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British administrative system

Powers similar to a mainland county. Before 1950, some constituencies elected two or more MPs using the plurality bloc vote system, and before the Reform Act 1832 nearly all constituencies in England returned two MPs. The devolved Scottish Parliament, the Welsh Senedd both use an additional member system of elections, which combines single-member constituencies with multi-member electoral regions. International Review of Administrative Services: 205–217. The UK parliament at Westminster, and the British Government through the Privy Council, both retain the power to legislate for the overseas territories – though by convention will usually only do so with each local government’s consent. The administrative and legal system introduced by the British did not take shape overnight and did not evolve in a vacuum. See also: United Kingdom Parliament constituencies Each of the 650 electoral areas or divisions called constituencies of the Parliament of the United Kingdom has, since 1950, elected one Member of Parliament (MP) to represent it at the House of Commons of the United Kingdom. ^ "Edinburgh High Court". S2CID 155060595. Departments and their agencies are responsible for putting government policy into practice. They usually have a regulatory or inspection function like the Charity Commission. Grant Jordan explains and discusses the basic principles ... Unlike other former colonial powers, the British Government does not classify its overseas possessions (or the crown dependencies, which share historical ties with the British Crown) as subdivisions of the United Kingdom itself; rather, each is treated in law as a separate jurisdiction. Though widely used, these no longer serve any administrative purpose. Varied upper administration levels Combined authorities County councils Greater London Authority Districts (all of England) can be called cities, boroughs or royal boroughs. (17 February 2017). As a result, England and Wales are treated as a single entity for some purposes, principally that they share a legal system (see English law), while Scotland and Northern Ireland each have a separate legal system (see Scots Law and Northern Ireland law).[4] Northern Ireland was the first part of the British Isles to have a devolved government, under the Government of Ireland Act 1920, and that continued until the Parliament of Northern Ireland was suspended in 1972. The UK’s Office for National Statistics, the International Organization for Standardization and before 2021 Eurostat, have developed subdivision codes for the UK. ^ Carmichael, Paul (1 June 2003). [T] Can have city, town, village or neighbourhood status. The independence of the Irish Free State in 1922, following the partition of Ireland, resulted in the present-day United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Overview of administrative divisions of the UK Country United Kingdom[L] Part of UK England Wales[L] Scotland[L] Northern Ireland[L] Authority area Greater London Authority and combined authority areas,[C] other areas Lieutenancy area Ceremonial counties Preserved counties Lieutenancy areas Lieutenancy areas County type Non-metropolitan Metropolitan Unique County council area Two-tier council area[C] Unitary authority areas[C][U] None None City of London[C] Isles of Scilly[C][S] Principal areas[C] Council areas[C] Districts[C] District Non-metropolitan districts[B][C] Metropolitan boroughs[B][C] London boroughs[C] Parish Civil parishes[C][T] None Civil parishes Communities[M] Communities[V] (Civil parishes)[W] Notes The markers above link to relevant articles where available. It was spread well over eighty years, There is a great gap between the principles of public administration in Britain and the way in which policies are actually implemented. Tribunal NDPBs are part of the justice system and have jurisdiction over a specific area of law - for example, the Competition Appeal Tribunal. The Civil Service does the practical and administrative work of government. Main articles: Wales and Local government in Wales Wales has an elected, devolved legislature, the Senedd (Welsh Parliament; Welsh: Senedd Cymru) from which the Welsh Government is drawn. [B] Can have city, borough or royal borough status [C] Has a council [L] Has a legislature [M] May have a council [S] Sui generis unitary authority. The main reserved matters are the areas of diplomacy, international treaties, defence and security. See ITL (UK) and ISO 3166-2:GB. During periods where the devolved institutions were suspended, executive government in Northern Ireland was administered directly by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and laws made in the United Kingdom Parliament – known as "direct rule" in contrast to devolution. The complex history of Northern Ireland has led to differing views as to its status. International Review of Administrative Sciences. More contemporary divisions include Lieutenancy areas and the statistical territories defined with the modern ITL (formerly NUTS) and ISO 3166-2:GB systems. It is co-ordinated and managed by the Prime Minister, in their role as Minister for the Civil Service. Retrieved 13 November 2019. doi:10.1177/0020852303069002006. Archived from the original on 25 June 2012. Although based on the counties used for local government between 1974 and 1996, they no longer have an administrative function. Not a county nor part of Cornwall. Archived from the original on 21 June 2008. www.rct.uk. Executive NDPBs do work for the government in specific areas - for example, the Environment Agency. [V] Limited administrative functions [W] No administrative functions This article is part of a series onPolitics of the United Kingdom Constitution Magna Carta Bill of Rights Treaty of Union (Acts of Union) Parliamentary sovereignty Rule of law Separation of powers Other constitutional principles The Crown The Monarch (list) King Charles III Heir apparent William, Prince of Wales Royal family Succession Prerogative Counsellors of State Republicanism