

1: Municipal Government | The Canadian Encyclopedia

Provincial and district government was to be responsible for local health, education, and economic development. In - Peter introduced his municipal reform. This was the continuation of the earlier, effort to reorganize municipal finances.

Jump to comments Provincial and local government The current Constitution does not contain detailed sections dealing with Provincial and Local Government issues. There is then a separate structure of government in the form of Provincial and Local Government. The Constitution provides for the holding of local council elections. It also provides for the appointment of governors and chiefs by the President. The details of their operations are contained in the laws discussed below. Most government services are offered at Provincial, District, and Local Council level rather than at Central Government level. As such, these structures play an important role in service delivery. Examples of services offered at these levels include issuing of identity cards and birth certificates, licensing of animals and provision and payment for water and electricity. It is therefore important that the Constitution lays down the parameters of their operations to ensure that they serve the people efficiently and are accountable to the people. Provincial and Local government structures Zimbabwe is divided into 10 Provinces, including the urban ones for Harare and Bulawayo. The Provincial Councils and Administration Act provides for the appointment of Provincial Governors, their tenure of office and conditions of service. It also provides for the setting up of Provincial Councils and lays down their functions. Governors automatically become Members of Parliament. Provincial Governors chair the Provincial Councils, promote the activities of the various Ministries and prepare development plans for their Provinces. The Governors discharge their functions through the Councils. The Urban Councils Act provides for the setting up of town and municipal councils by the President. Every town and municipal area has elected councillors for each ward. The Act empowers the Minister of Local Government to give direction to the local councils concerning administration, control and management of the council. The Minister determines the number of councillors who constitute each council and can appoint councillors with special skills to boost the technical capacity of a council. He also has powers to appoint caretakers to act as the council in the event that there are no elected councillors for an area or all have been suspended or imprisoned. Mayors and their deputies are elected from the group of councillors at their first meeting after a general election. The Act, however, allows for a person who is not a councillor to be elected as mayor. The mayor chairs council meetings. The Traditional Leaders Act in turn provides for the appointment of Chiefs by the President to preside over communities in communal lands and resettlement areas, taking into account the prevailing customary principles of succession. The Chiefs are the traditional heads of communities and their duties include promoting cultural values among the community, supervising headmen and village heads, preventing unauthorised settlement and the resolution of disputes. Issues of concern 1. Currently Governors and Chiefs are appointed by the President. Should this position be maintained or is there need for input from other stakeholders on those appointments. In the case of Governors should these not be elected by the people in the same manner as councillors? The Urban Councils Act empowers the Minister of Local Government to give direction to the local councils concerning administration, control and management of the council. If that power is abused it has the effect of stifling the independent operation of councils. Should the constitution put into place safeguards to avoid potential abuse of power and unnecessary interference? In view of the pivotal role played by the Provincial and Local Government structures in service delivery, how should the Constitution ensure that the holders of office in those structures conduct their duties in a non partisan manner and are accountable to the people?

2: Provincial governments of South Africa - Wikipedia

Municipal Administration Appealing Decisions Made by Municipalities The Saskatchewan Municipal Board has several committees that hear and decide appeals from decisions made by municipalities.

The Local Administrative System The local administrative system means the systems and practices of establishing administrative regional divisions and setting up local administrative organs in order to facilitate the implementation of local administration. The Central Government may also set up special administrative regions.

Types of local governments

1. **Special types of local governments** The setup of governments of special economic zones, development zones, mining industrial zones and nature reserves is different from administrative organs of other local governments.

Provincial governments Provincial governments are first-level local state administrative organs in China. There are 23 provinces in the country. Provincial governments must accept the unified leadership of the State Council which has the power to decide on the division of responsibilities between the Central Government and provincial administrative organs. The State Council also has the power to annul inappropriate decisions and orders of provincial governments. Provincial governments have the power to exercise unified leadership over the work of governments at the levels of the cities, counties, townships and towns under their jurisdiction and to exercise unified administration over economic, social and cultural affairs.

Agencies of provincial and autonomous regional governments Provincial and autonomous regional governments may, when they deem it necessary, send out agencies, upon approval of the State Council. The administrative offices, as agencies of the provincial and autonomous regional governments, are not governments themselves. The regions under their jurisdiction are not administrative divisions either. The basic responsibilities of the administrative offices are to provide guidance and coordinate the work of the counties and cities within the regions, on behalf of provincial or autonomous regional governments. An administrative office has a commissioner, vice commissioners and advisors, appointed and removed by the provincial or autonomous regional governments. The commissioners are responsible for the overall work of the administrative offices. The working meetings of administrative offices are attended by the commissioners, vice commissioners, advisors, assistant advisors, secretaries-general and deputy secretaries-general to discuss major issues in the work of the administrative offices. Final decisions are made by the commissioners after the discussions. Commissioners have no fixed terms of service. Personnel changes are made whenever necessary in light of the work and according to regulations in regard to officials. The working organs of administrative offices are normally called bureaus which number from 40 to 50 for each administrative office.

