax	0	0	9	7	0	0	16
Industry	1	0	8	2	1	2	14
Art & Culture	1	1	3	2	2	2	11
Ethnic Affairs	3	0	3	1	2	2	11
Power	0	1	5	1	1	2	10
Sport	0	0	4	2	0	3	9
Real Estate	0	1	1	0	2	4	8
Labour	1	0	2	2	0	3	8
Livestock Breeding	0	0	5	2	1	0	8
Legislation	0	0	1	2	3	1	7
Peace	0	2	2	1	0	0	5
Land Grab	0	0	1	0	1	3	5
Tourism	0	0	3	1	0	1	5
Citizen Rights	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
Religion	0	0	3	0	0	1	4
Mining	0	0	1	2	0	1	4
Development	1	0	1	0	0	1	3

Note: The row in gray colour indicate the issues which are raised in every session.

First Regular Session



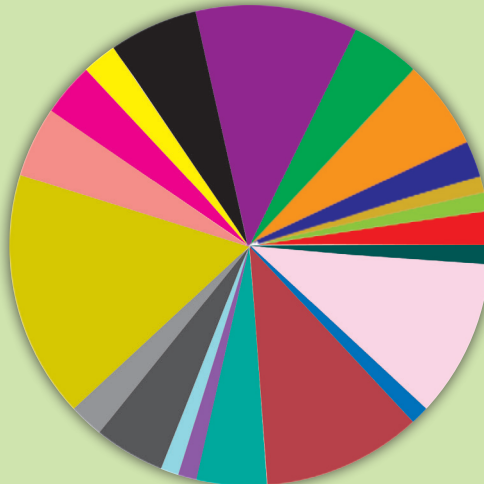
Fourth Regular Session



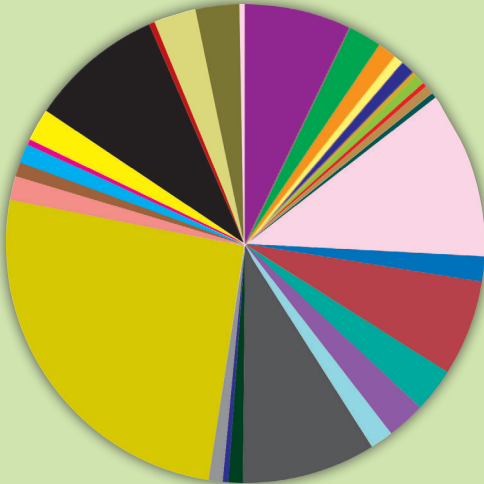
Second Regular Session



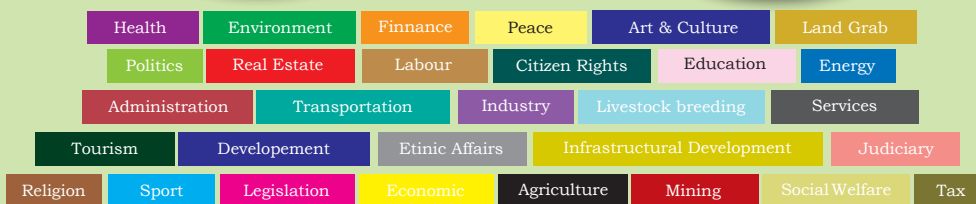
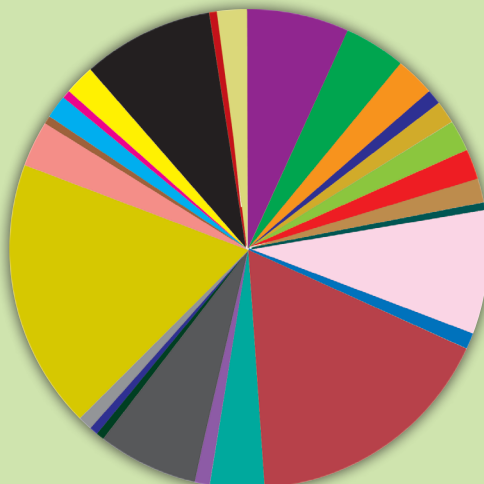
Fifth Regular Session



Third Regular Session

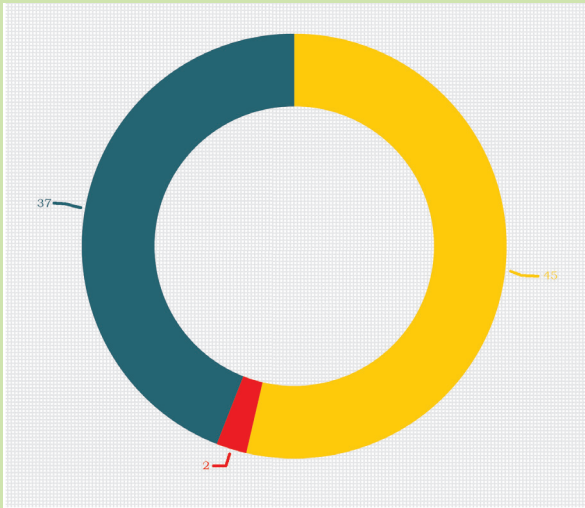


Sixth Regular Session

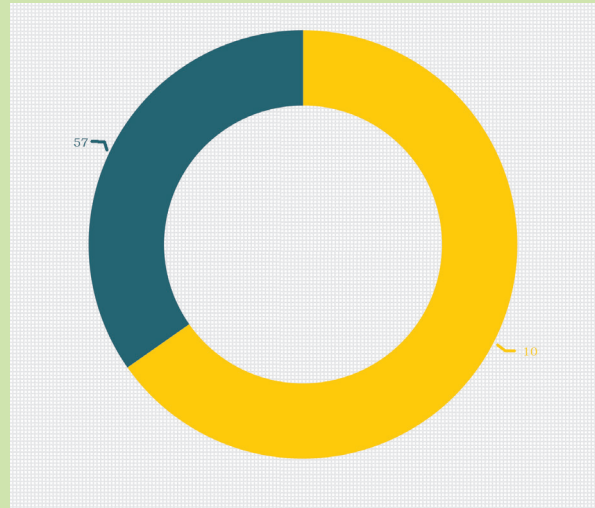


Questions of MPs by issue in each regular session of Pyithu Hluttaw.