in the United Kingdom Executive Privy Council Charles III(King-in-Council) HM Government Cabinet (list) Starmer ministry (L) Prime Minister (list) Keir Starmer (L) Deputy Prime Minister Angela Rayner (L) Departments Ministers Agencies Legislature UK Parliament (King-in-Parliament) King Charles III House of Lords Lord SpeakerThe Lord McFall of Alcluth House of Commons SpeakerSir Lindsay Hoyle Leader of the OppositionKemi Badenoch (C) 59th Parliament Opposition MPs List of MPs JudiciaryCharles III(King-on-the-Bench) Supreme Court President The Lord Reed Deputy President The Lord Hodge Justices of the Supreme Court United Kingdom England and Wales Scotland Northern Ireland Bank of England Governor Andrew Bailey Deputy governors Monetary Policy Committee Currencies Banknotes Coins Elections and referendums Consorship UK Parliament constituencies (2023 Periodic Review of Westminster constituencies) Political parties Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000 Dissolution and Calling of Parliament Act 2022 Scottish Parliament constituencies and electoral regions Senedd constituencies and electoral regions UK general elections 1801 co-opton 1802 1806 1807 1812 1818 1820 1826 1830 1831 1832–33 1835 1837 1841 1847 1852 1857 1859 1865 1868 1874 1880 1885 1886 1892 1895 1900 1906 1910 (Jan–Feb) 1910 (Dec) 1918 1922 1923 1924 1929 1931 1935 1945 1950 1951 1955 1959 1964 1966 1970 1974 (Feb) 1974 (Oct) 1979 1983 1987 1992 1997 2001 2005 2010 2015 2017 2019 2024 Endorsements 2010 2015 2017 2019 2024 European Parliament elections (1979–2019) 1979 1984 1989 1994 1999 2004 2009 2014 2019 Scottish Parliament elections 1999 2003 2007 2011 2016 2021 Next Northern Ireland Assembly elections 1998 2003 2007 2011 2016 2017 2022 Next Senedd elections 1999 2003 2007 2011 2016 2021 Next UK referendums 1975 2011 2016 Devolution Intergovernmental relations in the United Kingdom Legislative consent motions Prime Minister and Heads of Devolved Governments Council Council of the Nations and Regions England Governance of England English votes for English laws Greater London Authority 1998 referendum Greater London Authority Act 1999(2007 Act) Mayor of London Sadiq Khan Mayoral cabinet London Assembly London Plan Combined authorities Metro mayors Northern Ireland Northern Ireland Act 1998(2006 Act) First Minister Michelle O'Neill deputy First Minister Emma Little-Pengelly Executive Assembly Act of the Northern Ireland Assembly Law of Northern Ireland Scotland Politics of Northern Ireland 1997 referendum Scotland Act 1998(2012 Act, 2016 Act) First Minister John Swinney Government of Scotland Scottish Parliament Scottish statutory instrument Scots law Wales Welsh law AdministrationEngland History Subdivisions: Regions Ceremonial counties (list) Metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties Metropolitan county Non-metropolitan county Greater London Unitary authorities (list) Districts (list) Metropolitan Borough Non-metropolitan District London Borough Civil parishes (list) Historic counties Northern Ireland History Subdivisions: Counties Districts Scotland History Subdivisions: Sheriffdoms Council areas Community council areas Civil parishes Shires of Scotland Wales History Preserved counties Principal areas Communities (list) Historic counties Crown Dependencies Bailiwick of Guernsey Alderney Sark Bailiwick of Jersey Isle of Man British Islands Common Travel Area UK-CD Customs Union Overseas Territories Akrotiri and Dhekelia Anguilla Bermuda British Antarctic Territory British Indian Ocean Territory British Virgin Islands Cayman Islands Falkland Islands Gibraltar Montserrat Pitcairn Islands Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha Saint Helena Ascension Island Tristan da Cunha South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands Turks and Caicos Islands British Overseas Territories citizen Visa requirements Visa policies British Overseas Territories Act 2002 UK-OT JMC Chagos Archipelago sovereignty dispute Gibraltar sovereignty dispute Falkland Islands sovereignty dispute Foreign relations Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office Foreign policy (history) Diplomatic missions of / in the United Kingdom UK passport British National (Overseas) passport Visa requirements UK-CD Customs Union Visa policy Free trade agreements Australia Barbados Belgium Belize Brunei Canada China Hong Kong Cyprus Denmark France Germany India Israel Italy Japan Kenya Malaysia Malta Netherlands New Zealand Norway Russia Saudi Arabia Singapore Spain South Africa Palestine Pakistan Poland Portugal United States Zimbabwe Ireland politics of Northern Ireland Good Friday Agreement ^ "The Palace of Holyroodhouse today". Below this uniform level of subdivision, there are varying levels of area committees in the larger rural council areas, and many small community councils throughout the country, although these are not universal. The United Kingdom, a sovereign state to the northwest of continental Europe, consists of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Advisory NDPBs provide independent, expert advice to ministers - for example, the Committee on Standards in Public Life. [3][4] The ... In this Unit, we shall take it to account both the constitutional and administrative aspects of British system of administration in India. For local government, Northern Ireland is divided into 11 districts, which are unitary authorities. The three Crown Dependencies within the British Isles are self-governing[11] possessions of the British Crown. An example is the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (overseen by the Department for Transport). They are distinct from the British overseas territories of the United Kingdom.