



Evaluating the Performance of Females Deputies in the  
House of Representatives  
(Analytical study applied to the first 30 sessions of  
Parliament)

policy paper

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The extraordinary number of women deputies in the House of Representatives represents a total of (165) deputies, a historic opportunity to change the mindset against women's empowerment, which refuses to recognize them as competent and able to provide a typical parliamentary performance that exceeds what many male deputies offer and benefits Egyptian women by modifying and developing legislative packages restricting women's participation in public work (especially) The current parliamentary and hostile performance is a direct reflection of the care of the presidential institution for women and its support and historical role for all national processes aimed at developing state institutions and restoring them from attempts at hegemony, which was tried by a dark current that wanted to dominate its capabilities in addition to unprecedented participation in all electoral processes aimed at amending the constitutional text or reconstituting the parliamentary councils.

Despite the short period that has passed since the beginning of the current session of the House of Representatives and the difficulty of accessing audited and complete information about the performance of the Council and the activities of its deputies, the experience and the unprecedented factors and elements contained in all previous electoral and parliamentary processes require double attention and continuous follow-up of the performance of the Council despite its continuous interactions to contribute to the development of the performance of deputies and identify their shortcomings that require treatment and areas of differentiation that require support and support and contribute to the consolidation of the culture of the Council. Objective evaluation and accountability away from tribal and tribal influences that make it difficult to change or hinder plans and programs of political and community reform as much as they contribute to the development of the capabilities and efficiency of the practices of MPs.

To be objective and fair, our reading of the parliamentary composition and the performance of the deputies should be objective and fair. We should be briefed on a set of controls and criteria governing that paper (research) and its findings or conclusions related to the parliamentary experience during the past period or those that classify the performance of members and the positions of political forces in it away from political favorability or support for a faction of it as follows:

**First:** We are challenged with a representative number of women in the National (Legislative) Council that is numerically unprecedented in the history of Egyptian parliamentary life, reinforced by legislative support provided for by the Constitution (102) which required it to receive at least (25%) of the total seats in addition to what was stipulated in the Law of the Council (46 for the year 2014) to oblige the

President of the Republic By appointing (half) the percentage allocated in his favor (5%) among women, where the total number of seats of deputies in the House of Representatives (165) represents (27.73%) in an achievement that exceeds legislative support and emphasizes the successes of Egyptian women and their ability to establish their feet in the public scene and good use of presidential support and support in their favor.

**Second:** the total seats held by women deputies within the House of Representatives (165) seats came from (3) various tributaries where the deputies (142) won seats through the list system in addition to the number of (6) seats in the individual system, while (3) women deputies benefited from the text of article (25) of the Law of the House of Representatives, which states that (if one of the elected members is not placed in the individual system at least six months before the end of his term of office, a supplementary election was conducted if the In order to complete the number of members elected by the list system, he was replaced by one of the reserve candidates in accordance with the order of reserve names of the same status to complete the number, if the reserve place of the same status is empty, none of the reserves ascends according to the precedence of the arrangement whatever its character) where the mp I Fawzi Fati (Daqahlia) replaced mp Fawzi Fati while mp Asma Saad Al-Jamal (Giza) replaced MP Saad Al-Jamal as mp Hibaallah Mohammed Al-Awadhi (Cairo) replaced mp Kamal Amer.

**Third:** The nature of the parliamentary evaluation process for the performance of women deputies required the need to rely on (unit) objective measurement to which the ratio of performance can be, whether that unit is an issue (objective) addressed by the House of Representatives (evaluation of government performances) or a unit (numerical) attributing its readings to a specified number of sessions of deputies or is a unit (time) that measures those performances according to time controls determined by the researcher or regulated by the regulation (legislative chapter session). Therefore, the researcher chose for himself in this research paper the adoption of the unit (numerical) to measure and analyze the performance of women deputies during (30) plenary session held by the House of Representatives from January 12, 2021 (opening session) until March 14, 2021 (30th session) to ensure justice, objectivity, non-selectivity and intent in the analysis of parliamentary performance.

**Fourth:** The purpose of this research paper (and the previous readings) is not to reveal the flaws of parliamentary work or to criticize the members of the Legislative Council as much as to ensure the development of parliamentary performance and raise the efficiency of parliamentary work among the members of the Council by monitoring their performance and revealing the pros or other factors of

practice so that the Council (legislative and oversight) is subject to evaluation and follow-up. (Even popular censorship) that gives citizens and active community forces the right to follow up on what is going on within the Council and how their representatives work, whether in defense of their interests and needs or in the context of policy-making and nationalism (a task that we see that society needs as much as we believe it is an important tool for developing and raising the efficiency of the performance of the deputies themselves).

**Fifth:** The methodology of statistical and digital analysis of the practices of deputies during the plenary sessions through (monitoring) the number of requests for the word or submitting the tools of legislation and control attributed to each deputy despite its fairness and objectivity, but it requires taking into account the parliamentary controls and traditions concerning the right to request the word or give it to those who wish and which the Speaker of the Council has dominance and Influential authority in determining its beneficiaries in addition to the Council's reliance on a technological application within the (tablet) device in requesting the floor or applying parliamentary tools many new deputies lack the skills to deal with it (although all the reviews regarding the management of sessions did not show blocking the word or preventing it from speakers from all parliamentary currents and forces).

**Sixth:** The evaluation and review of the parliamentary performance of the deputies relied on (summaries) of the approved sessions issued by the Information Center of the House of Representatives as a direct result of the (severe) delay in approving and adopting the official officer, which made it difficult to reach the full text of the interventions of deputies or sentences and phrases The documentation used to express positions and biases, although this challenge has not affected the results of monitoring or the resulting digital inferences, given the commitment of these (summaries) to monitor and indicate all the Council's activities during plenary sessions (albeit briefly and concisely).

**Seventh:** Many researchers and scholars of parliamentary affairs and even deputies themselves believe that the plenary sessions as a result of their nature and the number of participants in them and the diversity of issues and topics before them do not allow all deputies to express themselves or their convictions, unlike the qualitative committees that represent the real laboratory of parliamentary performance and that some (absent) from the activity in the Plenary sessions are a flame of activity and a distinct center for parliamentary performance within their qualitative committees or in their sub-meetings, an issue that is difficult to form an objective and scientific position on, especially in the absence of the officers of

these committees or the opportunities to obtain documented information about the roles they exercise or the performance of their deputies.

