Parties in democratic national assemblies: comparative assessment of parliaments note


**TITLE**

Parties in democratic national assemblies: comparative assessment of parliaments note

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**ABSTRACT**

This paper argues that the analysis of democratic national assemblies is not only impossible without discussing political parties, but also incomprehensible without recognizing parties as the most significant organizations within them. Parties have structured political groupings and demands on government even before assemblies were democratically elected. And although parties may be in decline as institutions mediating between society and government in the current era, they remain significant as organizing forces within government. The paper first explains the origins of party organizations within parliaments by exploring why individual members and the assemblies taken as a whole need parties: what are their costs and benefits? It then describes the manner in which party organizations operate in different national assembly chambers. The third section analyses types and sources of party influence, including the role played by party leaders in manipulating legislative agendas, structuring Members’ policy choices and shaping policy outcomes. The final section reviews how political scientists have sought to explain intra-party cohesion and discipline across different national assemblies.

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Parliamentary party discipline

Coalition governments form when no party wins sufficient votes to form a majority in the legislature. Therefore, two or more parties must contribute members to the government to survive a vote of no confidence. Coalition governments are much more frequent in parliamentary systems, in which a majority in parliament is necessary to survive a vote of no confidence, especially in systems of proportional representation that allow many small parties to win seats in parliament. Comparing logics of coalition formation. Recent papers in Parliaments (in particular, parliamentary opposition and law-making processes), from a comparative perspective; Political Parties and Party Systems; Content Analysis techniques. Papers. People. La formulación de proyectos legislativos en ciencia, tecnología e innovación: Sus fuentes de información y la influencia de la prensa escrita. We analyze the information sources used by the National Deputies of Argentina for their legislative projects (LP) in science, technology and innovation activities (STIA). By using content analysis tools, we evaluate the press impact on more. We The Political Culture of Democracy in the Americas, 2016/17: A Comparative Study of Democracy and Governance. Edited by: Mollie J. Cohen, Ph.D. Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Latin American
The following is a list of communist and anti-capitalist parties with representation in national parliaments. This list does not contain communist and anti-capitalist parties previously represented in parliament. This list includes only those parties who officially call themselves communist or anti-capitalist (or socialist parties who are declared anti-capitalist) ideologically. 115 communist and anti-capitalist parties have been elected worldwide to parliament in 56 different countries in both From access to parliament. Adopted by the Council for Democratic Elections at its 26. th. 1. Further to Recommendation 1791 (2007) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on the state of human rights and democracy in Europe, and to the conclusions of the 2007 Forum on the future of democracy, the Advisory Committee of the Forum was in favour of a more detailed examination of the issue of the threshold of parliamentary representation being made. by the Venice Commission. Mr Jaklic prepared a report on the “Thresholds and Other Features of the Electoral System which Bar Parties from Access to Parliament in the Member States of the Venice Commission”. Such a contextual comparative approach at the initial stage is understood to be an