

Volumen 6 - Número Especial
Abril/Junio 2019

REVISTA INCLUSIONES

REVISTA DE HUMANIDADES
Y CIENCIAS SOCIALES

ISSN 0719-4705

Investigación para el siglo XXI

EDITORIAL CUADERNOS DE SOFÍA

CUERPO DIRECTIVO

Directores

Dr. Juan Guillermo Mansilla Sepúlveda

Universidad Católica de Temuco, Chile

Dr. Francisco Ganga Contreras

Universidad de Los Lagos, Chile

Subdirectores

Mg © Carolina Cabezas Cáceres

Universidad de Las Américas, Chile

Dr. Andrea Mutolo

Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México, México

Editor

Drdo. Juan Guillermo Estay Sepúlveda

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

Editor Científico

Dr. Luiz Alberto David Araujo

Pontificia Universidade Católica de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Editor Brasil

Drdo. Maicon Herverton Lino Ferreira da Silva

Universidade da Pernambuco, Brasil

Editor Ruropa del Este

Dr. Alekzandar Ivanov Katrandhiev

Universidad Suroeste "Neofit Rilski", Bulgaria

Cuerpo Asistente

Traductora: Inglés

Lic. Pauline Corthorn Escudero

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

Traductora: Portugués

Lic. Elaine Cristina Pereira Menegón

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

Portada

Sr. Felipe Maximiliano Estay Guerrero

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

COMITÉ EDITORIAL

Dra. Carolina Aroca Toloza

Universidad de Chile, Chile

Dr. Jaime Bassa Mercado

Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile

Dra. Heloísa Bellotto

Universidad de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dra. Nidia Burgos

Universidad Nacional del Sur, Argentina

Mg. María Eugenia Campos

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Francisco José Francisco Carrera

Universidad de Valladolid, España

Mg. Keri González

Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México, México

Dr. Pablo Guadarrama González

Universidad Central de Las Villas, Cuba

Mg. Amelia Herrera Lavanchy

Universidad de La Serena, Chile

Mg. Cecilia Jofré Muñoz

Universidad San Sebastián, Chile

Mg. Mario Lagomarsino Montoya

Universidad Adventista de Chile, Chile

Dr. Claudio Llanos Reyes

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Chile

Dr. Werner Mackenbach

Universidad de Potsdam, Alemania

Universidad de Costa Rica, Costa Rica

Mg. Rocío del Pilar Martínez Marín

Universidad de Santander, Colombia

Ph. D. Natalia Milanesio

Universidad de Houston, Estados Unidos

Dra. Patricia Virginia Moggia Münchmeyer

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Chile

Ph. D. Maritza Montero

Universidad Central de Venezuela, Venezuela

Dra. Eleonora Pencheva

Universidad Suroeste Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria

Dra. Rosa María Regueiro Ferreira

Universidad de La Coruña, España

Mg. David Ruete Zúñiga

Universidad Nacional Andrés Bello, Chile

Dr. Andrés Saavedra Barahona

Universidad San Clemente de Ojrid de Sofía, Bulgaria

Dr. Efraín Sánchez Cabra
Academia Colombiana de Historia, Colombia

Dra. Mirka Seitz
Universidad del Salvador, Argentina

Ph. D. Stefan Todorov Kapralov
South West University, Bulgaria

COMITÉ CIENTÍFICO INTERNACIONAL

Comité Científico Internacional de Honor

Dr. Adolfo A. Abadía
Universidad ICESI, Colombia

Dr. Carlos Antonio Aguirre Rojas
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Martino Contu
Universidad de Sassari, Italia

Dr. Luiz Alberto David Araujo
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dra. Patricia Brogna
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Horacio Capel Sáez
Universidad de Barcelona, España

Dr. Javier Carreón Guillén
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Lancelot Cowie
Universidad West Indies, Trinidad y Tobago

Dra. Isabel Cruz Ovalle de Amenabar
Universidad de Los Andes, Chile

Dr. Rodolfo Cruz Vadillo
Universidad Popular Autónoma del Estado de Puebla, México