Governments in municipalities and cities

1. **Governments of municipalities directly under the Central Government** Governments of municipalities directly under the Central Government are first-level local state administrative organs in China. Governments of these municipalities must accept the unified leadership of the State Council which has the power to decide on the division of power and functions between the Central Government and state administrative organs of municipalities directly under the Central Government. The State Council also has the power to alter or annul decisions and orders made by governments of municipalities directly under the Central Government. Municipal governments have the right to exercise unified leadership over the work of the districts, cities, counties, townships and towns and exercise unified administration over the economic, social, and cultural affairs in areas under their respective jurisdictions.

City governments with sub-provincial ranking These refer to governments of relatively large cities whose economic plans are separately listed in the national planning, whose administrative status is lower than that of a full provincial government and which are not administratively controlled by provincial governments.

Governments of prefectural-level cities Prefectural-level cities are large and medium-size cities not including sub-provincial level cities. Normally, they are cities with a non-farming population of more than a quarter of a million. Furthermore, the seats of cities have a non-farming population of more than , each and their industrial production value exceeds 2 billion yuan. They have a relatively advanced tertiary industry whose production value is more than that of the first industry, and makes up more than 35 percent of the GDP in these cities. The revenue in their local budget is beyond million yuan and they have grown into centers of a

number of cities or counties. They are responsible and report on their work to provincial-level governments and accept the unified leadership of the State council at the same time. They direct the economic, cultural and administrative work of their cities. They also direct the administrative affairs of their entire regions and the work of the counties and county governments in areas under their jurisdiction. Governments of cities where provincial or autonomous regional governments are located and large cities recognized by the State Council may formulate their administrative regulations in accordance with the law and administrative regulations of the State Council. Prefectural-level cities administering counties and county-level cities The system of placing counties and county-level cities under the administration of prefectural-level cities means to establish an official local state administrative organ between the province and counties county-level cities to form a local administrative mechanism of provinceprefectural-level citycounty county-level city township town. This mechanism requires the prefectural-level city to have the dual functions of administering both rural and urban areas. Main models of this mechanism: Governments of county-level cities These are city governments established in relatively small areas in conformity with national standards for setting up cities. County-level cities normally grow from towns within a county or are established in place of originally a county which has been dissolved. These are places with a relatively strong rural administrative color. Governments of county-level cities are mainly in the following categories: Governments of county-level cities administer governments of townships, ethnic townships, and towns. Neighborhood offices may also be established under their leadership. District governments District governments are urban governments established in districts in municipalities directly under the Central Government, sub-provincial-level cities and prefectural-level cities. They receive leadership from the governments of municipalities directly under the Central Government, sub-provincial-level cities and prefectural-level cities. District governments consist of urban district and suburban district governments. Urban district governments are located within the urban districts and functions as grassroots governments in urban areas. They may have agencies in the form of neighborhood offices. Suburban district governments, naturally located within suburban areas of cities, administer governments of townships, ethnic townships and towns. They may also establish neighborhood offices. Rural area governments County governments are local governments established in rural areas. They include the following categories: County governments administer the governments of townships, ethnic townships and towns. When necessary, county governments may, upon approval of provincial, autonomous regional or municipal governments, set up district offices as their agencies. Governments of townships, ethnic townships and towns Governments of townships, ethnic townships both referring to rural areas and towns urban centers in rural China are grassroots governments in rural areas. They receive leadership from governments of counties, autonomous counties, county-level cities and districts. The setup, functions and powers of local governments

1. The composition of local governments Local governments at various levels exercise the responsibility system of provincial governors, mayors, county governors, and heads of districts, townships and towns. Provincial and municipal governments serve a term of five years. Governments of prefectural-level cities serve a term of five years. Governments of counties, county-level cities and districts serve a term of five years. The head of an ethnic township government is to be a citizen of an ethnic minority origin. Governments of townships, ethnic townships and towns serve a term of three years. All Rights Reserved E-mail:

3: Local Government and Administration | www.enganchecubano.com

Provincial and Local government structures. Zimbabwe is divided into 10 Provinces, including the urban ones for Harare and Bulawayo. The Provincial Councils and Administration Act provides for the appointment of Provincial Governors, their tenure of.

