



Evaluating the Performance of Females Deputies in the House of Representatives

(Analytical Study Applied to the First 30 Sessions of the
Parliament)

The Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue

Policy Paper

April 2021

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The unprecedented number of female deputies in the parliament, with a total number of 165 deputies represents a historic opportunity to change the negative image, which is against women's empowerment and refuses to recognize them as competent individuals who are able to provide a better parliamentary performance than that of male deputies. Female deputies benefit Egyptian women by modifying and developing legislative packages that restricted women's participation, particularly in public sector. The current parliamentary performance and participation of female deputies are a direct reflection of the presidency's support for women's supportive and historical role in patriotism, which aimed at developing state institutions and restoring them from attempts of hegemony by an evil wave, and their unprecedented participation in all electoral processes aimed at amending the constitutional text or reforming the 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 accurate and complete information about the performance of the Council and the activities of its deputies, the experience, the factors, and elements contained are unprecedented in all previous electoral and parliamentary processes, which requires double attention and continuous follow-up on the council's performance, despite its continuous interactions to contribute to the development of the deputies' performance and identify both their shortcomings that require treatment and areas of differentiation that require support and assistance. This will help in consolidating a culture of evaluation and accountability, separated from clan and tribal influences that hinder change process and impede political and social plans and reform programs. This culture of evaluation will help develop the capabilities and raise the efficiency of parliamentarians' practices.

For the paper on the parliamentary composition and the performance of the female deputies to be objective, it is necessary to refer to a set of elements and criteria used in this research paper, while referring to the 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 witnessing an unprecedented number of women in the national (legislative) council in the history of the Egyptian parliamentary life, reinforced by legislative support stipulated in the Constitution (102), which requires women to obtain a percentage not less than 25% of the total seats; in

addition to what is stipulated in Parliament Law (46 of 2014), that obliges the President of the Republic to appoint half the allocated percentage in his favour, with 5% to women, making the total number of female deputies seats in the House of Representatives 165, representing 27.73%. It is an achievement that goes beyond legislative support; it also emphasizes the success of Egyptian women in efficiently utilizing the support given by the president and their ability to gain foothold in the public scene.

Second: The total seats held by female deputies in the House of Representatives is 165 seats, acquired from (3) various tributaries. 142 female representatives won seats through the list system, 6 seats from the individual system and 3 seats from the text of the article 25 of the Law on the House of Representatives which states that “If the seat of a member elected under the individual-seat system becomes vacant at least six months before the end of his/her term, a by-election shall be held. If the vacated member was elected under the list system, the seat shall be filled by a substitute candidate with the same designation as the vacated member, in accordance with the order of ranking of substitute names, to complete the required number of members. In the event that the place of the substitute with the same designation is vacant, the substitute with the highest ranking shall fill the seat regardless of his/her designation.” The representative of Dakahlia, Aya Fawzy Fatty replaced representative Fawzy Fatty, while representative Asmaa Saad Al-Gamal of Giza replaced the Deputy Saad Al-Gamal, Also Member of Parliament (MP) Heba Allah Muhammad Al-Awadi of 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 a unit with objective measurement to which the ratio of performance can be referred to, whether that unit is an objective issue addressed by the House of Representatives (evaluation of government performances) or a numerical unit attributing its readings to a specified number of sessions of deputies or a time unit that measures those performances according to time controls determined by the researcher or regulated by the regulation ((Legislative term - annual session). Therefore, the researcher chose in this research paper the adoption of the numerical unit to measure and analyze the performance of women deputies during the (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 paper is not to reveal the shortcomings of the parliamentary work or to criticize the members of the Legislative Council as much as the paper seeks to ensure the development of parliamentary performance and raise the efficiency of parliamentary work among the members of the Council, through monitoring their performance and revealing the strengths and weaknesses of the practice, so that the legislative and supervisory council becomes subject to popular evaluation and follow up. Popular censorship grants citizens and active societal forces the right to monitor the council and the work of the representatives, whether in defense of their interests or in the framework of drawing up public and national policies, which we believe that society needs as much as we believe that it is an important tool for developing and raising the efficiency of the performance of the representatives themselves.

Fifth: Despite the fairness and the objectivity of the methodology of statistical and numerical analysis of the practices of deputies used during the plenary sessions through monitoring the number of requests for floor or submitting the tools of legislation attributed to each deputy, it requires taking into account the parliamentary traditions and mechanisms concerning the right to request the floor or grant to those who wish, which the Speaker of the Council has dominance and influential authority in determining its entitlement. In addition, the Council relies on using an application on the tablet device to request the floor or apply parliamentary tools, where many new deputies lack the skills to use, despite that all the reviews regarding the management of sessions did not reveal any blockage or prevented speakers from different parliamentary currents and forcing to say a word.

Sixth: The evaluation and review process of the parliamentary performance of the female deputies depended on summaries of approved sessions issued by the House of Representatives Information Center, as a result of severe delay in approving and adopting the official records, making it difficult to access the full text of the female representatives' interventions or the documented sentences and phrases used to express positions and biases. However, this challenge has not affected the monitoring or digital inferences results, 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 member of parliaments believe that the nature of the plenary sessions, the number of participants in them and the diversity of issues and topics do not allow all deputies to express themselves or their convictions, unlike the standing

committees that represent the real benchmarks for parliamentarians performance. In addition, some absentees from the activity in the plenary sessions are very active and are considered distinct for parliamentary performances within their standing committees or in their sub-meetings. It is difficult to form an objective and unbiased stance on, especially in the absence of documented information about the roles or the performances played by the deputies and committees.

