

Case houses, where
one has more of



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Casestudy of an Industrialized Country: Canada Understanding Canada's current political system is mainly influenced by the British parliamentary system and very firmly established in tradition. Canada's powers are divided between 10 parts (Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland and Labrador), and a central federal government. Canada is a federation, the powers of the federal government and the colonies are placed in the Constitution. The control of the three territories (Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut) are advised on them by the federal government and aren't cherished in the British North America Act (BNA Act). The BNA Act made Canada a constitutional monarchy, whose sovereignty is what makes up the powerful monarch of the United Kingdom, who Canada's head of state is currently Elizabeth II. The Constitution and the BNA Act in 1867 united three British provinces: The Province of Canada (comparing Upper Canada, which is now Ontario, and Lower Canada, which is now Quebec), New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The parliament however abides by two houses, where one has more of an upper power than the other. The Senate (Upper House) includes 105 members selected by the prime minister and representing all regions of the country. The House of Commons (Lower House) includes 308 elected members. There are three main parts to parliament, a sovereign; which is either a King or Queen who is represented in Canada by the governor general. A senate is the dwelling of senators which are chosen by the Governor General under the arrangement of the Prime Minister and they will serve until age 75. House of Commons, a representative chamber made up of members of parliament

elected by the people traditionally every 4 years. Both the senate and the House of Commons consider and review bills (proposal for new laws). Granted by Governor General on behalf of the sovereign, no bill can become a law until it has approval from both of these chambers received royal assent.

The leader of the political party with the most voted seats in the House of Commons is proposed by the governor general to form the government after every election. The leader of this party becomes the prime minister of Canada, the Prime Minister also chooses the minister of the crown mostly from the members of the House of Commons. These cabinet members are generally called the cabinet collectively and are responsible for working the Federal Government departments. Along with the Prime Minister the cabinet makes important decisions about how the country is governed which includes budgeting and proposition of new laws, their decision can be questioned by any of the members in the house of commons. Usually the most members of the opposite party in the house of commons is the official opposition or her/his majesty's royal opposition. Canada has multiple courts that are suited to handle matters in a variety of areas. The Supreme court of Canada, is the courts final appeal of Canada's justice system, as well as the country's highest court. The federal court of Canada deals with matters concerning the federal government.

Other provincial courts exist in each province to handle lesser offenses. The type of government in Canada is a constitutional monarchy which has the monarch as the head of state. The prime minister is the head of government. The country practices a multi-party system with most of the legislation being

derived from unwritten conventions. The most dominant political parties have been the Liberal Party and the Conservative Party until recently.

The emergence of other parties that include the New Democratic Party which have offered a challenge to the other parties in recent federal elections has changed the political scene in the country. Smaller parties like the Green Party of Canada and the Bloc Québécois has also had their political impacts. The Liberal party was the most popular party in the 1920s but was on the decline in the 21st century. National holidays are observed in Canada which include July 1st which until 1982 was known as Dominion Day.

It is a requirement by law that out of the nine available places as judges of the Supreme Court three must be from Quebec. Since the forced merging of the upper and lower Canada in 1840, national unity has been an issue. The dispute has mostly been between the majority French-speaking Quebec and the rest of the English-speaking Canada.

However, despite the disagreements, the country is one of the world's best democracies. Economically, Canada is considered to be one of the world's wealthiest nations as per the standards of living and the quality of life. With one of the largest oil reserves, the country has one of the largest estimated value of natural resources.

The service industry employs three-quarters of the Canadian population. The ratio of private to public property ownership is 60: 40 which showcases the highest level of economic freedom. Due to the availability of natural resources, Canada is involved in international trade. Low levels of unemployment have also played a big part in the development of the

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economy. Canada has one of the lowest percentages of unemployment which stood at 6.3 percent of the national population.

Diversification of industries has benefitted the country economically. It is also one of the world's largest producer of agricultural products such as wheat and other grains. The United States and Canada share a trading relationship. The United States is by far the largest trading partner to Canada with 73 percent of the country's exports being to the United States. Canada has involved herself in many free trade agreements that have impacted positively towards the nation's economy. Culturally, the European nations have been very influential in the Canadian culture and traditions most of them being derived from the French and British cultures while also using the cultures of its indigenous people. Cultural elements of the immigrant population in Canada has also been incorporated over time.

The American culture is also influential in the country as they share proximity, television, and language. The country is mostly described as multicultural, progressive and diverse. The Federal government is also known to entertain multicultural ideology. Recent government policies that include the emphasis on cultural diversity, progressive taxation, and legalization of same-sex marriages are an indicator of her cultural and political values. The country has evolved into a linguistically and religious region comprising of a wide range of dialects, customs, and beliefs. An open immigration policy, various indigenous people and the settlement of the country by people from different European nations has led to a very diverse Canadian society. Since the late 1800s, Canada has had a very successful stage theatre.

This stage performance draws tourist and Canadians together to interact.

The Canadian television show locally produced programmes that are further promoting and protecting their heritage.