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**Assessment of constitutional provision on committee's effectiveness on legislative process in Bauchi State House of Assembly**

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**Abstract**

*The state house of assembly is the legislative arm of a state government. Its constitutional provision and committee effectiveness have been the subject of much debate in the literature. This paper assesses the structure of the state house, the constitutional provision, committee effectiveness on legislative process. The paper qualitative method via interview as primary source of data, purposive sampling was used in determining the selection of informants and thematic analysis was used in discussing the themes under study. The findings of the study reveals that the state house of assembly is an important part of the state government, and it is responsible for carrying out the will of the people of the state. The findings reveal that the constitution have provided powers to committees for investigation, this is in section 62 (1) which provide powers for the National Assembly to constitute committee to carry out task while section 103 (1) give power to state house of assemblies to constitute committees. The effectiveness of the committees is relative because some factors hampered it performance. These factors include ignorance of legislatures, Lack of cooperation from Public Sectors, Internal politics and Godfatherism, corruption among others. Its constitutional provisions and committee effectiveness are major factors in determining its effectiveness and success. These factors must be carefully considered to ensure the state house is able to properly serve the people of the state.*

**Keywords:** Bauchi State, Committee Effectiveness, Constitutional Provisions, House of Assembly, Legislative Process.

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**1. Introduction**

Democracy is the process of ensuring popular participation and control over the governmental system. Because all citizens cannot partake in and oversee their government at the same time, they entrust these rights and duties to a select group of elected representatives recognized as legislators (Edet & Amadu, 2014). The legislature was body of making laws to create smooth running the affairs of government. They are held responsible on making laws, representatives of their various constituencies and oversight function. Indeed, the citizens have more confident on them in real democratic setting

especially on check mating the activities of the executive arms of government.

According to Sayuti (2018), the legislature is among the most important institutions in a democratic system, and it plays an important role in ensuring fair governance. Parliamentarians have an important constitutional responsibility as democratically elected representatives of the people to make sure that government is for the people. The legislature, also known as parliament, is indeed an important part of a country's life. It thus serves three main purposes: it enacts new laws, amends existing laws, and supervises the actions of executive to ensure that government is answerable to the people (Odalonu, 2022).



For instance, the legislature amended electoral act of 2020 to allow for transmission of result online from polling units,

Nigeria's legislature has three primary functions: law making process, oversight function and representation. Making, enacting, and amending rules is what law-making entails. Legislators' function is to make required laws and the policies which will reflect people's willingness, the needs, as well as the expectations that will govern the affairs of the state (Hossain, 2020; Yusuf, 2020). For example, the National Assembly have passed some bills like Niger Delta Development Commission 2000, EFCC, ICPC, Midterm Expenditure Framework, Fiscal Responsibility Act 2007 among others.

Although oversight in contrast with other roles of the legislature is generally conducted in a manner that lacks public visibility and is dispersed across different areas and over different lengths of time (Chohan, 2017), it is the function of committees and subcommittees, for which public hearing is a strategic tool for conducting oversight and it is also used in committee stage of making new bill or act for masses (Agbedi, Allen, & Ukachikara, 2020). Dan-Azumi (2019) contended that legislatures depend on committees to conduct their businesses. Committees, by this, are task-oriented bodies with a clearly defined purpose and direction, which act on behalf of the whole house, who confer legitimacy on it to get some specific legislative responsibilities sorted out in a more manageable and efficient manner (Fashagba, 2009).

Previously studies conducted in the area Chukwudi and Ojkorotu (2021) examined Nigerian Legislative Committee System, Corruption, and Constituency Woes Lesson Nigerians Can Learn from the Singaporean Legislative Committee System and assert that Legislative committees are a critical part of any democratic, parliamentary, internal operating system. It is impossible to

overstate their responsibilities in lawmaking, ensuring responsible representation of constituents, and monitoring government institutions to make certain that there is accountability to the public. Martin and Whitaker (2019) investigated "Beyond committees: parliamentary oversight of coalition government in Britain", Defty (2020) conducted study on "From committees of parliamentarians to parliamentary committees: comparing intelligence oversight reform in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the UK", and Fashagba, (2009) study the roles of the Committee System in Enhancing Legislative Efficiency in Nigeria: The Case of Kwara State House of Assembly Kwara State house assembly. However, the state house of assembly is the legislative arm of a state government. Committee effectiveness entails the ability of the committee to discharge it function. The effectiveness of committees are hampered by some factors which include ignorance of the members of the executive arm, attitude of civil servants or policy implementing agencies in not implementing recommendations made by the committee (Fashagba, 2009) Despite the studies conducted in the area but questions like What are the constitutional provisions that guided the operation of committees' effectiveness? As such the paper explore an assessment of constitutional provision on Committee's Effectiveness on legislative Process in Bauchi State House of Assembly.

