1: Local government in Queensland - Wikipedia

www.enganchecubano.com is the official Queensland Government website, helping you find government information and services in Queensland.

The Executive Government of Queensland Formation of a government After the completion of a State election, the Governor commissions the leader of the political party which has won a majority of seats in the Legislative Assembly to form a government. As well, a government can be formed by two or more parties combining. Responsible government Responsible government in Queensland reflects the development of parliamentary government in Britain via the Westminster system. In the 19th century, the Reform Act extended the franchise to the middle class allowing for the development of a political party system, which formed the linkage between the Parliament and the electorate. Because Members of the Ministry were also Members of the House of Commons, they could be removed by a vote of no confidence or the denial of supply, as well as the obligatory need to face the electors at fixed intervals. The doctrine of responsible Government contains three major elements: The Government is collectively responsible to the Parliament. Therefore, Ministers should be Members of the Parliament enjoying the support of the majority political party or coalition of parties in the House, and, as Members of the Ministry, need to speak with one voice on Cabinet decisions, while a vote of no confidence in the Parliament on a substantial issue means that the Ministry should resign; 3. Ministers are individually responsible to the Parliament for the administration of their portfolios, which includes the acts or omissions of public servants within their departments. In , the Australia Acts, involving complementary legislation between the Commonwealth, the States and the British Parliaments severed the residual imperial links, i. However, the office of Governor has been entrenched in Queensland by the Constitution Act Amendment Act , because a referendum is required prior to any Bill, which provides for abolition of or alteration in the office, receives Royal Assent. A double entrenchment also applies because the referendum section cannot be altered unless first being approved by a referendum. Therefore, particular items presented at Executive Council may be held over pending further information or clarification. No financial Bill can originate or be passed by the Legislative Assembly without first being recommended by a message from the Governor. The Governor also possesses discretionary or reserve powers in relation to the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, and the appointment or dismissal of Ministers in the event of a change in Government. Currently, an Executive Council is provided for by the Constitution Office of Governor Act , and consists of the total Ministry Cabinet with the Governor presiding. In the absence of the Governor, provision is made for either a Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Justice or the next senior judge of the Supreme Court to act in the position. The Executive Council is not a deliberative body but gives formal, legal effect to the decisions made in Cabinet. In Queensland, the Executive Council normally meets once a week and only requires a quorum of two Ministers plus the Governor in order to operate. Cabinet or Ministry The term Cabinet comes from the French and means a small room or closet signifying a body of persons meeting together to deliberate in secret. Under section 42 of the Constitution of Qld , there must be a Cabinet consisting of the Premier and a number of other Ministers. Under section 43, the maximum number of any Ministers at any time is Cabinet is collectively responsible for the policies and programs on which it makes decisions, and outside, Ministers are obliged to speak with one voice on such matters, even though they may have opposed them in the privacy of the Cabinet meeting. Periodically, Cabinet meetings are held at other provincial and rural locations throughout the State. Proposals by Ministers are presented in the form of submissions which are circulated to all portfolios in the week prior. Certain submissions, after discussion at Cabinet, do not proceed, or are returned to the departments for further work. Thus, Cabinet is an important component of parliamentary Government, because its Members are the senior decision makers within the governing party, who provide the linkages between the Executive Council, the Parliament and the Government departments. Ministerial responsibility Incorporated within the doctrine of responsible Government is the concept of ministerial responsibility. Ministers are individually responsible to Cabinet and the Parliament for their own actions, and also for those of their departments. Consequently, public servants implementing

departmental policy act for and on behalf of their Minister. Collectively, Ministers, as a Government, are responsible to the Parliament, and if defeated on a vote of no confidence regarding a serious matter should resign. In public, collective responsibility requires Ministers to unanimously support decisions made by the Cabinet. Because ministerial responsibility is based on convention which is open to interpretation, there are occasions when Ministers do not strictly adhere to the implied principles. In recent times, there have been examples where public servants have resigned due to maladministration within departments because, it has been argued, it would be impossible for a Minister to be responsible for the action of every subordinate. Similarly, other Ministers have remained in Cabinet, despite personal deficiencies, because political considerations have entered the equation.

The Government of Queensland, also referred to as the Queensland Government, is the Australian state democratic administrative authority of Queensland. The Government of Queensland, a parliamentary constitutional monarchy, was formed in as prescribed in its Constitution, [1] as amended from time to time.