This article needs to be updated. Please update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. June Lithuania has a three-tier division of local government: The counties are ruled by county governors Lithuanian: Municipalities are the most important administrative unit of local government. Each municipality has its own government and council, with elections taking place every four years. The council elects the mayor and appoints elders to govern the elderships. Elderships, numbering over , are the smallest units of local government. They provide public services such as registering births and deaths and identifying individuals or families in need of welfare. Malta[edit] Malta is a unitary city state divided into 68 municipalities local councils , according to the constitution of the Malta. Municipal politics in the Netherlands and Provincial politics in the Netherlands The Netherlands has three tiers of government. There are two levels of local government in the Netherlands, the provinces and the municipalities. The water boards are also part of the local government. The Netherlands is divided into twelve provinces provincie , pl. They form the tier of administration between the central government and the municipalities. Each province is governed by a provincial council, the States-Provinciale Staten , abbr. Its members are elected every four years. The day-to-day management of the province is in the hands of the provincial executive, the States Deputed Gedeputeerde Staten , abbr. Members of the executive are chosen by the provincial council from among its own members and like the members of the provincial council serve for a period of four years. Members elected to the executive have to give up their membership of the provincial council. The size of the executive varies from one province to another. In Flevoland , the smallest of the Dutch provinces, it has four members, while most other provinces have six or seven. The appointment is for six years and may be extended by a second term. Municipalities gemeente , pl. There are of them 1 January The municipal council gemeenteraad is the highest authority in the municipality. The role of the municipal council is comparable to that of the board of an organisation or institution. The day-to-day administration of the municipality is in the hands of the municipal executive college van burgemeester en wethouders , abbr. The executive implements national legislation on matters such as social assistance, unemployment benefits and environmental management. It also bears primary responsibility for the financial affairs of the municipality and for its personnel policies. Aldermen are appointed by the council. Councillors can be chosen to act as aldermen. In that case, they lose their seats on the council and their places are taken by other representatives of the same political parties. Non-councillors can also be appointed. Unlike councillors and aldermen, mayors are not elected not even indirectly , but are appointed by the Crown. Mayors chair both the municipal council and the executive. They have a number of statutory powers and responsibilities of their own. As Crown appointees, mayors also have some responsibility for overseeing the work of the municipality, its policies and relations with other government bodies. Although they are obliged to carry out the decisions of the municipal council and executive, they may recommend that the Minister of the Interior quash any decision that they believe to be contrary to the law or against the public interest. Mayors are invariably appointed for a period of six years and are normally re-appointed automatically for another term, provided the municipal council agrees. They can be dismissed only by the Crown and not by the municipal council. Water boards waterschap and hoogheemraadschap , pl. They literally form the foundation of the whole Dutch system of local government; from time immemorial they have shouldered the responsibility for water management for the residents of their area. In polders this mainly involves regulating the water level. It has always been in the common interest to keep water out and polder residents have always had to work together. That is what led to the creation of water boards. The structure of the water boards varies, but they all have a general administrative body and an executive board college van dijkgraaf en heemraden consisting of a chairperson dijkgraaf and other members hoog heemraad , pl. The chairperson also presides the general administrative body. This body consists of

people representing the various categories of stakeholders: Importance and financial contribution decide how many representatives each category may delegate. The general administrative body elects the executive board from among its members. The government appoints the chairperson for a period of six years. The general administrative body is elected for a period of four years. In the past the administrative body was elected as individuals but from they will be elected as party representatives. Unlike municipal council elections, voters do not usually have to go to a polling station but can vote by mail. Norway had municipalities of varying size in , each administered by an elected municipal council. They are grouped into 19 counties fylker , each governed by an elected county council. Each county is headed by a governor appointed by the king in council. Oslo is the only urban center that alone constitutes a county; the remaining 18 counties consist of both urban and rural areas. County and municipal councils are popularly elected every four years. The municipalities have wide powers over the local economy, with the state exercising strict supervision. They have the right to tax and to use their resources to support education, libraries, social security, and public works such as streetcar lines, gas and electricity works, roads, and town planning, but they are usually aided in these activities by state funds.

4: Thailand - LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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The first serious attempt to establish this branch of government in Russia came during the reign of Peter I. Between and Peter introduced provincial reforms, in which the country was divided into fifty guberniui provinces. Each of the provinces was then subdivided into uyezdy districts. Appointed administrators governed the provinces, while district administrators and councils assisting provincial administrators were elected among local gentry. Provincial and district government was to be responsible for local health, education, and economic development. In 1708 Peter introduced his municipal reform. This was the continuation of the earlier, effort to reorganize municipal finances. Municipal administration was to be elected from among the towns-people, and it was to be responsible for day-to-day running of a town or city. The basic subdivisions for the country provinces and districts survived the imperial period and were successfully adopted by Soviet authorities. The substance of the reforms—the elective principle and local responsibility—fell victim to local apathy and inability to find suitable officials. Another attempt to reform local government in Russia took place during the reign of Catherine II. Catherine followed the policy of strengthening of gentry as a class, and under her Charter of Nobility of 1785, the gentry of each province was given a status of legal body with wide-ranging legal and property rights. The gentry, together with the centrally appointed governor, constituted local government in Russia under Catherine. In the same year, Catherine II granted a charter to towns, which provided for limited municipal government, controlled by wealthy merchants. The truly wide-ranging local and municipal reforms were instituted during the reign of Alexander II. The local government reform established local zemstvo assemblies and boards on provincial and district levels. Representation in district Zemstvos was proportional to land ownership, with allowances for real estate ownership in towns. Members of district Zemstvos elected, among themselves, a provincial assembly. Assemblies met once per year to discuss basic policy and budget. They also elected Zemstvo boards, which, together with professional staff, dealt with everyday administrative matters. The Zemstvo system was authorized to deal with education, medical and veterinary services, insurance, roads, emergency food supplies, local statistics, and other matters. Wide-ranging municipal reforms started in the early 1870s, when several cities were granted, on a trial basis, the right to draft their own municipal charter and elect a city council. The result of these experiments was the Municipal Charter. Under its provision, a town council was elected by all property owners or taxpayers. The council elected an administrative board, which ran a town between the elections. The local government reforms of 1870 and 1876 were wide-ranging and significant. However, they still left significant inequalities in the system. Electoral rights were based on property ownership, and largest property owners—the gentry in the rural areas and the wealthy merchants in the cities—had the greatest representation in the local government. The February Revolution of 1917 brought local and municipal government reforms of 1870 and 1876 to their widest possible extent. The temporary municipal administration law of June 9, 1917, formulated accountability, conflicts of interest, and appeal mechanisms. As central government weakened between February and October Revolutions, the role of local government in providing services and basic security to the citizens increased. At the same time, the soviets, the locally based umbrella bodies of socialist organizations, came into existence. The soviets and old local administrations coexisted throughout the Russian Civil War. As Bolsheviks consolidated power, however, the old local administrations were dissolved, and local soviets assumed their responsibilities. The structure of local soviets was similar to that of the provincial and district Zemstvos. They consisted of standing and plenary committees, which discussed matters before them and elected presidium and the chair of the soviet. Local soviets were tightly intertwined with local Communist Party structures and representatives of central government. This, together with their inability to raise taxes and tight central control, severely curtailed their effectiveness in such areas as public housing, municipal transport, retail trade, health, and welfare. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, there was a