A Legislative Environment for Empowering Women

National legislation and rules, linked to international treaties and conventions, empower and enhance women's status in public life, and ensure the availability of basic rights to women in a remarkable way, revealing Egypt's respect to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, putting Egypt in the forefront of countries that ensures the rights of its citizens. Egypt allows its citizens to enjoy the values and principles of the UN system for empowerment and effective exercise of their rights, which has been denied through decades of discrimination and marginalization. This led Egypt to be a pioneering example in empowering women in the region and in a way the surpassed many leading western countries and societies.

When Egypt signed the International Convention on the Political Rights of Women (1954), it was immediately endorsed in the 1956 Constitution, which was the first regional legislation to grant women the right to political participation. Article (31) stipulated that "Egyptians shall be equal before the law in public rights and duties, with no discrimination among them therein on the grounds of sex, origin, language, religion or creed", while article (61) stipulates that Election is the right of Egyptians in the manner specified by law, and their participation in public life is a national duty". These are the texts that were activated by the issuance of Law No. 73 of 1956 regulating the exercise of political rights, which its first article stipulated that (Every Egyptian, male or female, aged 18 shall exercise in person political rights).

This has been also repeated in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations and presented to all member states for signature, ratification and accession on the 18th of December 1979. The agreement then entered into force on September 3, 1981, when the 20 states ratified it, including

article 7, which stipulated that “States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right:

- (a) To vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies.
- (b) To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government.
- (c) To participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country.

Accordingly, Egypt took the initiative to amend the Elections Law No. 38 of 1972 and promulgated Law No. 21 of 1979, the first article of which stipulates that (The Arab Republic of Egypt is divided into 176 electoral districts, and the districts are defined by law. Two members are elected from each electoral district in the parliament, at least one of whom is worker and farmer, with the exception of thirty districts indicated in the law defining electoral districts for the election of members of the parliament. The Minister of the Interior determines the rules of nomination and election in these constituencies and to ensure the availability of the proportion of workers and farmers in the parliament in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.) The Law on Exercising Political Rights was also amended by Law (41) of 1979 to ensure gender equality in the right to (automatic registration) in the voters’ rolls, as the amended Article 4 stipulates that “every male and female who has exercise of political rights, without discrimination, must be registered in the electoral rolls”.

Following the same approach, the 2014 constitution came in response to women’s rights and enhanced the status of women in society, as the article 92 of the constitution stipulates " Rights and freedoms of individual citizens may not be suspended or reduced. No law that regulates the exercise of rights and freedoms may restrict them in such a way as infringes upon their essence and foundation”. In the framework of equality, justice, and equal opportunities, article 53 stipulates that “Citizens are equal before the law, possess equal rights and public duties, and may not be discriminated against on the basis of religion, belief, sex, origin, race, color, language, disability, social class, political or geographical affiliation, or for any other reason. Discrimination and incitement to hate are crimes punishable by law. The state shall take all necessary measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination,

and the law shall regulate the establishment of an independent commission for this purpose.”

Regarding the rights of equality between men and women, article 11 stipulates that “The state commits to achieving equality between women and men in all civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution. The state commits to taking the necessary measures to ensure appropriate representation of women in the houses of parliament, in the manner specified by law. It grants women the right to hold public posts and high management posts in the state, and to appointment in judicial bodies and entities without discrimination. The state commits to the protection of women against all forms of violence, and ensures women empowerment to reconcile the duties of a woman toward her family and her work requirements. The state ensures care and protection and care for motherhood and childhood, and for breadwinning, and elderly women, and women most in need.”

These articles were endorsed prior to the Constitutional Amendments Initiative 2019 responds to the demands of the President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, to take the necessary legislative and legal measures to further empower and support the status of Egyptian women and their participation in public life and parliament. Article 102 of the constitution stipulates that “the House of Representatives is composed of no less than four hundred and fifty members elected by direct secret public ballot. At least one quarter of the seats shall be allocated to women”. Thus, the Egyptian Constitution is in line with Article 1 of CEDAW, which states “For the purposes of the present Convention, the term "discrimination against women" shall mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.”

Article 4 of the convention also stated that “adoption by States Parties of temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women shall not be considered discrimination as defined in the present Convention, but shall in no way entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate standards; these measures shall be discontinued when the objectives of equality of opportunity and treatment have been achieved.”

Geographical Distribution of Female Deputies

The geographical distribution and spread of female representatives among different governorates represents a very important opportunity to know the effects of this composition on the performance of the Council and the ability of the female representatives to identify and map the societal needs and priorities they seek to accomplish in different governorates, as prescribed in the constitutionally stipulated number “of no less than a quarter of the total number of members of the House of Representatives” which has been digitally translated in Article 3 of the Law of House of Representatives, with 142 seats, representing half of the seats allocated to voting by the (lists) system.

