

Chapter 1 : Ontario politics | News, Videos & Articles

The Politics of the Dutch provinces takes places within the framework of the politics of the Netherlands. The province is the second highest level of government, after the national government. The province is the second highest level of government, after the national government.

In Canada, there are 3 levels of government. Each level of government has different responsibilities. Federal government the Government of Canada - Responsible for things that affect the whole country, such as citizenship and immigration, national defence and trade with other countries. Municipal local governments cities, towns, and villages in Ontario - Responsible for firefighting, city streets and other local matters. If there is no local government, the province provides services. Federal Government At the federal level, there are 3 parts of government: The Governor General represents the Queen in Canada and carries out the duties of head of state. Canadians elect representatives to the House of Commons. These representatives are called Members of Parliament MPs and usually belong to a political party. The political party that has the largest number of MPs forms the government, and its leader becomes prime minister. The prime minister is the head of government in Canada. The Prime Minister chooses MPs to serve as ministers in the cabinet. There are ministers for citizenship and immigration, justice and other subjects. The cabinet makes important decisions about government policy. The Senate reviews laws that are proposed by the House of Commons. Senators come from across Canada. The prime minister chooses the senators. You can read the Guide to the Canadian House of Commons for more information. The Legislative Assembly makes law. The political party that has the largest number of MPPs forms the government, and its leader becomes premier. The premier is the head of government in Ontario. The premier leads the government and chooses MPPs to serve as ministers in the cabinet. The cabinet sets government policy and introduces laws for the Legislative Assembly to consider. Municipal Local Government At the municipal level: The Province of Ontario defines the structure, finances, and management of the local governments of cities, towns and villages. Residents of the municipality elect the mayor and council members to lead the local government. Committees of councillors discuss budget, service and administrative issues that are then passed on to the council for debate. Citizens, business owners and community groups can present their concerns to councillors at committee meetings. Municipalities may also be part of a larger county or regional government for example, York Region. For More Information Service Ontario Centres - Provides a wide range of general government information and application forms about all provincial ministries at one location. The website contains an alphabetical contact list of all Service Ontario Centres in the province. Statutes and Regulations of Ontario - This site provides a basic level of public access to Ontario legislation. Municipalities of Ontario - A list of links to official Web sites of Ontario municipalities. Samara Canada - Provides resources to promote democracy in Canada, help you learn about the Canadian political system, and how to make change happen. Service Canada " Provides a wide range of Government of Canada programs and services through their service locations, by telephone and online. Related Articles Last updated: July 13, Canadian Government.

Chapter 2 : What is Canada's political system?

Open discussion on any aspect of provincial politics in Canada.

The bicameral Parliament of Canada consists of three parts: Currently, the Senate, which is frequently described as providing "regional" representation, has members appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister to serve until age 75. It was created with equal representation from each of Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime region and the Western Provinces. However, it is currently the product of various specific exceptions, additions and compromises, meaning that regional equality is not observed, nor is representation-by-population. The normal number of senators can be exceeded by the monarch on the advice of the Prime Minister, as long as the additional senators are distributed equally with regard to region up to a total of eight additional Senators. This power of additional appointment has only been used once, when Prime Minister Brian Mulroney petitioned Queen Elizabeth II to add eight seats to the Senate so as to ensure the passage of the Goods and Services Tax legislation. A democratically elected body, the House of Commons of Canada is one of three components of the Parliament of Canada. The House of Commons currently has members elected in single-member districts in a plurality voting system first past the post, meaning that members must attain only a plurality the most votes of any candidate rather than a majority 50 percent plus one. The electoral districts are also known as ridings. Mandates cannot exceed five years; an election must occur by the end of this time. The size of the House and apportionment of seats to each province is revised after every census, conducted every five years, and is based on population changes and approximately on representation-by-population. Majority and minority governments[edit] 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. October Learn how and when to remove this template message Canadians vote for their local Member of Parliament MP only. An MP need not be a member of any political party: When a number of MPs share political opinions they may form a body known as a political party. The Canada Elections Act defines a political party as "an organization one of whose fundamental purposes is to participate in public affairs by endorsing one or more of its members as candidates and supporting their election. There is no legislation regulating the formation of federal political parties. Elections Canada cannot dictate how a federal political party should be formed or how its legal, internal and financial structures should be established. Normally the party leader stands as a candidate to be an MP during an election. Where one party gets a majority of the seats in the House of Commons, that party is said to have a "majority government. Consequently, the prime minister while technically selected by the governor general is for all practical purposes selected by the party with the majority of seats. The prime minister is not directly elected by the general population, although the prime minister is almost always directly elected as an MP within his or her constituency. Again senators while technically selected at the pleasure of the monarch, are ceremonially selected by the governor general at the advice and for most practical purposes authority of the prime minister. A minority government situation occurs when the party that holds the most seats in the House of Commons holds fewer seats than the opposition parties combined. In this scenario usually the party leader whose party has the most seats in the House is selected by the governor general to lead the government, however, to create stability, the leader chosen must have the support of the majority of the House, meaning they need the support of at least one other party. This section needs additional citations for verification. In Canada, the provinces are considered co-sovereign; sovereignty of the provinces is passed on, not by the Governor General or the Canadian parliament, but through the Crown itself. This means that the Crown is "divided" into 11 legal jurisdictions; into 11 "Crowns" — one federal and ten provincial. Federal-provincial or intergovernmental, formerly Dominion-provincial relations is a regular issue in Canadian politics: Quebec wishes to preserve and strengthen its distinctive nature, western provinces desire more control over their abundant natural resources, especially energy reserves; industrialized Central Canada is concerned with its manufacturing base, and the Atlantic provinces strive to escape from being less affluent than the rest of the country. In order to ensure that social programs such as health care and education are funded consistently throughout Canada, the "have-not"