move away from soviets and toward Western models of local government. However, the shape of this branch of government is yet to be decided in the post-Communist Russian Federation. A History of Russia. Soviet Politics in Perspective, 2nd ed. Igor Yeykelis Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

5: Municipal Administration | Government of Saskatchewan | Government of Saskatchewan

Public administration in the Netherlands has four tiers: central government, the provinces, the municipalities and the water authorities. Provinces The provinces receive money from central government to manage nature areas, build and maintain cycle paths, oversee provincial public transport, and provide services in the areas of young people.

Thailand Table of Contents Local government comprised both regular territorial administrative units and self-governing bodies. Local autonomy was limited, however, by the high degree of centralization of power. The Ministry of Interior controlled the policy, personnel, and finances of the local units at the provincial and district levels. Field officials from the ministry as well as other central ministries constituted the majority of administrators at local levels. In there were seventy-three provinces changwat , including the metropolitan area of Bangkok, which had provincial status. The provinces were grouped into nine regions for administrative purposes. As of the latest year for which information was available in , the provinces were divided into districts amphoe , 78 subdistricts king amphoe , 7, communes tambon , 55, villages muban , municipalities tesaban , and sanitation districts sukhaphiban. The province was under a governor phuwarachakan , who was assisted by one or more deputy governors, an assistant governor, and officials from various central ministries, which, except for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, maintained field staffs in the provinces and districts. The governor supervised the overall administration of the province, maintained law and order, and coordinated the work of ministerial field staffs. These field officials carried out the policies and programs of their respective ministries as line administrators and also served as technical advisers to the governor. Although these officials were responsible to the governor in theory, in practice they reported to their own ministries in Bangkok and maintained communication with other province-level and district-level field staffs. The governor also was responsible for district and municipal administration, presiding over a provincial council composed of senior officials from the central ministries. The council, which served in an advisory capacity, met once a month to transmit central government directives to the district administrators. Apart from the council, an elected provincial assembly exercised limited legislative oversight over provincial affairs. District administration was under the charge of a district officer nai amphor , who was appointed by the minister of interior and reported to the provincial governor. Larger districts could be divided into two or more subdistricts, each under an assistant district officer. The district or the subdistrict was usually the only point of contact between the central authority and the populace; the central government had no appointed civil service officials below this level. He supervised the collection of taxes, kept basic registers and vital statistics, registered schoolchildren and aliens, administered local elections at the commune and village levels, and coordinated the activities of field officials from Bangkok. Additionally, the district officer convened monthly meetings of the headmen of the communes and villages to inform them of government policies and instruct them on the implementation of these policies. As the chief magistrate of the district, he also was responsible for arbitration in land disputes; many villagers referred these disputes to the district officer rather than to a regular court. The commune was the next level below the district. An average of nine contiguous, natural villages were grouped into one commune, whose residents elected a headman kamnan from among the village headmen phuyaibun within the commune. The commune chief was not a regular government official, but because of his semiofficial status, he was confirmed in office by the provincial governor. He also was entitled to wear an official uniform and receive a monthly stipend. Assisted by a small locally recruited staff, the kamnan recorded vital statistics, helped the district officer collect taxes, supervised the work of village headmen, and submitted periodic reports to the district officer. Below the commune level was the village government. Each village elected a headman, who generally served as the middleman between villagers and the district administration. Generally the headman served five years or longer and received a monthly stipend. In the s, the importance of a village headman seemed to be declining as the authority of the central government expanded steadily through the provincial and local administrations. Municipalities in Thailand included Bangkok, seventy-two cities serving as provincial capitals, and some large district towns. According to the census, municipalities had a combined population of 7. The municipalities consisted of communes, towns, and cities, depending on population. Municipal residents