In regards to the numerical disparity in the size of the membership and parliamentary seats between the governorates, which complies with the constitutional text to ensure the achievement of a fair representation of the population and governorates, Cairo came at the forefront for the representation of women with 16 out of 62 representatives representing the governorate, followed by 2 governorates (Giza, Al-Sharqiya, appointed) with 14 representatives representing half of the appointees surpassing the specified number for (Giza, Al-Sharqiya). As a result, 4 representatives ran as independents with one in Giza and 3 in Al-Sharqiya. However, the least amount of female representatives with one each came from 5 governorates (Port Said, Suez, South Sinai, Red Sea and New Valley Governorate)

This geographical spread and the distribution of female representatives among all governorates represent an opportunity that must be utilized under the framework of achieving many objectives associated with the status of women in the Egyptian society, foremost of which is changing the societal culture, especially the male’s hostility to the presence and representation of women in parliaments. In addition to improving the dysfunctional societal conditions that resulted from the surrounding customs and traditions that pressure women with immense responsibilities or deprive them of their rights such as education, care, marriage and prohibits them from developing relevant legislations.

Analysis of the Geographical Distribution of Female Deputies					
No.	Governorate	Number	No.	Governorates	Number
1	Cairo	16	15	Beni Suef	4
2	Giza	14	16	Faiyum	4
3	Al Sharqia	14	17	Qena	4
4	Appointed	14	18	Damietta	3
5	El Beheira	12	19	Ismailia	2
6	Alexandria	9	20	Aswan	2
7	Dakahlia	9	21	Luxor	2
8	Gharbia	8	22	Marsa Matrouh	2
9	Minya	8	23	North Sinai	2
10	Qalyubia	7	24	Port Said	1
11	Menofia	7	25	Suez	1
12	Sohag	6	26	South Sinai	1
13	Kafr El Sheikh	5	27	Red Sea	1
14	Assiut	5	28	New Valley	1

Political Forces and Representation of Women Deputies

The political structure of the current parliament resembles a very homogenous parliamentary work as a result of the fact that it came as a result of one list elections, where all parties were represented within the parliament, except Al Nour Party, which contented itself with running in the elections for the seats allocated to the individual system. This has prompted many researchers to express their fears of the effects of this rapprochement on the nature of parliamentary and partisan practice in the parliament despite the frequent assertions from representatives of the list and the spokespersons of various political forces that the alliance is electoral and that each party will have an independent parliamentary and political agenda within the parliament.

This alliance has led to the diversity and spread of the membership of women deputies among these parties and political forces, starting with the Nation's Future Party, which has the parliamentary majority, with 65 female representatives, representing 39.39% of the total membership of women MPs in the parliament. This necessitates the need to develop a special strategy for the party related to women's issues, reform strategies and provision of tools to women due to the large number of women in the parliament. Followed by the independents with (25) female representatives, then the Republicans People's Party (21), Wafd Party (14) and Humat al Watan Party (10) while the least representation of female deputies was the share of Justice and Eradet Gel Party with one female representative for each.

Among all parties, Al-Nour party was the only political organization whose parliamentary body was devoid of female representatives, which reveals the intellectual and ideological predicament held by the party that is hostile to women and rejects their assumption of public office, which was evident in the party's electoral biasness and the lack of women in any of its electoral process, except in 2011 due to the regulations of the electoral system at that time, which prohibited the acceptance of electoral lists if they were devoid of at least one female candidate.

Political Forces and Representation of Women Deputies				
No.	Political current	Total	Deputies	Ratio
1	Independent	117	25	21,37 %
Political Parties				
2	Nation's Future Party	319	65	20,38 %
3	Republican People's Party	49	21	42,86 %
4	Wafd	26	14	53,85 %
5	Humat al Watan Party	23	10	43,48 %
6	Modern Egypt	13	7	53,85 %
7	Reform and Development	9	6	66,66 %
8	Egyptian Conference Party	8	5	62,5 %
9	Egyptian Social Democrats Party	7	5	71,43 %
10	El Tagamo'	6	3	50 %
11	Freedom	7	2	28,57 %
12	Justice	2	1	50 %
13	Eradet Gel	2	1	50 %
14	Al-Nour party	7	-	00
Total		595	165	27,73 %

Of the reasons behind the political classification of women representatives, which allowed them to have an absolute majority in the numbers of the representatives in (5) parties (Egyptian Social Democrats - Reform and Development - Egyptian Conference Party - Wafd and Modern Egypt), in addition to sharing a number of seats in (3) parties (Al-Tagamo', Justice and Eradet Gel Party), is that these parties failed to take a progressive step to nominate one of their deputies to occupy the position of the representative of the parliament and its spokesman in the parliament, despite their claims of progress, openness and demands for gender equality.

Female Deputies in the Bureau Elections (Chairman and Deputies)

Despite that the opening session of the current parliament witnessed a historical presence of female deputies, with 2 female deputies in the list with 66.66%, starting with the representative Farida Al-Shobashi as the president for being the oldest member, in addition to the representative Fatima Mohsen Mubarak, who won the youngest seat member.

However, this session was accompanied with many negative indicators that revealed the absence of women from the political scene and the circle of interest of the parliamentary decision at the organizational level, which is related to holding the elections of the seats of the president and two representatives.

