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Module code BMLW4007

Title abolishing the house of the lords

Parliament is a government consisting of 2 governments: the house of the lord's (when 781 seats) and the house of commons (which is made up of 650 seats. No one is higher than both houses but they both must agree on legislation for it to come into action. Parliament is made up of 3 sectors: the house of the lord's house of commons and the monarch. There are 92 hereditary seats who are given this role by birth right. When someone in a hereditary position dies or retires a by-election takes place to see who will take the seat, for example dukes and barons. There are 26 lord spirituals who sit on the right side they consist of "senior bishops of the church of England" for example lord bishop of Guildford. There are 664 life peers in the house of lords this includes 215 conservative 171 labour 80 liberal democrat and 149 cross bench peers

(e.marku) (j.jakupi)17 oct 2023 house of the lords

The house of commons is for the people and is elected by the people to represent each part of the county. The house of the lord is the second house that help pass bills with the house of commons it is made up of life peers it also has hereditary peers and bishops. Members of the house of lords are selected because of their expertise and knowledge of the law. The monarch's leading role is to sign off on bills that have been passed through the house of commons and house of lords. Another way the parliament can look at the work that the government is doing is by select commies they look at a policy and how it is and work together to make them better they can be built up of member from the house of lords or MPs or sometimes both even the public can give their view on reports Aswell.

https://youtu.be/RAMblz3Y2JA?si=DIWKg-d_FJAJulEF



The house of the lords has many functions “making laws investigating public policy holding the government accountable for wrong doings.” The lords are not as powerful as Westminster but were once more powerful than the house of commons up until the Parliament Act 1911 which saw the power reduced delaying authority the lords have today. Most of their time is spent considering government bills but remembering the legislation must be passed through the commons. It is uncommon for the peers to object a legislation that has been given by the house of commons but if this does happen, they usually ask the MPs to reconsider their proposals. A lot of the members of the lords have an extremely specific expertise ranging from former politicians to experts in business science and education and are all appointed but his majesty the king.

www.ucl.ac.uk/constitution-unit/explainers/what-does-the-house-of-lords-do

Within the house of the lords there is no election, so you must be appointed by his majesty the king. House of the lords is one of the oldest political institutes in the world and has been going since the 11th century. Remarkably close to 800 seats in the lords it makes it the second largest legislature in the world 1st being the (Chinese congress). It has reduced in size after tony Blair cut back on the number of hereditary peers who have inherited seats as a birth right. When a pm has left the office he or she can recommend peers is one of the ways to be granted a seat. Other peers can be awarded a seat to though who are leaving the house of commons at the end of parliament. We call this dissolution honors. Other peers can be appointed by political lists or working peers to up the strength of the political party's

www.bangor.ac.uk/new/2023-07-04-how-do-people-get-appointed-to-the-house-of-lords-and-can-it-ever-change

The advantages of the house of the lords are that they have their own incredibly special expertise in their backgrounds like teachers and lawyers they also have an upper house where they specialize in seeing faults in legislations this are usually lawyers that can spot if the wording is not correct when passing bills. The arguments will be much greater than the house of commons Aswell because of the expertise they process. for instants Zac Goldman he is the minister for the international environment and climate and Uk animal welfare and forests. He has been a previous minister for overseas commonwealth development and previous minister of Asia

Gov.uk

Also, Valerie Amos baron Amos the first person of colour to be appointed as a companion lady into the garter. She is part of the British labour party and was an humanitarian before she was pointed her roll. She served as a British high commissioner to Australia.

www.ox.ac.uk/news-and-event-/oxford-people/valerie-amos

Another reason we still have hereditary peers in the house of the lords is because we like to keep to our traditions and hallmarks but is tradition cannot always be a good thing and sometimes things need to change to keep up with the modern culture.

(F.Scolari) 5th March 2021 why are there still hereditary peers in the house of lords

The lords cannot force the house of commons to change legislation, but they can cause controversy for them to change the policy, but this rarely happens. It has been quoted as "the only true position in the UK."

The disadvantage of the house of the lords is that one is not elected to the house, you must be chosen by his majesty the king. "The lords are inferior to the house of commons under the Parliament Act of 1911 and 1949".

In 1911 the veto was removed, which only allowed 2 years of delay, and in 1949 it was reduced to 1 year. It was only invoked once between 1949 and 1997 with an act of war crimes and 2 times between 1997 and 2002 under the European parliamentary act of 1999.

As I said the lords are inferior to the commons also by the Salisbury conversation meaning they are not allowed to oppose previous government manifestos if they are from the previous election. It is said that if the commons have a majority vote over the lords, then they can overrule and decision

In the house of the lords the debates are ignored it was stated by lord adonis that "the debates rarely have an impact more than minor or indirect"

(evemac) 20th April 2018

So, to conclude this argument shall we abolish the house of the lords no its rich in historic background since the 11th century and if we were to remove the house of the lords, we would be left with only one house the house of the commons as our "sole parliament check on governments power" there would be no house to scrutinize the legislations or to amend the bills where they need to be fixed so in that case government bills will be rushed and put into action without thought.

(M.Russell) 24th Nov 2022

On the other hand, quiet, a few people think it is just "another private member club" and they have certain powers over the law of the land. As we are alone in Europe having a house of lords real does matter as we must be careful when where are making our legislations yes, the county would save a lot more money but as peers are able to claim £323 a day tax free each day but shouldn't such important rolls pay high?

www.electoral-reform.org.uk/campaigns/elected-house-of-lords/

So, to conclude that abolishing the house of the lords would be a devastating blow to the county and everyone in it. The monarch would not have their say on bills that are passed. They bring an expertise like no other which makes this county a better place.

www.theweek.co./new/politics/958788/the-pros-and-cons-of-the-house-of-lords

References

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[Www,ucl.ac.uk/constitution-unit/explainers/what-does-the-house-of-lords-do](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/constitution-unit/explainers/what-does-the-house-of-lords-do)

www.bangor.ac.uk/new/2023-07-04-how-do-people-get-appointed-to-the-house-of-lords-and-can-it-ever-change

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