

Chapter 1 : General election - Wikipedia

parliamentary parallels History by mirroring the past, explains the present and illuminates the future. It is interesting to compare the legislative agenda of Ontario's 36th Parliament in with that of Upper Canada's 1st legislature two hundred years earlier in

By Rajan Philips – Rajan Philips To be clear, the government, rather the President, called the election prematurely for a third term without precedent. The opposition has turned it into a referendum on the presidency. If one looks for a historical parallel, the closest one can get to is the referendum. The people lost the referendum then, the government won, and nothing has remained the same thereafter. If the government wins this time, and the people lose again, everything that changed for the worse after will remain the same and get even worse. Who should win this time? That is the question. When nominations close tomorrow, Mahinda Rajapaksa and Maithripala Sirisena are expected to be the two principal candidates. There will be no other candidate from any of the political parties currently represented in parliament. So the election will be a straight contest between the continuation of the status quo and the need for a fundamental change. I call this a referendum on the presidency. This is not an election, in the customary parliamentary sense. Strange as it may seem, even after 36 years of executive presidency our political narratives are dominated by our understanding and expectations of the parliamentary process. This fact is particularly evident in the criticisms of and expectations that are being projected upon the common candidate and the opposition by the so called public intellectuals. This is rather puzzling because the call for a single-issue common candidate has been in the political domain for quite some time. I believe the idea was first seriously mooted by Kumar David , but I do not think even Dr. David traced the historical connection to another Sama Samajist, the larger than life Dr. He lost the election badly but no one accused Colvin R. So why pick on Maithripala Sirisena now? And since when did the Tamil and Muslim problems, or, for that matter, those of university students, middle class workers and hinterland framers, become a subaltern question? Put another way, would any of their questions be addressed sincerely and satisfactorily by the continuation of the incumbent presidency? The record of the executive presidential system, in general, and its operation under the current incumbent, in particular, is bad on several counts, primarily including: There is no illusion that an opposition victory on January 8 will automatically unroll a magical road map to solving any or all of them. Indeed, the government has come up with the rather late and lame promise of major constitutional changes after the election, including changes to the presidential system. The government might be wary of overtly defending the executive presidential system through fear of causing further dissension in government ranks. The people including the JHU are finally tired of the Tiger bogey, and the government has no way of orchestrating a fatwa on the Tamil voter this time as it did in The government that has got used to staging its own election shows and having its own campaign ways now seems flummoxed by the opposition solidarity around a common candidate emerging from within the government ranks. The smear of western conspiracy is not sticking on the common candidate from Polonnaruwa. What worked in seems too worn out for The government has no positive message to offer. It is unable to provide even one good reason why a presidential election is necessary two years too soon, and what additional good a third Rajapaksa term will bring to Sri Lanka. By going all out to protect its two-thirds size in parliament, the government is only exposing its isolation and vulnerability in the country. The UPFA Secretary boasted to the media that the government alliance includes 14 registered political parties. He might as well have said that the government still includes a record number of ministers for any country in the world, not to mention the renegade rumps of the oldest two political parties in the country. Unlike in India, it is not parliamentarians and political parties who elect the President in Sri Lanka, but the people. That system may change after January 8, but not before.

Chapter 2 : Parliamentary system - Wikipedia

Parallels was a NPR blog that ran from to It's a big, confusing, messy world, and Parallels draws on NPR correspondents around the globe to connect the dots and make sense of it all.