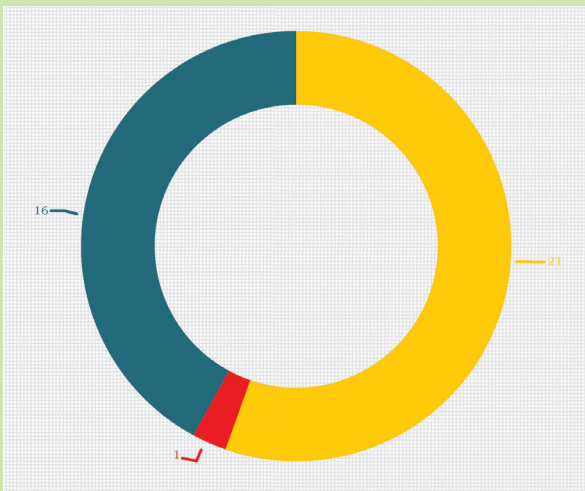
First Regular Session



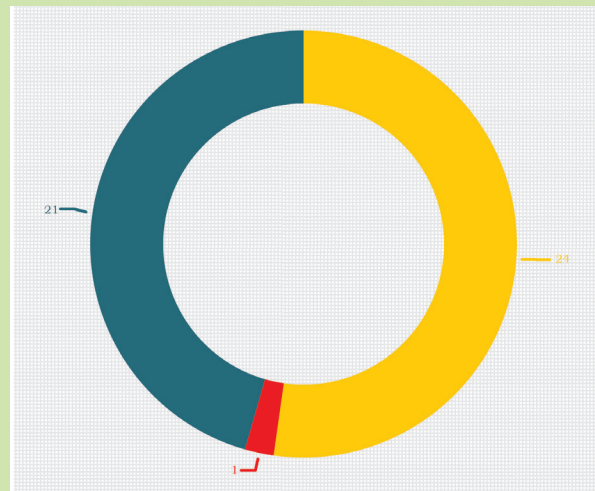
Fourth Regular Session



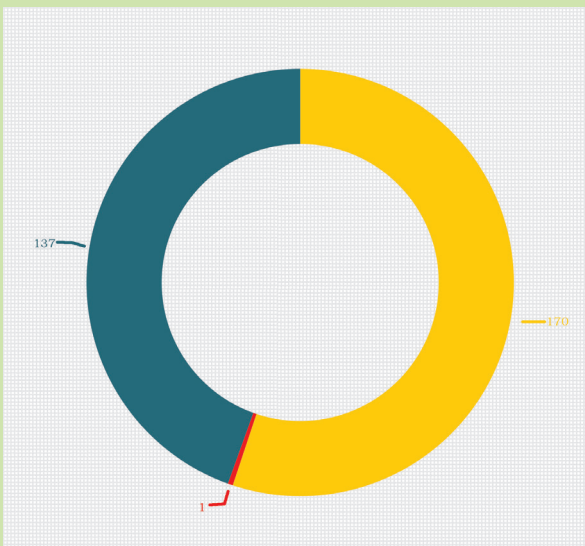
Second Regular Session



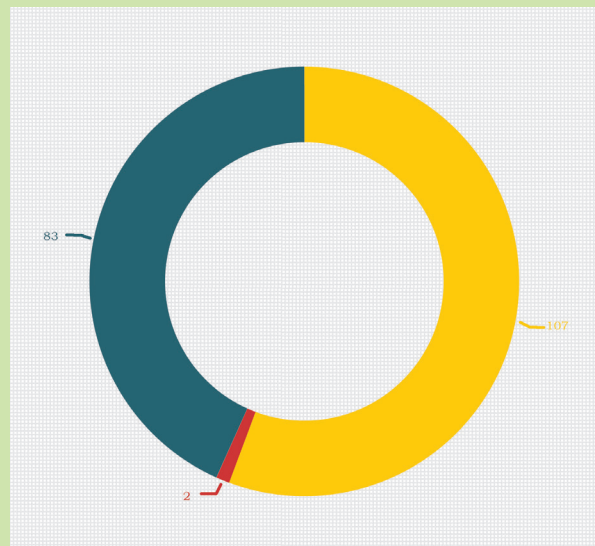
Fifth Regular Session



Third Regular Session



Sixth Regular Session



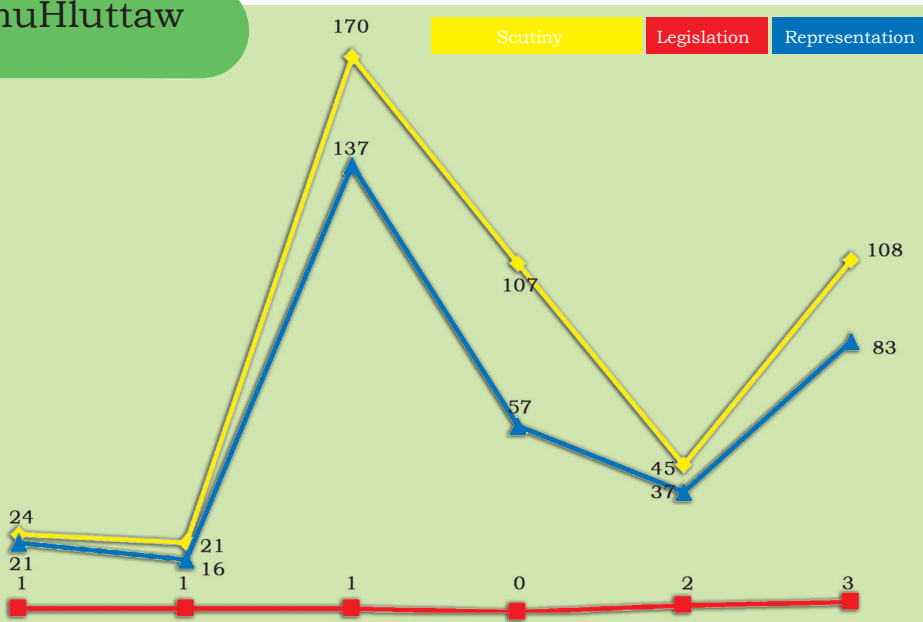
Scutiny

Legislation

Representation

Questions of MPs by purpose in each regular session of Pyithu Hluttaw.

PyithuHluttaw



Graph shows questions of MPs by purpose in sixth regular sessions.

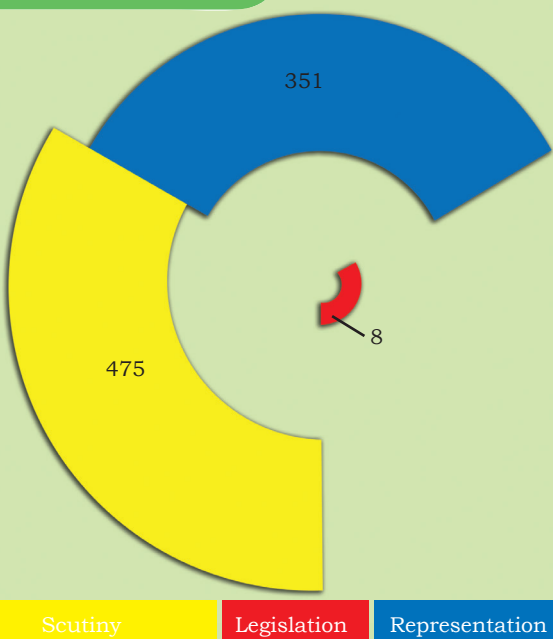
purpose constitutes 42 percent of the entire questions, while eight questions, 0.69 percent, on legislation were asked.

If compared session-wise, the purposes of the questions had no significant change. The combined 99 percent of the

questions on the government oversight and on representation was submitted in the third regular session. The highest numbers of questions on the government oversight and representation were asked in the third session, where the highest number of questions were asked. A total of 107 questions for government oversight, 65.2 percent of total 164 questions, were asked in fourth regular session.

The questions on legislation increased gradually in fifth and sixth regular sessions.

PyithuHluttaw



ပထမအကြိမ်မှ စတင်အကြိမ်အထိ ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော်
ပုံမှန်အစည်းအဝေးများအတွင်း လွှတ်တော်တိုယ်စားလှယ်များထံမှ
ရည်ရွယ်ချက်အလိုက် ကြယ်ပွင့်ပြောစွန်းများ မေးမြန်းမှုပြု

3.1.7 Studying questions in Pyithu Hluttaw by response

As the third regular session is the session, where most questions were raised, most number of positive responses, negative responses, unclear responses and mixed responses were made by members of Union-level organizations in third regular session, compared with other sessions.

Table 3.9 Questions by responses in sixth regular sessions of Pyithu Hluttaw.

	Number of Starred Questionons during PyithuHluttaw’s Seessions												Total
	First		Second		Third		Fourth		Fifth		Sixth		
		%		%		%		%		%		%	
Positive	14	30.4	23	60.5	141	45.8	74	45.1	31	36.9	126	64.9	409
Negative	16	34.8	5	13.2	70	22.7	34	20.7	25	29.9	31	16.0	181
Imprecise	8	17.4	3	7.9	19	6.2	7	4.3	2	2.4	3	1.5	42
Mixed	0	0.0	3	7.9	9	2.9	12	7.3	10	11.9	18	9.3	52
It is going	8	17.4	4	10.5	69	22.4	37	22.6	16	19.0	16	8.3	150
	46	100	38	100	308	100	164	100	84	100	194	100	834

The sixth regular session received most positive responses as 126, 64.9 percent of total 194 questions, received the positive responses.

The first regular session again received the most negative responses with 16 questions, 34.8 percent of the entire 46 questions, receiving the negative responses. The first regular session also had the highest rate of unclear response with eight responses, 17.4 percent.