### **Legislative environment for women's empowerment**

National legislation and rules to enable and strengthen women's standing in public life are closely linked to international treaties and conventions on ensuring and making basic rights available to women to the point where it can be said that the Egyptian State's responses to what is being agreed upon and adopted in the international law system place them at the forefront of states and societies that respect the rights of their children and allow them to enjoy the foundations and foundations it costs to the INTERNATIONAL system for empowerment and effective exercise of their rights, which they have been denied through decades of discrimination and marginalization. To make the Egyptian situation a unique and pioneering model in empowering and raising the status of women in the geographical environment and beyond (and ahead) of many leading Western countries and societies.

As soon as Egypt signed the International Convention on Women's Political Rights (1954) until the text was reflected in the Constitution (1956), which was the first regional legislation to grant women the right to political participation, article (31) stipulated that (Egyptians have the law, whether they are equal in public rights and duties, there is no discrimination between them because of gender, origin, language, religion or faith) while article (61) stipulates that (elections are the right of Egyptians to the face of the law and contributor) They are accused in public life of a national duty on them ( the texts that were activated by the law (73) of 1956 regarding the regulation of the direct political rights, which stipulated in its article (the first) that (for every Egyptian and every Egyptian who reached eighteen AD years to exercise his own political rights), which was repeated in the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (AIDS) which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations and presented to the member states of the international system in order to sign and ratify. The agreement came into force on September 3, 1981, when the state (20) ratified it, including article 7, which stipulated that states parties should take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country, in particular, ensuring that women on an equal footing with men have the right to:

- 1- Vote in all elections and referendums, general and eligible to vote for all bodies whose members are elected by universal suffrage.

- 2- Participating in the formulation of the government's policy, in implementing this policy, in holding public office, and performing all the tasks of the nation at all levels of government.
- 3- Participation in any non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country) where the Egyptian State initiated the amendment of the Law and the Law of Elections No. 38 of 1972 and the promulgation of Law No. 21 of 1979, which stipulates (the first) article of which stipulates that (the Arab Republic of Egypt shall be divided into one hundred and seventy-six electoral districts and determine electoral districts by law and elect from each electoral district (two members).

in the house of representatives ,at least one of them is a worker and peasant, except for (thirty) districts that show a schedule attached to the law on the determination of electoral districts to elect members of the house of representatives, and taking into account the provisions of article 16 of this law, elected by each of them in addition to the two members (a third member) of women, and the Minister of Interior determines by decision the rules governing the nomination and election of these districts and to ensure the availability of the percentage of workers and peasants in the house of representatives according to the M. Constitution) Also amended the Law on The Directing of Political Rights by Law (41) of 1979 to ensure gender equality against (automatic registration) of voter tables where the amended article (4) stipulates that (all those who have direct political rights, male and female, must be restricted in the election tables without discrimination).

In continuation of the same approach, the 2014 Constitution responded to women's rights and strengthened the status of women in society, with article 92 of the Constitution stating that "rights and freedoms attached to the person of the citizen do not accept disruption or derogation, and no law regulating the exercise of rights and freedoms may restrict them in a manner that affects their origin and substance" and within the framework of the statement of meaning the principles of equality, justice and equal opportunities provided for. Article (53) that (citizens of the law, whether they are equal in rights, freedoms, and public duties, do not discriminate against them because of religion, creed, gender, origin, race, color, language, disability, social level, political or geographical affiliation, or for any other reason discrimination and incitement to hatred is a punishable crime, the State is obliged to take the necessary measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination and the law regulates the establishment of an independent commission for this purpose), which is equality. Interpreted by article (11) concerning equal rights between men and women, it stipulated that the state should ensure equality between women and men in all civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights under the provisions of the Constitution and the state is working to take measures to ensure that women are properly represented in parliaments as determined by law, as well as women's right to hold public and senior management functions in the state. The state is committed to protecting women against all forms of violence and ensuring that women can reconcile family duties with work requirements and is committed to providing care and protection for motherhood, children, dependent and elderly women, and

women most in need before the Constitutional Amendments Initiative (2019) responds to the demands of Mr. Abdel Fattah el-Sisi (President of the Republic)

Legislative and legal measures necessary for further empowerment and support for the status of Egyptian women and their participation in public life and parliamentary councils to come to the text of the article (102) amended, including that (the House of Representatives shall be made up of at least four hundred and fifty members elected by direct secret universal suffrage, with at least one-quarter of the total number of seats allocated to women).

Thus, the Egyptian Constitution (2014) is per article (1) of the (SEDAO) Convention on the Definition of Discrimination against Women, which states that (for this agreement the term (discrimination against women) means any discrimination, exclusion, or restriction based on sex and its effects or purposes are to weaken or frustrate women's recognition of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or civil fields. Any other field, weakening or thwarting the enjoyment or exercise of these rights regardless of their marital status and based on equality between them and men) under article (4) of the Convention does not consider that (States parties take temporary special measures aimed at accelerating the actual equality between men and women in the sense of this Convention, but should not entail in any way the maintenance of unequal or separate standards as These measures must be discontinued once the objectives of equal opportunities and treatment have been achieved).

#### Geographical distribution of female deputies

The geographical reading of the distribution and spread of women deputies among the different provinces represents a very important opportunity to know the effects of this composition on the performance of the Council and the ability of women deputies (themselves) to identify and map the societal needs and priorities they seek to accomplish, especially in the presence of female deputies within the membership of parliament for (all) provinces and parliamentary entities as a direct impact of the constitutionally prescribed number (at least a quarter of the total number of members of the House of Representatives) which has been digitally translated into the article (3) of the Law of the House of Representatives by (142) Seat representing (half) the number of seats allocated for voting in the system (lists) .

Given the (numerical) disparity in the size of membership and parliamentary seats between the provinces in compliance with the constitutional provision to ensure fair representation of the population and provinces, Cairo topped the representation of women with 16 deputies out of 62 deputies representing the province followed by (3) provinces and entities (Giza) Eastern Province is designated by 14 deputies



representing (half) the number of appointees over the specified number of the two provinces (Eastern Giza) as a direct result of the election of (a deputy) to a seat in the individual system for Giza governorate and the number of (3) deputies from the eastern governorate while The lowest number of female deputies was one for (5) governorates (Port Said, Suez, South Sinai, Red Sea, New Valley)

This geographical spread and distribution (accidental) of women deputies among all provinces can represent a golden opportunity that must be exploited in the framework of working to achieve many of the objectives associated with the status of women in Egyptian society, first and foremost changing the community culture (male) hostile to the presence and representation of women in parliaments in addition to improving the dysfunctional societal conditions resulting from the dominance of a pattern of customs and traditions that deprive women of their rights and those that carry them many responsibilities or deprive them of basic rights in education. Care, marriage, and the development of associated legislation.