## **2. Literature Review**

This section reviewed literature on the following concepts of legislature, Oversight Function, Committee function, Challenges facing legislative committees, Constitutional Provision.

### **Concept of Legislature**

The legislature, being one of the arms of government in a democratic system, plays a vital role in ensuring fair governance. Parliaments have always had a significant



constitutional obligation as democratically elected representatives of citizen to ensure that government is for people (Sayuti, 2016).

Around the world, the term "legislature" is known by various names (Okpe & Taya, 2018; Oni, 2013). In Nigeria, for example, it is address as "the National Assembly." 'The Parliament' in the United Kingdom, 'The Congress' in the United States (Heywood, 2007; Lafenwa, 2009; Okpe & Taya, 2018; Oni, 2013). The legislature is a critical institution in the business of democratic governance (Ewuim et al., 2014; Heywood, 2007; Obidimma & Obidimma, 2015; Okpe & Taya, 2018, Oni, 2013). In the same vein, Bernick and Bernick (2008) saw the legislature as a branch of the state with the primary goal of expressing and articulating society's collective will. It is the most important political representation institution (Murana & Bakare, 2019). Despite all the nomenclature given to legislature by different country but the context remains as it means an institution in democratic society that serve as the body of making laws, representing the will of people of the state, and overseeing public officials or authorities.

The legislature in Nigeria is a state legal body established by an act of the 1999 Constitution to make, change, or amend laws as well as perform constituency representation in the National Assembly. The legislative role in terms of law making is fundamental because, the will of the people is expressed through the laws of the country. This is so because the life of the people is bound to be affected reasonably by the nature and quality of the laws passed by the legislature (Nwaubani, 2000). Similarly, people perceive legislative functions very necessary because the legislature help to watch the process of administration to safeguard the liberties of citizens based on constitutional provisions of the land (Nwabueze, 2002). The legislature among other arms or organs of government best reflects the concept of

representative democracy. This is so because beside its law-making functions, it protects the democratic ideals and collective aspirations of citizens by overseeing other governmental arms or institutions to "ensure law order and constitutionalism" in politics and national life. Public bills may be initiated by a Minister, in which case they are referred to as "government bills". They may also be initiated by private Members; in which case they are called "private Members' bills". On the other hand, the purpose of a private bill is to exempt a person or group of persons, including a corporate person, from the application of a statute.

Chukwuemeka (2019) and Ibraheem (2019) the stages in the process of law making in Nigeria:

**First reading:** At this stage, the draft of the bill is presented to the clerk of the house. It will be printed in leaflet and circulated to all members. Members of the parliament will be notified about the presence of such bill by the clerk and the date for second reading will be fixed.

**Second reading:** Apparently, this is the second stage in the process of law making in Nigeria. At this stage, the person that introduced the bill to the house will explain the purpose of the bill to the house. Members will then debate on the bill, whether to be read second time or not. If voted in favour, the bill will move to the next stage. It should be noted however, that amendment is not entertained at this stage.

**Committee stage:** This the third and very important stage in the passing of bills into law in Nigeria. Here, the bill is referred to a committee. It can be a committee of the whole house or standing committee depending on the importance of the bill. Amendment is made to the bill at this stage and then, it will be moved to the next stage.

**Report stage:** The report stage will immediately follow the committee stage. Here, the findings of the committee will be reported to the house after all the amendments have been made. Conversely,



the amended form of the bill will be read by the Chairman of the committee on that day.

**Third reading:** This is the final stage of the bill with the parliament and a thorough attention is given to the bill in order to correct all error with draft. Now, a final vote is also given to the bill and if the house agrees, it will move to the last stage. This house will also make sure that passing such bill will not bring about an obnoxious law into the Nigerian legal system.