The committee proposed by representative Farida Al-Shobashi to supervise the elections for the speaker of the house did not have the presence of any female member of parliament, which was formed under the chairmanship of representative Ehab Atef Iskandar and the membership of representatives Hassan Omar Hassanein, Hisham Hilal Abdel Moneim, Hisham Hussein, Mustafa Badran Mhenni, Muhammad Ahmed Mustafa and Muhammad Ramadan Abdul Mohsen. This was also repeated in the formation of the committee announced by Chancellor Hanafi Jabali, speaker of the house, to supervise the elections of the deputies headed by Ali Muhammad Badr and the membership of the representatives (Muhammad Wafiq Ezzat, Ahmad Muhammad Diab, Hisham Al-Hosry, Ayman Abu Al-Aal, Mohamed Awad Al-Sayed, Ahmed Ali Makled).

Of the bizarre things in these supervisory formations is that they have taken into account the geographical and political representation of deputies while ignoring the representation of female deputies despite their unprecedented number and percentage, in addition to the existence of special controls for voting in light of the restrictive and protective measures due to Covid-19, which requires supervision and follow-up of the voting processes by these female representatives.

Those non-positive aspects have transferred to the election process itself, in which the representation of women is less than what they deserve or have in terms of capabilities. With the announcement to opening the door for candidacy for the presidency of the parliament, female representative were absent among the candidates for the competition. Four Candidates revealed their wishes to candidacy

(Counselor Hanafi Jabali, as an independent candidate who enjoys unwavering support from the majority party (Nation's Future Party), being challenged by Major General Muhammad Saleh Abu Hamila from the (Republican People's Party), representative Muhammad Madinah from (Al-Wafd) and representative Ahmed Darraj (independent). This revealed the lack of spirit among the members and increased the feeling for female candidates of their inability to pursue the responsibilities of a higher position even if the candidacy was honorable or to establish the idea of equality and ability to compete.

Despite the change in gender variables in the competition for the two deputy seats, which experienced the presence of three female deputies, Faridah Al-Shobashi, Sahar Bashir Maatouk, Hanan Abdel Moneim Awad, for competition among (8) candidates with a 5.37 percentage, the voting results showed a severe weakness in the number of candidates. The votes they obtained (71 - 5 - 6) respectively, a total of (82) votes, despite the fact that the female representatives alone possessed (324) votes. This reveals the weak influence of female MPs and their inability to organize their efforts and to appear as a strong parliamentary force capable of influencing the parliamentary decision or having a unified vision to entrench the either in direct electoral processes, where the audience is from public sectors, or about elite processes in which selected and pioneering groups participate in general community work.

Female Deputies in Gender Equality Bureaus

Gender representation is an international obligation stipulated by international covenants and charters, headed by the International Convention on the Political Rights of Women (1952), the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (1967) and the Convention against All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979). Some of the most prominent elements of CEDAW were stipulated in article (7), which requires to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right to vote participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies, and article (8), which calls to ensure to women, the opportunity to represent their governments at the international level and in international organizations. Along these lines, national decisions witnessed a great development in the direction of supporting women, starting with the activation of the amended constitutional text of article

(102) allocating a percentage of no less than (25%) of the total parliament seats, in addition to the number of (half) appointed, which has been digitally transformed to represent women with (163) female deputies. In addition, two female deputies joined the parliament later, distributed among (24) standing committees, the largest of which, in terms of presence, was the Health Committee with (20) female deputies, followed by Culture and Media committee with (18) Solidarity (17), Foreign Affairs (15) and Education (15), while Transport and Communications was the only committee that lacked female representatives.

Analysis of the Representation of Women Deputies in Standing Committees							
No.	Committee	Membership	Deputies	No.	Committee	Membership	Deputies
1	Constitutional and Legislative Affairs	25	2	14	Education and Scientific Research	27	15
2	Plan and Budget	27	3	15	Religious Affairs and Wakfs	8	3
3	Economic Affairs	19	1	16	Social Solidarity	20	17
4	Foreign Relations	26	15	17	Media, Culture and Antiquities	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	Transport	16	-
8	Proposals and Complaints	20	2	21	Communication and Information Technology	9	2
9	Manpower	13	8	22	Housing, Public Utilities and Reconstruction	55	6
10	Industry	25	3	23	Local Government	41	7
11	Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises	10	5	24	Youth and Sports	23	6
12	Energy and Environment	44	12	25	Human Rights	12	2
13	Agriculture and Irrigation	28	1				

The women's prevalence in the membership of the standing committees reflect 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 standing committees during which they won 15 seats as an acceptable number representing 15% of the total offices of the standing committee bodies. However, this 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 five standing committees that give them the ability to influence and vote directly in favor of women deputies and ensure their ability to make them successful (Foreign Relations – Manpower – Education – Social Solidarity - Media, Culture and Antiquities) in addition to equal shares for deputies in the committees (African affairs – Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises) and an equal share in the committee (Health Affairs)