Save time by using checklists for developing agendas. Create voting cards to ensure only authorized people vote at the meeting. Our Name is Our Mission. A Great Meeting, Inc. Key to making that difference is the ability to participate effectively, which requires a basic understanding of group dynamics and the rules governing the process of effective group decision-making. A great meeting happens when every participant has an equal opportunity to influence the outcome. The atmosphere must be cordial, yet allow for differing viewpoints. The participants must understand the purpose of the meeting and must be committed to making decisions in the best interest of the group as a whole. Decisions made in that kind of atmosphere are more likely to be lasting decisions, accepted by everyone. We are committed to providing the services and materials you need to make sure your next meeting is A Great Meeting! She is known for her ability to apply customized strategies to client issues and her energetic training style. An expert in association governance and all related rules and documents, she wrote the Great Leader Series to provide the presiding officer, delegates, other leaders, and members with the tools to have great meetings. Colette approaches each situation with flexibility, a balanced perspective, and a sense of humor. Her approach is designed to provide an interesting, stress-free experience. In structured meeting situations he serves as a professional presiding officer, parliamentarian, and strategist. In smaller groups he often acts as facilitator and trainer. He contributes a wide range of organizational and management experience, including governance, leadership development, and strategic planning. Craig is the author of Parliamentary Parallels: A Comparison of the Similarities and Differences of Major Parliamentary Authorities and has written articles for local, state and national publications. She holds a masters degree in public administration and has extensive experience with state and local government and regulatory agencies. Marie is the editor of the Great Leaders Series. Her additional experience as an editor of technical publications and regulations makes her uniquely qualified to assist with association governing documents, finding creative solutions for internal problems and externally mandated restrictions. Our Credentials All three of us have earned the top designations in our field: There are approximately thirty people in the world who can make this claim. We are specially trained and experienced in all facets of association issues – writing bylaws, special rules and policies; planning agendas, meetings, and preparing minutes; and training officers and boards. Click here to get a Snippet that explains the credentials that parliamentarians hold and the requirements for them. Find the Right Parliamentarian Groups that make decisions, such as for-profit corporations, nonprofit organizations, and charitable foundations, must follow procedural rules to ensure they meet their legal obligations. Some parliamentarians have been educated in more approaches than others – make sure you choose someone who has the credentials you need and understands your adopted parliamentary authority. A great meeting starts long before the call to order. The right parliamentarian will help with agenda development, preparation of bylaws amendments and other motions to be taken up at the meeting, writing scripts as necessary to ensure a smooth flow, and anticipating problems that might arise. We specialize in writing rules for our clients that fit their particular needs, rather than forcing them into a predetermined mold. Our clients decide how rigid or flexible to be, and under which circumstances. Written rules provide consistency over time and prevent shifting interpretations as each new president takes office. When rules are developed in reaction to a particular situation, they are often tainted by the prevailing personalities and circumstances, and may not fit subsequent situations. Associations need to learn how to develop sound governance practices with the objectivity that is only possible when rules are developed before the conflict occurs. Click here for the Snippet that discusses creating special rules. Governance Documents Associations are governed by both legal and procedural documents, starting with federal, state and local laws and, if applicable, articles of incorporation also sometimes called the corporate charter or certificate. Many states require that the association adopt a constitution or bylaws to codify the structure and flow of authority. Other documents, specific to the association itself, might include special rules

of order, standing rules, policies, and handbooks for particular activities like elections or conventions. Documents have a particular hierarchy; if a rule in a subordinate document conflicts with one in a higher-ranking document, it is null and void to the extent of the conflict.

Chapter 3 : Welcome to A Great Meeting!

These Historical Narratives document the early history of Canada from the Conquest to the Rebellions.

The current boundary commissions for England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, whose recommendations are scheduled to be implemented in , have faced a number of problems at Westminster and in the localities. One ongoing point of contention has been the requirement, established by the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act, that the number of constituencies should be reduced from to . By December , however, they had abandoned these plans entirely following accusations that the seats proposed to be disfranchised were mainly Tory constituencies. There were also fears over the increased constitutional power that redistribution might provide Catholic Ireland, and a general suspicion among politicians of single-member rather than the usual double-member constituencies. However, following the results of the election, the Conservatives now look set to lose more nationally. As in , the constitutional balance of the four nations also threatens to disrupt the boundary review. As things stand, Wales is set to lose out most in terms of its relative representation. Furthermore, if the registration data continues the upward trend of , English MPs may also argue they have been under-allocated seats due to the use of registration data from to calculate seat quotas. The decision to abolish 50 Commons seats has also proved highly controversial in the constituencies, as it has forced the current boundary commission to merge many pre-existing constituencies. As well as suggestions that individual boundaries might favour particular parties, the commission has been accused of breaking up long-established legal, political and social communities. A notable example is their proposal for a Bideford, Bude and Launceston constituency, which cuts across the Cornwall and Devon boundary. Thomas Drummond, Chair of the Boundary Commission c The University of Edinburgh Similarly, during , Tories and Radicals warned of Whig gerrymandering, and people from across the political spectrum expressed concern that boundary reform would destroy historic political communities and force together electors with divergent socio-economic interests. Importantly, this allowed boundary commissioners to ignore the political factions that operated in each constituency. In contrast to the Reform Act itself, which occupied 15 months of furious debate at Westminster, the Boundary Act passed through Parliament with little objection. Critics have suggested that the commission base their modelling on either a prediction of all eligible voters, or a more up-to-date registration dataset, which might include those registered in the run-up to the EU referendum and the June general election. In April , just as the census data was becoming available, ministers were ridiculed for using census data from to decide which constituencies were to lose the right to elect MPs. As my article reveals, the tireless efforts of the commission to collect more up-to-date, accurate data proved pivotal to the ultimate success of the Reform Act. The mass of cartographic and statistical data collected allowed for the publication of an extensive report explaining every constituency proposal in remarkable detail. It also enabled the government to drop their much maligned census-based disfranchisement proposals. Ironically, the final proposals of the current boundary commission are also expected to be released around the same time as new data – in this case the figures for the registration. If the data shows drastic changes in the geographic makeup of the electorate since , there may be similar calls to those experienced by the Whigs during for a re-evaluation of their constituency and boundary proposals. Whether the current commission will be able to respond with the same degree of success only time will tell.

