



**RESEARCH PAPER**

**Legislation for Women's Rights in Pakistan: Considering the Dynamic Role of the Senate Committees (2018-2021)**

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**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of study is to examine Senate of Pakistan's working concerning women's rights in Pakistan, with a particular emphasis on contribution of the Senate Committees during 2018-2021. Pakistan, since its inception, worked for women empowerment so the study provides a thorough analysis of the legislation. The study examines whether the Senate Committees effectively worked for championing gender-sensitive issues that advanced women's socio-economic and political involvement or not? The study conducted through analytical method of research by analyzing legislations, committee reports, and newspapers. The research concludes that Senate Committees had effectively worked for promoting gender equality and women's rights. The legislative dynamics and institutional mechanisms of Senate Committees also revealed its effectiveness for securing women's rights. Conversely, government faced obstacles in enacting laws; therefore, this study recommends that the policies and laws should be implemented firmly as well as steps should be taken for public awareness in this regard.

**KEYWORDS** Gender Equality, Legislation, Senate of Pakistan, Women's Rights, Working Committees

**Introduction**

The demand and establishment of Pakistan links with the federal principle rule. The demand of Muslim League for more provincial autonomy in British India reveals the apprehensive about the implementation of the unitary system (Rid, 2019). The emphasis of Muslim League on bicameralism in a federal system increased the expectations that the Muslim League government in independent Pakistan would establish a bicameral parliament under the new constitution. However, the constitution of 1956 and 1962 lacked this factor and Pakistan took over 25 years to incorporate Upper House under the constitution of 1973. Since the inception of Upper Chamber, the Senate, it witnessed several changes in its membership, procedures and rules.

The Senate of Pakistan as a House of federation is liable to assure the equality of federating units. The Senate of Pakistan had significantly grown itself and worked for its supremacy and self-determination (Iqbal, Kokab, Mohabbat, Rashid, & Khan, 2023). The working of Senate since its inception became more fluent with the help of Senators as well as its well-developed committee system. The House framed a committee system that undertakes most of the work of Senate as it is an essential part of an institutionalized lawmaking institution (Iqbal H. , Kokab, Rashid, Aneeta, & Waheed, 2023). The Committees performs task to clarify the resolutions, motions, and other vested work by the House.

The importance of committees in parliamentary system cannot be negated so similar to other parliamentary democracies; Pakistani Parliament also possesses a dynamic committee structure (Muzaffar, Khan, & Karamat, 2017)The House has standing, functional and special committees. (Pakistan S. o., Role and Powers of Senate, 2024). The Senate delegates its responsibilities among various committees and then committees scrutinize

executive organizations on matters of public significance and evaluate bills and modify it as per need (Pakistan S. o., Role and Powers of Senate, 2024). These committees are bound to conduct business with required quorum described under rules, (Hamid Iqbal, 2023) and to take decisions with the consent of majority of members. Senate's procedure bounds Standing Committees with Ministries concerned to make works of the House more effective and fluent whether it relates to government or any deferred topic or matter or by taking *suo-moto* on several issues. The committees assess legislative works, manage the administration, scrutinize the reports on policies, and investigate occasional inquiries (Benda, 1996).

Pakistan is a democratic country and democracy believes in equality of every citizen without gender discrimination (Iqbal, Waris, Alvi, Tariq, & Jabeen, 2021). However, Pakistani society is a patriarchal society so it is difficult to legislate on the issues of women empowerment (Janjua & Kamal, 2023). Patriarchy asserts the superiority of men over women. It is a social system where men control women, children, and property (Walby, 1990). Patriarchy enforces predetermined notions of conduct of both genders, hence perpetuates unequal power between male and female. Patriarchy consists of six interconnected factors including the state, the family, paid employment, male-on-female violence, sexuality, and cultural institutions (Walby, 1990).

Pakistan was created with the determination of implementing Quran-o-Sunnah. However, these principles were not adopted as it required to be adopted. Islam provided a comprehensive lifestyle in which women got respectable position but unfortunately Pakistan's women do not enjoy the advantages that Islam has granted them. Despite possessing the necessary knowledge and skills for leadership, societal barriers and systematic gender biasedness in both professional and personal domains did not allow them to come into power (Saleem, Rafiq, & Yusaf, 2017). Islam does not hinder the ability of working women to work for their country, therefore dispelling the misconception that Islam prevents women from doing so (Bahramitash, 2003). In spite of this, Pakistan was number at 148 in 149 countries of the world in Global Gender Gap Report 2018, which determined 45% overall gender gap (Forum, 2024).