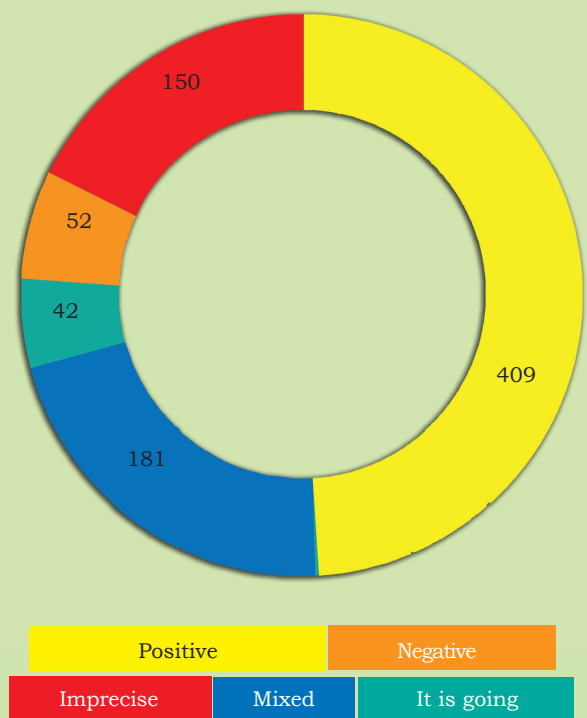
In answering 84 questions by the public office holders in fifth session, 10 responses, 11.9 percent, were the mixed responses, making it the session with the highest percentage of mixed responses among six sessions.

Out of 164 responses to questions in fourth regular session, 37 responses, 22.6 percent, were responses that the tasks were undergoing, making it the session with the highest percentage of such responses.

The members of the parliamentary committees and commissions were also questioned in the PyithuHluttaw. Secretary of Hluttaw Rights Committee Dr. Soe Yin

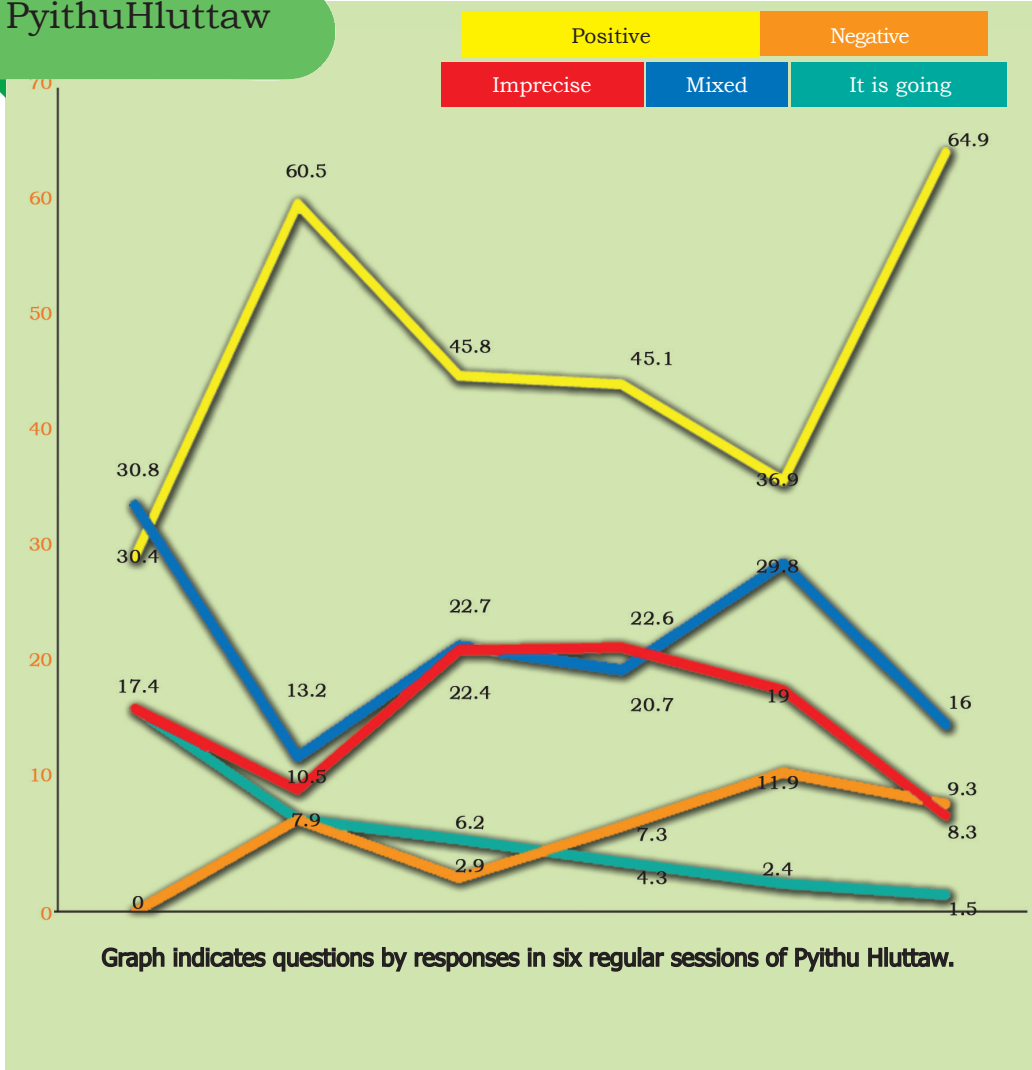
answered two questions on 6 September 2012; one on 18 October 2012, and one on 21 November 2012. Similar cases were not found in two other houses. U Ba Shein of PyithuHluttaw Legal Affairs Assessment

PyithuHluttaw



Questions of MPs by response in six regular sessions of Pyithu Hluttaw.

Pyithu Hluttaw



Commission also answered a question on related to the Union-level designation 5 September 2012. These questions were answered in fourth regular session and controversy with the Constitutional Tribunal of the Union.



Chapter 4

Studying questions raised in AmyothaHluttaw from first regular session to sixth regular session

There were 719 starred questions raised at the AmyothaHluttaw from first regular session to sixth regular session – 34 questions in first regular session, 269 questions at second regular session, 108 questions at third regular session, 160 questions at fourth regular session, 55 questions at fifth regular session and 97 questions at sixth regular session. The six regular sessions lasted 169 days in total, so that four questions were raised each day on average. The comparison of sessions, which had number of questions lower than average and higher than average, is shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Questions of MPs answered in six regular session of Amyotha Hluttaw.

	Numbers of Starred Questions	Total days of regular sessions	Average Questions per day
First	34	14	2.4 ↓
Second	265	47	5.6 ↑
Third	108	21	5.1 ↑
Fourth	160	40	4.0 ↓
Fifth	55	15	3.7 ↓
Sixth	97	32	3.0 ↓
Total	719	169	(Average) 4.2

2011 (during the second regular session of the AmyothaHluttaw).

During six sessions, 719 starred

The highest number of questions, 20, were asked on a single day on 23 September

questions were raised in the Amyotha Hluttaw. If we assume the number of Amyotha Hluttaw representatives to be 224, a representative asked 3.2 questions on average. According to the Amyotha Hluttaw rules, each Amyotha Hluttaw representative could raise up to 10 questions in one session. Though, 135 MPs raised questions in six sessions with one MP alone asking 29 questions. The representatives, who raised 10 or more questions, are shown in Table 4.2.

There were 4 MPs asking nine questions; 6 MPs asking eight questions; 10 MPs asking seven questions; 7 MPs asking six questions; 8 MPs asking five questions; 19 MPs asking four questions; 15 MPs asking three questions; 27 MPs asking two questions and 21 MPs asking one questions. So, we could assume that 100 MPs out of 235 (174 elected MPs and 61 military appointees) did not ask any

question during six sessions.

Only one question by a Defence Services personnel was raised in the sixth regular session, other Defence Services personnel did not ask questions during six sessions. (On the other hands, 60 out of 61 military appointees assigned to the parliament did not ask questions.) There were 25 elected MPs who did not ask any question during six sessions.

4.1.0 Studying questions in Amyotha Hluttaw

Questions raised in Amyotha Hluttaw were studied by gender, ethnicity, representing political party, region, issue, purpose and responses.

4.1.1 Studying questions in Amyotha Hluttaw by gender

Our of 719 questions raised in

Table 4.2 MPs who raised more than 10 questions in si regular session of Amyotha Hluttaw.