Chapter 4 : Early Canada Historical Narratives -- PARLIAMENTARY PARALLELS - Review

A Great Meeting, Inc. was founded on the assumption that people get involved because they want to make a difference. Key to making that difference is the ability to participate effectively, which requires a basic understanding of group dynamics and the rules governing the process of effective group decision-making.

On the evening of July 15, , a friend called around Moreover, military jets were flying over Ankara skies. As someone living on the European side of Istanbul and commuting to the Asian side to my university on a daily basis and spending many hours in traffic in order to do that, I immediately knew that the closure of both bridges was a sign of something very extraordinary taking place. To confirm the news about the military jets over Ankara, I called my parents in Ankara. They answered the phone in a panic. I could hear military jets from the other end of the phone. Not surprisingly, my year-old parents had experienced military coups in Turkey before. As I was talking breathlessly with my Dad, my Mum murmured from the other line calmly but firmly: The death toll in less than 24 hours after the coup attempt in Turkey is over There are thousand of people who are wounded. Twitter and facebook became inaccessible during the early hours. The tv channels started broadcasting live from Ankara and Istanbul: I had experienced that coup as a student in one of the most politically active universities in the country, the Middle East Technical University. The memories, as for many people of my generation, were painful. He issued a statement in this manner and urged the people to go to the public squares and the airport and defend the nation. Soon afterwards, there were echoes of calls to prayer from multiple minarets although it was not prayer time. I read later that there were also calls for action by Imams against the military urging people to take to the streets. Joining the echo of the calls to prayers were the loud noises of military jets flying over Istanbul skies. The combination of these sounds made me think that yes, these were the sounds of the funeral of free speech, critical thinking, and any other remnants of liberal democratic process in Turkey. I realized in fear and agony that whether the coup was successful or not, one thing was certain: With the siren-like echoes of calls to prayer and military jets, Turkey was becoming a land only for true believers. This did not happen suddenly. With the crackdown on media, academic freedoms, random arrests, and the increasing violence in the southeast provinces, citizens in Turkey have been facing major limitations on their basic freedoms for the past few years. Sight of a parliament in ruins The damage that was inflicted on the parliament building in Ankara was huge. Many of its major halls and corridors are in ruins. The sight was reminiscent of the Reichstag fire in Germany that took place on February 27, , about a month after Adolf Hitler became the Chancellor. The similarities are not limited to the visible damage of both parliament buildings. The Reichstag fire was also a last nail in the coffin of the possibility of basic freedoms as well as critical thinking in Germany. The fire was soon blamed on a demented Dutch Communist named Marinus van der Lubbe who had a record of crimes of arson. The reality behind the Reichstag fire was not even clarified during the Nuremberg trials. Still, there was a lot of evidence that pointed to the responsibility of the Nazis behind it. But what was important was not so much who set fire to the Reichstag but rather what came out of it. The decree involved the suspension of seven sections of the Constitution which guaranteed individual and civil liberties. The decree authorized the government to take complete control in the federal states and impose the death penalty for a number of crimes. In fact, Goering wanted to hang the arsonist on the spot right after his arrest. The Prime Minister responded by saying that they will consider every need for extra preventive measures. The Decree following the Reichstag Fire led to emergency measures that created a state of exception. It suspended the personal liberties listed in the Weimar Constitution, including the rights of personal freedom, freedom of opinion, freedom of the press, freedom of organization and assembly, and privacy of communication. The Decree was followed by the Enabling Act 23 March which enabled the cabinet to enact laws without the participation of the Reichstag. In sum, it led to the consolidation of the Nazi regime See: After July 15, we now talk about the consolidation of a new type of authoritarianism in Turkey. Metis, ; Zaman Lekesi, Istanbul: Metis, ; co-editor with Fuat Keyman Symbiotic Antagonisms: Istanbul Bilgi University Press,