Article 25 of Constitution of Pakistan identifies the equality of every citizen without gender discrimination, while Article 25(3) and 26(2) contains special provisions for women protection (Pakistan G. o., Constitution of Pakistan, Article 25-26, 2012). The gap was witnessed for women protection since the inception of Pakistan so Parliament frequently tried to improve laws for women especially in 21<sup>st</sup> century. Senate also tried to play a vital role to assure safety to women as a representative of federating units as well as an institution of ensuring human rights (Iqbal H. , Kokab, Rashid, Aneeta, & Waheed, 2023).

Surprisingly, there was not any specific committee present in Senate during 2018-2021 that works for the women rights, but other committees were asked to legislate on different issues related to the women. These committees critically reviewed the House bills for improvements and returned to the House. However, the working capacity of Senate can be questioned, whether the other committees perform a valid role for women empowerment? Whether the committees filled the gap of special Committee on Women Rights?

## **Literature Review**

Committees are the basic part of any legislative institution in every form of government. K.C. Wheare in his book "Government by Committee: An Essay on the British Constitution," highlighted the significance of committees narrating that is no alternate of committees (Wheare, 1955). This is because of complexity of working of Parliament that increased involvement of committees in legislative business. Significantly, the reliance on committee system developed a multifaceted structure of institutions.

A plethora of writings on the importance of committees has been added in literature. It included the work of Gerald Gamm and Kenneth Shepsle (Gamm & Shepsle, 1989), C. Lawrence Evans (Evans, 1991), Ellen Vos (Vos, 1997), Malcolm Shaw (Shaw, 1998), Lawrence D. Longley and Roger H. Davidson (Longley & Davidson, 1998), Kaarre Strom (Strom, 2012), Jannette Collins (Collins, 2012), Brian J. Gaines, Mark Goodwin, Stephen Holden Bates and Gisela Sin (Gaines, Goodwin, Bates, & Sin, 2019) and several others. Moreover, committees are denoted as informer, political nerves, and refiners of legislative work, which not only increased the demand of committees but also the key topics are referred to committees (Iqbal H. , Kokab, Rashid, Aneeta, & Waheed, 2023).

Similarly, in context of literary works on role of Senate of Pakistan and on women rights and women empowerment in Pakistan, the scholars had added significant number of writings. Viewing the role of Senate and Senators, Muhammad Mushtaq (Mushtaq, 2017), Tahir Mahmood (Mahmood, 2020), Saeed Ahmed Rid (Rid, 2019), Iqtidar Ali Shah and others (Shah, Aziz, & Ahmad, 2015), and Hamid Iqbal and others (Iqbal, Waris, Alvi, Tariq, & Jabeen, 2021) added their views about effective working of institution. In case of issues of women, Aliya Bushra and Nasra Wajiha (Bushra & Wajiha, 2015), Imran Sharif Chaudhry, Farzana Nosheen, and Muhammad Idrees Lodhi (Chaudhry, Nosheen, & Lodhi, 2012), and Amatul R. Chaudhary and others (Chaudhary, Chani, & Pervaiz, 2012) worked on the issues, rights, empowerment and legislation for women in Pakistan.

### Material and Methods

To check these questions, an analytical research methodology is used in this study to determine the role of Senate committees for legislation about women during March 2018 to March 2021. The concerned bills and specially committee reports are examined for better understanding of role of Senate committee to complete the legislative business to empower the women.

### Results and Discussion

The Parliament of Pakistan, with the span of time, passed several laws for the empowerment of women but still it had flaws that need to be amended. These laws are passed through bills that any House can initiate and the Speaker or Chairman can send it to the specific committee. The Senate of Pakistan had also worked for women but surprisingly it did not have any specific committee for women during this period. However, other committees including, Senate Standing Committee on Law and Justice, Senate Functional Committee on Human Rights and Senate Standing Committee on Federal Education, Professional Training, National History and Literary Heritage worked on the legislative business related to women. The CLAJ presented three reports during the period on the women's property rights while Human Rights Functional Committee proposed report on Protection of Rights of women. In case of empowering the women in education, Federal Education Committee presented report for Women University Bill.

