

Chapter 1 : The Parliament of the World's Religions (Part one) - Christian Research Institute

This is a list of legislatures by country. A "legislature" is the generic name for the National parliaments and congresses that act as a plenary general assembly of representatives and that have the power to legislate.

Advertisement Featured Maha Shivaratri, the night of the worship of Shiva, occurs on the 14th night of the new moon during the dark half of the month Learn More On the fifth day of the dark half of Phalgun the feast of Color is celebrated. The festival marks the end of the year The word "yoga" derives from the Sanskrit word "yeung" and means "union or join. Sanskrit is the mother of all the European Languages. Sanskrit is the most suitable language for computer Featured Posts United States History and Government The United States has a fascinating history, which is very interesting. Lets learn about it, and the amazing ways that this great country is governed. It was written in by the founding fathers of the united states of America Marc Anthony Marc Anthony, is a great leader, who has majorly influenced modern leadership. But, exactly how did he become known as a great leader. Marc Anthony, an amazing leader, lived from the dates of B. His parents were Mrs. Julia Antonia, and Mr. He is generally depicted in dark complexion, clothed in black. A rainbow is an excellent demonstration of the dispersion of light. The water represents a medium with a different optical density than the surrounding air. Light waves refract when they cross over the boundary from one medium to another. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi Other Names: October 2, Birth Place: Karamchand Gandhi Spouse Name: Harilal, Manilal, Ramdas, Devdas Education: Dengue fever is not directly spread from person-to-person. There is no vaccine to prevent human infection by this virus. Dengue virus is primarily transmitted by Aedes mosquitoes. After biting an infected person it takes 8 to 12 days before the mosquito can infect other people. He is the devta of rain and thunder. He is equipped with a lightning thunderbolt known as vajra and rides on a white elephant known as Aravata.

Chapter 2 : Home - Global Parliament of Mayors

There have been several meetings referred to as a Parliament of the World's Religions, the first being the World's Parliament of Religions of , which was an attempt to create a global dialogue of faiths.

Dossier Parliaments and the situation in the Middle East From left to right: Avraham Burg, Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Following the tragic events which took place after the th Conference in Marrakech, the Inter-Parliamentary Union is ready to organize a meeting between the Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Johnsson, stressed that a political dialogue at the highest level between the Israelis and Palestinians is today more necessary than ever. The IPU reiterates its commitment to facilitating this dialogue and recalled that the Committee on Middle East Questions has sought to promote such dialogue between the representatives elected by the people of the two sides over the last years. To this effect, it held a meeting at the National Assembly in Paris in June last year, and then visited the region. On that occasion, the Committee recommended that, under the auspices of the IPU, the Speakers of the Knesset and of the Palestinian Legislative Council meet to pursue this dialogue. What was the purpose of the meeting you organized in Marrakech? Since then, events have escalated and the Middle East situation has worsened to the point where there is a serious threat of widespread confrontation spilling over beyond the borders of these two countries. This step towards peace, in our view, is needed now more than ever. We will work with the Speakers who are present here, namely: Casini Italian Chamber of Deputies and the Speakers of the Parliaments of Luxembourg, Ireland and Belgium to try and make this visit happen very quickly. We were pleased to also have the Speaker of the Egyptian Parliament, Mr. Radi, is also thinking along the same political lines. He urged us to come to Egypt as a further step towards a rapprochement of the Israeli and Palestinian peoples. The situation is obviously a difficult one but I feel that no initiative along these lines should be overlooked. It became clear that our European parliaments, within the framework of parliamentary diplomacy, finally expressed themselves above and beyond the political differences which exist in Europe in an effort to underscore the will of Europeans to find a solution to the conflict in the Middle East. We all agree that it is impossible to remain in this state of perpetual escalation, in this bloodbath which plunges Israel and Palestine into mourning with each passing day. From all appearances, we need a solution other than military confrontation and we are pleased to state that in Palestine like in Israel, there are men of peace who are driven by the same will and who share the same goal, living in two separate States, because it is in their interest and in the interest of the international community at large. Can MPs change the course of events in the Middle East? MPs are politicians and politicians can always change the course of events provided that they have the will to do so. In concrete terms, how will you follow-up your initiative? Will you travel to Ramallah? It is difficult to put things in place when you have to juggle the schedules of the Presidents of fifteen European national Parliaments. But we have the will to do it. The Israelis and Palestinians must also have the will for there has to be a convergence of will on three sides: Did you get the impression in Marrakech that some sort of understanding had been reached between the Israelis and the Palestinians? That is the important thing. As long as the sides are in discussion, the situation is not beyond repair. We are not in a deadlock situation where there is no longer any exchange. The dialogue between the Israelis and the Palestinians, through us, is already a positive step to my mind. Abu Ala and Burg have this same will because they realise that, to put it very simply, the line of action adopted by Prime Minister Ariel Sharon is not forward-looking, neither for Israel nor for Palestine. It is not by lining up corpses that the situation will be resolved because one would have to exterminate a whole nation and that is obviously impossible. Dialogue is the only solution. Mr Avraham Burg, Speaker of the Knesset "If members of Parliament do not try to change the situation they do not fulfil their mission" Q: Speaker, you want to go to Ramallah. The motivation is there for a long time and I think that the help of the European Parliaments and President Forni is very crucial, because we try now to crystallize the resolutions to be drafted by the group that will come with us, which will be European Heads of Parliaments. I hope that all the fifteen or at least most of them [will come]. It is very important to have this conference in Morocco as the beginning of the end of the process. Is the IPU going to be associated with this process? Can MPs change the situation? The situation is