**Assent:** A duly passed bill by the house will now be sent to the president for his assent. When the president assents to the bill, it will automatically become a law and it will be binding on every citizen of Nigeria. It should be noted however, that where the president fails to give his assent within 30 days, the parliament can automatically make that bill a law if it is passed in the same form it was sent to the President by two-third majority vote in both Chambers (senate and representatives). It also exercises control over the government through an oversight role (Okpe & Taya, 2018).

### **The concept of Representation**

Representation which is vividly captured in legislative role under any democracy is an elusive issue to define due to varied attributes of representation. Accordingly, The legislature's primary task is representation; complexity of today's administration had also made it difficult for the people to oversee the affairs of the state as they did in Greek City-States (Awotokun, 1998). According to Saliu and Muhammad (2010), function of legislative arm is to articulate and aggregate diverse interests of the represented constituencies into the policy process.

Apart from the tripartite function of law-making, oversight and representation, the legislature performed series of activities which ranges from budgeting, screening and confirmation of appointees made by the Governor in state and President at National level

### **Concept of Oversight**

Cosmeus (2016) opined that the key purpose of the legislature in the process of public policy is to hold governments accountable for their decision-making making as well as to analyse the government's actions. In recent years, legislators become more scrutinizing institution of the executive to provide answerable and accountable government. In similar study, Shafritz, Russell, and Borick (2016), believed that the oversight functions can be seen in many forms, the most widespread being annual (in a place like the US) congressional hearings on agency budget requests, where agencies must defend or justify their activities to the satisfaction of Congress. Subpoena power may be used to convene reluctant agencies or public officials at times.

In most cases, constitution provides for the legal support to the legislature's oversight function, which allows it to monitor the action of executive arm and its agencies to decide whether public projects are being effectively executed. Saiegh (2014) also assert that the legislature's oversight function entails the ensuring and the implementation of policies to ensure that laws and governmental programs are implemented effectively It is paramount to check the staff strength from the organizational nominal roll to avoid domination of one tribe or religious members or locality against the others in order to sanitize the system towards meeting the principle of equality and equity (federal character principle at national level). As mentioned earlier, Monitoring, examining as well as the reviewing government programs and activities to ensure that the actions taken are well transparent, accountable, and coherent with original as enshrined in the constitution. For instance, the job racketeering committee which Hon Yusuf Gadgi led investigate the issue of jobs scandal thereby inviting Chairman of Federal Character Commission and Head of Civil Service



Commission of the federation to appear before the committee to account for what happen. Similarly, a Committee on Health of Bauchi State House of Assembly

### **Concept of Committees**

Legislative committee is a collection of members appointed or elected to perform a specific task in connection with the task of the assembly (Gondin, n. d.). The role of committees has been diversely recognized: while Woodrow Wilson described legislative committees as the “workshop of American Congress”, Shaw called them the “workhorses of legislatures” (cited in Olson 2015). As a matter of circumstance, no bill can ever convert to a legislation without passing through one form of committee procedure or another. Thus, there is no doubt about the practical value of committees in modern legislatures.

Committees are the engine of legislative excellence, more like kitchens where the raw ingredients of good governance are processed and packaged for the consumption of the legislature. In other words, committees exist to improve the efficiency of the legislature in terms of allowing it to concurrently perform several important functions that then might not be attended to; providing an informal mutual environment that facilitates interparty compromises on small matters and adds to technical developments of legislations and creating platforms for public hearings which allow the general public to contribute in law making processes National Democratic Institute for International Affairs 1996; Clark et al. 2006; Fashagba 2009a; Olson 2015). Sections 4(2-3); 48-49; 88 of the Nigerian Constitution confer on the National Assembly the powers to: make laws for the peace, order, and good governance of the federation with respect to any issue included in both the exclusive and concurrent legislative lists; represent Nigerian son the basis of senatorial districts and federal constituencies; and carry out oversight functions (The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999).

Nigerian constitution has made provision for committees at national and state levels, this is seen in Section 62 (1) provide powers for National Assembly to establish committees. Similarly, section 103 (1) provided powers for state House of Assembly to constitute committees.

Nigeria’s National Assembly uses committee system in the discharge of its legislative mandate. But the committee system and the powers attached to it have followed, not only the path of client list politics but is also routinely deployed to the pursuit of rents and patronage (Lewis 2010; Baba 2011). For instance, Committee of Education consists of five members with Nasiru Aminu as its Chairman and they have mandate on Education related matters which include Research, Scholarships, higher Education among others. One of their roles is examining annual budget of Education in the state, secondly visitation to assess the level of schools’ operation in the state.