Analysis of the geographical distribution of female deputies					
M	Province	Number	M	Province	Number
1	Cairo	16	15	Beni Suef	4
2	Giza	14	16	Fayoum	4
3	Eastern Province	14	17	we snured	4
4	Particular	14	18	Damietta	3
5	Lake	12	19	Ismailia	2
6	Alexandria	9	20	Aswan	2
7	Dakahlia	9	21	Luxor	2
8	Western Bank	8	22	Marsa Matrouh	2
9	Al , Minya	8	23	North Sinai	2
10	Qalyubia	7	24	Port	1
11	Menoufia Governorate	7	25	Suez	1
12	Sohag	6	26	South Sinai	1



<b>13</b>	<b>Kafr Al , Sheikh</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>Red Sea</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Assiut</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>New Valley</b>	<b>1</b>

#### Political forces and representation of women deputies

The political composition of the current parliament is one of the most prominent homogenous and converging expressions in parliamentary work as a result of the fact that it came as a direct result of its election in a list (one) in which all the parties represented within the Council (except the Nour Party, which only ran in the elections on the seats allocated to the individual system) to the degree that led many researchers and interested to express their fear of the effects of this convergence on the nature of parliamentary and party practice in the Council despite the assurances that have been repeated from representatives of the list and speakers of the political force The diverse diversity within it is that the alliance (electorally) is essential that each party will have its own parliamentary and political agenda within the Council independently.

This alliance has led to the diversity and spread of the membership of women deputies among all these parties and the political power, starting with the Future of the Homeland Party with a parliamentary majority, which issues the representation of women with 65 deputies representing (39.39%) of the total membership of women deputies in the Council, which requires the need to develop a special strategy for the party in the field of specific issues for women and the priorities of reform intervention adopted while working to raise the efficiency of their representatives and enable them to the tools of parliamentary practice, especially in light of the modernity of the membership of many Among them are the independents with 25 deputies, then the Republican people (21), the delegation (14) and the Protectors of the Homeland (10), while the lower representation of the deputies was the share of the two parties (justice will of a generation) with the number of deputies (one) for each party.

Of all the parliamentary parties, the al-Nour party has been unique in being the only political organization whose parliamentary body has been devoid of representation of women deputies as an expression of an intellectual and ideological dilemma hostile to women and refusing to hold public office, which was reflected in its electoral biases and nominations in all the electoral processes in which it has participated since its inception, which has seen the emergence of women only in a single experience (2011) forced

by the nature of the electoral system (then), which prohibited the acceptance of electoral lists if they were devoid of a female candidate (at least one).

Political forces and representation of women deputies				
M	Political current	Total	Deputies	Ratio
1	Independent	117	25	21,37 %
Political Parties				
2	The future of a homeland	319	65	20,38 %
3	Republican people	49	21	42,86 %
4	Delegation	26	14	53,85 %
5	Mother-in-law	23	10	43,48 %
6	Modern Egypt	13	7	53,85 %
7	Reform and Development	9	6	66,66 %
8	Conference	8	5	62,5 %
9	Social Democratic Party	7	5	71,43 %
10	Assembly	6	3	50 %
11	Freedom	7	2	28,57 %
12	Justice	2	1	50 %
13	Will of a generation	2	1	50 %
14	Light	7	.	00
Total		595	165	27,73 %

The strange thing about the inferences of this political classification of the membership of women deputies, which made them numerically own a majority (absolute) for representatives of the number (5) parties (Social Democratic Reform and Development Conference Delegation Modern Egypt) in addition to sharing seats in the number (3) parties (Justice Rally will generation) that these parties failed to take a

step (progressive) by nominating one of their deputies to occupy the position (representative of the parliamentary body) and its spokesman under the dome of the Council despite what many of them claim from progressive Openness and demand for gender-based equality and justice, where all parliamentary parties notified the Council Office of the selection of the official representative of their parliamentary bodies among the deputies (males) to postpone the step for later future stages of time.

#### Deputies in the bureau elections (The Chief Deputy)

Although the current parliament witnessed its opening session a historic presence of women deputies with (two deputies) on its list platform (66.66%) starting with the presidency of the age that went to Deputy Farida Al-Shobashi (as the largest member) in addition to one of the two seats of the youngest members won by Mp Fatima Mohsen Mubarak, this session carried many negative indicators indicating the absence of female deputies from the scene and the circle of interest of the parliamentary decision at the organizational level related to the holding of the elections on the seat of president and The committee proposed by Mp Farida Al-Shobashi to oversee the elections for the speaker of the Council was devoid of the presence of any female member of parliament, which was formed under the chairmanship of Mp Ihab Atef Iskandar and the membership of the deputies (Hassan Omar Hassanein Hisham Hilal Abdul Moneim Hisham Badran Professional Mohammed Ahmed Mustafa Mohammed Ramadan Abdul Mohsen), which was repeated in the formation of the committee announced by Chancellor Hanafi Jabali (Speaker of the Council) to oversee the elections of the two agents headed by Ali Mohammed Badr and the membership of deputies (Mohammed Mohammed) Wafiq Ezzat Ahmed Mohammed Diab Hisham Al-Hasri Ayman Abu Ala Mohammed Awad Mr. Ahmed Ali Maqlid)

The strange thing about these supervisory formations is that they have taken into account the geographical and political representation of deputies at the same time as they ignored the representation of women deputies despite their unprecedented number and proportion (and also) the existence of voting controls under the divergence and protective measures due to the virus (Covid 19) requires supervision and follow-up of the voting processes by these deputies.

These non-positive aspects of the election process itself, in which the representation of women came with less than they deserve or possessed of capabilities, with the announcement of the opening of the door to run for the presidency of the Council, there was an absence and the absence of any female candidates in the competition, where (4) candidates announced their desire to present them by Chancellor Hanafi Jabali as a candidate (independent) who has the announced support of the parliamentary majority

party (Future of Homeland) competing with General Mohamed Salah Abu Hamila (Republican People) and Mp Mohamed Mada (Wafd) and MP Ahmed Dragh (independent) shows the absence of a spirit of adventure and the continuing sense of inability to carry out the tasks of the leader (the first) I have members of the Council even if the candidacy is honorable or a consolidation of the idea of equality and competitiveness.

Despite the qualitative change in the competition for the two proxy seats, which saw the presence of (3) female deputies of the competition among (8) candidates (Farida Al-Shobashi Sahar Bashir Matouk Hanan Abdel Moneim Awad) by (37.5%) but the results of the vote showed weakness a Strong number of votes received (6,5,71) respectively with a total of (82) votes even though women deputies alone have 324 votes, showing the weak influence of women deputies or their inability to coordinate their efforts and appear as a parliamentary force Able to influence the parliamentary decision or have a unified vision around it to entrench the crisis of women's voting and its lack of gender dimensions whether we are talking about direct electoral processes with a public audience or elitist processes involving selected and leading groups in public community work.