### Senate Standing Committee on Law and Justice

The main aim of CLAJ is to enhance the quality of decisions taken by government to define the public policy and to facilitate the comprehension related to law and justice. The CLAJ in Senate of Pakistan worked for several purposes, however for women empowerment it worked for three times during the said period. The committee included the following members:

**Table No 1**  
**Members of Senate Standing Committee on Law and Justice**

Sr.#	Member's Name	Role/Designation
1	Muhammad Javed Abbasi	Chairman

2	Mian Raza Rabbani	Member
3	Farooq Hamid Naek	Member
4	Zeeshan Khanzada	Member
5	Sirajul Haq	Member
6	Syed Muzafar Hussain Shah	Member
7	Ayesha Raza Farooq	Member
8	Dr. Ghous Muhammad Khan Niazi	Member
9	Mustafa Nawaz Khokhar	Member
10	Sana Jamali	Member
11	Walid Iqbal	Member
12	Muhammad Ali Khan Saif	Member
13	Musadik Masood Malik	Member
14	Minister for Law and Justice	Ex-Officio Member

Source: Senate of Pakistan

On January 10, 2020, the National Assembly of Pakistan passed a bill to protect the women by securing their property rights under “the Enforcement of Women's Property Rights Bill, 2020” (Pakistan N. A., 2024). The bill was transmitted to the Senate of Pakistan and Minister of Law and Justice, Senator Muhammad Farogh Naseem presented the bill to Senate on January 14, 2020. The presenter asked for consideration of Bill but the Senate's Chairman referred it to the concerned Committee (Naseem, 2020). The CLAJ discussed the Bill during meetings held on January 24, 2020 and February 13, 2020. The Bill was finally deliberated upon during the second meeting.

The Secretary of Ministry informed the Committee that the purpose of Bill was to safeguard and ensure the rights of women in terms of property ownership and possession and it would be applied to the ICT. The purpose of the Act was to make use of the existing institutions of Women Ombudsman as per the new law. The new law would vest powers to Ombudsman identical to the powers bestowed under the Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act, 2010 (III of 2010). The Ombudsman would be empowered to receive complaints from any deprived woman in case of ownership of properties. The Ombudsman would have the jurisdiction to issue appropriate corrective orders after completion of a concise investigation, if Ombudsman found any unlawful activity. The Women Ombudsman would be empowered to instruct the Deputy Commissioner or any private or governmental official, including the police, to reinstate the possession or ownership of any aggrieved woman. In case of further investigation, examination of evidence, or complex legal decision-making, the case should be referred to Civil Court within sixty days, preferably. It was allowed that the complaint may be filed by a woman herself, her representative, or through NGO or by the Ombudsman herself by taking *suo-moto*.

The Constitution of Pakistan upheld the principles of gender equality and ensured the proper respect for women and guaranteed the right of ownership. However, women's inheritance rights were often abused by their family members through coercion, fraud, falsification, forgery, and deceit etc. Therefore, it was imperative to establish efficient laws. Therefore, the Committee thoroughly deliberated and acknowledged the fundamental premise of the Bill, which aimed to safeguard women's ownership and control of properties by preventing any infringement of these rights by harassment, coercion, force, or fraud. The Committee proposed that the House should enact the aforementioned Bill as approved by the National Assembly and introduced in the Senate (Justice, The Enforcement of Women's Property Rights Bill, 2020, 2020). After transmission of report to the Senate, the House had passed the Bill and sent it to the President for affirmation and finally enacted on February 20, 2020 (Pakistan G. o., The Enforcement of Women's Property Rights Act, 2020, 2020).

In the same year, on October 26, 2020, Senator Sirajul Haq introduced an amendment Bill on the same matter under title of “The Enforcement of Women's Property

Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2020” (Haq, 2020). The bill was referred to CLAJ and Senator Muhammad Javed Abbasi as Chairman Standing Committee considered the matter and submitted the report on December 28, 2020.

Sirajul Haq provided detailed explanation of the agenda item. He added that according to the Protection against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act 2010, the office of women Ombudsman was established in 2013 to handle of sexual harassment in the workplace while the Property Rights Act 2020 stipulated that property cases would also be handled by the same Ombudsperson. He emphasized that property and harassment issues were distinct cases and recommended that the *Wafaqi Mohtasib* should handle matters pertaining to women’s properties instead of women Ombudsman.