Dr. Adolfo Omar Cueto
Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, Argentina

Dr. Miguel Ángel de Marco
Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Emma de Ramón Acevedo
Universidad de Chile, Chile

Dr. Gerardo Echeita Sarrionandia
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, España

Dr. Antonio Hermosa Andújar
Universidad de Sevilla, España

Dra. Patricia Galeana
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dra. Manuela Garau
Centro Studi Sea, Italia

Dr. Carlo Ginzburg Ginzburg
Scuola Normale Superiore de Pisa, Italia
Universidad de California Los Ángeles, Estados Unidos

Dr. Francisco Luis Girardo Gutiérrez
Instituto Tecnológico Metropolitano, Colombia

José Manuel González Freire
Universidad de Colima, México

Dra. Antonia Heredia Herrera
Universidad Internacional de Andalucía, España

Dr. Eduardo Gomes Onofre
Universidade Estadual da Paraíba, Brasil

Dr. Miguel León-Portilla
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Miguel Ángel Mateo Saura
Instituto de Estudios Albacetenses "Don Juan Manuel", España

Dr. Carlos Tulio da Silva Medeiros
Diálogos em MERCOSUR, Brasil

+ Dr. Álvaro Márquez-Fernández
Universidad del Zulia, Venezuela

Dr. Oscar Ortega Arango
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, México

Dr. Antonio-Carlos Pereira Menaut
Universidad Santiago de Compostela, España

Dr. José Sergio Puig Espinosa
Dilemas Contemporáneos, México

Dra. Francesca Randazzo
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras, Honduras

Dra. Yolando Ricardo

Universidad de La Habana, Cuba

Dr. Manuel Alves da Rocha

Universidade Católica de Angola Angola

Mg. Arnaldo Rodríguez Espinoza

Universidad Estatal a Distancia, Costa Rica

Dr. Miguel Rojas Mix

*Coordinador la Cumbre de Rectores Universidades
Estatales América Latina y el Caribe*

Dr. Luis Alberto Romero

CONICET / Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Maura de la Caridad Salabarría Roig

Dilemas Contemporáneos, México

Dr. Adalberto Santana Hernández

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Juan Antonio Seda

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dr. Saulo Cesar Paulino e Silva

Universidad de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dr. Miguel Ángel Verdugo Alonso

Universidad de Salamanca, España

Dr. Josep Vives Rego

Universidad de Barcelona, España

Dr. Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Blanca Estela Zardel Jacobo

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Comité Científico Internacional