#### Deputies in the offices of the quality committees

Although the qualitative representation of women is the obligation of a united nation stipulated in international covenants and conventions, notably the International Convention on Women's Political Rights (1952), the Declaration of the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (1967), the Convention against All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979), the most notable of which was the need to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country, the right to vote, eligibility for election, participation in the development of government policies and the holding of positions on the feet of government policies. Equality with men while article (8) talks about ensuring the opportunity for women to represent their government at the international level and international organizations, but the national decision has witnessed a great development in the direction of supporting women, starting with the activation of the constitutional text amended article (102) by allocating at least (25%) of the total seats of the Council in addition to the number (half) appointed, which digitally changed the representation of women by the number of (163) deputies who later joined the Council distributed between (24) quality committees The largest is in terms of the size of the presence of the Health Committee with 20 deputies, followed by culture and media (18), solidarity (17), foreign

affairs (15) and education (15) while the only committee that was free of the presence of women deputies was (transport and transportation)

Analysis of the representation of women deputies in the quality committees							
M	Committee	Membership	Deputies	M	Committee	Membership	Deputies
1	Constitutional Committee	25	2	14	Education and scientific research	27	15
2	Plan and Budget	27	3	15	Religious Affairs	8	3
3	Economic Affairs	19	1	16	Solidarity	20	17
4	Foreign Relations	26	15	17	Media and culture	22	18
5	Arab Affairs	16	2	18	Tourism and Civil Aviation	14	5
6	African Affairs	12	6	19	Health affairs and environment	42	20
7	Defense and national security	35	2	20	Transportation and transportation	16	.
8	Suggestions and complaints	20	2	21	Communications and technology	9	2
9	Manpower	13	8	22	Housing and utilities	55	6
10	Industry	25	3	23	Local Administration	41	7
11	Small Businesses	10	5	24	Youth and Sports	23	6
12	Energy	44	12	25	Human Rights	12	2

13	Agriculture and irrigation	28	1	
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The women's prevalence in the membership of the quality committees reflected the state of maturity and efficiency in the orientations of women deputies and an objective proportionality between their parliamentary biases and their life skills, which was natural to reflect its effects in the bodies and formation of the offices of the quality committees during which they obtained (15) seats as an acceptable number (digitally) Represents (15%) of the total offices of the quality committee bodies, although it does not reflect the reality and percentages of its presence in the current council, which amounted to (163) seats (27.3%) or owning (dominant) shares in (5) Quality committees that give them the ability to influence and vote directly in favor of women deputies and ensure the ability to make them successful (strong external relations working education social solidarity culture and media) in addition to quotas (equal) for deputies in the committees (African affairs medium and small enterprises) and an equal share in the committee (health)

Women won the presidency of several (2) quality committees for MP Drya Sharafuddin (media and culture), MP Noura Ali Abdel Samae (tourism) in addition to winning the number (7) seats for agents won by MP Sahar Al-Bazar (Foreign Relations), MP Solav Darwish (Manpower), MP Hala Abu Al-Saad (Medium and Small Enterprises), MP Rasha Abdel Fattah Ramadan (Energy) and MP Magda Bakri (Education), MP Mona Abdel Karim (Education), MP Radwa Ismail (Solidarity) and number (6) seats as secretaries of committees for Deputy Amira Saber (Foreign Relations), MP Rasha Saeed Sobhi (African), MP Marcel Samir (Medium and Small Enterprises), MP Yasmine Abu Taleb (Education), MP Hind Hazem (Solidarity) and MP Amani Emile Mikhail (Tourism)

In terms of the size of the presence in the offices of the quality committees, the seats of women were distributed among (9) quality committees where they received (3) seats on the committee (education) as the most representative committees for women followed by committees (foreign relations, medium and small enterprise solidarity tourism) with 2 seats per committee while (4) committees remained women got (seat) in each committee (culture and media strong working African energy) but in return, the bodies of offices (16) were devoid of representation Women (Constitutional Plan and Economic Budget Arab

Defense and National Security Suggestions and Complaints Industry Religious Agriculture Health Transport Communications Housing Locals Youth Human Rights)

In fact, despite the acceptable representation of women, which came (equal) to the size of their representation in the offices of the quality committees during the first session (2016) of the previous legislative chapter, in which women (15) won seats distributed between the presidency (2), the agency (8) and the secretariat The secret (5) but this time it came inconsistent with the apparent increase in the number of members of the Council, which rose from (90) deputies in the Council (2016) to (163) in the current parliament, which was required on the scale (digital justice) to obtain Ali (10) additional seats on the committee bodies.

#### Women deputies to the General Committee

To ensure the efficiency of parliamentary performance and the ability of the Council to accomplish the roles, tasks, and mandates to implement them, it was necessary to create an internal mechanism that exceeds (collective number) and the difficulty of reaching consensus on many of the decisions and regulations required to consider important issues or determine the formation and membership of some parliamentary committees and entities. The terms of reference allow for the submission of parliamentary proposals for the plenary session in a valid form of discussion and issuance under the name (General Committee) including in its formation an objective expression of the strong and the active entities in the composition of the Council, where article (24) stipulates that (the General Committee shall be formed at the beginning of each regular annual session chaired by the President of the Council and the membership of:

**First:** the agents.

**Second:** the heads of the quality committees.

**Third:** Representatives of the parliamentary bodies of each of the political parties that won ten or more seats and parliamentary coalitions (provided that the ruling to represent the parliamentary bodies of political parties shall be applied in the General Committee as of the next legislative chapter to implement this regulation).

**Fourth:** Five members chosen by the Office of the Council, including at least one independent member, if the number of independent members of the Council is 10 members or more, and the minister in charge of the affairs of the House of Representatives are invited to attend the meetings of this committee during the consideration of the issues described in the article (26) of this regulation, which is the committee granted by the regulations many terms of reference and functions, the most prominent of which was what was included in article (26), which stipulated that (in addition to the terms of reference of the General Committee provided in this regulation:



**First:** Discuss the general topics and important matters that the President of the Republic, the President of the Council, or the Prime Minister consider to exchange views with the Committee or inform its members.

**Second:** Study the periodic reports submitted by the Council committees on the follow-up to the implementation of general laws and regulatory decisions and on important proposals and complaints that represent a general social, economic, or political phenomenon.