Name of Representative	Constituency	Number of Question
Dr. Tin Shwe	Yangon Region, Constituency (6)	29
Dr. Myat Nyana Soe	Yangon Region, Constituency (4)	27
U Hla Swe	Mgway Region, Constituency (12)	20
U Htay Maung	Mandalay Region, Constituency (12)	18
U Zone Hlal Htan	Chin State, Constituency (2)	18
U Naing Tun Ohn	Mon State, Constituency (5)	17
U Sai Tun Aung	Kachin State, Constituency (5)	17
U Aung Nyein	Mgway Region, Constituency (2)	16
U Khin Maung Yi	Ayeyawaddy Region, Constituency (6)	15
U Phone Myint Aung	Yangon Region, Constituency (3)	15
U Swe Aung	Yangon Region, Constituency (12)	14
Dr. Myint Kyi	Yangon Region, Constituency (8)	13
U Maung Saw Phyu	Rakhine State, Constituency (4)	12
U Paul Htan Htai	Chin State, Constituency (3)	12
U Har Shein Bwe	Chin State, Constituency (8)	11
U Thein Hlaing	Sagaing Region, Constituency (8)	11
Dr. Aye Maung	Rakhine State, Constituency (1)	10
U Nu	Yangon Region, Constituency (10)	10
U Phay Thaug	Kachin State, Constituency (6)	10
U Soe Aung	Mandalay Region, Constituency (11)	10

Table 4.3 Questions of MPs by gender in six regular sessions of Amyotha Hluttaw.

	Total of Starred Question	Question of Male Representative		Question of Female Representative	
		Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
First	34	34	100%	0	0.0
Second	265	265	99.6%	1	0.4
Third	108	105	97.2%	3	2.8
Fourth	160	160	100%	0	0.0
Fifth	55	55	100%	0	0.0
Sixth	97	97	100%	0	0.0
Total	719	715	99.4%	4	0.6

six sessions, 715 were raised by male MPs, while 4 by female MPs. Male MPs asked 99.4 percent of questions at the AmyothaHluttaw. The representation of female MPs at the AmyothaHluttaw is 1.6 percent, so the ratio of representation and number of questions by female MPs could not be assumed so thin. The questioning of MPs by gender is shown in Table 4.3.

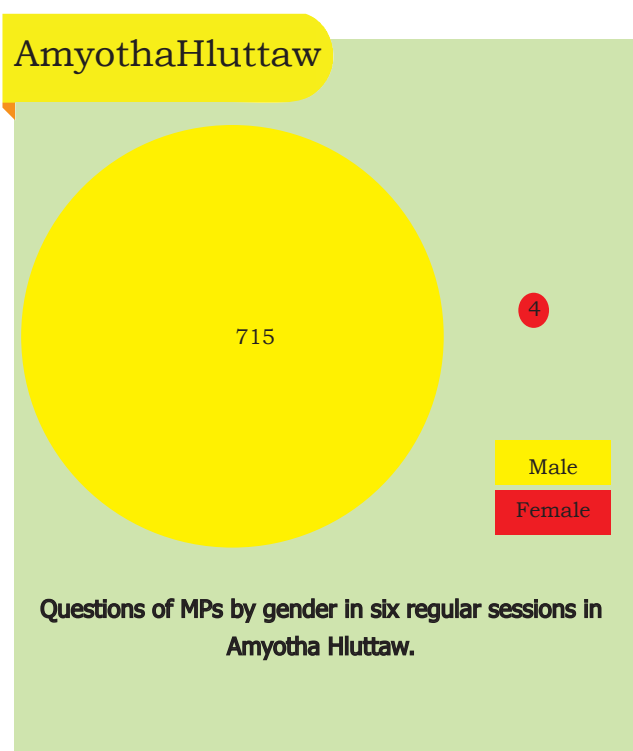
Female MPs asked questions only in second and third regular sessions.

4.1.2 Studying questions in Amyotha Hluttaw by ethnicity

Out of 719 questions raised and answered in person at the AmyothaHluttaw from first regular session to sixth regular session, 435 questions were raised by Bamar MPs, followed by Chin MPs with 99 questions and Rakhine MPs with 65 questions. The ethnicity of MPs, who raised five questions or more in six sessions, is shown in Table 4.4.

During six sessions, Palaung MPs raised four question and Narga MPs and Wa MPs raised three questions each. Lisu

AmyothaHluttaw



MPs and Danu MPs raised two questions each in six sessions.

During six session, Bamar MPs raised 60.5 percent of all questions, Chin MPs 13.8 percent and Rakhine MPs 9 percent.

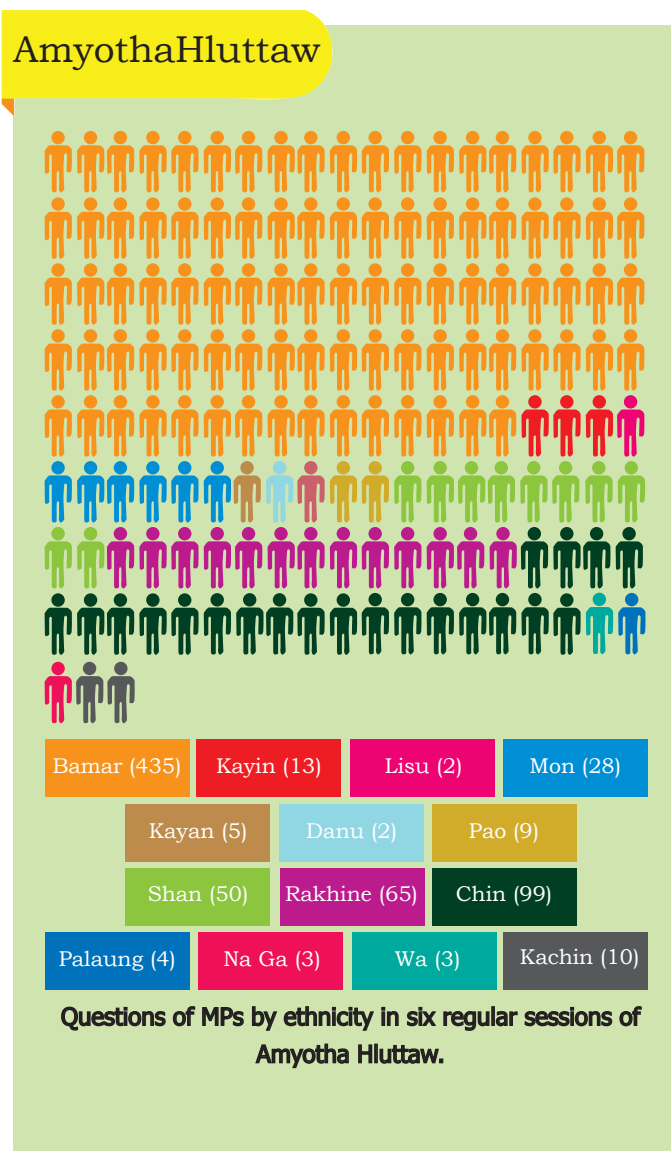
4.1.3 Studying questions in Amyotha Hluttaw by party

To fill vacant seats of MPs, who were elected in 2010 general elections and later held public offices, by-elections were held on 1 April, 2012. There are 16

political parties, which have held seats in AmyothaHluttaw after by-elections. Table 4.5 shows session-wise questioning of MPs from 14 parties, one individual and one military appointee. NLD is the only party, which entered the parliament after 2012 by-elections, and NLD MPs sworn in on 2 May 2012, the 21st Day of Third Regular Session.

USDP asked the most questions in six sessions, raising 65.4 percent of total questions. The number of AmyothaHluttaw representatives elected in 2010 was 121, then reduced by six in the same year and two more in 2012. Though, a one USDP candidate won one seat in by-elections, keeping the number at 114. The percentage of USDP representatives in AmyothaHluttaw, which has 224 seats in total, is 50.89 percent.

USDP was followed by NDF, asking 9.31 percent of questions in six sessions, while its representation in AmyothaHluttaw is 1.78 percent. The third most questioning party is RNDP with 3.1 percent representation,



raising 6.53 percent of total number of questions.