poorer provinces receive a proportionately greater share of federal "transfer equalization payments" than the richer, or "have", provinces do; this has been somewhat controversial. The richer provinces often favour freezing transfer payments, or rebalancing the system in their favour, based on the claim that they already pay more in taxes than they receive in federal government services, and the poorer provinces often favour an increase on the basis that the amount of money they receive is not sufficient for their existing needs. This power, which allows the federal government to spend the revenue it raises in any way that it pleases, allows it to overstep the constitutional division of powers by creating programs that encroach on areas of provincial jurisdiction. The federal spending power is not expressly set out in the Constitution Act, 1867; however, in the words of the Court of Appeal for Ontario the power "can be inferred" from s. 91. Regulation of health services is, under the Constitution, a provincial responsibility. However, by making the funding available to the provinces under the Canada Health Act contingent upon delivery of services according to federal standards, the federal government has the ability to influence health care delivery.

Quebec and Canadian politics[edit] Except for three short-lived transitional or minority governments, prime ministers from Quebec led Canada continuously from 1867 to 1982. Monarchs, governors general, and prime ministers are now expected to be at least functional, if not fluent, in both English and French. In selecting leaders, political parties give preference to candidates who are fluently bilingual. Also, by law, three of the nine positions on the Supreme Court of Canada must be held by judges from Quebec. This representation makes sure that at least three judges have sufficient experience with the civil law system to treat cases involving Quebec laws.

October Learn how and when to remove this template message Canada has a long and storied history of secessionist movements see Secessionist movements of Canada. National unity has been a major issue in Canada since the forced union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841. The predominant and lingering issue concerning Canadian national unity has been the ongoing conflict between the French-speaking majority in Quebec and the English-speaking majority in the rest of Canada. The court decided that a unilateral declaration of secession would be unconstitutional. This resulted in the passage of the Clarity Act in 2000. With the collapse of the PCs in that election, the Bloc and Liberals were seen as the only two viable parties in Quebec. Thus, prior to the election, any gain by one party came at the expense of the other, regardless of whether national unity was really at issue. The Bloc, then, benefited with a significant increase in seat total from the impressions of corruption that surrounded the Liberal Party in the leadup to the election. However, the newly unified Conservative party re-emerged as a viable party in Quebec by winning 10 seats in the election. The NDP surge nearly destroyed the Bloc, reducing them to 4 seats, far below the minimum requirement of 12 seats for Official party status.

Newfoundland and Labrador is also a problem regarding national unity. As the Dominion of Newfoundland was a self-governing country equal to Canada until 1949, there are large, though uncoordinated, feelings of Newfoundland nationalism and anti-Canadian sentiment among much of the population. This is due in part to the perception of chronic federal mismanagement of the fisheries, forced resettlement away from isolated settlements in the 1950s, the government of Quebec still drawing inaccurate political maps whereby they take parts of Labrador, and to the perception that mainland Canadians look down upon Newfoundlanders. In 1980, the Newfoundland and Labrador First Party contested provincial elections and in 1984 in federal ridings within the province. In 1985, then-premier Danny Williams ordered all federal flags removed from government buildings as a result of lost offshore revenues to equalization clawbacks. Residents of the four western provinces, particularly Alberta, have often been unhappy with a lack of influence and a perceived lack of understanding when residents of Central Canada consider "national" issues. While this is seen to play itself out through many avenues media, commerce, and so on. However, regardless of specific electoral successes or failures, the concept of western alienation continues to be important in Canadian politics, particularly on a provincial level, where opposing the federal government is a common tactic for provincial politicians. For example, in 1988, a group of prominent Albertans produced the Alberta Agenda, urging Alberta to take steps to make full use of its constitutional powers, much as Quebec has done.