**Third:** Study the reports referred to it by the Council from independent bodies and regulatory bodies and the committee to decide whether to present the topics and reports to the Council or to take appropriate action on them).

Once the elections for the offices of the quality committees were completed and the names of the chairmen of those committees who joined the general committee were identified and the text of the regulation was implemented, which specified the heads of the parliamentary bodies of the parties who join the committee (parties with ten seats and more), the Bureau held a meeting to select the members (five) who are complementary to the membership. It was remarkable that this process was devoid of the selection of any deputy despite their large number and distributed their representation among all political forces without any objective justification. Or reasonable, it can be relied upon or used as a justification for that absence, which has been made even more strange by the officer's failure to register any objection or request an explanation of the absence of female deputies from its formation.

To limit the representation of women deputies to the general committee on (two deputies) by (5.2%) because they hold the presidency of two committees of quality committees, Draya Sharafuddin (Culture and Media) and Nora Ali Abdel Samae (Tourism) in the index Unacceptable for its limited representation and poor presence in one of the most important organs of parliament and its tools to formulate public policy for its diverse practices and in what can leave its great effects on the emergence and use of many oversight tools by women deputies under the role of the General Committee in proposing the formations of special committees or identifying Discussion dates and controls of interrogations or ministerial statements.

#### Deputies on the Values Committee

The Values Committee represents the tool of deterrence and evaluation of the behaviors and practices of deputies of parliament in light of the constitutional immunity owned by the member and prevents him from being held accountable (judicially) except following strict controls and rules in the volume of guarantees guaranteed by the text to protect the member from intent or abuse as a result of exercising the duties of his membership in the Council, so he Article (29) of the List of the House of Representatives confirmed that every ordinary annual session should be formed annually by a committee of values that

specializes (considering the irregularities attributed to members of the Council that constitute a violation of religious, moral or social values or the basic political or economic principles of Egyptian society or violation of the duties of membership).

Based on these tasks and roles, article (28) of the same regulation stipulates that the Values Committee shall be formed by decision of the Council at the beginning of each regular annual session based on the nomination of the General Committee headed by the Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs and the membership (fourteen) members, at least half of whom must be non-members of the party or coalition that holds the majority of seats in the Council.

At its first meeting, the Committee elects two agents and a secretary of the secret by an absolute majority of its members.

The meeting of the Committee shall be valid only in the presence of the majority of its members, provided that they include its chairman or one of its agents, except in the special provision in this regulation, which shall issue the committee's decisions by a majority of those present), while article (29) stipulates that (the Values Committee shall be competent to consider the irregularities attributed to council members that constitute a violation of religious, moral or social values or the basic political or economic principles of Egyptian society or violation of the duties of membership, all following the provisions of the Constitution, law or this regulation).

Accordingly, the plenary session No. (12) on January 24, 2021 approved the proposal to form a values committee submitted by the General Committee of the Council, including the number of (4) deputies (Ilaria Samir Haris Al-Alat Ali Kamel Sawsan Hafiz Fatima Mohsen Mubarak May Karam Jabr) with a percentage (33.33%) of the total membership of the committee in a decent level of representation compensates for the poor presence of women deputies in the General Committee and corresponds to the nature of the tasks and roles possessed by the Values Committee and provides An umbrella of protection and objectivity for the facts that may be referred to the committee related to women deputies, especially in light of the size of their representation (digital) in the membership of the Council.

#### Legislative role of women deputies

Although one of the most important justifications used to promote and persuade society to accept constitutional amendments (2019), especially article (102), which included the provision for the allocation of at least (a quarter) of the total number of seats in the House of Representatives for women, was linked to the absence of Egyptian women's issues from the legislative agenda of the Council and the

lack of introduction and review of national laws on the protection and empowerment of women's rights or in the absence of voices speaking on their behalf or defending their rights.

Once the electoral process has been completed and the final size of the seats held by the deputies has been revealed, a state of anticipation has begun to announce the legislative agenda of the Council and to reveal the nature of the laws to be put forward by the deputies to issue or develop to know the plans of the deputies and the methodology of dealing with the legislative requirements that have accumulated needed over the years of disregard and marginalization, but the digital monitoring of the bills submitted by the deputies and the plenary agreed to refer them to the competent committees for consideration and opinion reveals the weakness and limitations of the legislative role of deputies and the limited proposals issued by them.

Of the 26 proposals and bills presented to the plenary session, the government's share was (6) laws, while the share of deputies (20) was a proposal that only two (two) female deputies submitted in 7.7% of the proposed legislation, which was strange in them not being close to women's issues or suffering, which were guaranteed by many female candidates in their election speech. Mp Rasha Abdel Fattah Ramadan submitted a proposal to pass the National Council for Population and Development law while the proposal (II) for a bill submitted by MP Sulaf Darwish to promote the Arabic language (even one of the most prominent achievements of the Council in its first session, which was completed at a later stage of numerical monitoring by amending some provisions of the Penal Code and the increase of the penalty for female circumcision was made on a proposal submitted by the government and not submitted by the deputies.

This reveals the lack of vision and lack of development project for many members and the absence of support and thinking institutions from national councils and civil society organizations, but also the political parties that run on their behalf to support them and provide them with proposals that can serve as the basis for discussion and issuance, which requires institutional work and specialized programs to raise the efficiency of women deputies and support their offices with qualified researchers and specialists in the preparation of technical papers and legislative and regulatory proposals to ensure the development of work and enhance the mental image supporting women's participation in the policy industry.

Bills			
M	Session No.	The presenter	(Bill) Law
1	Session (12)	The government	Opening additional budget provision
2		Mohamed Attiya Al , Fayoumi	Passing the Law of the General Authority for Commercial Development
3		Ihab Abd Al , Azim Jaber	Amendment of the Civil Service Act
4		Ayman Mesbaal Salem	Issuing the Social Insurance Act for Irregular Employment
5		Ihab Abd Al , Azim	Inclusion of workers on private funds for the general budget
6		Abd Al , Hamid Demidash	Egyptian Farmer Support Fund Established
7		Abd Al , Hamid Demidash	Amendment of some provisions of the Agriculture Act
8		Imad Saad Hamouda	Establishment and organization of the Egyptian Federation of Real Estate Developers
9		Mohamed Attiya Al , Fayoumi	Issuing the Local Administration Act
10	Session (16)	Ayman Abu Ala	Amendment of the Law regulating the practice of civil work
11	Session (19)	The government	Amending some provisions of the Penal Code
12		Rasha Abd El, Fattah Ramadan	Passing the National Council for Population and Development Act