Early history[edit] The first example of local government in the Queensland area came into being before the separation of Queensland from New South Wales. The Municipalities Act [6] allowed for the creation of a municipality upon the petition of not less than 50 householders within a defined area. If no counter-petition with more signatures was received, the Governor was able to declare a municipality in the region. Once a municipality had been proclaimed, ratepayers could elect a council to represent them. The first to be declared was Brisbane, with a population of 5, and an area of Its first attempt in January was unsuccessful due to a counter-petition, but its second attempt with signatories was gazetted on 25 May and proclaimed by the Governor of New South Wales on 7 September On 29 November, the letters patent authorised by Queen Victoria which were to make Queensland a separate colony were published in New South Wales, and the petition was forwarded to the new Queensland governor , Sir George Ferguson Bowen. On 10 December , the same day that the letters patent were published in Queensland, the petition was regazetted. On 3 March the Town of Ipswich was proclaimed. By , almost all of Queensland was under some form of local administration, either as a municipality under the Local Government Act , or as a division under the Divisional Boards Act Municipal Institutions Act[edit] In September , the first comprehensive Queensland local government legislation, the Municipal Institutions Act , was enacted, repealing the previous Act. Firstly, a signed petition had to be presented to the Governor from a minimum of householders to create a new district or divide an existing one, or a minimum of 50 householders to extend an existing district to cover a neighbouring rural area. Once this had been done, the Governor could proclaim the change, and residents could then elect a council to represent them. Any man over the age of 21 who was a tenant, occupier, landlord or proprietor within the municipality could vote, and they were entitled to between one and three votes depending on the level of rates they paid. Only qualified voters could stand for council elections, which were conducted annually with one-third of the councillors retiring at each election. Once the council was elected, they selected a mayor from among their number. For the first time, municipalities could be divided into wards upon their own request—from two wards for a population under 1,, to four wards for a population over 5, According to the Act, the function of municipal councils was to maintain "the good rule and government of the municipality", and to provide public services and amenities. Examples of such anticipated by the Act included parks and reserves, libraries, cemeteries, water and sanitation services, roads, bridges, wharves, street lighting, public health, fire prevention, the regulation of building construction and the regulation and issuing of a range of licences for uses of land. In most other respects, the Local Government Act followed on from the Act. The Act divided all lands in the Colony not already included into municipalities into 74 divisions, each to be governed by a Board of between 3 and 9 members. Elections were to be conducted by postal ballot. In â€" and again in , significant changes were made to local government in south-eastern Queensland and also in far northern Queensland. It introduced adult franchise into local government elections, bringing them into line with the state and federal parliament previously the voters were restricted to ratepayers. From July , local councils were elected every three years instead of annually. A City had to be proclaimed by the Governor following certain criteria being met. In , a number of local governments in Brisbane were amalgamated into the City of Brisbane , covering what was then the entire metropolitan area. Its council, Brisbane City Council , effectively became a "super-council" with some powers normally reserved for the state. It has its own Act of Parliament, the City of Brisbane Act , and a population today of over 1 million. In , the Electoral and Administrative Review Commission was set up to investigate and report on a range of reforms to Queensland public administration, and one area of its purview was the Local Government Act and local council boundaries. As a result of its recommendations, the Goss Labor government then in charge amalgamated several councils and a new Local Government Act was introduced. Formally recognised management bodies

known as Indigenous community councils or DOGIT councils were set up to administer the land covered in the deed on behalf of the community. These bodies had quite different responsibilities to traditional local governments due to the nature of land ownership involved and the different relationship of the council to the community. A considerable number of them were amalgamated in into either the Torres Strait Island Region or the Northern Peninsula Area Region which are Local Government Act bodies with special features, with lower-order community councils once again managing individual deeds and grants. Twenty-first century[edit] Local Government Reform Commission[edit] The Local Government Reform Commission was an independent, purpose specific authority established by the Beattie Labor Queensland Government on 1 May to recommend the most appropriate future structure and boundaries for local government in Queensland. This was in part due to the number of financially weak councils with small populations in rural areas, dating from an earlier time when industry and population had justified their creation. Every local government was reviewed, except Brisbane City Council , already having the largest population of any local government area in Australia. Background[edit] With a concern about sustainability of Queensland local governments, the Local Government Association of Queensland instigated reform of local government. Of the councils, agreed to investigate their long-term future through the Size, Shape and Sustainability SSS program, however it failed to deliver timely, meaningful reform. The Commission reported back on 27 July , recommending massive amalgamations all over the State into "regions" administered by regional councils and centred on major towns or centres, based on a range of criteria such as economy of scale, community of interest and financial sustainability. The Minister for Local Government wrote to all Mayors in March , requesting they assess the progress of the SSS program, what they believed the SSS reform agenda could achieve, and in what time frame. The responses to the Minister showed that significant reform was not going to be achieved by the SSS program before the next local government elections, due in March The Queensland Treasury Corporation prepared financial sustainability reviews for councils. Other studies by a number of independent bodies â€" such as the Queensland Auditor-General of Queensland , PricewaterhouseCoopers , and McGrath Nichol â€" found similar financial problems with the local government sector. The amalgamation program was not without considerable controversy in many of the affected areas and even a threat of Federal intervention from the Howard Government , who funded plebiscites on the change in December in many affected areas, which recorded a strong "No" vote in most cases but with fairly low turnout by Australian referendum standards. The Commission was a panel of seven: The Opposition leader, Jeff Seeney , pledged to de-amalgamate councils with community support by way of a poll if they came to office. De-amalgamation[edit] Despite the creation of the new local government authorities in , many citizens continued to object to the council amalgamations. During the Queensland state election campaign, the Liberal National Party promised to reconsider the amalgamations. Having won government on 24 March , they invited former shires wishing to de-amalgamate to make submissions which: Viable proposals would then be put to a referendum of citizens in the former shire for a majority vote on de-amalgamation. Douglas, [28] Livingstone, [29] Mareeba [30] and Noosa. In all four cases, a majority voted in favour of de-amalgamation.

