- Other Wright Reforms may include making it a legal obligation to appear before a select committee if asked to do so; reducing the size of select committees and introducing penalties for poor attendance; the creation of a Backbench Business Committee.

**Notable Government Rebellions during the Coalition**

- **Tuition Fees – 2010**
  - A vote on whether to increase tuition fees from £3290 -> £9000.
  - Government had support from Tories and L.D. front benchers, despite manifesto pledges
  - 21/57 L.Ds rebelled, voting no, 6 Con MPs also voted no
  - Backed to increase fees 323-302.

- **Same-Sex Marriage – 2013**
  - A bill to introduce civil marriage for same-sex parties, this was a free vote for all
  - Supported by Labour and Lib Dems but there were deep divisions in the Conservative Party: 136 Tories voted against, the majority that voted for were young and female.
  - Shows opposing parties, inc. BBMPs can have great influence.

- **Boundary Changes – 2013**
  - Designed to make it fairer in terms of constituency population
  - Gerrymandering from 650 MPs to 600 MPs
  - However Lib Dems withdrew their support after Conservatives withdrew support for House of Lords reform
  - Defeated 334-292, with all 57 Lib Dem MPs voting against.

**Representation – How effective is it?**

- In short, no. The make-up of the HoC is in no way representative of the social make-up of the UK.
  - In theory and in practice, this is hard to achieve if only one MP represents one constituency e.g. Not everyone in Watford Constituency is a male, 57 year-old millionaire from Hampstead who went to Oxford University, unlike Richard Harrington, 2010 MP for Watford.
  - Multiplying this by 650 makes accurate representation of the electorate very tricky.

- **Gender** - in the UK, the main focus is getting more women into parliament
  - In 1987, was a big problem: 5% female for Cons, 9% for Labour, and 5% for Lib Dem.
  - 143 after 2010 G.E., 22% of Commons but 51% of population.
  - In 2010, Conservative had 16%, Labour had 31% female MPs in 2010, Lib Dem had 14%.
  - 187 after 2015 G.E., 28% of Commons
  - In 2015, Conservative have 19%, Labour have 43%.
  - There are, however, demand and supply issues: women are typically more left-wing than men, therefore Labour have more women candidates available than Tories.
  - Tories also introduced none of the equality guarantees that Labour introduced, e.g. All-Women Shortlists, Twinning Constituencies and Zipping on shortlists.
  - Led to 101 women voted into the 1997 Labour Government, known as ‘Blair’s Babes’