### **State House of Assembly**

The state house is made up of elected representatives from all the voting districts in the state. The number of representatives is determined by the population of the state and is typically based on a formula that considers a variety of factors. The representatives usually have a mix of education, experience, and backgrounds that best serve the people of the state.



**Map of Nigeria Showing Location of Bauchi State the Study Area.**

Bauchi state is located at northeastern state and was cover Gombe state its creation in 1996 and the state covers 20 LG and Hausa Fulani are the most predominant ethnic group with other tribes like Gerawa, Jarawa, Sayawa, Ningawa etc. Islam is the major religion in the state with some few Christians in Bogoro, Tafawa Balewa and some part of the state. As a major agriculture-based state, the Bauchi State economy partially relies on livestock and crops, cotton, groundnuts, millet, tomatoes, and yams with advanced irrigation schemes increasing agricultural production since statehood. The state has other food processing industries and canning facilities. It has tourism site in Yankari National Park and its Wikki Warm Springs.

### **The History of Bauchi State House of Assembly**

#### **Mission**

To always strive by way of motions, resolutions, legislations, and true representation to enhance the quality of life of the people in all the constituencies of Bauchi State and to cooperate with every arm and level of governance to engender

sustainable development of our dear state. (BAHA Archive, 2023).

The Business of Legislature has been a recurring decimal in the art of governance, especially in a democratic set up. It is the turning point of democracy and of course, the first casualty when the elixir is brought to naught. In Bauchi State, the process of Legislation by a team of elected politicians began in 1979 when the State's first democratic Governor, Alhaji Tatari Ali, of blessed memory was elected. The first Speaker that headed what was in legislative parlance called the first session of the Assembly was Hon. Maigari Yerima Papa and since then, the assembly had witnessed successive leadership up to 2011-2015 era of Hon. Yahaya Muhammad Miya. History is replete with torrents of sorrow and joy in the business of legislation in Bauchi, but perhaps what makes the reign of Honorable Hon. Yahaya Muhammad Miya is the unity of purpose, sense of human belonging, open-door policy, human approach to issues, dedicated leadership, clarity of vision and sincerity of purpose. Indeed, it is gratifying to note that the result of all these virtues were translated into the modest achievements recorded by the State



Governor in all facets of human endeavour, name it, electricity, rural roads, health care services, education, agriculture, information dissemination, water supply, urban roads, sports, and tourism development (BAHA, 2023).

Bauchi State House of Assembly is among the first three houses described in the whole federation as one of peaceful, well focused, and certainly the most incorruptible. Bauchi in what appears to be the principle of separation of power at play, the Speaker, Bauchi House of Assembly, Hon. Halliru Dauda Jika, believed to be government anointed, has lost his seat to a new speaker. Honourable Jika was accused of breaching a House motion by visiting the governor at the Government House, and general incompetence (Shehu 2007). That is the more reason why executive-cum-legislative cordially is at its apex in the state. The cordial relations between executive and legislative is hygienic to democratic system especially in developing states in Africa. In which the legislative body can easily be manipulated by the executive and make them ineffective or relegates their functions thereof. The executive and legislative arms of the government see each other as different institutions but with a common goal, which is dedicated service to the people of the State.

The 31 members represents districts in the state, some local governments have more than one representing because they have more than one district head. This is to allow proper representation in the parliament. Bauchi State House of Assembly have 32 standing Committees, they are: Public

Petition and Human Rights, Cabinet Services, Budget and Appropriation, Public Accounts Committee, Education, Agriculture, Housing and Environment, Security Sports, Commerce and Industry, Information, House Services, Works and Transport, Water Resources, Health, Women Affairs, and the Committee on Judiciary (BAHA, 2023).

Each member is heading a specialized committee based on his professional calling, while the current leadership of the House-comprising Honourable Speaker, Hon. Mohammed Babayo Akuyam Hon. Deputy Speaker, Abdullahi Ahmed, Leader (Majority) Hodi Sale Jibir, Minority Leader Abdu Bala Rishi, Chief Whip, Wakil Musa Nakwada, Deputy Chief Whip, Sarki Jadori Bello and Minority Whip Saleh Zakariyya were made to become part of decision making in most of the Committees. This makes information management easier and communication services more effective. Each of these Committees has the power and capacity to investigate any matter brought before it or initiates actions that will make life adorable for the entire people of the state.