3: The Executive Government of Queensland - Queensland Parliament

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History of Queensland The history of Queensland spans thousands of years, encompassing both a lengthy indigenous presence, as well as the eventful times of post-European settlement. The north-eastern Australian region was explored by Dutch, Spanish and French navigators before being encountered by Lieutenant James Cook in The state has witnessed frontier warfare between European settlers and Indigenous inhabitants which did not result in any settlement or treaty , as well as the exploitation of cheap Kanaka labour sourced from the South Pacific through a form of forced recruitment known at the time as " blackbirding ". The Australian Labor Party has its origin as a formal organisation in Queensland and the town of Barcaldine is the symbolic birthplace of the party. This was the first recorded landing of a European in Australia, and it also marked the first reported contact between European and Aboriginal Australian people. At Moreton Bay, he found the Brisbane River. He returned in and established a settlement at what is now Redcliffe. The settlement, initially known as Edenglassie, was then transferred to the current location of the Brisbane city centre. Edmund Lockyer discovered outcrops of coal along the banks of the upper Brisbane River in In free settlement was permitted. In , the Port of Maryborough was opened as a wool port. The first free immigrant ship to arrive in Moreton Bay was the Artemisia , in About 1, European settlers and their allies consisting of Chinese, Aboriginal and Melanesian assistants [citation needed], were killed in frontier skirmishes during the nineteenth century. This was one of the largest massacres of British colonists by Indigenous Australians. Hornet Bank massacre Colony of Queensland[edit] A public meeting was held in to consider the proposed separation of Queensland from New South Wales. Brisbane was appointed as the capital city. On 10 December , a proclamation was read by British author George Bowen , whereby Queensland was formally separated from the state of New South Wales. Queensland also became the first Australian colony to establish its own parliament rather than spending time as a Crown Colony. In , the first rail line in the state opened between Ipswich and Grandchester. While still significant, they were on a much smaller scale than the gold rushes of Victoria and New South Wales. Immigration to Australia and Queensland in particular began in the s to support the state economy. Some of these people had been kidnapped under a process known as blackbirding or press ganging, and their employment conditions amounted to indentured labour or even slavery. During this time, Queensland had a population of half a million people. Brisbane was subsequently proclaimed a city in In , women voted in state elections for the first time, and the University of Queensland was established in In , The first alternative treatments for polio were pioneered in Queensland and remain in use across the world today. World War I had a major impact on Queensland. Over 58, Queenslanders fought in World War I and over 10, of them died. In , the first commercial production of oil in Queensland and Australia began at Moonie. The humid climate â€"regulated by the availability of air conditioningâ€"saw Queensland become a more accommodating place to work and live for Australian migrants.

4: Local government directory

Local government is the mechanism by which towns and cities can manage their own affairs to the extent permitted by the Local Government Act Queensland is divided into 77 local government areas which may be called Cities, Towns, Shires or Regions.

5: Home (Department of Transport and Main Roads)

Register for the Queensland Government's veterans' virtual careers fair, running from 8am - 5pm on 21 November You can discover new and diverse career opportunities, find out more about the Queensland public service and chat with

agency leaders and HR professionals.

6: Change of address | Queensland Government

Local government in the Australian state of Queensland describes the institutions and processes by which towns and districts can manage their own affairs to the extent permitted by the Local Government Act

7: Category:Government of Queensland - Wikimedia Commons

Industry job trends and statistics. Find out about Queensland industries that are expected to grow and find statistics on Queensland's skill shortages, top occupations and other trends in the labour force.

8: Centre for the Government of Queensland | Queensland Historical Atlas

Responsible Government was established in Queensland by the Letters Patent and Orders-in-Council creating the colony on 10 December and allowing for the Constitution of a Legislative Council, a Legislative Assembly and an Executive Council to advise and assist the first Governor, Sir George Ferguson Bowen.

9: Home | Queensland Health

'The Palaszczuk Government is committed to the safety of Queenslanders, whether that means mitigating future threats or responding to current threats,' Mrs D'Ath said. 'The recent tragic event in Melbourne has hit home for many people across Queensland and I offer my sincere condolences to the many friends and family who have been impacted.

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