13	Session (20)	Mohamed Attiya Al , Fayoumi	Repeal of the Dispute Conciliation Committees Act
14		Mahmoud Hussein	Establishment of the General Authority for Sports and Youth Buildings
15	Session (21)	President of the Republic	Issuing the Senate Bylaw
16		The government	Organizing elections for federations of industries and chambers of industry
17	Session (26)	Mohamed Mustafa Al , Sallab	Amendment of the Disability Rights Act
18	Session (27)	The government	Issuing the Personal Status Act
19		The government	Amend some cotton provisions
20		Ashraf Rashad Al , Sharif	Amendment of the Real Estate Month Act and the Income Tax Act
21	Session (28)	The government	Deferral of the Real Estate Month Act
22		Diaa Eddin Daoud	Amendment of article (35) duplicate of the Law of the Real Estate Month
23		Abd Al , Moneim Imam	Amending some provisions of the Law of Law
24	Session (30)	Abd El , Hadi Al , Kasabi	Passing a law on the rights of the elderly
25		Abd El , Hadi Al , Kasabi	Passing the National Council for Motherhood and Childhood Act
26		Solav Darwish	Promoting the Arabic language

### Interactive interventions of women deputies

The request for speech and talk before public meetings is one of the most important tools of measuring the positive mp and doing a session in light of the fact that these sessions are the public parliamentary activity that the media and citizens have the opportunity to follow up and to be familiar with its details, especially since the text of the regulation makes the sessions of the quality committees confidential except in special cases and in accordance with specific procedures in addition to the fact that the interactive interventions of deputies, whether related to the evaluation of government performance or those associated with the development of legislation and the proposal of different entries around it represent an opportunity To learn the intellectual visions, ideas and beliefs of the deputies and their social biases and their knowledge of the problems of local environments in an integrated way missed by the election campaigns as a result of the spread of the pandemic (Covid 19) and the nature of the electoral system on the seats allocated to the lists.

During the first 30 parliamentary sessions, which lasted for 62 days from (January 12) until (March 14) 2021, women deputies participated in a total of (361) interactive interventions by female deputies. Parliament during the plenary sessions distributed between (265) interactive intervention in the sessions of evaluation of government performance and the extent of achievement in the implementation of the government program (2018: 2022) out of a total (1227) intervention by members Parliament during the evaluation sessions by (21.6) in a figure despite its relative limitations compared to the number of women deputies in the Council, but the criteria of experience and precedents of parliamentary work represents a positive picture of the interaction of women deputies and their keenness to deal seriously with parliamentary work, especially in its supervisory aspect, although some of these entrances It sparked a community debate and caused widespread anger by many political forces, such as the proposal made by MP Ayat al-Haddad during the discussion session of the Minister of Social Solidarity to benefit street children and integrate them into society by transferring them to camps in the desert (street children were for Muhammad Ali A disaster where there were about (300) thousand displaced people on the streets of Egypt from Alexandria to Aswan. I realize that these will be the reason for the collapse of the great Egyptian state that he dreams of, but Muhammad Ali decided to arrest them all and put them in a camp in the desert near the military college he set up in Aswan and they remained there for three years or more) because (the phenomenon of street children opens a series of endless crimes, these They pose a danger to society and are considered a source of concern and terror for all.

It is suggested that the state contributes to this by transferring these people to a camp and being trained to train them, for example, and if they can be enrolled in the army, which makes them perform service to the state and teach them professions and crafts, which benefits society and them, as this contributes to (ridding society of these people and reducing their danger to society and reducing the crime rate).

On the other hand, the number of interventions on legislative topics and issues carried out by women deputies (96) amounted to an interactive intervention in the areas of legislation and the adoption of republican decisions to ratify the agreements and discuss the bills, which included (11) proposals for a bill:

A bill amending some provisions of the Law (16) of 2018 by establishing a fund to honor martyrs, victims, missing persons, victims and victims of war, terrorist and security operations and their families.

A bill amending some provisions of the Law (66) of 1973 by passing the Traffic Act.

A bill to pass the Senate's bylaws.

A bill to establish the Egyptian gate for umrah.

A bill regulating blood processes and assembling plasma to manufacture and export its derivatives.

A bill amending some provisions of the Law (118) of 1964 establishing the Central Authority for Regulation and Administration.

A bill regulating some of the provisions of the elections of the Board of Directors of the Federation of Egyptian Industries and the boards of directors of the Chambers of Industry.

A bill to pass the Water Resources and Irrigation Act.

A bill to postpone the introduction of the law (186) for 2020 by amending some provisions of the Real Estate Month Act (114) of 1946.

A bill to open additional provision in the general budget.

A bill amending some provisions of the Law (11) of 2018 to regulate restructuring, preventive reconciliation and bankruptcy.

Interventions by women deputies			
M	Political current	Speakers	Interventions
1	Independent	20	36
Political Parties			



<b>2</b>	<b>The future of a homeland</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>128</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Republican people</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Delegation</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Mother-in-law</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Modern Egypt</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Reform and Development</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Conference</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Social Democratic Party</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Assembly</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Freedom</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Justice</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Will of a generation</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>126</b>	<b>361</b>

Digitally, these interventions were distributed among (126) deputies representing (76.36%) of the total members of parliament in a model of positivity and keenness to participate and the desire to make a general impact on the performance characterized by the participants despite the recent experience of many of them where the deputies came the future of watan At the top of the number of participants were 46 deputies, followed by independent women with 20 deputies, then the Republican people (16) and the delegation (13), while the number of female speakers from the Freedom Party (2) and the two parties (Justice will of a generation) was in the number (speaker) For each party, although this number, although limited compared to the total number of women deputies, is characterized by the fact that it reflects the actual number that these parties have (freedom, justice, will of a generation) within the Council.

However, this numerical classification according to the participation of women deputies will change compared to the number of interventions and the times of talk made by the deputies, where the future of Watan remained at the forefront with a number (128) interventions representing (35.46%) of the total

interventions followed by the Wafd Party (49) and the Republican people (45) and independents (36) intervention unlike the two parties (Justice will of a generation) where each deputy had only an intervention (single) during the entire evaluation period.

### Legislative and Oversight Deputies

The constitutional text regulated the terms of reference and roles of the House of Representatives, which goes beyond the nature of its legislative name, where article (101) stipulates that the House of Representatives shall assume the authority of legislation and the adoption of the general policy of the state and the general plan for economic and social development and the general budget of the state and exercise control over the work of the executive branch), which made the integrated MP with multiple skills and the ability to diversify his movement within the Council between these files a model worthy of hospitality and attention as it presents the real picture and desired in the member of parliament.