No starred questions from KSDDP

Table 4.4 Questions of MPs by ethnicity in six regular sessions in Amyotha Hluttaw.

	Number of Starred Question During AmyoHluttaw’s Regular Sessions						
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Total
Bamar	10	141	70	114	34	66	435
Chin	12	45	14	10	8	10	99
Rakhine	4	26	6	13	6	10	65
Shan	1	17	9	12	4	7	50
Mon	2	10	5	8	1	2	28
Kayin	0	8	2	0	1	2	13
Kachin	4	4	0	2	0	0	10
Kayah	0	4	1	0	0	0	5

and PNO were not found answered in AmyothaHluttaw during six sessions.

USDP focused especially on the infrastructural development, while giving attention also to education, agriculture and health. Most questions raised by MPs were aimed at representing their own constituencies. NDF is the party focused more on the government oversight. An individual MP raised two questions in first regular session.

4.1.4 Studying questions in Amyotha Hluttaw by region

MPs representing constituencies in Yangon Region asked most questions, with 16.68 percent of total number of questions, followed by Chin State MPs and Rakhine State MPs.

There is no vacant seat in the AmyothaHluttaw, with 12 MPs each from

states and regions, so that the percentage of regional representation for each state or region is 7.14 percent each. The percentage is based on the number of elected representatives, which is 168, but 56 Defence Services personnel directly appointed by the Commander-in-Chief do not represent any region or state.

According to Table 4.6, the percentage of questions asked by MPs from Yangon Region, Chin State, Rakhine State, Ayeyawady Region, Kachin State, Mandalay Region and Magway Region surpassed their representation of 7.14 percent. MPs from remaining regions and states asked questions lower than the percent of their representation.

4.1.5 Studying questions in Amyotha Hluttaw by issue

The most questions in AmyothaHluttaw

Table 4.5 Questions of MPs by party in six regular sessions of Amyotha Hluttaw.

	Number of Starred Questions in PyithuHluttaw's Regular Sessions						
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Total
USDP	7	173	77	113	36	64	470
NDF	6	22	13	16	3	7	67
RNDP	1	19	6	8	6	7	47
CPP	8	18	2	4	4	1	37
AMRDP	2	9	5	8	1	2	27
CNP	4	9	3	2	2	4	24
SNDP	1	3	1	4	1	3	13
NLD	0	0	0	2	1	6	9
NUP	0	3	0	3	0	0	6
UPD	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
TPNP	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
KPP	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
WDP	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Individual	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
PSDP	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Military	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Table 4.6 Questions of MPs by ethnicity in six regular sessions of Amyotha Hluttaw.

	Number of Questions in AmyothaHluttaw's Regular Sessions							Percentage
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Total	
Yangon	6	42	18	29	6	19	120	16.68
Chin	12	42	14	10	8	9	95	13.21
Rakhine	4	30	8	13	6	10	71	9.87
Ayeyawaddy	0	20	14	15	5	9	63	8.76
Kachin	8	22	10	13	4	4	61	8.48
Mandalay	0	14	12	16	6	7	55	7.64
Mgway	1	14	6	18	4	12	55	7.64
Bago	0	11	5	14	3	4	37	5.14
Mon	2	17	7	8	1	2	37	5.14
Sagaing	0	15	4	7	2	7	35	4.86
Taninthayi	0	10	3	9	5	7	34	4.72
Shan	1	13	4	6	2	3	29	4.03
Kayin	0	10	2	1	3	3	19	2.64
Kayah	0	5	1	1	0	0	7	0.97

in six sessions were related to infrastructural development, health and education. The questions related to infrastructural development issues represent 27.67 percent of the total number of questions.

Infrastructural development, education, administration, services, transportation, business and energy were issues raised in every session. Large number of health, agriculture and environmental conservation were asked during six sessions (even though not at each session).

The AmyothaHluttaw did not touch 14 issues in first session, 1 in second regular session, 9 in third regular session, 7 in fourth regular session, 16 in fifth regular session and 10 in sixth regular session.

4.1.6 Studying questions in Amyotha Hluttaw by purpose

Most questions in AmyothaHluttaw were aimed at representation of the voters. Out of 719 questions, there were 471 questions, 65.51 percent of the whole questions, asked by MPs to represent their constituencies.

The questions on the government oversight constitutes 32.82 percent of the total number of questions, while 12 questions, 1.67 percent, on legislation were asked.

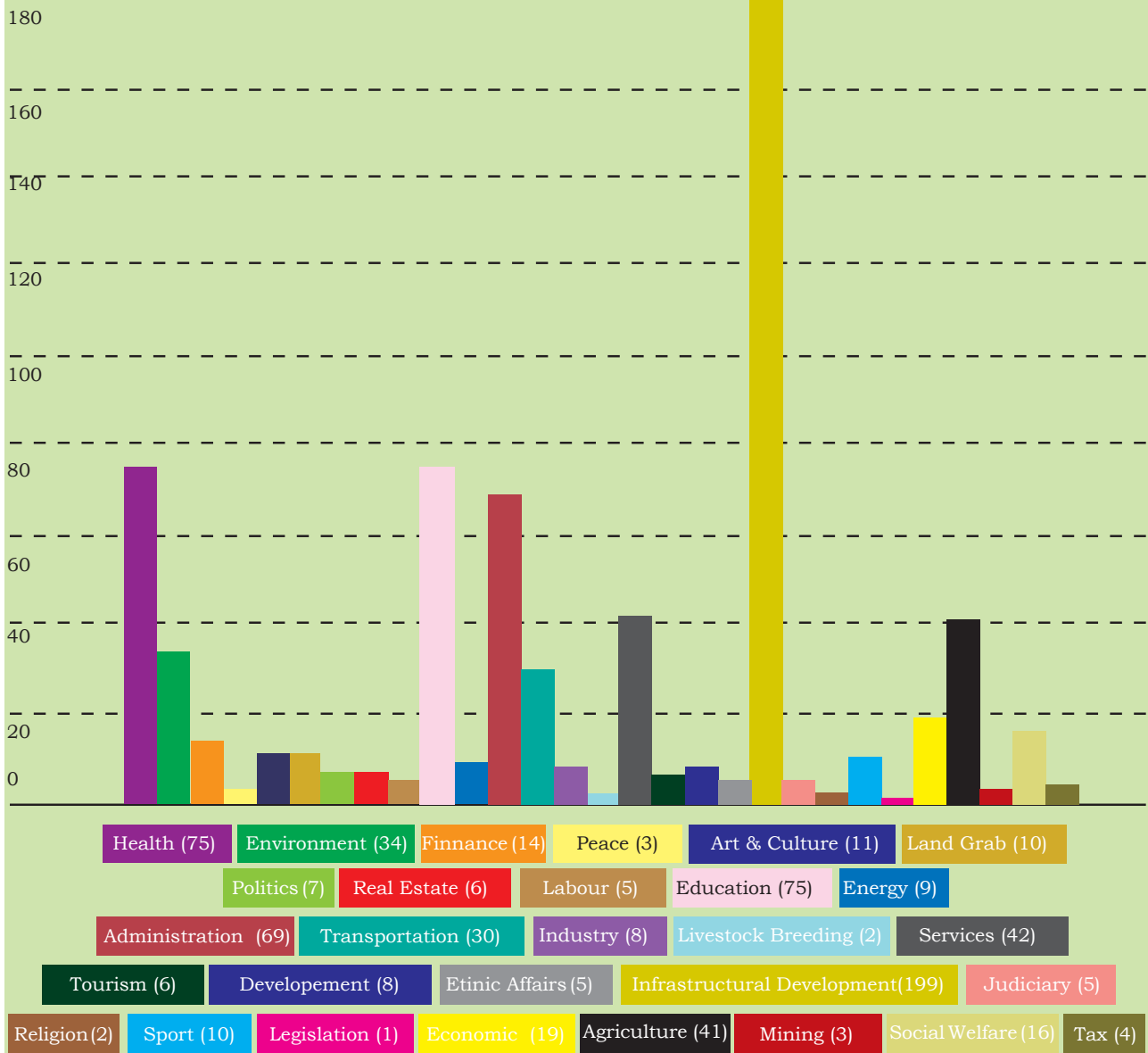
If compared session-wise, the subjects of the questions had no changed significantly. The combined 98 percent of the questions on the government oversight

Table 4.7 Questions of MPs by issues in each regular session of Amyotha Hluttaw.