Chapter 5 : NPR Choice page

On June 14, as parliamentary candidate Ąbrahim Halil YĄldĄz from the governing Justice and Development Party (AKP) was visiting shopkeepers in Turkey's southeastern town of SuruĄ, arguments between YĄldĄz's campaign and local merchants turned violent and resulted in the death of 4 and injury of 9 people.

What remains unknown at this point is what his motives were: The assault shocked a country that rarely experiences gun violence but has witnessed two attacks on members of its armed forces in recent days. In each case, the soldiers were targeted by individuals who had been barred from traveling abroad by Canadian authorities. Later in the day, a U. He was also known as Abdullah Zehaf-Bibeau, the official said. Shortly before 10 a. The soldier was identified as Cpl. Nathan Cirillo, a member of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, a reserve force regiment. He had a son and was a real great father. He was an exceptional person. The driver, named by authorities as Martin Couture-Rouleau, 25, was killed by police after a high-speed chase. Police said Couture-Rouleau had been on a list of people being monitored by authorities as part of ongoing national security investigations. They said his passport was seized in June when he was prevented from boarding a commercial airliner to travel to Turkey, a route frequently used by militant recruits heading to Syria. Officials said they did not have sufficient cause to arrest him at that time. The two attacks this week followed an Oct. While the idea that individuals are leaving their country of residence to take up arms in a foreign conflict is hardly new or unique to Canada, the report found that the number of people choosing to do so had picked up pace in recent months. Michel Coulombe, the director of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, told lawmakers this month that the authorities were also looking into the activities of 80 people who had been radicalized, had traveled overseas and had returned home. He said the government knew who these individuals were and where they were. But he also cautioned calm, saying there was no intelligence indicating an imminent attack. Most infamously, the Tsarnaev brothers acted largely alone to construct homemade bombs using readily available material that killed five and injured nearly people at the Boston Marathon. While the elder brother had traveled to the Chechen region of Russia in the year before the attack where he apparently became radicalized and in turn radicalized his younger brother, there was no evidence that the attack was part of any broader conspiracy or that it had even been ordered, planned, or suggested by anyone outside of the tight circle of the two brothers. As it turns out, the bomb had not been constructed properly, but, again, Mr. Shahzad was someone who had traveled overseas prior to the attack and apparently trained in some way at a camp in Pakistan, but the attack appears to have been his idea and something which he carried out on his own. Get the Monitor Stories you care about delivered to your inbox. Related to the lone wolf issue, of course, is the question of westerners who have gone overseas to fight alongside of groups like ISIS and who could, thanks to their passports, return home and become lone wolves themselves. Doug Mataconis appears on the Outside the Beltway blog at [http:](http://)

Chapter 6 : Kurds In Iraq Hold Parliamentary Elections | Nevada Public Radio

A parliamentary form of government, such as in the UK, is similar to the US Congress in the sense that it's based on the idea of having elected or appointed representatives who pass laws and.