Despite the participation and interaction of (126) deputies during the opening sessions of the current sessions, the top and most important models among them were in favor of (38) deputies whose roles blended between legislative and sergeant, where they performed interactively in sessions dedicated to evaluating government performance and statement of position of plans The programs applied within the government's vision (2018: 2022) also participated effectively and efficiently in the development of the bills before the Council and proposed alternative formulations of the texts of these laws to ensure higher efficiency of the text and in response to the objectives and objectives of the proposed legislation.

When considering the political classification of these deputies that the Future of Watan Party remains the first place in the efficiency of performance with (14) deputies representing (36.8%) of the total sample in a statement of the efficiency of participation and good management of women deputies, although the measure of the percentage on the total number of female deputies of the party falls to (21.5%) followed by two parties (Social Democratic Delegation) with the number of (4) deputies for each party in an achievement calculated in favor of the Democratic Party (80) % compared to the total number of its deputies and then (4) political forces (independent Republican people Congress protectors of the homeland) with a number (3) interventions by each political organization while the number was lower in favor of (4) political forces (Freedom Rally reform and development modern Egypt) by the number of deputies (one) each to keep two parties (two) out empty-handed from the calculation of positive legislation and control (justice will of a generation) in addition to the Nour Party, which does not have (deputies) within the membership of the current Council.

On the geographical level, the membership of the deputies of legislation and control was distributed among (19) geographical governorates led by Cairo with 7 female deputies out of (32) deputies in the council, followed by the governorate of Al Gharbia with (4) female deputies whose main advantage was that they were among them (3) Women deputies occupied the first positions in the positive performance and the number of interventions followed by (Giza Daqahliya) with (3) deputies for each province after that (6) governorates (Eastern Qalyubia Alexandria Lake Fayoum Minya) with the number (two deputies) for each province Then (9) governorates (Kafr Sheikh Damietta Beni Suef Assiut Sohag Qena Luxor Matrouh north of Sinai) with a deputy (one) for each province.

Although there are (8) governorates (Menoufia New Valley Aswan Red Sea Port Said Ismailia Suez South Sinai) their deputies came out of the department of bilateral effectiveness of supervision and legislation in a disturbing behavior, especially in light of the nature of those provinces, which require greater awareness of participation and identifying their obstacles, and even in the presence of the governorate of Menoufia among them despite the distinguished cultural and educational level of its children according to the nature of Their vote in previous electoral processes, however, the complete absence of (appointees) from this assessment is surprising and even surprising under the criteria of selection and the justifications for candidacy aimed at compensating for the lack of competencies or representing community sectors that can not be supported by popular voting processes despite the value and necessity of their existence, making them according to mental perceptions the ideal model of the nature of the mp (supposed).

#### Vice Presidents of Silence

For years, one of the most prominent reasons for the popular culture hostile to parliament and refusing to accept it has been linked to the presence of deputies who do not perform or interact with any issues presented to the people's culture itself. He speaks or interacts with the one on his agenda of issues or legislation.

Despite the short period for the convening of the House of Representatives (al-Qaim) as well as the difficulties associated with the size of the deputies and the modernity of the experience and the lack of experience and skills of technological use and the request for the word through the electronic application, monitoring the extent of interaction and positive in the performance of women deputies and reading and analyzing the content of what they provide remains a necessity to develop performance and encourage

practice and contribute to raising efficiency and also alerting the negative performers to the necessities of change and contributing more positively to parliamentary work.

In consideration of the performance of the deputies according to the previous rules, we find among the members of the Council (39) women who are subject to the description of the Sphinx because they did not ask for the floor or participate in the interventions completely during the sessions of the Council (30) except for the swearing-in session, which forced them to the constitutional text of the article (104). I have to talk about it, which stipulated that (a member must be performed before the House of Representatives before he takes his next oath (I swear to God almighty to keep the Republican system faithful, respect the Constitution and the law, take full care of the interests of the people and preserve the independence of the country, unity, and territorial integrity), which calls for review, support and support.

On the political level, the membership of the women deputies of silence was divided among (8) political forces led by the Future of Watan Party with 19 deputies representing (29.2%) of the party's deputies and also (11.5%) of the total number of women deputies, which beats us The alarm for the necessity of intervention and treatment for this negative phenomenon, especially when issued by the party with the parliamentary majority followed by (independent Republican people) with (5) deputies each, then protectors of the homeland (4) and the two parties (The Congress modern Egypt) in the number (two deputies) for each party and finally my party ( The assembly delegation has several (deputies) for each party.

Despite the diversity of performance between the absolute effectiveness (legislation and control) or the relative effectiveness (legislation or censorship) that characterized the deputies (5) political parties (freedom reform and social democratic development will of the generation of justice), it showed the skill and mastery of parliament and the management of its body that made all the deputies of the party participate in dialogues and provide interventions and express views on the issues presented in the plenary sessions.

On the geographical level, the deputies of silence were distributed between (15) provinces and a qualitative bloc led by the province of Al-Sharqiya with the number of (8) deputies followed by Cairo (7) and the appointees (4), Minya (3) and Lake (3) and (3) governorates (Giza Qalyubia Assiut) with the number (two deputies) in each province finally with the number (6) governorates (Dakahlia, Western Minniya Fayoum Matrou al-Wadi) with a number (deputy) in each province.

Despite the absence of some of them from the circle of interaction more positive and lack of excellence or intensity of interventions, it maintains (13) governorate (Kafr Sheikh Beni Suef Sohag Luxor Aswan Red Sea Damietta Port Said Ismailia Suez North Sinai South Sinai) marked by the participation of all its representatives with an intervention (alone) at least led to its exit from the circles of silence, an issue that remains to await the final evaluation of the annual session to see the real impact and the size of the contribution Presented by the deputies of these provinces in the light of a positive feature that carries connotations that go beyond the typical mental image of the provinces of southern Upper Egypt, Canal, and Sanaa, all of which came in that central region of parliamentary performance.

In order for monitoring to be objective, we should point out that there are (3) female deputies among the deputies of silence (i.e. Fawzi Fati Asma Saad Al-Jamal Hiba Mohammed Al-Awadhi) who were included in the council after the start of its sessions as a result of the death of the original members of the parliament, which may be contrary to their active participation in the request for the word and expressing opinion on the topics raised, which varies from case to case where the membership section of the deputy any Fawzi Boy during the session (12) and mp Asma Saad Al-Jamal in the session (27) while The section of mp Heba al-Awadhi in the session (34) which takes her out of the evaluation and review department for performance from the period prior to her membership, which the analytical study was interested in monitoring.