what it is, but I believe that if members of Parliament do not try to change the situation they do not fulfil their mission. And therefore if we can help, we should help. What do you think of the initiative taken by the Speaker of the French National Assembly? The French initiative is very useful, very courageous, because it seeks to achieve peace. The problem is with the Israeli government and Mr. Sharon, who is preventing Mr. Burg from taking this initiative. Do you think that MPs can change the situation and help to restore dialogue among Israelis and Palestinians? To some extent they might influence the decisions of their governments, but effectively it is the executive branch that has the final decision. During this meeting, did you have a chance to talk to Speaker Burg? This meeting was not intended to establish a direct bilateral dialogue between the Palestinians and the Israelis. They are meeting everywhere. They met in the streets of Balata refugee camps, in Kalandia check point, they are meeting in Marrakech. The idea is not the meeting itself, but the outcome of such a meeting. How does it serve the cause of peace? We hope it will. We will not leave any stone unturned in the search for peace. Whatever success there is will be a "plus" for us and for them. If it does not succeed we will try again. In principle, an agreement was reached to visit the Knesset and travel to Ramallah as well as to a statement on the peace process issued by both parties.

Chapter 3 : Name of Parliament of Countries “ Winentrance

The Parliament of the World's Religions Toronto, ON 11 November 1 - 7, We call upon peoples of faith and conscience to stand for a more just, peaceful, and sustainable world and join thousands of interfaith activists from around the world at the Parliament of the World's Religions.