**3. Methods**

The study utilizes qualitative approach, employed case study research design. Similarly, the study used purposive sampling in determining the informants. Face to face interview was utilized for generating information primarily and articles, reports and other secondary sources are employed to support the findings.

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>No of informants</b>
Bauchi State Legislators	MH	4
Academic fellow	AF	2
Bauchi State Ministry of Education	PS	1
Members of Legislative commission	MLS	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>



The justification for the number of informants was guided by saturation principle. Braun and Clarke (2021) recommend a sample size between 8 and 16 interviews or three and five focus groups.

#### 4. Results and Discussion

This section discusses the findings of the study below.

##### Constitutional Provisions

The state house is empowered by the state constitution to pass legislation, hold hearings, and conduct investigations of suspected government malfeasance. It also has the power to impeach state officeholders and override the governor's veto of certain legislation. The constitution may also limit the scope of the state house's actions by forbidding certain kinds of legislation or setting limits on its ability to conduct its own investigations.

The functions of each arm of government; executive, legislature and judiciary are clearly spell in the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria of 1999 as amended. The oversight function is also clearly stated in the provision of the constitution.

One of the informants who is a member of the state house of assembly and chairman house committee on education posits:

*Section 4 provide for the powers of the National Assembly and section 4 (6) for state house of assembly powers. Section 62 (1) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 as amended point the powers of the House of representative or senate to constitute a committee of its members for special or general purposes. Section 103 (1) that the state house of assembly shall set committee for special or general purpose of its members to carry out a task. Without the constitutional provision, the work of the committees or legislature in whole cannot be done. Constitutional*

*provision for the oversight function was situated in section 128-129 of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria of 1999 as amended. Section 128 (1) clearly points the power of the state house of assembly to conduct investigation to any matter related to its mandate while the section 129 (1) stipulates power to house of assembly on as power to matters of evidence that is the House of Assembly have power to compel an authority be it individual or MDA to complied when the fails using warrant to be brought before the house or committee. (MH1; MH3 &4; PS; AFI; MH2; MSLC and AF2, 28<sup>th</sup> August, 2023).*

All the above responses corroborate with the findings of Okoro (2017) who posit that Sections 4, 5, and 6 of Constitution of Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (as amended) provide for separation of power among the three branches of government. Section 4 of the constitution has empowered legislative arms to make and amend laws, as well as perform oversight and quasi-judicial functions. Section 5 delegated authority to the executive to implement and execute policies or laws enacted by the legislature. Finally, Section 6 delegated to the judiciary the authority to interpret the law. There is also need for the checks and balances among the branches of government to address socioeconomic needs of the people and guarantee good governance (Okoro, 2017). Similarly, Chohan, (2017) "It is the responsibility of the legislature to conduct investigations into the activities of MDAs. This responsibility is clearly stated in section 88 and 89 of the 1999 Constitution as amended.

The constitutional provision is stipulated in the CFRN 1999 as amended, for National Assembly their power for investigation is stipulated in section 88 and power to the evidence in section 89 which explains the





power to issue arrant who so ever fail to comply with their request. Section 62 (1) gives power to committee's to be constituted for any special or general purpose. Section 128-129 gives similar power to State house of assembly to investigate and power to evidence and section 103 (1) gives power to committees. This was confirmed by Madue (2012) when he opined that in almost every country, governance and oversight functions by legislatures are predicated by the provision of the Constitution.

Summarily, it is established from the findings obtained from informants that Bauchi State legislative committees play important roles on overseeing public sectors in Bauchi State. These roles include auditing these MDAs, inquiry into any matter, investigation through visitation or invitation of MDAs head, ensuring compliance in laws made and appropriation. This was supported by principle-agent theory where the committees serve as principle and MDAs as agent where the principal checkmates the activity of the agent. The provision for the establishment of the State House of Assemblies committees and oversight are guided by the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria of 1999 as amended in section 128(1), 129 (1) and 103(1).

#### **Committee Effectiveness**

The effectiveness of the state house's committees is dependent on a variety of factors. The members of the committee must have the knowledge and expertise necessary to effectively analyze the issues before them, and they must have enough time to adequately research and debate those issues. Additionally, the committee must have sufficient resources and staff to adequately conduct their duties.