Issues	Number of Starred Question during Amyotha Hluttaw Sessions						
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Total
Infrastructural Development	7	76	30	37	23	26	199
Health	0	25	11	17	4	18	75
Education	3	27	3	24	13	5	75
Administration	1	19	12	21	5	11	69
Services	3	18	7	5	1	8	42
Agriculture	2	17	12	8	2	0	41
Environment	2	13	5	8	0	6	34
Transportation	4	11	4	5	1	5	30
Economic	2	9	2	3	1	2	19
Social Welfare	0	4	3	5	0	4	16
Finance	0	5	5	4	0	0	14
Art & Culture	0	3	3	3	0	2	11
Land Grab	0	7	0	2	1	0	10
Sport	0	2	2	3	0	3	10
Energy	1	1	1	3	2	1	9
Industry	2	1	3	1	1	0	8
Development	1	6	0	0	0	1	8
Politics	0	4	1	2	0	0	7
Real Estate	0	2	0	3	0	1	6
Tourism	2	3	1	0	0	0	6
Labour	0	1	2	1	0	1	5
Ethnic Affairs	1	2	0	1	1	0	5
Judiciary	0	2	0	2	0	1	5
Tax	2	0	0	2	0	0	4
Peace	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Mining	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
Livestock Breeding	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Religion	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Legislation	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Note: The row in gray colour indicate the issues which are raised in every session.

Amyotha Hluttaw



Graph indicates questions of MPs by issues in six regular sessions of Amyotha Hluttaw.

and on the representation was reached in the second regular session. The highest numbers of questions on the government oversight and on representation were asked in the second session, where the highest number of questions were asked. A total of 174 questions on representations, 65.6 percent of total 265 questions, were asked in second regular session.

The questions on legislation were

not asked in first, fifth and sixth regular sessions of the Amyotha Hluttaw.

4.1.7 Studying questions in Amyotha Hluttaw by response

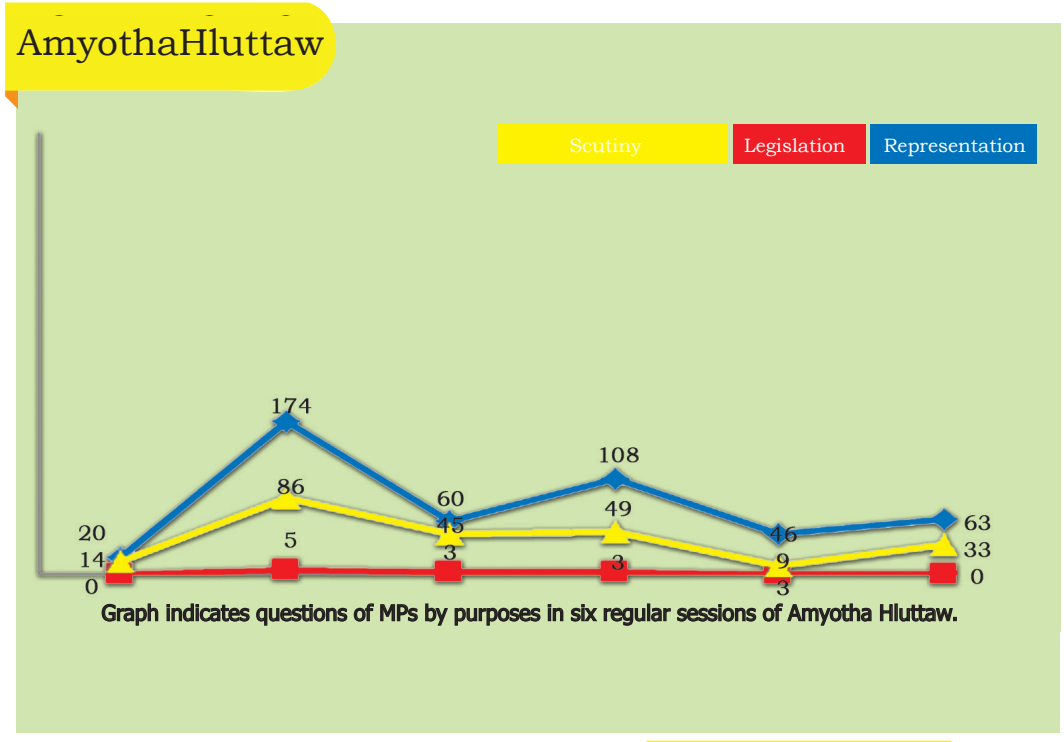
As the second regular session was the lengthiest session, most number of positive responses, negative responses and mixed responses were made by members of Union-level organizations in second regular

session, compared with other sessions. The fourth regular session received most unclear responses, while the second regular session again received the responses that the tasks were undergoing.

In answering 97 questions by the public office holders in sixth session, 68 responses, 70.1 percent, were the positive

the session with the highest percentage of mixed responses.

A total of 38 responses, 23.7 percent of total 160 questions in fourth regular session, were the responses that the tasks were undergoing, making it the session with the highest percentage of such responses.



responses, making it the session with the highest percentage of positive responses among six sessions.

Out of 34 responses to questions in first regular session, 8 responses, 23.5 percent, were negative responses, making it the session with the highest percentage of negative responses.

Three responses, 8.8 percent, in the first regular session, were unclear responses, making it the session with the highest percentage of unclear responses.

Six responses, 10.9 percent of total 55 responses in AmyothaHluttaw fifth regular session, were mixed responses, making it

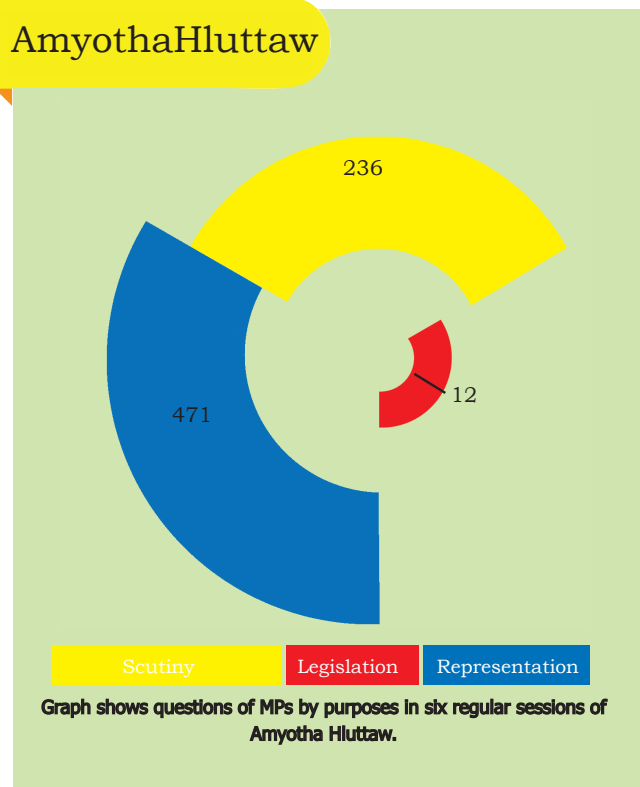


Table 4.8 Questions of MPs by responses in six regular sessions of Amyotha Hluttaw

	Number of Starred Questions during PyithuHluttaw's Seessions												
	First		Second		Third		Fourth		Fifth		Sixth		Total
		%		%		%		%		%		%	
Positive	13	38.3	157	59.2	64	59.3	79	49.4	34	61.8	68	70.1	415
Negative	8	23.5	37	14.0	21	19.4	27	16.9	11	20.0	16	16.5	120
Imprecise	3	8.8	10	3.8	5	4.6	13	8.1	0	0.0	3	3.1	34
Mixed	3	8.8	11	4.1	5	4.6	3	1.9	6	10.9	1	1.0	29
It is going	7	20.6	50	18.9	13	12.1	38	23.7	4	7.3	9	9.3	121
	34	100	265	100	108	100	160	100	55	100	97	100	719