The Ministry objected to the Bill because it contradicted with Property Rights Act 2020, as previously accepted by the Parliament. The proposed modification was determined as undermining the intent of recently passed legislation. The Chairman of Committee further noted that the Property Rights Act 2020 was only applicable to the ICT and there was no debate regarding the difficulty of accessing the Ombudsperson. After a thorough debate, Sirajul Haq consented to retract his proposed legislation as per the recommendations of committee. The reason behind this withdrawal was that the powers of the *Wafaqi Mohtasib* were only applicable in cases when the matter was not currently being heard in court (Justice, The Enforcement of Women’s Property Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2020, 2020).

Similarly, on October 26, 2020, Senator Javed Abbasi familiarized the House with a Bill named as “The Enforcement of Women’s Property Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2020 (Abbasi, 2020).” The Bill was presented to ensure the women rights in inherited property especially for those female who were mostly denied from owing the right of inherited property. The bill was introduced and referred to CLAJ for further consideration and presenting a report on the proposed bill. The presenter of Bill was the Chairman of Standing Committee but for the formation of fair report, he recused himself to preside over the meetings but remained active in committee. The committee considered the Bill in various meetings. In its conclusive meeting held on January 18, 2021, Muhammad Ali Khan Saif Chaired as acting Chairman.

Javed Abbasi clarified the proposed changes in the bill. He asked for removing the word “preferably” from section 6 of the Act, ensuring that the Ombudsman should be obligated to refer the case to the Civil Court within sixty days. Similarly, all procedures of ongoing cases before the Court should be concluded in sixty days from transmission of case from Ombudsman. Additionally, Bill required appointing special judges to handle situations, if needed. He further stated that if Ombudsman or Judge deemed suitable, a decree could be issued for remuneration of rental amount for the contested property to the women at the outset of the case.

The Law and Justice Ministry contended that the Act established a process for expedited trial to enable Ombudsman for the enforcement of women’s property rights. The Ministry accepted the adjustment in section 6 by acknowledging that if a detailed enquiry or evidences are required, the case should be sent to the Court. Meanwhile, the Ministry opposed the stance of sixty days timeframe by adding that it would not be reasonable for the resolution of inheritance matters involving women in Civil Courts, as it would be inappropriate to supersede the CPC laws. The Ministry also questioned the determination and payment of rent as proposed in Bill, because the rental amount would fall under the criteria of mesne profit, which could only be requested for the period until the matter would be decided. The Committee acknowledged primary goal of Bill and emphasized the importance of prioritizing this objective over technical details. Finally, the Committee made the decision to bring the Bill to a vote, which resulted in its approval as only Senator Zeeshan Khanzada abstained to support the viewpoint of Ministry. The Committee therefore advised that the House should enact the Bill in its presented form (Justice, 2021). The report of

committee was presented to the House on January 29, 2021 (Pakistan S. o., Senate Debates, January 29, 2021), but the aforementioned Bill was not accepted by the Parliament until March 2021.

### Senate Functional Committee on Human Rights

The Functional Committee of the Senate of Human Rights works under the Rule 161 of the Senate rules. The functions of Committee includes: regular assessing of overall state of human rights and any violations in the country, accepting complaints from individuals, domestic and international organizations including Human Rights Commission, determining violations have occurred to the identified area and conducting research and providing recommendations to address human rights violations (Pakistan S. o., Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Senate, 2012). The committee during 2018-2021 was consisted on following legislators:

**Table No 2**  
**Members of Senate Functional Committee on Human Rights**

Sr.#	Member's Name	Role/Designation
1	Mustafa Nawaz Khokhar	Chairman
2	Prof. Dr. Mehr Taj Roghani	Member
3	Muhammad Ali Khan Saif	Member
4	Dr. Jehanzeb Jamal dini	Member
5	Ayesha Raza Farooq	Member
6	Raja Muhammad Zafar-ul-Haq	Member
7	Kamran Michael	Member
8	Shaheen Khalid Butt	Member
9	Quratul Ain Marri	Member
10	Muhammad Tahir Bizinjo	Member
11	Muhammad Usman Khan Kakar	Member
12	Keshoo Bai	Member
13	Minister for Human Rights	Ex-Officio Member

Source: Senate of Pakistan

The Functional Committee was asked to make a report on "The Women (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2020," the Bill introduced by Seemee Ezdi and Samina Saeed to the Senate June 8, 2020 (Ezdi & Saeed, 2020). The purpose of the Bill was to ensure the women's rights in the workplace, with equal opportunities for employment without gender-based discrimination. It also aimed to prevent the undervaluation of work carried out by women.