Comparing all different assembly halls, the duo investigates how the architecture of these political congregations affects the governing process and in effect, how architecture shapes political culture. All member states of the United Nations have a parliament, that all have a plenary hall for their meeting. How does the architecture of these assembly spaces structure decision-making practices? Parliament is the space where politics literally takes shape. Here, collective decisions take form in a specific setting where relationships between various political actors are organized through architecture. The architecture of spaces of political congregation is not only an abstract expression of a political culture – it participates in politics. How do the settings of political assembly spaces, such as the plenary halls of parliaments, structure decision-making practices? How do they characterize the different polities of our time? By comparing in detail the settings of parliaments, we wanted to understand how a political culture is shaped by architecture and is also expressed through architecture. Organized as a lexicon, from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe, the book for the first time allows a comparison of all national parliaments in the world. A clear pattern emerged. Most surprisingly they have hardly changed since the 19th Century. The most common is the semicircle, which refers to classical antiquity and which made its neoclassical comeback with the French Revolution and the subsequently created National Assembly. This typology is particularly common in Europe, where the semicircular shape was adopted by the newly formed nation states in the 19th century. Unlike the opposing benches, the semicircle fuses the members of parliament into a single entity. Nevertheless, the Greek assemblies were accessible to all citizens in a direct democracy, while the newly formed European nation states used the semicircular architecture to foster consensus among a representative elite. The contradiction between an architectural form that for many evokes the ideals of direct democracy and an architecture that accommodates a representative elite persists until today. The semicircle has become the dominant typology for spaces of political congregation in the world. The majority of national parliaments in Europe, for example, convene in a semi-circular setting. Even the halls of the European Parliament, both in Brussels and in Strasbourg, adopted the semicircular typology -- strangely echoing the ideals of 19th century nation building. A second, distinctly different, typology is the agonistic British model of opposing benches. Even though nowadays believed to be the ultimate agonistic model for democracy, the model is based on an anti-democratic system. When the Magna Carta formalized a division of power between King and subordinates, the status of this assembly was elevated. The supposedly agonistic democratic model essentially revolves around a centrally placed monarch as concentration of absolute power. The typology of opposing benches based on a royal court has hardly changed in spite of the redistribution of power within the political system. Even when the House of Commons needed to be rebuilt after its destruction in WWII, Winston Churchill insisted on restoring the old model of opposing benches. His insistence on rebuilding the hall in the original proportions made it too small for the growing number of Members of Parliament, creating an atmosphere of urgency and crowdedness whenever an important debate is attended by all MPs. A third typology is a hybrid of the previous two, in which the opposing benches bend towards each other on one side of the room to form a horseshoe. This setting particularly emerges in many Commonwealth countries such as Australia, Malaysia and South Africa. Also one of the most beautiful parliament buildings in the world, the Jatiyo Sangshad in Bangladesh designed by the architect Louis Kahn, meets in a horseshoe setting. A fourth, more rare typology, is the circle. Only 9 parliaments in the world meet in this setting. The fifth and final typology is the classroom, where members of parliaments are sitting in regimented rows focused on a single speaker in the hall. Parliaments in the least democratic countries convene in the largest hall. Although all national parliaments believe that they are a unique expression of national identity, they all meet in one of these five settings. Most of these typologies have been invented in the 19th century and have hardly changed ever since. Despite major

differences between countries, cultures and traditions, this incredibly limited number of typologies reveals a systemic lack of innovation in the architecture of parliaments. While the world outside the walls of these parliaments changed beyond recognition, parliaments are responding to these changes from a 19th century setting. Architecture sets the stage for our lives as it creates the world we inhabit. In a time in which democracy is under increasing pressure in different parts of the world, it is time to rethink the architecture of assembly. Once built, parliaments are locked in time, whereas political systems can and should adapt to what is changing in the world. It is necessary to rethink our models for collective decision-making but it seems to be incredibly difficult. Architecture can be one of the ways to work and experiment with new models that are more attuned to contemporary life and to the challenges that we are facing today.

Chapter 4 : Experiencing the Parliament of the World's Religions | Unity

Parliament names of different countries - In any democratic form of government the supreme legislative body is called as Parliament. It is also the executive governing body of the country. Parliament, Congress, National Assembly etc are the common names used to represent this legislative body.