elected mayors and twelve to twenty-four municipal assemblymen; the assemblymen chose two to four councillors from among their number, who together with the mayors made up executive councils. In theory, the municipal authorities were self-governing, but in practice municipal government was an administrative arm of the central and provincial authorities. The Ministry of Interior had effective control over municipal affairs through the provincial administration, which had the authority to dissolve municipal assemblies and executive councils. Moreover, such key officials as the municipal clerk and section chiefs were recruited, assigned, and retired by the ministry, which also had the power to control and supervise the fiscal affairs of the perennially deficit-ridden municipalities. In November of that year, however, for the first time an election was held as part of the constitutionally mandated effort to nurture local selfgovernment. Chamlong Srimuang, a former major general running as an independent, won the governorship by a landslide. At the next lower level of local government, every district had at least one sanitation district committee, usually in the district capital. The committee was run by exofficio members headed by the district officer. Like municipalities, the sanitation districts were financially and administratively dependent on the government, notably the district administration. More about the Government of Thailand.

6: AMO - Provincial Offences Act

The nine provinces of South Africa are governed by provincial governments which form the second layer of government, between the national government and the municipalities. The provincial governments are established, and their structure defined, by Chapter Six of the Constitution of South Africa.

Last Edited December 16, Municipal governments are local authorities created by the provinces and territories to provide services that are best managed under local control. Municipal governments are local authorities created by the provinces and territories to provide services that are best managed under local control. Municipal governments include cities, towns, villages and rural county or metropolitan municipalities. Municipal Structures The administration of local government is handled by the municipal public service, made up of officials and employees appointed by an elected council and organized into departments. Council members are politicians who are voted into office in municipal elections, along with school trustees and some other local officials are also elected, including parks representatives in cities such as Vancouver. Council members are generally non-partisan and run for office as individuals, rather than as part of a political party, setting them apart from federal and provincial politicians. Municipalities employ large numbers of staff to look after roads, sewers, fire, and police, recycling and garbage programs, transit, parking enforcement, city recreation parks, pools, local paths, public health services and by-law enforcement. Most municipal councils establish committees to direct and control the public service. Each committee makes recommendations to the municipal council. Committees deal with issues ranging from transportation to policing to finances. Mayor In contrast to the practice in some American cities, in which duties such as budget formation and appointment of administration officers are the responsibility of the mayor, the significance of this office in Canada does not stem from the assignment of such powers but rather from its high profile – although a mayor with a forceful personality may also be a strong leader. Various descriptions as "the chief officer," "the chief executive officer" or "the head of council" in provincial statutes, the mayor may be high profile but, in fact, has little power independent of the municipal council. All provinces provide that the mayor shall be elected at large meaning that unlike councillors, they do not represent a specific geographic area or "ward" of the municipality. Canadian mayors generally preside at all council meetings, are ex officio members of all committees and can make recommendations to the council. Canada has had a number of colourful mayors who have made national headlines for various reasons. Mayors have also had to deal with major civic emergencies. The flooding in Calgary put Naheed Nenshi in the national spotlight while he led the city through the disaster. Nenshi was widely praised for his leadership. Mayors also tend to help promote their cities to draw workers, tourists and to promote local business. Mayors also sometimes rise to higher political office. Ralph Klein, mayor of Calgary from 1994 to 2002, was later the Conservative Premier of Alberta from 2002 to 2008. Glen Murray, mayor of Winnipeg from 1992 to 1996, was the first openly-gay mayor of a major North American city later moved to Toronto where he became a Liberal cabinet minister in the Ontario government. Chief Administrative Officer CAO The CAO may be known as the city administrator, municipal manager or city commissioner, and is largely a modified version of the council-manager system popular in the United States. The position is an attempt to formally separate the functions of policy making and administration by assigning the former to the elected municipal council and the latter to the non-elected municipal manager. Few Canadian cities have attempted the rigid, formal division inherent in the council-manager plan. The CAO, appointed by the council, has responsibility for administration and is accountable to the council. However, he or she can make recommendations to council with respect to policy. In the same way, municipal councils often make suggestions with respect to administration. A clear cut distinction between the two functions of policy and administration is not always easy to maintain. In practice, there is some crossover in the respective activities of council and CAO. The creation of the position of CAO has enabled some councils to abolish committees. When this occurs the municipal council usually acts as a committee of the whole to receive reports from the CAO and other officials. Alternatively, other councils have consolidated and reduced the number of committees to which the CAO must report. Board of Commissioners The board of commissioners arrangement evolved in western

Canada, particularly in Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg and, for a period, in Vancouver. It was abandoned by Edmonton and Winnipeg and a city manager position was created instead. Under a board of commissioners system, a management group of three or four commissioners is appointed, one of whom becomes the chief commissioner. Each commissioner is responsible for a broad range of interrelated responsibilities including a group of departments. The board is collectively responsible to the council for the entire administration. Variants of these structures also exist. Special Purpose Bodies Municipal governments also include a number of special purpose boards or commissions usually created by provincial governments, although the extent of their use varies considerably. They include library boards, water utility commissions, transit authorities, police commissions, parks boards and conservation authorities. Provincial statutes outline the procedures for the appointment of members. Most of these groups enjoy varying degrees of independence from municipal jurisdiction, although municipalities must provide a considerable proportion of their funds. Because these bodies fall under the control of both the provincial and municipal governments, it is difficult for the public to know just who is responsible and for what.