The basis of this Bill was Article 3, 25, 27, and 34 of the Constitution that protect the fundamental rights and right to be free from exploitation. These articles emphasize to create a fair and protective environment for women and to ensure their full participation in all aspects of life (Pakistan G. o., Constitution of Pakistan, 1973, 2012). Similarly, Article 2(f) of United Nations CEDAW bound the countries states to take measures, or do legislation or amendment in existing laws that discriminate against women (UN, 2024). Additionally, Goal 5 of SDGs also focused on achieving gender equality and empowering women (UN, Goal 5, 2024). Therefore, as a member state of UN, Pakistan is bound to take necessary actions to enact a law that ensures a non-discriminatory workplace environment and effectively protects the rights of working women.

The Bill included the title, extent and commencement with addition of needed definitions. In its Articles, the Bill emphasized on prohibition of employment discrimination based on employees' sex and marital status throughout the employment process, specifically against female employees based on their sex and marital status. Article 4 dealt with assuring equal pay and allowances to women and men as well as the employer would

provide evidence to demonstrate that equal compensation has been given. Furthermore, Article 5 stated to ensure equitable access to training, career advancement, and promotion possibilities while Article 6 apportioned with parental leave including ninety days paid maternity leave, separate from the regular leave and the ten days of paternity leave. However, females would also be granted extra thirty days unpaid maternity leave, if necessary. In additional amenities, the employer would provide facilities to women including, a staff room, prayer room and a washroom, separate transportation or reserve seats for them in public transportation, option for women to work from home for a maximum of fifteen days per year and child care centers. It also included the provision of opportunity for females to assign the tasks to the same location as their spouses for work or housing (Ezdi & Saeed, The Women (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2020, 2020).

The Committee deliberated on the subject matter on August 17, 2020. The Committee Chairman informed that the proponents had asked a postponement while Ministry of Human Rights suggested that the bill should not be taken into consideration as a comparable legislation had already been enacted. The Committee resolved that the presenters should remove it and revise it before submitting it again. Hence, the Committee declined the Bill in that state. The statement of objects and reasons identified that economic empowerment of women was crucial for the success of a nation. This could be comprehended by examining the working environment for women, particularly the workplace amenities offered to prevent various forms of prejudice. The Committee added that Federal Government has authority to create laws regarding foreign treaties and conventions (Rights, 2020). Though the Bill was quite important for women empowerment but the same kind of legislation was already in progress. This factor identified that Senate of Pakistan had tried to do valuable legislation for women and by presenting the same kind of Bill, they had demonstrated and emphasized on the legislation for women. The committees also performed dually and considered the Bills whether it were referred for more than one time.

### **Senate Standing Committee on Federal Education, Professional Training, National History & Literary Heritage**

Rule 158 of Senate rules determines that each Ministry of Government should have a standing committee to resolve the referred matter to concerned Ministry. This rule also allows different Ministries to form a collective standing committee, if the Ministries seek it suitable (Pakistan S. o., Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Senate, 2012, 2012). Under the said rule, the Senate of Pakistan had framed a Standing Committee on Federal Education, Professional Training, National History and Literary Heritage as per need during 2018-2021. The committee was based on following members:

**Table No 3**  
**Members of Senate Standing Committee on Federal Education, Professional Training, National History & Literary Heritage**

<b>Sr.#</b>	<b>Member's Name</b>	<b>Role/Designation</b>
1	Rahila Magsi	Chairman
2	Mushahid Hussain Syed	Member
3	Rana Maqbool Ahmed	Member
4	Molvi Faiz Muhammad	Member
5	Gul Bashra	Member
6	Najma Hameed	Member
7	Hilal ur Rehman	Member
8	Engr. Rukhsana Zuberi	Member
9	Behramand Khan Tangi	Member
10	Dr. Sikandar Mandhro	Member
11	Prof. Dr. Mehr Taj Roghani	Member