The provincial parliament of was long, controversial and conducted with some bitterness and acrimony. That was certainly not the case two hundred years later when the opposition performed its official function in a passionately partisan manner. Wildlife figured prominently in both sittings. The lawmakers in the first parliament approved a bounty on bears and wolves. This was considered necessary because of "an increase in the human population" and the danger forest creatures posed to life, limb and livestock. Even at that early date wildlife was being evicted from its woodland haunts as human beings rapidly converted forests into farmland. The bounty on bears was subsequently removed because it appears they sensibly sought silence and safety from the rapidly increasing human population by beating a retreat back into the bush. Not so with the wolves who preferred living life on the edge and continued to prey on the livestock roaming freely about the settlements. The price on their heads remained in effect and citizens obligingly hunted them down for the sake of their cows and the cash they represented. Animals received attention in the 36th Legislature also but the emphasis was on conserving not killing them. Legislation was enacted that protected bears by banning the spring bear hunt. Despite the angry protestations of frustrated hunters these predators are protected today for wildlife so wantonly destroyed two hundred years ago has a high priority with society. Liquor legislation was enacted by both parliaments. In the 36th Legislature laws were passed dealing with penalties for drinking and driving. In liquor legislation dealt with the illegal sale of the liquor. The business of dispensing spirits was a lucrative one that attracted entrepreneurial innkeepers without the requisite licence to do so. In frustration the government enacted legislation notifying offenders that failure to acquire a permit after repeatedly being warned that a "Public House" had to be licensed to sell spirits would mean the offenders would be prosecuted as "delinquents. In government revenues were badly needed and it was "deemed proper" to amend the Act to Authorize and Direct the Laying and Collecting of Assessments and Rates in every District. Two hundred years later a startling reversal occurred in the unremitting trend to ever more taxation for instead of increasing taxes the 36th Legislature approved legislation to provide tax refunds. Increased taxes were required in partly to cover the compensation Members liberly awarded themselves for their labours. Two hundred years later legislators were likewise preoccupied with their own financial wellbeing for in the 36th Legislature they enacted legislation pertaining to their pensions. In the 36th Parliament one very controversial item involved a group of professionals - medical doctors - and their demands for increased compensation. Two hundred years earlier another controversy raged involving another group of professionals - clergymen. Many of these men of the cloth were appealing in a petition for repeal of parts of the Marriage Act which permitted only ministers of the Church of England [Anglicans] to perform the marriage ceremony. Presbyterian ministers wanted the same right and they petitioned Governor Simcoe for an amendment to the Marriage Act. Simcoe vigorously opposed this and censured the petitioners as people having "wicked heads and disloyal hearts. Simcoe certainly did not expect they would be so bold as to request it, ney demand it in such a rude and outright fashion. There was, however, no bowing and scraping in this petition. In a fiercely forthright manner the Presbyterian ministers requested redress of what they called a serious grievance. The 93 persons who signed the petition said they were simply stating the truth to the Legislature of a free and fair government. They warned that religious intolerance would lead only to political disunion and unChristian wrath. For this reason they argued it should be odious in the eyes of an enlightened government. They concluded their petition by affirming their belief that the Honourable Legislature would repeal those parts of the Marriage Act that made them "aliens in their own land. Such a bold, blunt petition from "the many-headed multitude" simply reeked of "republican tendencies," an expression that was synonymous with disloyalty. Simcoe sarcastically commented that these magistrates affected fear for their lives and claimed they signed it under "a real or feigned pretext of dreading popular tumult if they did not. Doubtless it was just a matter of time until these Presbyterian ministers would want a share in the revenue from the Clergy Reserves established by the British government solely for the

Church of England. Where would these demands stop? Was there no end to it? What was the world coming to? Only time would tell. Simcoe would have been appalled to learn that the crisis of was eventually resolved.

Chapter 7 : Early Canada Historical Narratives -- PARLIAMENTARY PARALLELS

Parliamentary Parallels W. Craig Henry 1st Edition \$1, Matchless James. Matchless James Bond Spectre Daniel Craig Suede Leather Jacket L Ex Belstaff.