Women won the presidency of two standing committees for MP Dorria Sharaf El Din (Media, Culture and Antiquities), MP Noura Ali Abdel Samae (Tourism) in addition to winning seven seats for deputies won by MP Sahar Al-Bazar (Foreign Relations), MP Solaf Darwish (Manpower), MP Hala Abu Al-Saad (Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises), MP Rasha Abdel Fattah Ramadan (Energy) and MP Magda Bakri (Education), MP Mona Abdel Karim (Education), MP Radwa Ismail (Social Solidarity) and six seats as secretaries of committees for MP Amira Saber (Foreign Relations), MP Rasha Saeed Sobhi (African Affairs), MP Amany Emile Mikhail (Tourism). As for the size of the presence in the offices of the standing committees, women's seats were distributed among (9) standing committees, where they got three seats in the (Education) Committee as the most representative committee for women, followed by the committees (Foreign Relations - Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises - Tourism – Social Solidarity) with two seats each. In the remaining four committees, women got a seat in each committee (Media, Culture and Antiquities – Manpower - Energy – African Affairs). On the other hand, 16 the office bodies were devoid of women's representation (Constitutional and Legislative Affairs - Plan and Budget – Economic Affairs – Arab Affairs - Defense and National Security - Proposals and Complaints - Industry - Agriculture – Religious Affairs – Health Affairs - Transport - Communications - Housing – Local Government - Youth - Human Rights)

However, despite the acceptable representation of women, which came equal to the size of their representation in the offices of the standing committees during the first session in 2016 of the previous

legislative term, in which 15 women won seats distributed between the two residents and 8 deputies and 5 secretariats, this time it came inconsistent with the apparent increase in the number of members of the Council, which rose from 90 deputies in the 2016 Council to 163 in the current parliament, which requires on the(digital justice) scale to obtain 10 additional seats in the committee bodies.

Women Deputies in 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 (the majority 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 council's regulation was keen to provide a parliamentary body with the competencies that allow the presentation of parliamentary proposals to the plenary session in a form valid for discussion and issuance under the name of (The General Committee) included in its formation an objective expression of the forces and active entities in the composition of the Council, as Article (24) stipulates that (the General Committee shall be set up at the commencement of every annual ordinary session under the chairship of the Speaker; its membership shall consist of: I. he two Deputy Speakers II. The chairs of the standing committees. III. The representatives on all parliamentary organs of parties or coalitions holding 10 seas or more, provided that the decision on such representation shall enter into force at the beginning of the next legislative term. IV. Five members are "independents", shall be an "independent". The minster responsible for House affairs shall be invited to attend General Committee meetings when considering the matters specified in Article 26 of these Rules), which is the committee granted many functions, the most prominent of which was included in article 26, which stipulates that (in addition to the functions specified in these Rules, the General Committee shall be competent to do the following: I. Discuss general and important matters on which the President of the Republic, the Speaker or the Prime Minister wishes to exchange views with, or provide information to, the Committee's members. II. Study periodic reports submitted by House committees to monitor the enforcement of laws, regulatory decisions, general rules, important petitions and complaints with respect to general social, economic or political matters. III. Study reports from independent agencies and oversight organs referred to it by the Bureau. The Committee may decide to submit such matters and reports to the House or to follow the procedure appropriate to each case.

Once the elections for the offices of the standing committees were completed, 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 holds a meeting to select the five members who are complementary to the membership. It was remarkable that this process was devoid of the selection of any female deputy despite their large number and their distribution among all political forces without any objective or reasonable justification for that absence. What made it even more strange is the officers not registering any objection or requesting an explanation of the absence of female deputies from its formation.

The representation of female deputies was limited to the general committee on with two deputies, Dorria Sharaf El Din (Media, Culture and Antiquities), Noura Ali Abdel Samae (Tourism), representing 5.2% because they hold the presidency of two standing committees in an unacceptable indicator for the limited representation and poor presence in one of the most important organs of the parliament and its tools to formulate public policy for its diverse practices. This has major 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 Ethics Committee

The Ethics 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 members and prevents them from being held judicially accountable except following strict controls and rules in the guarantees guaranteed by the text to protect the members from intent or abuse as a result of exercising the duties of their membership in the Council. Thus, article (29) of the Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives confirmed that in every ordinary annual session, an ethics committee should (be competent to consider allegations of misconduct by a member that may infringe on the religious, moral or social values or the basic political and economic principles of Egyptian society, as well as a member's failure to comply with his/her duties in accordance with the Constitution, the laws or these Rules).

Based on these tasks and roles, article (28) of the same regulations stipulates that (The Ethics Committee shall be set up by a House decision, based on nominations from the General Committee, at the commencement of every annual ordinary session. The Committee shall be chaired by the head of the Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee and be composed of 14 members, at least half of whom shall not belong to a party or coalition holding the majority of seats in the House. At the beginning of its first meeting, the Ethics Committee shall elect two deputy chairs and a secretary by absolute majority of its members. The Ethics Committee's meetings shall be void unless attended by a majority of its members, which must include the chair or one of the two deputy chairs. Unless otherwise provided, the Ethics Committee shall take its decisions by a majority of the members present.) While article 29 stipulates that (The Ethics Committee shall be competent to consider allegations of misconduct by a member that may infringe on the religious, moral or social values or the basic political and economic principles of Egyptian society, as well as a member's failure to comply with his/her duties in accordance with the Constitution, the laws or these Rules).

