**PARLIAMENT REGULATION**

(Author's name)

(Institutional Affiliation)

Parliament is defined as a group of people who meet regularly to achieve a common purpose (Merriam-webster.com, 2016). This group of individuals is elected by the citizens as their representatives in the government and who are mandated with the responsibility of representing the needs of their people and ensuring the government runs its affair in a constitutional manner.

Nations which have parliaments as their legislative bodies have a democratic system of governance whereby the people get to decide who runs a particular office through fair and free elections meaning everyone in the state, so long as they are citizens are allowed to exercise their democratic right to vote. Thus, parliamentarians do not represent their needs and opinions, but rather they represent what the people need and want and what would ultimately be for their good. Since most democratic governments replace their leaders very five or four years, the members of a given parliament ensure they fight to address the needs of their people lest they are not voted in during the next round of elections. Notably, the parliamentary seats are competitive in nature and closely monitored by citizens of a given state (Clark, 1986). The president in given state has supreme authority however the parliament has more supremacy in that they can revert a bill that has been passed by the president or accept one that has been rejected if it is constitutional and if it has been vetted by the constitutional courts and been deemed suitable for the people. The parliament acts as a dogwatch of the people closely monitoring the activities of the government and ensuring they operate in the confined of the law.

Many issues are discussed and raised before any bill or law can be passed. The debates and discussions held are usually thorough since they are the same arguments that'll convince the sitting members of parliament if the law is sufficient, necessary and suitable for the people.

After which a vote is cast, and the winning side takes the win. It is common for the majority party to have more votes since they have the largest number pouf sitting members as opposed to the opposition (Abbott, Pendlebury & Wardman, 2002). Thus, in the most instance, they decide who the prime minister of a given nation will be as well as deciding over other matters of national importance. The opposition acts as a regulator giving arguments that also represent a given number of citizens. However unless the evidence is strong, they lose to the majority during the voting excursive.

Parliament uses this process of voting to decide on matters that will affect the whole country and its people. Thus considering the moral climate of a nation is usually necessary unless a government is entirely decayed and reformation has to be made to rectify the matter. Since the parliamentarians are representatives of the people, they also shadow the socially accepted moral values when formulating and passing laws. For example for a nation that does not allow female genital mutilation, it would be highly unlikely that parliament would legalize the activity. On the other hand, given a country that views circumcision as a rite of passage and part of the community's tradition the nation's parliament is more likely to pass a law that legalizes such as activity. Thus, what society hold to be moral has to influence over what the parliament agrees on as law ( Keenan & Riches, 2007).

Parliament plays a crucial role in regulating business transactions scent these firms have a direct impact on the economy. Without regulation of the activities that ace place in different companies, people would result to uncouth means of making wealth. For example, if it were not criminal to produce currency an event that is exclusively done by the many government businesspeople would take it up as a venture. In turn, it would have a glaring effect on the economy since money that is not backed up by production is being pumped into the economy resulting in inflation. Thus, parliament instituting a law that prevents people from engaging in such activities due to the punishment they would face when caught by the law enforcers.The laws set also regulate the way the businesses conduct their operations. Given the chance people would not any care for their environment or care for the community they do their businesses in. Parliament comes in by ensuring corporate social responsibility is maintained, and companies are held liable for any damage and the harm they cause to the environment and its people. Therefore, order and health are maintained through the regulation and legislation done by parliament. The control over the amount of taxes a business is meant to be charged as well as the land rates are also measures that keep businesses in check as well as providing revenue for the government (Kelly, Holmes & Hayward, 2005).

**References**

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