History of Parliamentarism Since ancient times, when societies were tribal, there were councils or a headman whose decisions were assessed by village elders. Eventually, these councils have slowly evolved into the modern parliamentary system. In England, Simon de Montfort is remembered as one of the fathers of representative government for holding two famous parliaments. By the nineteenth-century, the Great Reform Act of led to parliamentary dominance, with its choice invariably deciding who was prime minister and the complexion of the government. Such a system became particularly prevalent in older British dominions, many of whom had their constitutions enacted by the British parliament; examples include Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the Irish Free State and the Union of South Africa. Some of these parliaments evolved were reformed from, or were initially developed as distinct from their original British model: In the radicalised times at the end of World War I, democratic reforms were often seen as a means to counter popular revolutionary currents. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. January Further information: Parliamentary procedure A parliamentary system may be either bicameral , with two chambers of parliament or houses or unicameral , with just one parliamentary chamber. In the case of a bicameral parliament, this is usually characterised by an elected lower house that has the power to determine the executive government and an upper house which may be appointed or elected through a different mechanism from the lower house. Scholars of democracy such as Arend Lijphart distinguish two types of parliamentary democracies: The Westminster system originates from the British Houses of Parliament. The Reichstag Building in Berlin , Germany. The Consensus system is used in most Western European countries. The Westminster system is usually found in the Commonwealth of Nations and countries which were influenced by the British political tradition. Some parliaments in this model are elected using a plurality voting system first past the post , such as the United Kingdom, Canada, and India, while others use proportional representation , such as Ireland and New Zealand. The Australian House of Representatives is elected using instant-runoff voting , while the Senate is elected using proportional representation through single transferable vote. Regardless of which system is used, the voting systems tend to allow the voter to vote for a named candidate rather than a closed list. The Western European parliamentary model e. Spain, Germany tends to have a more consensual debating system and usually has semi-circular debating chambers. Consensus systems have more of a tendency to use proportional representation with open party lists than the Westminster Model legislatures. The committees of these Parliaments tend to be more important than the plenary chamber. In countries using this system, Members of Parliament have to resign their place in Parliament upon being appointed or elected minister. Ministers in those countries usually actively participate in parliamentary debates, but, are not entitled to vote. Implementations of the parliamentary system can also differ on the manner of how the prime minister and government are appointed and as to whether the government needs the explicit approval of the parliament, rather than just the absence of its disapproval. Some countries such as India also require the prime minister to be a member of the legislature, though in other countries this only exists as a convention. The head of state appoints a prime minister who will likely have majority support in parliament. While in practice most prime ministers under the Westminster system including Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand and the United Kingdom are the leaders of the largest party in parliament, technically the appointment of the prime minister is a prerogative exercised by the monarch, the governor-general, or the president. No parliamentary vote takes place on who is forming a government, but since parliament can immediately defeat the government with a motion of no confidence , the head of state is limited by convention to choosing a candidate who can command the confidence of parliament, and thus has little or no influence in the decision. The head of state appoints the leader of the political party holding a plurality of seats in parliament as prime minister. For example, in Greece, if no party has a majority, the leader of the party with a plurality of seats is given an

exploratory mandate to receive the confidence of the parliament within three days. If this is not possible, then the leader of the party with the second highest seat number is given the exploratory mandate. If this fails, then the leader of the third largest party is given it and so on. The head of state nominates a candidate for prime minister who is then submitted to parliament for approval before appointment. Spain, where the King sends a nomination to parliament for approval. Also, Germany where under the German Basic Law constitution the Bundestag votes on a candidate nominated by the federal president. In these cases, parliament can choose another candidate who then would be appointed by the head of state. Parliament nominates a candidate whom the head of state is constitutionally obliged to appoint as prime minister. Japan, where the Emperor appoints the Prime Minister on the nomination of the Diet. A public officeholder other than the head of state or their representative nominates a candidate, who, if approved by parliament, is appointed as prime minister. Under the Swedish Instrument of Government, the power to appoint someone to form a government has been moved from the monarch to the Speaker of Parliament and the parliament itself. The speaker nominates a candidate, who is then elected to prime minister statsminister by the parliament if an absolute majority of the members of parliament does not vote no i. Direct election by popular vote. Israel, where the prime minister was elected in a general election, with no regard to political affiliation, and whose procedure can also be described as of a semi-parliamentary system. In some countries, such as Denmark, Malaysia, Australia and New Zealand, the prime minister has the de facto power to call an election, at will. This was also the case in the United Kingdom until the passage of the Fixed-term Parliaments Act. In Israel, parliament may vote in order to call an election or pass a vote of no confidence against the government. Other countries only permit an election to be called in the event of a vote of no confidence against the government, a supermajority vote in favour of an early election or prolonged deadlock in parliament. These requirements can still be circumvented. The last time this option was used was in Norway is unique among parliamentary systems in that the Storting always serves the whole of its four-year term. The parliamentary system can be contrasted with a presidential system which operates under a stricter separation of powers, whereby the executive does not form part of nor is appointed by the parliamentary or legislative body. In such a system, parliaments or congresses do not select or dismiss heads of governments, and governments cannot request an early dissolution as may be the case for parliaments. There also exists the semi-presidential system that draws on both presidential systems and parliamentary systems by combining a powerful president with an executive responsible to parliament, for example, the French Fifth Republic. A few parliamentary democratic nations such as India, [16] Pakistan, and Bangladesh, have enacted an anti-defection law, which prohibits a member of the legislature from switching to another party after being elected. With this law, elected representatives lose their seats in parliament if they vote contrary to the directions of their party. Advantages and disadvantages[edit] This section has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. Relevant discussion may be found on Talk: Please help to ensure that disputed statements are reliably sourced. December This section possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. December Learn how and when to remove this template message One of the commonly attributed advantages to parliamentary systems is that it is faster and easier to pass legislation, [17] as the executive branch is formed by the direct or indirect support of the legislative branch and often includes members of the legislature. Thus the executive as the majority party or coalition of parties in the legislature has a majority of the votes and can pass legislation at will. In a presidential system, the executive is often chosen independently from the legislature. If the executive and the majority of the legislature are from different political parties, then stalemate can occur. Thus the executive might not be able to implement its legislative proposals. In addition to quicker legislative action, a parliamentary government has attractive features for nations that are ethnically, racially, or ideologically divided. In a presidential system, all executive power is vested in one person: In a parliamentary system, with a collegial executive, power is more divided. In the Lebanese Taif Agreement, in order to give Muslims greater political power, Lebanon moved from a semi-presidential system with a strong president[dubious discuss] to a system more structurally similar to classical parliamentary government. It can also be argued that power is more evenly spread out in parliamentary government, as the government and prime minister do not