Accordingly, the General Session No. (12) on January 24, 2021 approved the proposal to form an Ethics Committee submitted by the General Committee of the Council, including four deputies (Ilaria Samir Haris - Olfat Ali Kamel - Sawsan Hossni Hafiz - Fatima Mohsen Mubarak – Mai Karam Gabr) with a percentage of 33.33% of the total membership of the committee in a decent level of representation compensating the poor presence of women deputies in the General Committee and corresponds to the nature of the tasks and roles possessed by the Ethics Committee and providing an umbrella of protection and objectivity for the facts related to women deputies that may be referred to the Committee, especially in light of the size of their representation in the membership of the Council.

Legislative Role of Female Deputies

Although one of the most important justifications used to promote and persuade society to accept the 2019 constitutional amendments, 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 as well as 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 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 female deputies and the methodology of dealing with the legislative requirements that have disregard and marginalization accumulated over the years begins. However, the numerical monitoring of the bills submitted by the deputies and the plenary agreed to refer them to the specialized committees for consideration and opinion reveals the weakness and limitations of the legislative role of female deputies and the limited proposals issued by them.

Of the 26 proposals and bills presented to the plenary session, the government's share was six laws, while the deputies had 20. Only two female deputies submitted (7.7%) of the proposed legislation. What was strange in these proposals is that they were not 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 second proposal was a bill submitted by MP Sulaf Darwish to promote the Arabic language. One of the most prominent achievements of the Council in its first session, which was completed at a later stage of numerical monitoring is amending some provisions of the Penal Code and the increase of the penalty for female genital mutilation made by proposal submitted by the government rather than 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			
No	Session No.	The presenter	(Bill) Law
1	Session (12)	The Government	Opening additional budget provision
2		Mohamed Attia Al Fayoumi	Passing the Law of the Commercial Development Authority
3		Ihab Abdel Azim Gaber	Amendment of the Civil Service Law
4		Ayman Mehseb Salem	Issuing the social insurance act for irregular employment
5		Ihab Abdel Azim	Inclusion of workers in private funds for the general budget
6		Abdel Hamid Demidash	Establishing the Egyptian Farmer Support Fund
7		Abdel Hamid Demidash	Amendment of some provisions of the Agricultural Law
8		Imad Saad Hamouda	Establishment and organization of the Egyptian Federation of Real Estate Developers
9		Mohamed Attia Al Fayoumi	Issuing the Local Administration Law
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 Abdel Fattah Ramadan	Passing the National Council for Population and Development law
13	Session (20)	Mohamed Attia Al Fayoumi	Repeal of the Dispute Conciliation Committees law
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 law
18	Session (27)	The Government	Issuing the Personal Status law
19		The Government	Amend some cotton provisions
20		Ashraf Rashad Al Sharif	Amendment of the Real Estate Registration law and the Income Tax law
21	Session (28)	The Government	Deferral of the Real Estate Registration law
22		Diaa Eddin Daoud	Amendment of article (35) duplicate of the Law of the Real Estate Registration
23		Abd Al Moneim Imam	Amending some provisions of the Lawyer's Law
24	Session (30)	Abdel Hadi Al Kasabi	Passing a law on the rights of the elderly
25		Abdel Hadi Al Kasabi	Passing the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood Law
26		Solav Darwish	Promoting the Arabic language

Interactive Interventions of Women Deputies

The request for speech and talking in public meetings is one of the most important tools of measuring the positivity of the deputy and his job as 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 rules of procedure makes the sessions of the standing 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 Covid-19 pandemic 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 12th) until (March 14th) 2021, women deputies participated in 361 interactive interventions during 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 interventions by MPs during the evaluation sessions by 21.6% in a groundbreaking record despite its relative limitations compared to the number of women deputies in the Council. However, by the criteria of experience and precedents of parliamentary work, it 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 interventions 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 (for Muhammad Ali, street children were a disaster where there were about 300 thousand displaced people on the streets of Egypt from Alexandria to Aswan. He realized 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 place 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, they pose a danger to society and are considered a source of concern and terror for all.) She then suggested that the state contributes to this by transferring them to a camp and training them. For example, and they can be trained by retired army personnel and enrolled in the army, if possible, which will make them perform service to the state and teach them professions and crafts benefiting the society and themselves. This will contribute to getting rid of them and reducing their danger to society and the crime rate).

On the other hand, the number of interventions on legislative topics and issues carried out by women deputies amounted to 96 interactive interventions 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 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 Law.
- A bill to pass the Senate's bylaws.
- A bill to establish an Egyptian gate for umrah.
- A bill regulating blood processes and collecting plasma to manufacture and export its derivatives.
- A bill amending some provisions of the Law (118) of 1964 establishing the Central Agency for Organization 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 Federation of Egyptian Industries.
- A bill to pass the Water Resources and Irrigation law.
- A bill to postpone the introduction of the law (186) for 2020 by amending some provisions of the Real Estate Registration law (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			
No.	Political Current	Speakers	Interventions
1	Independent	20	36
Political Parties			
2	The Nation's Future Party	46	128
3	The Republican People's Party	16	45
4	The Wafd Party	13	49
5	Humat alWatan Party	6	29
6	The Modern Egypt Party	5	10
7	The Reform and Development Party	6	13
8	The Conference Party	3	8
9	The Egyptian Social Democratic Party	5	29
10	The National Progressive Unionist Party	2	5
11	The Freedom Party	2	7
12	The Justice Party	1	1
13	Eradet Gel (Will of a Generation) Party	1	1
Total		126	361