#### **Oversight committees and overall efficiency of the Bauchi State House of Assembly**

Samuel and Victor (2021) Legislative committees are a critical part of any self-governing, parliamentary, internal

functioning system. It is impossible to exaggerate their responsibilities in law-making, guaranteeing responsible representation of constituents, and supervising government institutions to ensure that there is answerability to the public.

It is no doubt that the committees are they engine room of the legislature. This assertion is supported by one of the informants who is Academic fellow who posits:

*Yes, this is because the committees do all the work that was meant for the house of the assembly except some general activities like screening of nominees among other matters. The work of the house is breakdown into committees to attain efficiency and effectiveness. For instance, the whole house cannot visit all sites and MDAs for oversight and make it impossible and time is a factor as the members have limited time.*

The above response was agreed by MH2 and PS that the work of the committees in oversight functions contributes to overall efficiency of Bauchi State House of Assembly.

In a similar response made, a member who is a Chief Whip a principal officer in Bauchi State House of Assembly posits that: *Committees are the engine room and done all the works. They are also backbone of legislative arm. Committees work on the mandate given to them on related matters which include overseeing the MDAs in the state. The formation of the committees is provided in the constitution in section 103 (1) of the CFRN 1999 as amended.*

This response was agreed by MSLC and MH1 that they work of the committee is imperative as it is the backbone of the state legislative arm of government. This finding corroborates with the findings of Fashagba (2009) who asserts "the committees of the Kwara State House of Assembly serve as workroom for the purpose of testing the



degree of proficiency of the body. He further discovers that legislative committees are related and useful as they enhance the efficiency of their parent body (whole house). Legislative committees in Nigeria are, however, functioning under certain restraints which, if removed, will further enhance their performance”.

Similarly, a member who is a three times member, a Deputy Majority Leader and Member of various committees opine that: *Yes, it is very effective because it ensures the work of the house is done and this went in a very way long to ensure the responsibilities of the house is completed.* The above response was agreed by Academic fellow 2 that contends it is the committee that does the work.

All the above responses were corroborating with Yamamoto (2007) and Olson (2015) contends that in current setting, a significant part of legislative work is now steered in committees rather than in the main chamber. Committees offer the legislature a bunch of advantages viz., opportunity for a supplementary thorough examination of issues; development of precise proficiency by members of the committees, enabling of timeous performance of the various aspects of its effort; expert handling of matters and broad-based session of stakeholders and other entrusted interest groups on issues. Every legislature progresses its own committee system, considering the oddities of its interior socio-economic and political subtleties. Essentially, certain strategies appear to inform and outline the formation of committees. Igwe (2002) asserts that “committees are of different but correlated types, distinguished according to, among others, their extent, such as ad hoc, standing, sessional, and annual committees”. No matter the nature of committees set up by the legislature, they principally act as “a filtering device and a legislative stethoscope by which policy proposal and other related activities are not only examined but also utilized to access the attractiveness, viability,

sustainability, and robustness of governmental policies” (Fashagba 2009). Apart from the constituency services and representative functions of the legislators, the aspects where the committee system has demonstrated indispensable are in making legislations and using oversight functions on ministries, extra-ministerial departments, and agencies (MDAs). Oversight requirements confer on committees a legal ground to assess the operations of various governmental institutions.

Similarly, Chukwudi and Ojakorotu (2021) states “the legislative committee system is the brainbox and livewire of Nigeria’s Legislature, considering the nature of its duties. For a very lengthy time, the system facilitated Legislature to work effectively and efficiently in the discharge of its legislative duties”.

### **5. Conclusion and Recommendations**

The state house of assembly is an important part of the state government, and it is responsible for carrying out the will of the people of the state. Its constitutional provisions and committee effectiveness are major factors in determining its effectiveness and success. These factors must be carefully considered to ensure the state house is able to properly serve the people of the state.

### **Research Implication**

The paper contributed theoretically thereby highlighting the constitutional guiding the conduct of committees, state house of assemblies of state and effectiveness of committees.

### **Limitations and guide for future**

The paper is limited to an Assessment of Constitutional Provision on Committee’s Effectiveness on Legislative Process in Bauchi State House of Assembly. It utilizes qualitative approach and rely on face-to-face interview. Future studies should examine the effect of committee composition on its performance, and the impact of legislators’ background on committee performance.



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