Provincial Authority The relationship between a province and its municipalities is one of superior and subordinates and not of equals. Municipal governments have no constitutionally recognized existence but are creations of provincial legislation, which assigns to them certain duties and responsibilities. Certain areas, such as those involving municipal finance and land-use planning powers, are regulated by the provinces. The relationship between municipalities and the federal government is relatively unimportant. Federal programs that affect municipal government are generally handled through federal-provincial agreements.

Annexation and Amalgamation The extension of municipal boundaries by the annexation of peripheral rural areas is usually justified on the grounds that urban services such as water, sewerage facilities and roads can be provided more readily by the urban municipality than the rural area. When a major city is encircled by several smaller municipalities, or when two municipalities have developed side by side and share a common boundary, separate municipal jurisdictions complicate the provision of necessary services. This problem is sometimes solved by amalgamation, the consolidation of municipalities into a single municipal entity. Decisions about annexation or amalgamation can only be made by the provincial government. Because both usually provoke controversy, most provinces have established procedures involving hearings held by administrative tribunals such as the Ontario Municipal Board and the Local Authorities Board in Alberta. In some circumstances, a province may establish a special investigating commission to study the matter and make a recommendation. In large metropolitan areas where several municipal governments operate, amalgamation has been considered difficult if not impossible. Some provinces have established metropolitan governments or regional governments or special districts. However, some provinces have made significant amalgamation decisions. Manitoba consolidated the city of Winnipeg and nine other municipal governments into the single city of Winnipeg in Nova Scotia amalgamated the cities of Halifax and Dartmouth, the town of Bedford and part of the county of Halifax in In , Ontario consolidated the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, the city of Toronto, the four cities of Scarborough, Etobicoke, North York, and York, and the borough of East York into the single city of Toronto. Amalgamations have remained controversial. Clive Doucet said the city should break up and told the CBC: Plunkett, City Management in Canada

7: Municipal Affairs: About The Ministry of Municipal Affairs

Local Government & Administration The work of this department is focused on municipal and provincial government and administrative law. The department's lawyers represent numerous local authorities, government departments and administrative bodies, as well as other clients who have issues of dispute with similar entities, while taking care to.

Each province is administered by a governor *vagi* appointed by the Council of Ministers with the approval of the president. The governors function as the principal agents of the central government and report to the Ministry of Interior. The constitution grants governors extraordinary powers during a state of emergency, powers similar to those of military authorities in areas under martial law. The constitution also stipulates that the central administration oversee elected local councils in order to ensure the effective provision of local services and to safeguard the public interest. The minister of interior is empowered to remove from office local administrators who are being investigated or prosecuted for offenses related to their duties. In early , Turkey was divided into seventy-six provinces *vilayetlar*. Each province was further subdivided into an average of about eight districts, or *kazalar* , each roughly equivalent in size to a county in a United States state. Each district was segmented into an average of subdistricts, or *bucaklar*. Each provincial capital, each district seat, and each town of more than 2, people is organized as a municipality headed by an elected mayor. Government at the provincial level is responsible for implementing national programs for health and social assistance, public works, culture and education, agriculture and animal husbandry, and economic and commercial matters. As chief executive of the province and principal agent of the central government, each governor supervises other government officials assigned to carry out ministerial functions in his or her province. Civil servants head offices of the national government that deal with education, finance, health, and agriculture at the provincial level. In each province, these directors form the provincial administrative council *vilayet genel meclisi* , which, with the governor as chair, makes key administrative decisions and, when necessary, initiates disciplinary actions against errant provincial employees. The governor also heads the provincial assembly and several service departments concerned mainly with local trade and industrial matters. With the governor presiding, the administrative commission meets weekly for mutual consultation. Provincial budgets derive their income from rents, payments for services, fines, state aid, and a 1 percent share of national tax revenues. In most provinces, provincial funds are spent primarily on agricultural and reforestation programs, irrigation, and schools. Each district in a province has its own administration based in the district seat. The district administration consists of a district chief *kaymakam* , central government representatives, and a district administrative board. The more than district chiefs are appointed by the president upon nomination by the minister of interior. Each district chief is responsible to the governor, serving essentially as his or her agent in supervising and inspecting the activities of government officials in the district. The district in which a provincial capital is located may not have a district chief but instead be headed directly by the governor. Each subdistrict director *bucak mudur* is appointed by the minister of interior on the nomination of the governors. The subdistrict directors, who number about 40,, are responsible for law enforcement in the villages. They are assisted by officials in charge of rural security; land titles; vital statistics; schools; and postal, telephone, and telegraph services. Municipal governments exist in each provincial and district capital, as well as in all communities with at least 2, inhabitants. Municipal governments are responsible for implementing national programs for health and social assistance, public works, education, and transportation. Each municipality *belediye* is headed by a mayor *belediye reisi* , who is elected by the citizens to a five-year term and is assisted by deputy directors of departments and offices. Municipal councils meet three times a year to decide on such issues as the budget, housing plans, reconstruction programs, tax rates, and fees for municipal services. A variety of municipal standing committees, appointed by the mayor and municipal department directors or selected by municipal council members from among themselves, deal with financial issues and decide on the appointment and promotion of municipal personnel. This informal assembly also makes decisions pertaining to village affairs and elects a council of elders *ihtiyar meclisi* that includes the village schoolteacher and the imam see Glossary. The headman supervises the planning and operation of