Chapter 5

Studying questions raised at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw from first regular session to sixth regular session



The PyidaungsuHluttaw, which is the combined house of the PyithuHluttaw and the AmyothaHluttaw, has seen more bill and motion discussions than questions. Most questions in the PyidaungsuHluttaw were raised by the PyithuHluttaw representatives, who have higher ratio of representation. Bamar MPs raised most questions at

Table 5.1 Questions of MPs by issues in each session of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw

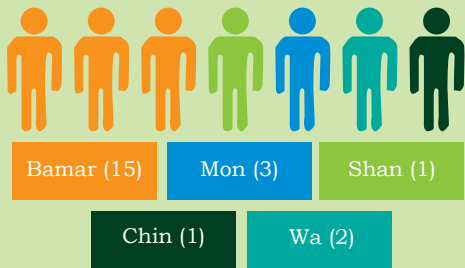
Issue	Number of Questions during PyidaungsuHluttaw's Regular Sessions		
	First	Third	Total
Infrastructural Development	7	0	7
Economics	4	0	4
Agriculture	4	0	4
Politics	2	1	3
Education	3	0	3
Citizen Rights	1	0	1
Energy	1	0	1
Social Welfare	1	0	1
	23	1	24



Table 5.2 Questions of MPs by responses in each regular session of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

	Number of Starred Question During PyidaungsuHluttaw Regular Sessions		
	First	Third	Total
Positive	14	1	15
Negative	2	0	2
Imprecise	5	0	5
Mixed	2	0	2
It is going	0	0	0
	23	1	24

PyidaungsuHluttaw



Graph shows questions of MPs by ethnicities in six regular sessions of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw

the PyidaungsuHluttaw, followed by Mon MPs. MPs, who represent constituencies in Yangon Region and Shan State, raised most questions. Most questions raised in the PyidaungsuHluttaw were aimed at the government oversight.

5.1.0 Studying questions in Pyidaungsu Hluttaw by issue

From the first regular session until the sixth regular session, MPs raised

PyidaungsuHluttaw



Graph shows questions of MPs by purposes in six regular sessions of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw

questions in Pyidaungsu Hluttaw only in two sessions—the first regular session and the third regular sessions. Eight issues were raised in 24 questions in Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. The Infrastructural Development issue received most attention of MPs with seven questions, followed by Business and Agriculture issues with four questions each. MPs asked about Politics and Education issues three questions each. Civic Rights, Energy and Social Welfare are issues with one question each in Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. 23 out of 24 questions were raised during the first regular session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

The number of questions in the regular sessions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw are shown against issues in Table 3.5.

5.2.0 Studying questions in Pyidaungsu Hluttaw by purpose

Despite less questions presented in Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, 13 questions, which are more than half of all questions

at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, were raised with the purpose to check and balance the government. 9 questions in the first regular session, where 23 questions were aimed on representing their voters and one in the same session on legislation. The only question raised in the third regular session is on the government oversight.

5.3.0 Studying questions in Pyidaungsu Hluttaw by response

Among 24 questions in Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, 14 questions in the first regular session received the affirmative responses (from Union-level institutions). The only question in the third regular session also received the affirmative response. In the first regular session, questions in Pyidaungsu Hluttaw received two negative responses, five unclear responses and two mixed responses. There was no response of ‘undergoing process’ in both first and third regular session.



Chapter 6

Conclusion and Recommendation



Questioning Union-level organizations/institutions is one of the Parliament's major tasks in order to check and balance the government and represent MPs' constituencies as well as to create opportunities for better cooperation with the Union-level organizations/institutions in drafting new laws by questioning their policies and participating in the policy-making process.

Questions have to pass certain numbers of procedures to be answered by the respective personnel in the Parliament. Some are answered in person by the member of the Union-level organization, while some are replied by mail directly addressed to the MP, who raised the question. The

answers replied by mail to the MPs, whose questions went un-starred and received no oral answer in the Parliament, should be made available for the public if these are not related to national security. If the MPs could legislate the publication of these answers in accountable manner, it would serve the interests of the voters and improve the nation's dignity.

As the Hluttaw has been functioning for a longer time. the questions are answered smoothly with answers moving in positive trend. The questions in the Parliament would be more effective if the Government's Pledges, Guarantees and Undertakings Committee could publicize their regular reports on the government's



promises to the Parliament and distribute them to wider public.

The lawmakers used the questions as the basic tool for government oversight and representation. They tend to receive better responses through counter-questioning to the answers they found unsatisfactory. The culture of counter-questioning should be created.

The Hluttaw has also created a sound foundation to disseminate the parliamentary information to the wider public (a) in real time, (b) with more effective communications tools and (c) transparently.

We have noticed that there are a number of community-based organizations (CSOs, NGOs, and etc.) which monitor the Parliament and disseminate parliamentary information. The role of these organizations is instrumental in building the democratic state. Therefore, they need a sound

foundation for cooperation, sharing common objectives. Recognizing the role of parliamentary monitoring organizations would help the voters to easily access more accurate information on the Parliament, thereby promoting the understanding of the Parliament. The official relations between the civil societies and the Hluttaw would pave the way for better cooperation.

The parliamentary monitoring could not be done by only one organization alone. Diverse opinions and accurate information and other resources are required to produce more affective means for monitoring and accurate findings. The parliamentary monitoring program with substantial contribution of the MPs, political parties, CBOs and media, would create more transparent Parliament and serve as a bridge between the voters and their MPs.

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Appendix

Questioning Parliament Session	First Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Second Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Third Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Fourth Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Fifth Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Sixth Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Total
Female	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
Male	34	264	105	160	55	97	715
Total	34	265	108	160	55	97	719

Questioning Parliament Session	First Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Second Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Third Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Fourth Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Fifth Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Six Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Total
Male	46	35	287	153	79	183	783
Female	0	3	21	11	5	11	51
Total	46	38	308	164	84	194	834

Questioning Parliament Session	First Regular Session of First Pyidaungsu Hluttaw	Third Regular Session of First Pyidaungsu Hluttaw	Total
Male	22	1	23
Female	1	0	1
Total	23	1	24

Questioning Parliament Session	First Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Second Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Third Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Fourth Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Fifth Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Six Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Total
Scrutiny	24	21	170	107	45	108	475
Legislation	1	1	1	0	2	3	8
Representation	21	16	137	57	37	83	351
Total	46	38	308	164	84	194	834

Questioning Parliament Session	First Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Second Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Third Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Fourth Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Fifth Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Sixth Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Total
Representation	20	174	60	108	46	63	471
Legislation	0	5	3	3	0	1	12
Scrutiny	14	86	45	49	9	33	236
Total	34	265	108	160	55	97	719

Questioning Parliament Session	First Regular Session of First Pyidaungsu Hluttaw	Third Regular Session of First Pyidaungsu Hluttaw	Total
Scrutiny	13	1	14
Legislation	1	0	1
Representation	9	0	9
Total	23	1	24

Questioning Parliament Session	First Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Second Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Third Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Fourth Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Fifth Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Six Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Total
Defense Services Personnel	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kachin	6	0	13	2	6	5	32
Kayah	0	0	3	6	1	0	10
Kayin	3	0	5	3	3	5	19
Chin	1	0	8	6	1	6	22
Mon	0	0	7	2	0	5	14
Rakhine	13	0	21	6	5	17	62
Shan	14	7	46	22	11	29	129
Sagaing	0	0	49	11	16	23	99
Magway	0	0	16	3	0	2	21
Mandalay	0	1	31	25	12	24	93
Bago	0	0	33	11	6	19	69
Yangon	9	30	56	57	16	48	216
Ayeyawady	0	0	13	8	3	11	35
Taninthayi	0	0	7	2	3	0	12
Total	46	38	308	164	84	194	834

