

# Institutional developments of congress

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al Developments of Congress The article covers myriads of factors that lead to the al development of the congress body and how some of them later lost consideration thus leading to modification and expansion of the existing chambers. Among them include; constitutional changes governing congress body, a fresh developed committee alongside most of the inherited institutions, the party leadership, personal ambitions of various leaders among others. These factors led to an upper hand in the institutionalization of the Congress.

Moreover, the earlier institutions were characterized by a framework of governing Congress whose primary objectives and deliberations had a weak political system. Legislation and execution of duties were carried out by the upper house especially by the speaker who vested a lot of powers. Following various reforms and changes, new developed committee systems for legislation were advanced where the majority party leaders played a significant role in determining the major agenda in most of the floor seating. Majority of the party leaders had diversified advantages over the others since they enjoyed more prerogatives, and their control of issues was firm and greater. They also had the higher ability to shape committee composition and deliberation.

In addition to these, some of the political figures presented a great chance by shaping and expanding the committees through their personal ambitions. For instance, The House Speaker, Henry Clay emphasized in the creation of at least one committee charged with the responsibility of strategizing on the house rule reforms. They also created a domineering force in enabling the formation of these committee members. These members were to oversee on the expenditure of the executive especially with the existence of a policy-

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making body whose main advantage was not only to initiate their own bill proposal but also to gain more property rights over legislation.

Nevertheless, party leadership was evidenced through the sharing of interest by the party members by unifying them and institutionalizing on the Reeds rule which not only focused on the alleviation of high tariffs and voting rights enforcements but also limited the house debates. It made the speaker's prominent house powers diminish hence having a centralized party leadership in both the House and the Senate ruled by either the Democrats or the Republicans.