Swami Vivekananda on the platform of the Parliament of Religions September So many people were coming to Chicago from all over the world that many smaller conferences, called Congresses and Parliaments, were scheduled to take advantage of this unprecedented gathering. The Jain preacher Virchand Gandhi was invited as a representative of Jainism. Swami Vivekananda belongs Bengali Kayastha community represented Hinduism as a delegate, introducing Hinduism at the opening session of the Parliament on 11 September. To these words he got a standing ovation from a crowd of seven thousand, which lasted for two minutes. When silence was restored he began his address. He greeted the youngest of the nations on behalf of "the most ancient order of monks in the world, the Vedic order of sannyasins, a religion which has taught the world both tolerance and universal acceptance! The latter was represented by Septimus J. Hanna , who read an address written by its founder Mary Baker Eddy. Over 8, people from all over the world, from many diverse religions, gathered to celebrate, discuss and explore how religious traditions can work together on the critical issues which confront the world. This global ethic was endorsed by many of the attending religious and spiritual leaders who were part of the parliament assembly. Unlike most textbooks of religion, each entry was written by members of the religion in question. The keynote address was given by the Dalai Lama on the closing day of the assembly. Cardinal Joseph Bernardin also participated. The Parliament began with a showing of the international AIDS Memorial Quilt to highlight the epidemic of AIDS in South Africa , and of the role that religious and spiritual traditions play in facing the critical issues that face the world. The event continued with hundreds of panels, symposia and workshops, offerings of prayer and meditation, plenaries and performances. The programs emphasized issues of religious, spiritual, and cultural identity, approaches to interreligious dialogue, and the role of religion in response to the critical issues facing the world today. The Parliament Assembly considered a document called A Call to Our Guiding Institutions, addressed to religion, government, business, education, and media inviting these institutions to reflect on and transform their roles at the threshold of the next century. In addition to the Call, the Parliament staff had created a book, Gifts of Service to the World, showcasing over projects considered to be making a difference in the world. The Assembly members also deliberated about Gifts of Service which they could offer or could pledge to support among those projects gathered in the Gifts document.

Chapter 5 : Parliament names of different Countries, Legislature and Seats - theinnatdunvilla.com

Parliament Schedule. Explore the offerings of the Parliament of the World's Religions! From our opening ceremony to our daily assemblies, the schedule (which is subject to change) highlights key events and times during the week of November 1st through November 7th.

The Hungarian Parliament, Budapest The Hungarian Parliament is the majestic symbol of independence and unity of the Hungarian nation proudly overlooking the Danube. The main government offices are located on its territory. Initially, the area of New Delhi was built for the administration of the British colony, which suffered from its residence in Calcutta. New Delhi is the imperial city, which covers an area riddled with long tree-lined boulevards. In designing this part of the city participated the Society of London Architects under Once upon a time there was a picturesque hillside, a place where white settlers met with the Indians, exchanging manufactured goods for food. Hence the city got its name because "Ottawa" in the language of the Indians means "exchange. Parliament in London is the real attraction of the British capital and its business card. This is the place where the British Government works and the ruling party discusses current issues with the opposition. But the ordinary tourists have the opportunity to see this beautiful building, designed in a Gothic Revival style, from the inside. During the parliamentary recess from July till September tours are held to show vis The Palace of Parliament in Bucharest is one of the largest castle complexes in the world, it even concedes perhaps the Pentagon in Washington. The Capitol, Washington D. The majestic Capitol is the place of the U. Congress and the architectural complex on Capitol Hill with the Library of Congress. When it comes to the capital you will have much to do in Washington, but the Capitol building will be at the top of the list to visit. Of all the events in Washington, it will be the most impressive and beautiful sight in Washington. The Capitol is known for its impre The Parliament Building, the Hague, Netherlands Every third Tuesday of September, The Hague officially opens the new parliamentary year, in fact here is the highest legislative body in the country where Queen Beatrix lives and this day you can see her live and take a picture of a long memory. The queen and her family are going through the city in a golden carriage, waving hands to people, and at the arrival to the parliament building Queen Beatrix says a Its nearly foot walls are surrounded by a moat on all sides. There are buildings, numerous patios and galleries inside it. The total area of the historical monument is of thousand square meters. It is believed that it was built for a total of 1 million workers, thousand artists have participated in its design. The Seat of the European Union, Belgium The European Union is a West European political and economic organization established under the Treaty of Rome to encourage trade and friendly relations between its member countries and to compete with other major economic powers. The hemicycle of the European Parliament, with a capacity of seats was completed in and it was created to provide a worthy setting for the mont The large gilded dome is topped with a lantern and a pinecone, a symbol of the forests of Massachusetts. The dome was originally made of wood shingles. These were replaced in with co Sponsored Links Sponsored Links.

