

Summary

The parliamentary system requires the existence of two bodies: the parliament and the government, and each is supposed to exercise its functions independently of the other. This is the principle of separation of powers, but the separation of powers in the parliamentary concept is flexible or relative, not rigid or absolute. Its position on the principle of separation of powers into three forms: a system that takes the absolute separation of powers is the presidential system, and the system depends on the concentration of authorities, the system of the Council, and the system applies the flexible separation between the authorities, the parliamentary system.

The parliament is the constitutional institution responsible for enacting laws within the state, which regulates a group of members who exercise power on behalf of the people. The duration of the parliamentary membership and the performance of the member during this period are among the most important characteristics of the parliamentary system. Or special circumstances, which are held for special reasons and circumstances and in accordance with the conditions and mechanisms established by the Constitution of each State or by the rules of procedure governing the work of the Parliament. The Constitution itself must accept the social, economic and political realities that may arise in the State, D) The system of convening the Parliament to attend its meetings in such a way as to ensure the realization of the quorum for the exercise of its powers granted to it, which is the most important of the laws and the control of the work of the executive authority.

The state may go through extraordinary circumstances and the necessity of calling for an extension of the work of the parliament to deal with the events that occur, or there may be disagreement between the government and the parliament, which necessitates that the work of

parliament be postponed to calm the souls and resolve the outstanding problems to avoid dissolving parliament or withdrawing confidence from the government. To bring the country into chaos.

Finally, the process of voting within the parliament is the final execution of the tasks, whether in the field of legislation or the field of control of other bodies in the State, which is the basis that this legislation reflects the will of the majority and the realization of the public interest. Voting is the moment of decisiveness in the adoption of legal texts. It requires a degree of awareness, commitment, responsibility and honesty. The law begins with an idea or need and crystallizes after passing through multiple stages, so that it becomes final and binding.