[12] Countries of the United Kingdom Devolution in the United Kingdom European Parliament constituencies in the United Kingdom British Isles (terminology) British Overseas Territories Crown Dependencies Etymological list of counties of the United Kingdom List of subnational entities Office for National Statistics coding system for counties, districts, wards and census areas List of regions of the United Kingdom by Human Development Index ^ United Nations Economic and Social Council (August 2007). The United Kingdom also contains 17 dependent territories which are not officially a part of the UK but are represented by it in places like the UN. After a period of direct rule by the Westminster government and some abortive attempts at reinstating devolved government during the Troubles, the present-day Northern Ireland Assembly was established in 1998, and is currently in operation following a number of periods of suspension. Scottish community councils have few if any powers beyond being a forum for raising issues of concern. scottish.parliament.uk. ^ "Why you have 8 MSPs". Main articles: Northern Ireland and Local government in Northern Ireland Northern Ireland has the Northern Ireland Assembly and Northern Ireland Executive established under the Good Friday Agreement. ^ "The Palace of Holyroodhouse today". Below this uniform level of subdivision, there are varying levels of area committees in the larger rural council areas, and many small community councils throughout the country, although these are not universal. 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Northern Ireland is divided into six traditional counties. Retrieved 1 August 2008. external.parliament.scot. Archived (PDF) from the original on 22 October 2015. The term "Province" is often used by unionist and British commentators to refer to Northern Ireland, but not by nationalists.[5] Following Brexit the UK ONS replaced the EU NUTS1 regional model with its own International Territorial Level model, continuing the treatment of the 3 Home Nations alongside the 9 Regions of England. There are 4 types of non-departmental public bodies (NDPBs). "The Northern Ireland Civil Service under Direct Rule and Devolution". Some departments, like the Ministry of Defence, cover the whole UK. Non-ministerial departments are headed by senior civil servants and not ministers. Historically, the subnational divisions of the UK have been the county[3] and the ecclesiastical parish, while following the emergence of a unified parliament of the United Kingdom, the ward and constituency have been pan-UK political subdivisions. "Your Scotland questions; Is Scotland a country?". Out of the 14 overseas territories, 10 are autonomous, two used primarily as military bases, one uninhabited, and one an Antarctic claim. Others such as The Fens of eastern England are quite distinctly defined by geography but do not form any official entity. The 22 unitary authorities are grouped into preserved counties, which are used for ceremonial purposes. Main articles: Scotland, Local government in Scotland, and Subdivisions of Scotland Scotland has a devolved legislature, the Scottish Parliament, with a government, the Scottish Government, since 1999. www.gov.scot. 19 June 2014. unstats.un.org. For local government in the United Kingdom, England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales each have their own system of administrative and geographic demarcation. These are part of government departments and usually provide government services rather than decide policy - which is done by the department that oversees the agency. Not all areas of England have parishes, especially metropolitan areas. As the UK has no written constitution in the usual sense, constitutional terminology is fraught with difficulties of interpretation and it is common usage nowadays to describe the four constituent parts of the UK (Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland) as "countries". Retrieved 21 October 2008. Others such as the London commuter belt are more diffuse. [U] County council areas comprising one district. Independent monitoring boards are responsible for the running of prisons and treatment of prisoners - for example, His Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons. Main article: History of the formation of the United Kingdom Euler diagram of the British Isles This structure was formed by the union agreed between the former sovereign states, the Kingdom of England (including the Principality of Wales) and the Kingdom of Scotland in the Treaty of Union and enacted by the Acts of Union 1707 to form the single Kingdom of Great Britain (1707-1800); followed by the Act of Union 1800, which combined Great Britain with the Kingdom of Ireland to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. ^ "First Minister". These have varying degrees of independence but are directly accountable to ministers. Some such as Snowdonia (Welsh: Eryri) have a formal boundary in some contexts; in this case as a National Park. Although the four countries are important for legal and governmental purposes, they are not comparable to administrative subdivisions of most other countries. The wards and electoral divisions of the United Kingdom are electoral districts at subnational level represented by one or more councillors at local authority level, or else used to divide the electorate into electoral districts for voting. "Ninth United Nations Conference on the standardization of Geographical Names" (PDF). Administrative units of the United Kingdom and its dependent territories Administrative units of the United Kingdom The administrative geography of the United Kingdom is complex, multi-layered and non-uniform. ^ "About The Building". ^ Bryne, T. Local Government in Britain. (1994) ^ MacInnes, Professor Allan I. civil parishes with parish or town councils, most of England but not as common in larger urban areas. Retrieved 3 May 2018. {{cite web}}: CS1 maint: multiple names; authors list (link) Browseable list of all UK local authorities' contact details and websites on the Business Link website Beginners' guide to UK geography – administrative geography Retrieved from " Majesty's Government (or Her Majesty's Government when a queen reigns), abbreviated to HM Government or HMG, [2] is the central executive authority of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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