Chapter 6 : Parliament of the World's Religions - Wikipedia

Entire world shall know the facts one day as we can not hide Sun in your palm. It is the birthplace of Yogi Patanjali (born in Bhojpur district of eastern Nepal) the father of modern yoga. And, all we know that Lord Buddha (peace preacher) was born in Lumbini theinnatdunvilla.com!

See Miller, chapters 1, 5, and 6. On several occasions during the eight-day convocation August September 4 , the wacky New Age undercurrent that moved through the event became evident. It would be a mistake, however, to write off the Parliament as just one more far-out New Age extravaganza. And the solution to religious conflict was often identified with unity among religions – vaguely defined as each religion accepting that, in some underlying sense, all religions are true. We are obviously at the dawn of a New Age. Religions of the world are called upon to fulfill the needs and aspirations of the people of the New Age. This is because of a lack of a true vision of universality. In this context, I would like to place before you two models of universal religion developed by Swami Vivekananda: Whether or not we accept either of these models, we need a holistic vision of the religions of the world. This Parliament may not enact laws, but it can create a vision of unity. Let the 21st century see a religion where there will be no narrowness, bigotry, superstition, intolerance, violence, and disharmony. Harmony between religions, nations, and cultures can be promoted by emphasizing, not the differences that exist between them, but the essential oneness underlying them. Singhvi, Jain scholar and Indian diplomat and parliamentarian, added these thoughts: The more one moves down his or her spoke, the closer one draws to the other spokes i. What is at the hub? We believe that religion has a contribution to make to the dignity and the decency of humankind. And there are two scourges that we have to be mindful of: The second, even worse, is the intolerance that would be marked by, whether you call it fanaticism, whether you call it extremism, or whether you call it fundamentalism, it has the same effect. These two, they may look different, but they have the same outcome. They make a mockery of religion, they make religion something that we cannot utilize. We have to start a struggle, and I can say this, that we Buddhists, with our traditions, working through. A similar vein was struck in Rabbi A. Thus they are fearful of the 21st century. That is what the Indian ideal has always been and will always be. Perhaps we can still offer the fundamentalism of tolerance – the only fundamentalism today which humanity can countenance [applause]. In formal closed-door meetings and in informal encounters and discussions, the vision of dialogue and cooperation among religious leaders was being advanced. It is easier to agree on ethics than on doctrines, he stated. According to the New York Times: Will this vision be realized? All speakers seemed to be reaching out in affirmation to the members of other faiths. Love and tolerance were triumphing over distrust and conflict. But on further observation this celebrated unity often proved to be chimerical. To most of the audience the reading sounded like an affirmation by God of His presence in all religions. Irfan Khan of the American Islamic College cried out to God in prayer that He would make all people servants of the one God in one united family. Now, it could have been that Dr. And yet, as Buddhist interfaith worker Suwanda Suganasiri told The Toronto Star, except for the Christian delegates the theme often seemed to rather be monologue than dialogue. Twice Hindus attempted to shout down Indian speakers – the first a Kashmiri and the second a Sikh from the Punjab – recounting atrocities suffered by their people at the hands of Hindus. Some of the Hindus even rushed toward the stage, where they were escorted out of the ballroom by police. Though the Assembly had no authority to pass resolutions, they did so anyway. Therefore, in the interest of not only evangelical Christians but all religious people who Parliamentarians would label fundamentalists, I present the following response. James Rudin observed, we all live in an increasingly multireligious and multiethnic society – we can never go back. One example, noted above, was its resounding call for an end to religiously fomented war. They can also provide a base for a united response to many of the crises of our time. Thus, the Declaration of a Global Ethic is a praiseworthy product of the Parliament. Leon Finney of the Apostolic Faith Church. And what divides them, put aside for the very end. In a pantheistic scheme, God is formless and thus can only be experienced; He cannot be conceptualized. Thus, in this view, all religious language is symbolic of the ineffable mystical experience that lies at the heart of all religion. On the other

