

1. Parliamentary form of Government.

The Government is the main agency of state. It serves as the instrument for delegation and execution of the state policies for the welfare of the people.

It exercises certain legislative, executive and judicial powers based on constitutional laws

Government are classified as Parliamentary and presidential forms

Government

Parliamentary

Presidential

Parliamentary form of Government:

* Parliamentary system of Government is the one in which the executive is responsible to the legislature for its political acts.

It is also called as cabinet government or westminster model of government. Ivor Jennings called the system as cabinet system

Parliamentary form of govt. is prevalent in

- * Britain
- * Japan
- * Canada
- * India

- * Majority and Real executive
- * Majority party Rule
- * collective responsibility
- * Double membership
- * leadership of prime Minister

Nominal and Real executive:

President is the nominal executive (de jure executive) Titular executive)

prime Minister is the real executive (de facto executive)

Thus, president is Head of the state whereas prime Minister is Head of the Government.

Majority Party Rule:

The political party which secures majority seats in Lok Sabha forms Govt.

The leader of the party is appointed as Prime Minister.

collective responsibility: This is the bedrock principle of parliamentary Govt.

The ministers are collectively responsible to the parliament.

Double Membership

The Ministers are the members of both legislature Executive

Leadership of the Prime Minister

Prime Minister plays the leadership role in this system

Prime Minister is the leader of council of minister, leader of parliament and leader of party in power.

Merits of the parliamentary form of Government:

- * Harmony between legislature and Executive
- * Responsible Govt
- * Prevents despotism
- * Wide Representation

Harmony b/w legislature and Executive:

The greatest advantage of the parliamentary system is that it ensures harmony relationship b/w executive and legislature.

As a result, there is less scope for dispute

Responsible Govt:

This form of Govt. establishes a responsible Govt

The parliament exercises control over the ministers through various devices like question hour, discussion, adjournment, motion, no confidence motion

Prevents despotism.

Under this system, the executive authority is vested in a group of individuals (council of ministers) and not in single person.

Wide representation:

It is possible to provide representation to all sections and regions in the government.

Demerits of parliamentary form of Govt:

Unstable Govt: The parliamentary system does not provide a stable government.

The ministers depends on the majority legislators for their continuity and survival in office.

No continuity of policies:

The system is not conducive for the formulation and implementation of long term policies.

A change in the ruling party is usually followed by changes in the policies of govt.

Against separation of powers:

In this system, the legislature and executive are inseparable.

The cabinet acts as the leader of legislature as well as executive. Hence, the whole form of govt. goes against the letter and spirit of theory of separation of powers.

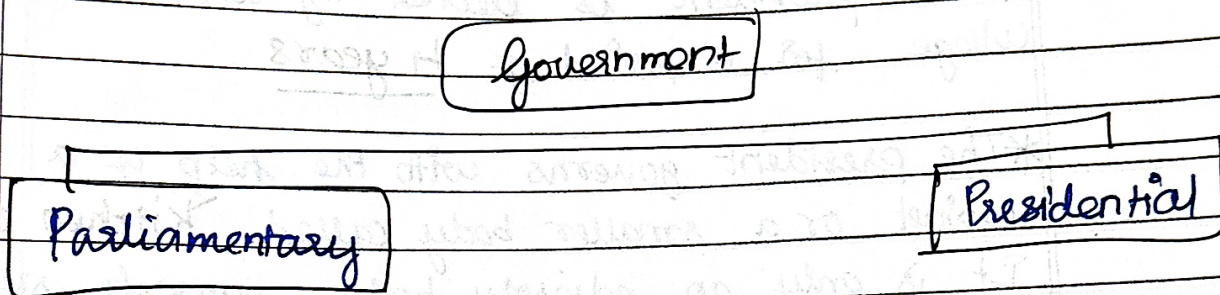
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2. Presidential form of Government.

The Government is the major agency of the State. It serves as the instrument for delegation and execution of the state policies for the welfare of the people.

It exercises certain legislature, executive and Judicial powers based on the constitutional laws.

Government are classified as parliamentary and presidential forms



Presidential form of Government

* The presidential form of Government is also known as * Non-responsible

* Non-parliamentary

* Fixed executive system of government

basically built on the principle of separation of power.

* This form of Government is prevalent

in USA

Brazil

Russia

Sri Lanka.

Features of Presidential form of Government

* The president is both the head of the state and head of the government.

As the head of state - the president occupies a ceremonial position

As the head of government - the president leads the executive organ

* The president is elected by an electoral college for a period of 4 years

* The president governs with the help of a cabinet or a smaller body called 'Kitchen cabinet'. It is only an advisory body consists of non-elected departmental secretaries.

* The presidents and secretaries are not responsible to the congress for their acts. They neither possess membership in congress nor attend its sessions.

* The president cannot dissolve the house of representatives - the lower of congress.

The doctrine of separation of powers is the basis of presidential system. The legislative, executive and judicial power of govt. are separated and vested in 3 independent organs of government.