October Learn how and when to remove this template message Canada is considered by most sources to be a very stable democracy. In 2008, The Economist ranked Canada the third-most democratic nation in its Democracy Index, ahead of all other nations in the Americas and ahead of every nation more populous than itself. In 2009, Canada was ranked World No. 1. In 2010, the United States

was ranked World No. The Liberal Party of Canada, under the leadership of Paul Martin, [29] won a minority victory in the June general elections. However, in the Liberals lost seats in Parliament, going from of parliamentary seats to of, and from The Canadian Alliance, which did well in western Canada in the election but was unable to make significant inroads in the East, merged with the Progressive Conservative Party to form the Conservative Party of Canada in late They proved to be moderately successful in the campaign, gaining seats from a combined Alliance-PC total of 78 in to 99 in However, the new Conservatives lost in popular vote, going from In, the Conservatives, led by Stephen Harper, won a minority government with seats. They improved their percentage from, garnering During this election, the Conservatives also made major breakthroughs in Quebec. They gained 10 seats here, whereas in they had no seats. At the federal election, the Conservatives won a majority government with seats. For the first time, the NDP became the Official Opposition, with seats; the Liberals finished in third place with 34 seats. This was the first election in which the Green Party won a seat, that of leader Elizabeth May; the Bloc won 4 seats, losing official party status. Conservatives in power[edit] See also: Multicolored provinces are governed by a coalition or minority government consisting of more than one party. The Liberal Party, after dominating Canadian politics since the s, was in decline in early years of the 21st century. Furthermore, said Lang a Liberal himself, its prospects "are as bleak as they have ever been. As a result, the Liberals lost their status as official opposition to the NDP. In explaining those trends, Behiels synthesized major studies and reported that "a great many journalists, political advisors, and politicians argue that a new political party paradigm is emerging" [31] She claimed they saw a new power configuration based on a right-wing political party capable of sharply changing the traditional role of the state federal and provincial in the twenty-first-century. The Economist said, "the election represents the biggest realignment of Canadian politics since The realignment saw both old parties of the moderate middle, the Progressive Conservatives and the Liberals, either eliminated or marginalized. Gaining seats, they won a majority government for the first time since Personal donations to federal parties and campaigns benefit from tax credits, although the amount of tax relief depends on the amount given. Also only people paying income taxes receive any benefit from this. A good part of the reasoning behind the change in funding was that union or business funding should not be allowed to have as much impact on federal election funding as these are not contributions from citizens and are not evenly spread out between parties. They are still allowed to contribute to the election but only in a minor fashion. For the initial disbursement, approximations were made based on previous elections. The NDP received more votes than expected its national share of the vote went up while the new Conservative Party of Canada received fewer votes than had been estimated and was asked to refund the difference. Quebec was the first province to implement a similar system of funding many years before the changes to funding of federal parties. For the moment, this disbursement delay leaves the NDP and the Green Party in a better position to fight an election, since they rely more on individual contributors than federal funds. The Green Party now receives federal funds, since it for the first time received a sufficient share of the vote in the election. All three limits increase on 1 April every year based on the inflation rate.

Chapter 3 : Provincial Politics - Political Discussion Forums

The politics of Canada function within a framework of parliamentary democracy and a federal system of parliamentary government with strong democratic traditions. Canada is a constitutional monarchy, in which the monarch is head of state.

He or she is a member of the States Deputed and often has his own portfolios, often including safety and public order. He also has a representative role, as the head of the provincial government. He is appointed by the national government for a renewable six-year term. When a vacancy occurs the States Provincial express their preferences to the Minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations. All Commissioners are member of a national political party, but they are expected to exercise their office in a non partisan fashion. Its main role is laying down the guidelines for the policy of the States Deputed and exercising control over its execution by the States Deputed. The States Provincial are elected every four years by the general population. All major political parties contest in the election and most of them are represented in each States Provincial. The number of members of States Provincial depends on the number of inhabitants. After the elections the parties in the states elected the States Deputed. Moreover, the States Provincial also elect the Senate of the national parliament on the first day of a new term. The States Provincial is supported by its own civil service headed by the Statengriffier. Members of the Provincial States are not paid as full-time politicians, instead most of them have day job. Like most legislatures, the members of Provincial States work in both political groups and policy area related committees. Members of the Provincial Executive are elected by the States Provincial. The members of the Provincial Executive all have their own competence on which they prepare, coordinate and plan policy and legislation for the States Provincial and execute legislation. The Provincial Executive has the duty to inform the States Provincial on all aspects of their policy. The Provincial Executive functions a collegial body and most decisions are taken by consensus. Provincial competencies[edit] Dutch provinces do not have many competencies. As the level of government between national government and the municipal government , it is responsible for those affairs for which the national government is too large and the municipalities too small. In most competencies the provinces have an executive function, executing policy which is made at the national level. The provincial competencies, often shared with national and municipal government include:

Chapter 4 : Politics of Alberta - Wikipedia

Most treatments of large Classic Maya sites such as Caracol and Tikal regard Maya political organization as highly centralized. Because investigations have focused on civic buildings and elite palaces, however, a critical part of the picture of Classic Maya political organization has been missing.

Nepal , Elections , Asia , Maoists , Politics Millions of Nepalese are voting in the second phase of the parliamentary and provincial assembly elections, more than a decade after the end of Maoist rebellion. The first-phase of the election was held on November The new constitution passed in declared Nepal a federal state with three levels of government: Nepal Elections [Al Jazeera] This was intended to decentralise power from Kathmandu to the newly-created seven provinces and local government units. Voters will elect members to the House of Representatives HoR in a mixed system, with 60 percent of representatives chosen through a first-past-the-post FPTP system, while the remaining 40 percent will be elected through a Proportional Representation PR system. The federal parliament will be a bicameral legislature, with the member National Assembly NA chosen by an electoral college. The HoR and NA will have almost equal powers. Voters will also choose representatives to seven provincial assemblies, for the first time since Nepal turned into a federal republic and abolished the monarchy in Counting of votes will begin after the second phase of polling concludes on Thursday. Final results may not be known until the middle of December. The PR system aims to ensure the representation of Dalits, Janajati indigenous groups and minorities in the governing structures. Anurag Acharya, a political analyst based in Kathmandu, told Al Jazeera it is a "significant achievement" for Nepal, especially after years of instability and a decade-old civil war Nepal Elections [Al Jazeera] People in the southern region, or Tarai, complain of historical underrepresentation of their communities. Politicians from the southern region say the constitution has diluted many of the progressive provisions of the interim constitution. Acharya says the grievances of marginalised groups such as Madhesis those living in Tarai and Tharus need to be addressed. Despite reservation for women and marginalised groups, politicians have been reluctant in giving tickets to them. It reflects the patriarchal mindset of political class," Acharya says. The marginalised are only getting through the PR list," he says. He says, however, that "the process of inclusive political leadership has started from the local elections" which were conducted in three phases between May and September this year. Nepal elections [Al Jazeera] How does the voting work? A party has to cross the election threshold of 3 percent of the overall valid vote to be allocated a seat under the PR method. Forms of government A multi-party, federal democratic republic and parliamentary form of government will be in effect. The leader of the party that wins a simple majority is invited to form the government. Members of the HoR are elected for a five-year term. The National Assembly NA is a permanent body, with 56 members chosen by an electoral college consisting of PA members and village and municipal executive members. Three members are nominated by the president. It has a term of six years, with one-third of its members retiring every two years on a rotational basis. The president and vice president are constitutional posts with nominal power. The members of the PA choose chief ministers to run the respective provinces. A total of local units, spread across 77 districts in seven provinces, have been elected to run the village and municipal administration.

Chapter 5 : Provincial Politics News, Articles & Images | National Post

Read the latest news and coverage on Provincial Politics. View images, videos, and more on Provincial Politics on National Post.

Chapter 6 : BC Politics - News, Updates & Analysis | The Province

The political landscape of the Classic Maya lowlands was a dynamic mosaic in which shifting social, administrative, and economic relationships integrated centers of different sizes into networks, both ephemeral and long lasting.

Chapter 7 : Project MUSE - Classic Maya Provincial Politics

This ground-breaking study is the first to systematically examine the politics and political culture of provincial Ireland. The book compares two distinct localities that provide differing perspectives on how politics and power manifested itself in provincial Ireland: Sligo in the north west and Limerick in the south west.

Chapter 8 : Classic Maya Provincial Politics â€“ UAPress

Read the latest news, updates and analysis on politics in the province of British Columbia, Canada.

Chapter 9 : MUSINGS ON IRAQ: Iraqâ€™s Provincial Elections Set For Dec , Includes Kirkuk

Time and the turning of the provincial wheel have not been kind to Prime Minister Justin Trudeau's climate change framework. But nor have the electoral developments of the past few weeks and.