hand, in a theistic world view God has definite attributes that can be known. Nonetheless, he presented the analogy again, unchanged, in a major presentation three days later. Harper and Brothers, Christian Research Institute Our Mission: To provide Christians worldwide with carefully researched information and well-reasoned answers that encourage them in their faith and equip them to intelligently represent it to people influenced by ideas and teachings that assault or undermine orthodox, biblical Christianity. Do you like what you are seeing? Your partnership is essential.

Chapter 7 : Parliament Names of the Famous Countries

"The world average today is percent of women (in parliaments) worldwide," says Kareen Jabre, director of the division of programs at the Switzerland-based Inter-Parliamentary Union or IPU, an.

It was constructed in the year and was completed in the year This tells us how many efforts divided in long years were done in order to construct this masterpiece. Its traditional yet contemporary architecture makes it even more attractive. It is a place which hosts the meetings of the houses of parliament of the UK. This beautiful piece of architecture is included as a scenic backdrop in many movies, especially the romantic and aspirational ones. Located of the banks of river Thames, it is indeed really beautiful and huge too. If you watch it closely, it will give you the feel of art and architecture of the 19th century when many cultures were taking a new shape. Its pure white color makes it look fresh and royal since the time it was erected. It is located on the top of Capitol him. This staggering monument was started to get constructed in the year and was completed in It looks more like a palace than a parliament building, because of the dome situated in the middle. This contemporary yet vintage architectural building is one of the most famous tourist attractions in Germany, mainly because of the glass dome situated. It is a very modern construction compared to the time when it was constructed, mainly because of the inclusion of glass panels. This beautiful structure was constructed in the year It has got an amazing architecture with each minute detail taken care of very efficiently, especially the designs and patterns carved on it. It has got senate chambers as well as the House of Commons, senator offices and senior administration for legislative houses as well as the members of the parliament. The central block is the most important section of this huge complex. It stretches to a very large area with a vast green lawn in the front and a rectangular fountain lake too. All the significant meetings related to the administration of the country take place in this beautiful building. Its architecture is inspired by the royal style construction techniques of ancient and medieval period in India. It was constructed sometime in the 13th century and became a central place for carrying out political activities of the Dutch Republic since the year It is the place of meeting for all the houses of Netherlands and is also the office of the Prime Minister as well as the Ministry of General Affairs. What makes it look beautiful is its location on a river bank and a fountain located in the river, right in front of it. The building though ol, still looks equally classy and royal. Its construction was started in the year and ended in the year It is the most expensively managed parliament building and also the heaviest one. The first one was built in the late 19th century, the second one in and the final section was constructed in the year The shape of this building is like a Beehive and hence, the name. It is the special Executive Wing of the New Zealand Parliament buildings complex and this part of it is indeed the most attractive one. The building is feet tall.

Chapter 8 : Parliaments of Countries of the World

GK Question Bank CD - Names of Parliaments of Some Important Countries A. J. Institute of Management Kottara Chowki, Ashoknagar Post, Opp. Karnataka Name of Parliament of India - Name of Parliament of all Countries - Name of Parliament of World - India - Names of Parliaments - Countries and Parliaments Name - List of Countries and.

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The World Parliament is a democratic non-military government based on establishing peace and solving environmental problems. The WP has 3 houses (Peoples-Councillors-Nations), The World Executive, The World Judiciary, The World Administration, and Spiritual Liaisons.