12	Manzoor Ahmed Kakar	Member
13	Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training	Ex-Officio Member

Source: Senate of Pakistan

The Committee was asked to report on a Bill regarding “The Women University Islamabad Bill, 2021,” which was presented by Seemee Ezdi on January 25, 2021. The Bill provided the suggestion to create a women university in Islamabad having name as “Islamabad Women University, Islamabad.” The Bill stated that the step of making women university was in public interest and there was dire need to make arrangements for the establishment of the Islamabad Women University (Ezdi, Senate Debates, January 25, 2021).

The proposed Bill was a detailed Bill having 53 clauses with all basic rules for creation of university. It determined title, extent, commencement, definitions, the place of incorporation, functions of the University, its jurisdiction, rule of opening for all classes and creeds without any prejudice and determined fee and other charges. The bill also dealt with the teaching methods and basis, major offices and office holders, inspection or inquiry methods, powers of the Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and eligibility for appointment of a Vice Chancellor. The process of appointment of a Registrar, Treasurer, Controller of Examination, Resident Auditor, other officers, authorities of University, including Syndicate, Academic Council, Board of Faculty, Deans, Chairpersons, BASR, Board of Studies and Selection Board along-with their powers, duties and procedures were identified in the Bill. It also included the functions and formation method of the Finance and Planning Committee, Affiliation Committee and discipline Committee. The statutes, regulations, rules, funds raising system, budget, audit and account maintenance, method for appeal, transition of powers, rules for removal of difficulties, indemnity and saving methods were also the part of the Bill (Ezdi, The Women University Islamabad Bill, 2021, 2021).

The objects and reasons behind this legislation was to establish a women university because the growing population of women in federal capital and considering religious and social background, it was necessary to establish a distinct women’s university. Parents, especially young girls, had often called for the establishment of women's institution. Similarly, the female students of different institutions had shown their support for the idea and determined that the undergraduate and postgraduate programs given by various universities do not guarantee gender equality. A lot of girls were unable to get higher education due to the absence of university for them. Different governments had intended to create the first Women University at the Post Graduate College for Women, F-7/2 but despite many guarantees, the governments failed to make any progress. The committee observed on February 3, 2021 that the bill enabled the government to actualize its agenda of providing accessible and high-quality education to females. The careful consideration and feedback received from the Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training, the members unanimously approved the Bill without any objections. The Committee fully endorsed it without any opposition (Senate Standing Committee on Federal Education, 2021). The committee had presented its report on March 9, 2021 in the Senate of Pakistan (Pakistan S. o., Senate Debates, March 9, 2021). Later on, the House had passed the Bill and transmitted to the National Assembly. The National Assembly had referred the Bill to the Standing Committee, which got approval of committee in December 2021 (News, 2021). However, the University was not established since the end of 2021.

## **Conclusion**

The Senate committees are crucial in promoting and strengthening the valuable, valid and quick legislation. These committees provide a forum for legislators to tackle the distinct obstacles specifically encountered by women and strive to develop impactful policies and legislation. During March 2018 to March 2021, Senate Standing Committee on Law and Justice, Senate Functional Committee on Human Rights and Senate Standing



Committee on Federal Education, Professional Training, National History and Literary Heritage played a crucial role in advancing women's rights and promoting the general empowerment of women in society through their tireless work.

The Senate Standing Committee on Law and Justice had significantly contributed throughout this time frame. The committee had organized multiple hearings, facilitating the collection of expert testimonies, and feedback from different persons, which facilitated in-depth debates on subjects including gender-based violence, discriminatory legislation and legal access. The committee had acquired a profound comprehension of the matters and formulated well-informed and comprehensive solutions. It had promoted debate and consensus-building by involving committee members in all discussions and decisions that played a vital role in bridging the successful implementation of measures related to women's rights. The CLAJ, for Women's Rights in Pakistan had demonstrated a commendable performance from 2018 to 2021. Similarly, Committee on Federal Education, Professional Training, National History and Literary Heritage had effectively worked on the referred task. However, in case of Functional Committee on Human Rights, the work referred to the committee was amicably handled by the committee by providing knowledge for the improved legislation.

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