Questioning Parliament Session	First Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Second Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Third Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Fourth Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Fifth Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Sixth Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Total
Taninthayi	0	10	3	9	5	7	34
Ayeyawady	0	20	14	15	5	9	63
Yangon	6	42	18	29	6	19	120
Bago	0	11	5	14	3	4	37
Mandalay	0	14	12	16	6	7	55
Magway	1	14	6	18	4	12	55
Sagaing	0	15	4	7	2	7	35
Shan	1	13	4	6	2	3	29
Rakhine	4	30	8	13	6	10	71
Mon	2	17	7	8	1	2	37
Chin	12	42	14	10	8	9	95
Kayin	0	10	2	1	3	3	19
Kayah	0	5	1	1	0	0	7
Kachin	8	22	10	13	4	4	61
Defense Services Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	34	265	108	160	55	97	719

Questioning Parliament Session	First Regular Session of First Pyidaungsu Hluttaw	Third Regular Session of First Pyidaungsu Hluttaw	Total
Kayah	2	0	2
Chin	1	0	1
Mon	3	0	3
Shan	4	0	4
Mandalay	4	0	4
Bago	2	0	2
Yangon	4	1	5
Ayeyawady	2	0	2
Taninthayi	1	0	1
Total	23	1	24

Questioning Parliament Session	First Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Second Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Third Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Fourth Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Fifth Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Six Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Total
Defense Services Personnel	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CNP	0	0	4	2	0	1	7
PDP	3	0	3	2	1	3	12
INDP	0	0	2	1	1	2	6
MDP	0	0	2	2	0	1	5
NDF	6	10	21	21	7	18	83
NLD	0	0	0	1	1	10	12
NUP	2	4	10	6	1	0	23
PNO	0	0	0	3	0	6	9
RNDP	5	0	9	3	2	11	30
SNDP	11	3	19	1	4	17	55
TPNP	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
USDP	14	21	232	117	66	122	572
WDP	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Individual	4	0	0	1	0	2	7
CDP	1	0	0	4	0	1	6
Total	46	38	308	164	84	194	834

Questioning Parliament Session	First Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Second Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Third Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Fourth Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Fifth Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Sixth Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Total
Individual	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
WDP	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
USDP	7	173	77	113	36	64	470
UDP	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
TPNP	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
SNDP	1	3	1	4	1	3	13
RNDP	1	19	6	8	6	7	47
PSDP	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
NUP	0	3	0	3	0	0	6
NLD	0	0	0	2	1	6	9
NDF	6	22	13	16	3	7	67
KPP	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
CPP	8	18	2	4	4	1	37
CNP	4	9	3	2	2	4	24
AMRDP	2	9	5	8	1	2	27
Defense Services Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	34	265	108	160	55	97	719

Questioning Parliament Session	First Regular Session of First Pyidaungsu Hluttaw	Third Regular Session of First Pyidaungsu Hluttaw	Total
AMRDP	1	0	1
CPP	1	0	1
MDP	2	0	2
SNDP	1	0	1
USDP	15	1	16
WDP	2	0	2
Individual	1	0	1
Total	23	1	24

Questioning Parliament Session	First Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Second Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Third Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Fourth Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Fifth Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Sixth Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Total
Health	0	25	11	17	4	18	75
Environment	2	13	5	8	0	6	34
Finance	0	5	5	4	0	0	14
Peace	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Culture	0	3	3	3	0	2	11
Land Grab	0	7	0	2	1	0	10
Politics	0	4	1	2	0	0	7
Real Estate	0	2	0	3	0	1	6
Labour	0	1	2	1	0	1	5
Education	3	27	3	24	13	5	75
Energy	1	1	1	3	2	1	9
Administration	1	19	12	21	5	11	69
Transportation	4	11	4	5	1	5	30
Industry	2	1	3	1	1	0	8
Breeding	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Services	3	18	7	5	1	8	42
Tourism	2	3	1	0	0	0	6
Development	1	6	0	0	0	1	8
Ethnic Affairs	1	2	0	1	1	0	5
Infrastructural Development	7	76	30	37	23	26	199
Judiciary	0	2	0	2	0	1	5
Religion	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Sport	0	2	2	3	0	3	10
Legislation	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Business	2	9	2	3	1	2	19
Agriculture	2	17	12	8	2	0	41
Mining	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
Social Welfare	0	4	3	5	0	4	16
Taxation	2	0	0	2	0	0	4
Total	34	265	108	160	55	97	719

Questioning Parliament Session	First Regular Session of First Pyidaungsu Hluttaw	Third Regular Session of First Pyidaungsu Hluttaw	Total
Politics	2	1	3
Civic Rights	1	0	1
Education	3	0	3
Energy	1	0	1
Infrastructural Development	7	0	7
Business	4	0	4
Agriculture	4	0	4
Social Welfare	1	0	1
Total	23	1	24

Questioning Parliament Session		First Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Second Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Third Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Fourth Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Fifth Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Six Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Total
Health	0	0	3	22	15	6	13	59
Environment	0	2	1	7	7	4	8	29
Finance	0	0	1	4	3	5	5	18
Peace	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	5
Culture	0	1	1	3	2	2	2	11
Land Grab	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	5
Politics	0	6	2	2	9	1	4	24
Real Estate	0	0	1	1	0	2	4	8
Labour	0	1	0	2	2	0	3	8
Civic Rights	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
Education	0	8	8	34	11	9	16	86
Energy	0	0	1	5	1	1	2	10
Administration	0	6	5	20	23	9	33	96
Transportation	0	0	1	9	6	4	7	27
Industry	0	1	0	8	2	1	2	14
Breeding	0	0	0	5	2	1	0	8
Services	0	4	0	28	9	4	13	58
Tourism	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	5
Development	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
Ethnic Affairs	0	3	0	3	1	2	2	11
Infrastructural Development	0	6	8	79	26	14	35	168
Judiciary	0	1	1	5	3	4	6	20
Religion	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	4
Sport	0	0	0	4	2	0	3	9
Legislation	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	7
Business	0	0	1	7	6	2	4	20
Agriculture	2	4	0	28	11	5	17	67
Mining	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	4
Social Welfare	0	2	2	9	8	3	4	28
Taxation	0	0	0	9	7	0	0	16
Educatoion	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Total	2	46	38	308	164	84	192	834

Questioning Parliament Session	First Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Second Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Third Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Fourth Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Fifth Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Six Regular Session of First Pyithu Hluttaw	Total
Bamar	13	31	220	124	59	129	576
Kayin	3	0	5	3	1	4	16
Khu Phee Chin	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
La Chade	0	0	2	1	1	0	4
Rawan	2	0	6	0	2	0	10
Jane Phaw	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lesu	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Law Waw	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Shan-Bamar	1	0	2	0	3	0	6
Time Line	1	0	2	0	0	1	4
Inn	0	0	2	1	1	0	4
Mon	0	0	3	3	0	3	9
Kayah	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
Bamar-Dawei	4	0	0	1	0	2	7
Shan-Pao	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
Kokant	0	0	2	1	1	0	4
Danu	0	3	1	1	0	0	5
Lahu	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Pao	0	0	0	3	0	6	9
Shan	8	3	29	6	6	27	79
Rakhine	10	0	13	6	4	15	48
Chin	0	0	7	5	1	3	16
Bamar-Chinese	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Palaung	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Nar Ga	0	0	2	3	4	1	10
Palaung	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Wa	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Total	45	37	307	163	84	193	829

Questioning Parliament Session	First Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Second Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Third Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Fourth Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Fifth Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Sixth Regular Session of First Amyotha Hluttaw	Total
Bamar	10	141	70	114	34	66	435
Kayan	0	4	1	0	0	0	5
Lisu	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Kachin	4	4	0	2	0	0	10
Chin	12	42	14	10	8	9	95
Shan	1	17	9	12	4	7	50
Rakhine	4	26	6	13	6	10	65
Mon	2	10	5	8	1	2	28
Danu	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Wa	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Pa Laung	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
Narga	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Chin/Shan	0	3	0	0	0	1	4
Kayin	0	8	2	0	1	2	13
Total	34	265	108	160	55	97	719

Questioning Parliament Session	First Regular Session of First Pyidaungsu Hluttaw	Third Regular Session of First Pyidaungsu Hluttaw	Total
Bamar	14	1	15
Wa	2	0	2
Inn	1	0	1
Mon	3	0	3
Bamar-Dawei	1	0	1
Shan	1	0	1
Chin	1	0	1
Total	23	1	24