Vice Presidents of Silence			
M	Deputy	Province	Political current
1	Ibtisam Abu Rehab	New Valley	The future of a homeland
2	Asma Saad Al , Jamal	Giza	Delegation
3	I wrote to kamel.	Giza	Modern Egypt
4	Umniah Mahmoud Rajab	Al , Minya	The future of a homeland
5	Amira Yusri Al , Deeb	Eastern Province	The future of a homeland

6	I'm a boy.	Dakahlia	Modern Egypt
7	Iman Salem Khader	Eastern Province	The future of a homeland
8	Juman Hisham Amara	Lake	The future of a homeland
9	Jihan Mohammad Zaki	Particular	independent
10	Hanan Abdo Al-Shahat	Eastern Province	Republican people
11	Drayya Sharafuddin	Particular	independent
12	Doaa Aribi	Western Bank	Conference
13	Doaa Mohamed Suleiman	Qalyubia	The future of a homeland
14	Dina Ahmed Ismail	Particular	independent
15	Rania Samir Al , Jazairili	Alexandria	The future of a homeland
16	Rasha Hosni Abd Al , Rahman	Cairo	The future of a homeland
17	Sarah Adel Al , Nahas	Lake	The future of a homeland
18	Sahar Eid Khalil	Marsa Matrouh	The future of a homeland
19	Salma Mahmoud Murad	Menoufia Governorate	Assembly
20	Siham Mustafa Qutb	Cairo	The future of a homeland

21	Suhair Awad Al , Qadi	Eastern Province	The future of a homeland
22	Susan Shukri Gerges	Lake	The future of a homeland
23	Safaa Jaber Abada	Assiut	Mother-in-law
24	Abla Ahmad Al , Alfi	Particular	The future of a homeland
25	Abeer Al , Sayed Nassar	Cairo	The future of a homeland
26	Magda Al , Sayed Bakri	Cairo	The future of a homeland
27	Marwa Rifaat Bayoumi	Eastern Province	The future of a homeland
28	Marwa Abd El , Ghani Hashim	Eastern Province	The future of a homeland
29	Mina Mariam Al , Qoms	Assiut	The future of a homeland
30	Mariam Ezzat Aziz	Al , Minya	Republican people
31	Manal Sayed Nasr	Al , Minya	Mother-in-law
32	Mnah Allah Sayed Abd El , Tawab	Fayoum	Republican people
33	Munira Abd El , Halim Youssef	Qalyubia	Republican people
34	Mai Karam Jabr	Cairo	independent
35	Miral Jalal Hareedi	Cairo	Mother-in-law
36	Hadia Hosni Al , Said	Eastern Province	independent



<b>37</b>	<b>Hibaullah Sami George</b>	<b>Alexandria</b>	<b>Conference</b>
<b>38</b>	<b>Hiba Allah Mohammed Al , Awadi</b>	<b>Cairo</b>	<b>Mother-in-law</b>
<b>39</b>	<b>Hana Anis Rizkallah</b>	<b>Eastern Province</b>	<b>Republican people</b>

### The most prominent deputies interact and share

Direct analytical reading of the performance of women deputies away from geography analyses or party and political affiliations represents a real opportunity to identify and judge the capabilities of women members of Parliament in order to enhance the capabilities or support the direct performance of many of them in addition to making them aware of the value and impact of their practice and the appreciation of society for this practice, which may be reflected in the image of boosters leveraging the experiences, experiences, and practices of the deputies of the Council.

According to the detailed and accidental analysis of the women members of parliament, of the 165 deputies in the Parliament, 39 did not speak or use the Mayk during plenary sessions except in the swearing-in of the legal oath against (126) female deputies who participated interactively during the sessions between them (47) deputies who spoke once (only) and among these deputies there are (two deputies) who spoke in the legislative sessions only (Rehab Abdul Ghani Zainab Al-Salaimi) as opposed to (39) deputies who spoke in The oversight sessions (only) devoted to the discussion on the statements of the ministers while the most positive and efficient performance in favor of (38) deputies distributed their interventions between censorship and legislation as a model worthy of appreciation and praise for the integrative role that the deputy of the people and his representative must present.

Ali that among these deputies stands out some models by integrating their performance and the many participations to give hope in a real promotion of the image of the deputies and their ability to uniqueness and excel in the skill of using parliamentary tools goes beyond many members of the Council where the two deputies (Laila Abu Ismail Mervat Alexan Matar) came as the most prominent and positive deputies with a number (17) intervention each showed experience and good readiness and preparation well for the sessions and the topics in which they spoke came after them mp Amal Abdel Hamid number (14) intervention was What is interesting is that it belongs to the same province that has taken over the first three (western) positions, which gives the province greater power and shows an ideal image of its deputies within the Council, especially since the deputies have been divided between the parties (Wafd protectors of the homeland of the Republican people) while the fourth place went in favor of Mp Shaimaa Mahmoud Nabih (10) interventions followed by Maha Abdel Nasser (9) interventions and then (4)

deputies with the number (7) interventions for each deputy (verses of mourning Rehab Al-Ghoul Samira Butcher Maha Shaaban)

Despite the acquisition of the first three positions by Al-Gharbia, the rest of the centers were divided between (6) governorates, including (4) governorates of the Delta and the Sea Face (Cairo Alexandria, Dakahlia, Menoufia) while the Upper Egypt sector was content with the presence of only two governorates within this category (Minya Qena)

As for the level of political classification of the most positive female deputies, (4) parties were equal in sharing the lead position with the number of (two deputies) for each party (the future of the homeland of the Republican people, the social democratic delegation) while the female deputy (single) was in the classification of the party (Hama Watan)

<b>The most prominent and positive deputies</b>				
<b>M</b>	<b>Deputy</b>	<b>Interventions</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>Political current</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Laila Abu Ismail</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Western Bank</b>	<b>Delegation</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>MervT Alexan Matar</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Western Bank</b>	<b>Mother-in-law</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Amal Abd El , Hamid</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Western Bank</b>	<b>Republican people</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Shaimaa Mahmoud Nabih</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Dakahlia</b>	<b>The future of a homeland</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Maha Rizk Abd El , Nasser</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Al , Minya</b>	<b>Social Democratic Party</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Ayat Hussein al-Haddad</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Alexandria</b>	<b>Republican people</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Rehab Abdul Rahim Al-Ghoul</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>we snured</b>	<b>The future of a homeland</b>

<b>8</b>	<b>Samira Tawfiq Al , Jazar</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Cairo</b>	<b>Social Democratic Party</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Maha Shaaban Hassan</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Menoufia Governorate</b>	<b>Delegation</b>