have the ability to make unilateral decisions as the entire government cabinet is answerable and accountable to parliament. In his book *The English Constitution*, Walter Bagehot praised parliamentary governments for producing serious debates, for allowing for a change in power without an election, and for allowing elections at any time. Bagehot considered the four-year election rule of the United States to be unnatural, as it can potentially allow a president who has disappointed the public with a dismal performance in the second year of his term to continue on until the end of his 4-year term. Under a parliamentary system, a prime minister that has lost support in the middle of his term can be easily replaced by his own peers. Some scholars like Juan Linz, Fred Riggs, Bruce Ackerman, and Robert Dahl have found that parliamentary government is less prone to authoritarian collapse. These scholars point out that since World War II, two-thirds of Third World countries establishing parliamentary governments successfully made the transition to democracy. By contrast, no Third World presidential system successfully made the transition to democracy without experiencing coups and other constitutional breakdowns. A recent World Bank study found that parliamentary systems are associated with less corruption. Mixed-member proportional representation where voters cast two votes can make this choice easier by allowing voters to cast one vote for the local candidate at the constituency level but also cast a second vote for another party at the wider parliamentary level. Although Bagehot praised parliamentary governments for allowing an election to take place at any time, the lack of a definite election calendar can be abused. Previously under some systems, such as the British, a ruling party could schedule elections when it felt that it was likely to retain power, and so avoid elections at times of unpopularity. Thus, by a wise timing of elections, in a parliamentary system, a party can extend its rule for longer than is feasible in a functioning presidential system. In other systems, such as the Dutch and the Belgian, the ruling party or coalition has some flexibility in determining the election date. Conversely, flexibility in the timing of parliamentary elections can avoid periods of legislative gridlock that can occur in a fixed period presidential system. Such feature in being able to time elections whenever it is advantageous to the ruling party is not a real issue, however, as voters ultimately have the ability to still make the choice of whether to vote for the ruling party or not. It has been well-observed that the rankings of top-performing countries according to performance indices such as list of countries by GDP nominal per capita, Human Development Index, Global Competitiveness Report, Corruption Perceptions Index, and many more performance indexes feature most best-performing countries having parliamentary systems, while most worst-performing countries have presidential systems or strong-president semi-presidential systems. This also extends to the fact that majority - if not all - of the countries that dominate top ranks of lists like the Global Liveability Ranking, the Mercer Quality of Living Survey, the Henley Passport Index, and many such ranking lists use parliamentary systems. In contrast, the list of cities by murder rate shows an overwhelming number of cities found in countries that use presidential systems.

Chapter 8 : Some parallels: the and boundary reviews | The Victorian Commons

A parliamentary authority is a book of rules on conducting business (parliamentary procedure) in deliberative assemblies. A group generally creates its own rules and then adopts such a book to cover meeting procedure not covered in its rules.

Chapter 9 : What are some similarities between the Parliament and the Congress? | eNotes

The biggest problem with the lone wolf terrorist, whether in Canada or the US, is that there doesn't seem to be much that law enforcement can do about them.