Numerically, 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 despite the recent experience of many where The Nation's Future Party's deputies came on the top of the number of participants with 46 deputies, followed by independent women with 20 deputies, then the Republican People's Party with 16 and the Wafd Party with 13. On the other hand, the lowest participation of female speakers was from the Freedom Party with two speakers and the Justice Party and Eradet Gel Party with a speaker for each. This number, although limited compared to the total number of women deputies, reflects the actual number that these parties have 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 Nation's Future Party remained at the forefront with 128 interventions representing (35.46%) of the total interventions followed by the Wafd Party with 49, the Republican People's Party with 45 and independents with 36 interventions unlike the Justice and Eradet Gel parties where each deputy had only an intervention during the entire evaluation period.

Legislative and Oversight Deputies

The constitution 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 is entrusted with legislative authority, and with approving the general policy of the state, the general plan of economic and social development and the state budget. It exercises oversight over the actions of the executive authority) 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 and desired picture of 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 statements of position of plans and programs applied within

the government's (2018:2022) vision. Additionally, they have 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 of the proposed legislation.

When considering the political classification of these deputies, the Nation's Future Party remains at 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 the Egyptian Social Democratic and the Wafd parties with 4 deputies each in an achievement calculated in favor of the Egyptian Social Democratic Party (80%) compared to the total number of its deputies. Then comes four political forces (independents - The Republican People's Party - The Conference Party - Humat alWatan Party) with 3 interventions by each political organisation. While the lowest numbers were for four political forces (the National Progressive Unionist Party - the Freedom Party – the Reform and Development Party - the Modern Egypt Party) with one female deputy each. Two parties (the Justice Party – Eradet Gel Party) were left empty-handed from positive legislation and control 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 seven female deputies out of 32 deputies in the council, followed by the governorate of Al Gharbia with four female deputies whose main advantage was that among them three women deputies occupied the first positions in the positive performance and the number of interventions. Al Gharbia was followed by Giza and Daqahliya with 3 deputies for each. They were followed by six governorates; Ash Sharqiya, Qalyubia, Alexandria, Al Beheira, Fayoum and Minya with two deputies each. Then came nine governorates with one deputy each; Kafr Sheikh, Damietta, Beni Suef, Assiut, Sohag, Qena, Luxor, Matrouh and north of Sinai.

Although there are eight governorates; Menoufia, New Valley, Aswan, Red Sea, Port Said, Ismailia, Suez and South Sinai whose deputies were eliminated from the department of bilateral effectiveness of supervision and legislation in a disturbing behaviour, 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 votes in previous electoral processes. However, the complete absence of appointees from this assessment is surprising under the criteria of selection and the justifications for candidacy aimed at compensating for the lack of competencies or representing community sectors that cannot be supported by popular voting processes despite the value and necessity of their existence, making them the ideal model of the supposed nature of the MP according to mental perceptions.

Deputies 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 in a council that is supposed to be a voice for the people and a defender of their rights and demands. It is inconceivable to imagine the presence of a representative who is engaged in a very fierce and violent struggle with a desire to gain the confidence of his voters, and then goes to the council and does not speak or interact with the issues or legislation on his agenda.

Despite the short period for the convening of the current House of Representatives as well as the difficulties associated with the number of the deputies, the modernity of the experience, the lack of experience and the skills of technological use and requesting for the floor through the electronic application, monitoring the extent of interaction and positivity of the performance of women deputies and analysing 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, 39 women among the members of the Council are subject to that description because they did not ask for the floor or participate in the interventions during the 30 sessions of the Council except for the swearing-in session, which article 104 of the Constitution forced to talk in stipulating that (Prior to the start of his tenure, a member of the House of Representatives takes the following oath: “I swear by Almighty God to loyally uphold the republican system, to respect the Constitution and the law, to fully look after the interests of

the people, and to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of the nation”), which calls for review and support.

On the political level, the membership of the silent women deputies was divided among eight political forces led by The Nation's Future Party with 19 deputies representing (29.2%) of the party's deputies and (11.5%) of the total number of women deputies, which is alarming and requires the intervention and treatment for this negative phenomenon, especially when witnessed by the party with the parliamentary majority. The Party was followed by independents and the Republican People's Party with five deputies each, then Humat alWatan Party with four deputies, the Conference Party and the Modern Egypt Party with two deputies each and finally my party the Wafd Party and the National Progressive Unionist Party with a single deputy each.

Despite the diversity of performance between the absolute effectiveness (legislation and regulation) or the relative effectiveness (legislation or regulation) that characterized the deputies of five 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 silent MPs were distributed between (15) governorates and a qualitative bloc led by the governorate of Al-Sharqiya with (8) MPs followed by Cairo (7) and the appointees (4), Minya (3) and Lake (3) and (3) governorates (Giza Qalyubia Assiut) (2) MPs in each governorate and finally (6) in the governorates of (Dakahlia, Al-Gharbiya Miniya Fayoum Matrouh al-Wadi) with one MP in each governorate.