communal projects and services and administers directives from higher authorities. The headman receives government officials, maintains order, collects taxes, and presides at civil ceremonies. The village council supervises village finances, purchases or expropriates land for schools and other communal buildings, and decides on the contributions in labor and money to be made by villagers for road maintenance and other community improvements. The village council also arbitrates disputes between villagers and imposes fines on those who fail to perform the services allotted to them. More about the Government of Turkey.

8: Provincial and local government

provincial/municipal and district/khan administration, one of the key results to be achieved through the National Program for SNDD. On behalf of the Ministry of Interior and the General Department of Local Administration, I.

The Three Levels of Government in Canada In Canada, duties are fulfilled by either the federal government, the provincial, or the municipal government. Parliament Hill is the seat of the federal government of Canada. The administration duties in Canada are fulfilled by the federal government in addition to the provincial and the municipal governments. Each of the levels of government is mandated to fulfill specific responsibilities by legislation. The powers of the three levels overlap in some areas. The term can be narrowly interpreted to mean the Cabinet while a broad definition encompasses both the Cabinet and the Public service. The Governor General and the Prime Minister are at the helm of the federal government. The Governor General represents the Queen while the Prime Minister oversees affairs of the executive branch. The House of Commons and the Senate undertake legislative duties. The federal government has a mandate over matters of national interest which include citizenship, international trade, national defense, taxation, currency, foreign affairs, banking, aboriginal peoples, economic, criminal law, international treaties, and marriage and divorce. Provincial Governments Of Canada 10 provincial governments in Canada are authorized to handle sub-national governance. The Constitution Act outlines the powers and responsibilities of the provincial governments. Although the structures of the provincial governments may differ from province to province, they feature several fundamentals. Legislative functions are carried out by one chamber of parliament which may be referred to as the National Assembly, Legislative Assembly, or the House of Assembly. The provinces are divided into electoral regions from which one member is elected as a legislator. The Premier selects the ministers to constitute the Cabinet. The provincial Head of State is the Lieutenant Governor. Civil and criminal law in the provinces are enforced by provincially established courts. The scope of provincial governments include housing, healthcare, natural resources, public health, transportation infrastructure, administration of justice, enforcing bylaws, hydro services, industry, immigration, and income support. The provincial governments also oversee municipal institutions and the sale and management of the public lands owned provincially. The provincial governments deal with the solemnization of marriages and the incorporation of companies with provincial goals. Municipal Governments Of Canada Canada has an estimated 3, municipal governments that are created by a province or a territory. A municipality can either be a city, town, district, village, or a township. Municipal governments enjoy a level of autonomy although the bylaws they pass can be changed by the provincial governments. Some provinces have a second tier of municipal government called a county or regional municipality. Municipal governments commonly operate bus and trains services and manage small roads and tracks. Other municipal powers include management of firefighting stations, administering commercial, industrial, and residential zones, collecting municipality taxes, public utilities, local land use, and local police. Administration Issues The federal and provincial governments have collided in several instances. The province of Quebec has famously opted out of the national program in some issues. In the event that the roles of the two governments are not clearly defined, the federal government deals with the question at hand by default. While most provinces operate in English for example, Quebec operates in French. This page was last updated on August 1, By Benjamin Elisha Sawe.

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A local government is a form of The day-to-day administration of the municipality is A restoration of provincial and municipal government followed the return.

