

The house of representatives law constitutional administrative essay

Law



Introduction:

In the year 1787 the leaders of United States were congregated to write down the Constitution of States. They developed three branches of the government. These separations are i) the legislative branch, ii) the executive branch and iii) the judicial branch. These three separations are developed to guard the free will of individuals and also thwart the government from exploitation of its power. This division is illustrated in the first three articles, or sections, of the Constitution.

Explanation:**The legislative branch:**

The legislative branch is the first branch of government. The branch consists of two houses (Senate and House of Representatives). The legislative branch or Congress makes the laws. The laws prevail in the United States are written, talk about and nominated in Congress. The Senate comprises of 100 senators (two senators from each state). The House of Representative consists of 435 members or representatives (the state that has more population has more representatives and vice versa). Further details are explained later.

The executive branch:

The head of this branch is President of United States. The public of United States elect the President and he/she serves the country for four years. The law is endorsed and carried out by the President and the legislative branch passes these laws. The President has the authority to employ and fire the officials and cabinet members. He/she discusses agreements, and has to act

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the head of two important areas of the country that are head of state and head of armed forces. The other members of this branch include the Vice President and other cabinet members. The cabinet provides recommendation to the President about significant affairs.

The judicial branch:

The United States court system is under this branch. This branch administers the court's functions, performance and procedures in the United States.

Through the issues presented in courts this branch enlightens the connotation of the Constitution of the States and the laws approved by Congress. Head of this branch is Supreme Court. The duty of Supreme Court is to monitor things in the State on the scale of Constitutional and unconstitutional. This statement means to check that the events prevailing in the State is according to the constitution of the country. Supreme Court consists of 9 justices or judges. Of these 9 justices or judges 8 are associate justices and 1 is the chief justice. The nomination of Supreme Court judges is done by the President and then the Senate approves the nominations.

Supreme Court is the head of all courts in the country. The decisions made by it are full and final and no other court in the country could take precedence over its decisions. After explaining the three branches of government let's move toward the centre of our topic and that is Congress.

Congress:

The Congress is described as a first branch of the government in the Article I of the Constitution of United States. The design of this branch takes major part (time) of the Constitutional Conference due to its tricky problems. The

rest of two Articles (Article II and Article III) were pinned on as comparative postscript. Earlier in the explanation the building blocks of Congress are explained (Senate and House of Representatives) in little details about them. Now more details are given below

The Senate:

It has 100 members or senators. The distribution is two senators from each state. The respective states elect their senators and their tenure is of six years. The head of Senate is Vice President of United States. The Vice President could only exercise its voting right when there is a tie. The duty and responsibility of Senate is to give approval to the nominations presented by the President of the country. The President made these nominations to the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Federal Courts and the other important posts. The Senate is required to sanction all treaties by a two-thirds vote. Senate has broader and more varied electorate.

The House of Representatives:

The House is made up of 435 representatives. The head of House is the Speaker (of the House), who is also chosen by the representatives. The states of high population have more representatives and low population have fewer representatives. Like The Rhode Island has lesser representative than California's. The states are responsible to elect their representative. The selected elected representatives have two years to serve their services. House of Representatives have narrower and more restricted electorate.

Electoral system:

The electoral system is the principal method through which Congress members (senators and representatives) are held liable to their sections. The eminence of these Congress members is dependent on few essential factors. They are the decision about who runs for office, the benefits of incumbency, the eligibility level of senators and representatives of the House and the allotment and re-distribution of congressional constituency lines.

The organization of Congress:

In this section we will discuss the important aspects and foundations of authority of congressional organization.

Party leadership:

Party organizations are the elementary components of alliance structure in Congress. They have the role to promote collaboration, association, and negotiation. The Democrats and Republicans in senate and House of Representatives (legislative parties) meet to vote for their top leaders in every 2 years at the opening of Congress. The leader who gets majority votes is designated as leader and he/she involuntarily chosen Speaker of the House. The Democrats and Republicans also nominate floor leaders, whips, and other leaders besides to prior mentioned authorities. The Party leaders in Congress also implement significant internal authority, particularly by setting the legislative schedule, in addition to external authority like key media voices and fund-raisers for their parties. A number of political analysts squabble that associates grant power and authority to party leaders mainly

in order that their elected leaders can move forward members' individual and communal targets.

Committee system:

The committee system is the central part of congressional organization. It has standing committees. All standing committees have its own course of action, associations, and authority to operate. These committees are regarded as agents of senate's and House of Representative's chamber. These committees have the right to perform as porter to establish what policies will be considered and supervision of the policy's accomplishment. The committee system is structured hierarchically.

Staff system:

Congress's organization is furthermore maintained by staff, agencies, and out of the ordinary interest group. The individual constituent and committees appoint expert staff members to assist them to meet their envoy and legislative obligations. The Staff agencies together with the Congressional Research Service, the Government Accountability Office, and the Congressional Budget Office also facilitate Congress to assemble professional information and administer the executive branch. Legislative service organizations, or congressional group, occasionally take part in significant unofficial responsibilities in proceeding meticulous benefit or else not revealed in Congress.

Lawmaking rules:

In this section we will discuss the process work of legislative branch or congress plus the regulations and measures leading that process work's

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influence on legislative consequence. In the first step legislation is brought in by the senator or representative of House for consideration. That bill is given to the respective committees. These committees may possibly hold inquiry, modify the legislation, and also propose it to the chamber. After this that particular legislation proposed by the committee is presented to the House Committee on Rules, who find out the guiding principle that will make the bill considerable by the whole House. There is less or limited time period for the presenter of the bill to debate about it in the House but in the Senate the bill supporters could debate about it until the 3/5th senate member appeal to leave the debate. The bill passed by the senate and the House must have matching descriptions. There is also another part of this legislative process work and that is the President. Even though President sometimes takes part and exercise power all the way through, the most significant role is to make a decision about signing the bill or veto. The signed bill turns into a law and if he decided to veto, it has to take priority over by a 2/3rd majority votes from each chamber.

Decision of Congress:

The members of Congress have figurative tasks and objectives to be re-elected. The electorate pressure is an important determinant of how members of Congress decide policy. The Interest groups demands are also important to legislative decision making, mainly for the reason that interest groups give additional concentration to legislative affairs and they can distribute crusade assistance and other basis of political prop up. Party leaders also have a pressure on legislative decisions. They manipulate their member's behaviors. The House has high a practical system and the party

unity is better but in Senate there have a small number of authorizations over its members.

Additional powers of Congress:

Congress has a prospective control over the executive branch of government. The Senate ought to endorse all agreement by 2/3rd majority and all presidential engagements by a straightforward majority. Maybe Congress's most powerful instrument in severance of supremacy conflict is the accusation of the president and other executive and judicial administrators. Andrew Johnson and Bill Clinton (Presidents of United States) have been put on trial by the House. Richard Nixon resigned in the middle of accusation's trial in the House, averting the process on the whole.

Conclusion:

To conclude I would say that Congress is the " first branch" of government and is only one of its kinds amongst world governing bodies. The powers of Congress are to successfully characterize essential groups and population in society. Its control has changes eventually. The presidents of United States came progressively more be seen as legislative body of popular interests.