Despite the absence of some of them from more positive interactions and lack of noticeability or intensity of interventions, (13) governorates (Kafr Sheikh Beni Suef Sohag Luxor Aswan Red Sea Damietta Port Said Ismailia Suez North Sinai South Sinai) were marked by the participation of all its representatives with an intervention breaking the state of silence, an issue that awaits the final evaluation of the annual session to see the real impact and the size of the contribution Presented by the MPs of these governorates in the light of a positive feature that carries connotations that go beyond the typical stereotype in the governorates of Upper Egypt, the Canal, and Sinai, 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 MPs among the silent MPs (Aya 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 floor and expressing opinions on the topics raised, which varies from case to case where the membership oath of MP Aya Fawzi Fati was during session (12) and MP Asma Saad Al-Jamal in session (27) while the Oath of MP Heba al-Awadhi was in session (34) which takes her out of the running of evaluation and review of performance from the period prior to her membership, which the analytical study was monitoring.

Silent MPs			
No.	MP	Governorate	Political Party
1	Ibtisam Abu Rehab	Al-Wadi Al Gadeed	Nation's Future Party
2	Asma Saad Al -Jamal	Giza	The Wafd Party
3	Olfat Ali Kamel.	Giza	Modern Egypt Party
4	Umniah Mahmoud Rajab	Al Minya	Nation's Future Party
5	Amira Yusri Al -Deeb	Al-Sharqiya	Nation's Future Party
6	Aya Fawzy Fati	Dakahlia	Modern Egypt Party
7	Iman Salem Khader	Al-Sharqiya	The Nation's Future Party
8	Juman Hisham Amara	Al-Behira	The Nation's Future Party
9	Jihan Mohammad Zaki	Particular	Independent
10	Hanan Abdo Al-Shahat	Al-Sharqiya	Republican People's Party
11	Doreya Sharafuddin	Appointee	Independent
12	Doaa Aribi	Al-Gharbiya	Conference Party
13	Doaa Mohamed Suleiman	Qalyubia	The Nation's Future Party
14	Dina Ahmed Ismail	Appointee	Independent

15	Rania Samir Al -Jazairili	Alexandria	The Nation's Future Party
16	Rasha Hosni Abd Al-Rahman	Cairo	The Nation's Future Party
17	Sarah Adel Al-Nahas	Al-Behira	The Nation's Future Party
18	Sahar Eid Khalil	Marsa Matrouh	The Nation's Future Party
19	Salma Mahmoud Murad	Menoufia	National Progressive Unionist Party
20	Siham Mustafa Qutb	Cairo	The Nation's Future Party
21	Suhair Awad Al-Qadi	Al-Sharqiya	The Nation's Future Party
22	Susan Shukri Gerges	Lake	The Nation's Future Party
23	Safaa Jaber Abada	Assiut	Humat alWatan Party
24	Abla Ahmad Al-Alfi	Appointee	The Nation's Future Party
25	Abeer Al-Sayed Nassar	Cairo	The Nation's Future Party
26	Magda Al -Sayed Bakri	Cairo	The Nation's Future Party
27	Marwa Rifaat Bayoumi	Al-Sharqiya	The Nation's Future Party
28	Marwa Abd El-Ghani Hashim	Al-Sharqiya	The Nation's Future Party
29	Mina Mariam Al-Qoms	Assiut	The Nation's Future Party
30	Mariam Ezzat Aziz	Al -Minya	Republican People's Party
31	Manal Sayed Nasr	Al-Minya	Humat alWatan Party
32	Mennat- Allah Sayed Abd El-Tawab	Fayoum	Republican People's Party
33	Munira Abd El-Halim Youssef	Qalyubia	Republican People's Party
34	Mai Karam Jabr	Cairo	Independent
35	Miral Jalal Hareedi	Cairo	Humat alWatan Party
36	Hadia Hosni Al-Said	Al-Sharqiya	Independent

37	Hebat-Allah Sami George	Alexandria	Conference Party
38	Hiba Allah Mohammed Al-Awadi	Cairo	Humat alWatan Party
39	Hana Anis Rizkallah	Eastern Province	Republican People's Party

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)

The most prominent and positive deputies				
M	Deputy	Interventions	Province	Political current
1	Laila Abu Ismail	17	Western Bank	The Wafd Party
2	MervT Alexan Matar	17	Western Bank	Humat alWatan Party
3	Amal Abd El , Hamid	14	Western Bank	Republican People's Party
4	Shaimaa Mahmoud Nabih	10	Dakahlia	The Nation's Future Party
5	Maha Rizk Abd El , Nasser	9	Al , Minya	Egyptian Social Democratic Party
6	Ayat Hussein al-Haddad	7	Alexandria	Republican people
7	Rehab Abdul Rahim Al-Ghoul	7	we snured	The Nation's Future Party
8	Samira Tawfiq Al , Jazar	7	Cairo	Egyptian Social Democratic Party

9	Maha Shaaban Hassan	7	Menoufia Governorate	The Wafd Party
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