Abattoirs and fresh food markets Parks and recreational areas Libraries and other facilities Local tourism National or provincial government can also delegate other responsibilities to municipalities. When municipalities are asked to perform the role of another sphere of government, clear agreements should be made about who will pay the cost. If municipalities are given responsibility for something without being given a budget to do the work, it is called an "un-funded mandate". Municipal councils have the power to: The council should approve an overall plan for how development should take place in the area. This is called an integrated development plan [IDP] and all projects and planning should happen within the framework of the IDP. It is an important source of income. Decisions about most of the above must be made in full council meetings. Many of the minor decisions that municipalities have to take can be delegated to exco, portfolio committees or to officials or other agencies that are contracted to deliver services. When other agencies deliver services, it is important that the municipal council keeps political power. Councils have to develop systems to ensure that delegated functions are performed properly and within a clear policy framework. Contracts must be drawn up to ensure that agencies stick to agreements. Elections Councils are elected every 5 years. The last election was held on 5 December There are basically two types of elections: In a metropolitan municipality each voter will vote once for a political party on a proportional representation ballot. The parties will then be given seats according to the percentage of votes that they received in the metropolitan area as a whole. Each party has a list of candidates and the councillors are drawn from this list. Each voter will also receive a ballot for their ward with the names of the ward candidates. The person receiving most votes in a ward will win that seat. Ward candidates may stand as representatives of parties or as independents. Metro councils may also set up sub-councils to serve different parts of their municipality. Sub-councils are not elected directly by voters. Existing councillors are allocated to serve on each sub-council. In a local municipality each voter will vote once for a political party on a proportional representation ballot. The parties will then be given seats according to the percentage of votes that they received in the area as a whole. Every voter in a local municipality will also vote for the district council that their local area is part of. The district municipality ballot will have party names on it and the seats will be allocated according to the percentage of votes parties gained in the whole district municipal area. Not all councillors serving on a district council are directly elected. Each local council will be given a number of seats and must send councillors from their ranks to fill those seats. The seats should be filled according to the support that parties have in a specific council. The other 2 seats should be allocated to other parties according to their strength. They do not vote for local councils or wards. The structures of council All councils have the following structures: The structures are set out in the Municipal Structures Act. In each province the MEC for Local Government decides what types of structures will be used by different councils. Mayors and executives Every council should have a mayor and an executive. There are 3 different types of executives: Mayoral executive Most local councils in the country have an executive mayor. The executive mayor is elected by the full council. He or she may appoint a mayoral committee that will assist in making decisions, proposals and plans that have to be approved by council. The council may delegate any executive powers to the executive mayor. An executive mayor is almost like the president at local level and a mayoral committee is almost like the cabinet. When a municipality has an executive mayor they should still elect a Speaker to act as the chairperson of council meetings. Collective executive A number of councils have a collective executive system. Here the mayor is still elected by the municipal council as a whole but the council also elects the executive committee. The members of the executive can be made up from members of different parties. The elections are on a PR ballot and parties will usually get the same percentage of seats on the exec as they have on the council. The mayor is the chairperson of the executive committee. The municipal council must delegate powers to the executive committee. In a collective executive system a speaker is also elected by the council. Plenary executive A plenary executive system should only be used in very small

municipalities. The municipal council elects a mayor but there is no executive or speaker. The mayor chairs the council meetings and the council as a whole makes the decisions and plans. So the plenary of the council acts as the executive. This is very important especially in large municipalities. Most councils do not have long meetings very often and somebody has to prepare properly to make sure that the most important decisions are made by the full council meeting. Council can also delegate some decision-making power to exco. Much of the preparation work on policies and programmes happen in the council committees and recommendations then go to the exco. At exco the chairs of different committees can look at proposals together to make sure that they are implementable. The exco is an important place where politicians can try to resolve issues or make compromises in private rather than having big fights in full public view. Most council decisions are made on the basis of exco recommendations. The exco can sometimes make final decisions independently of the full council but these are usually only on routine uncontroversial issues. Where the exco may make decisions on its own these decisions still have to be reported to the full council meeting. Exco may not make final decisions on important things like finance or policy. In most cases exco debates an issue and then makes a recommendation to council. If Exco is not allowed to make decisions their recommendations must be debated by council where the final decision will be taken. When an issue is debated in an exco meeting the exco may call for further explanations from people who can add to the debate. The exco meeting will usually include the committee chair, who should be an exco member, and senior officials in the department involved. Any other committee members may be requested to attend the exco meeting to motivate a proposal. Council committees

Most council have a number of council committees that specialise in specific areas. Councillors then get a chance to dedicate time to specific issues and to become experts in those. Committees make recommendations to council and saves the council from having to deal with all matters in detail. Committees do not make final decisions since most decisions need approval by council as a whole. There are three different types of committees: Portfolio committees - These are the most common and usually have the same names as the different departments in council e. Geographically-based committees - These are set up to deal with issues in a specific area. This system is usually used in large metropolitan municipalities that also have sub-councils. Issue-related committees - These may be set up to deal with a specific issue in a way that involves people from different committees. This helps to stop problems from being treated in isolation. Section 80 committees are usually permanent committees that specialise in one area of work and sometimes are given the right to make decisions over small issues. Section 80 committees will also advise executive committees on policy matters and make recommendations to council. Section 79 committees are usually temporary and appointed by the executive committee as needed. They are usually set up to investigate a particular issue and do not have any decision-making powers. Just like Section 80 committees they can also make recommendations to council. Once they completed their task Section 79 committees are usually disbanded. Outside experts as well as councillors can be included on Section 79 committees. Ward committees Ward committees may also be set up in municipalities where the ward committee model is being used. The purpose of a ward committee is: A ward committee may not have more than 10 members and women should be well represented. The ward councillor also serves on the ward committee and should act as the chairperson. Ward committees have no formal powers but can advise the ward councillor or make submissions directly to council. It should also participate in drawing up the integrated development plan of the area.

Decision-making in council Standing orders All council meetings are run according to rules that are called Standing Orders. These set out how the meeting should be run, how you can propose motions or pass resolutions and how decisions will be made. The speaker or chairperson of the council decides whether anyone is breaking the Standing Orders and is responsible for keeping order. Cycle of decision-making There is a cycle of decision-making that is followed in most councils: Agendas have to be prepared before meetings and any committee reports, petitions or motions have to appear on an agenda before they can be discussed. When an issue comes up for discussion at a council meeting it is often referred to a committee or to the exco for further discussion and a deadline is given for when a report should be made.

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