Mg. Paola Aceituno

Universidad Tecnológica Metropolitana, Chile

Ph. D. María José Aguilar Idañez

Universidad Castilla-La Mancha, España

Dra. Elian Araujo

Universidad de Mackenzie, Brasil

Mg. Romyana Atanasova Popova

Universidad Suroeste Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria

Dra. Ana Bénard da Costa

Instituto Universitario de Lisboa, Portugal

Centro de Estudos Africanos, Portugal

Dra. Alina Bestard Revilla

*Universidad de Ciencias de la Cultura Física y el
Deporte, Cuba*

Dra. Noemí Brenta

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Rosario Castro López

Universidad de Córdoba, España

Ph. D. Juan R. Coca

Universidad de Valladolid, España

Dr. Antonio Colomer Vialdel

Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, España

Dr. Christian Daniel Cwik

Universidad de Colonia, Alemania

Dr. Eric de Léséulec

INS HEA, Francia

Dr. Andrés Di Masso Tarditti

Universidad de Barcelona, España

Ph. D. Mauricio Dimant

Universidad Hebrea de Jerusalén, Israel

Dr. Jorge Enrique Elías Caro

Universidad de Magdalena, Colombia

Dra. Claudia Lorena Fonseca

Universidad Federal de Pelotas, Brasil

Dra. Ada Gallegos Ruiz Conejo

Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Perú

Dra. Carmen González y González de Mesa

Universidad de Oviedo, España

Ph. D. Valentin Kitanov

Universidad Suroeste Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria

Mg. Luis Oporto Ordóñez

Universidad Mayor San Andrés, Bolivia

Dr. Patricio Quiroga

Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile

Dr. Gino Ríos Patio

Universidad de San Martín de Porres, Per

Dr. Carlos Manuel Rodríguez Arrechavaleta

Universidad Iberoamericana Ciudad de México, México

Dra. Vivian Romeu

Universidad Iberoamericana Ciudad de México, México

Dra. María Laura Salinas

Universidad Nacional del Nordeste, Argentina

Dr. Stefano Santasilia

Universidad della Calabria, Italia

Mg. Silvia Laura Vargas López

Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, México

Dra. Jaqueline Vassallo

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina

Dr. Evandro Viera Ouriques

Universidad Federal de Río de Janeiro, Brasil

Dra. María Luisa Zagalaz Sánchez

Universidad de Jaén, España

Dra. Maja Zawierzeniec

Universidad Wszechnica Polska, Polonia

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía

Santiago – Chile

Representante Legal

Juan Guillermo Estay Sepúlveda Editorial

Indización, Repositorios y Bases de Datos Académicas

Revista Inclusiones, se encuentra indizada en:





REX



UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN



Universidad de Concepción



BIBLIOTECA UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCIÓN

**TYPICAL CONSTITUTIONAL SPHERES OF INTERACTION AMONG PARLIAMENT
CHAMBERS IN THE ASIAN COUNTRIES**

**ESFERAS CONSTITUCIONALES TÍPICAS DE INTERACCIÓN
ENTRE LAS CÁMARAS DEL PARLAMENTO EN LOS PAÍSES DE ASIA**

Anna Minasyan

Belgorod State University, Russia

Marina Markhgeym

Belgorod State University, Russia

Aleksandr Plohih

Belgorod State University, Russia

Olga Lepeshkina

Kuban State University, Russia

Vyacheslav Rasskazov

Federal State-funded Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education
Kuban State Agrarian University, Russia

Fecha de Recepción: 29 de octubre de 2018 – **Fecha Revisión:** 22 de diciembre de 2018

Fecha de Aceptación: 02 de marzo de 2019 – **Fecha de Publicación:** 01 de abril de 2019

Abstract

This study was aimed to investigate and analyze the constitutional texts of Asian states with a bicameral parliament in order to consolidate the typical areas of interaction among the chambers of parliaments. The results of analysis in present study showed that typical areas of interaction among chambers of parliament and international sphere providing the interaction among chambers with respect to foreign policy. It was concluded that the typical areas of interaction among chambers of parliaments in Asian countries reflect established approaches to the constitution of their statuses.

Keywords

Constitution – Interaction among Chambers of Parliament
Typical Areas of Interaction among Chambers of Parliaments

Para Citar este Artículo:

Minasyan, Anna; Markhgeym, Marina; Plohih, Aleksandr; Lepeshkina, Olga y Rasskazov, Vyacheslav. Typical constitutional spheres of interaction among parliament chambers in the Asian countries. Revista Inclusiones Vol: 6 num 2 (2019): 99-105.

Introduction

Interest in identifying typical areas of interaction among chambers of parliament is mostly due to the constitutional design of parliament, and the highest legislative body of the state, as an integral body implementing a single state policy (legislative, control, personnel, etc.)¹.

According to the provisions of Article 95 of the Constitution of Myanmar, "a law is considered to be adopted only if it is approved by both houses of parliament". There is similar wording in Article 70 of the Constitution of Bahrain, Article 93 of the Constitution of Cambodia, Article 88 of the Constitution of Thailand, Article 42 of the Constitution of Japan, Part 1 of Article 66 of the Constitution of Malaysia, etc. Constitutions of the Asian countries with a bicameral structure for the legislative body of government provide a ground for existence of various functional, organizational, and procedural measures ensuring the interaction among the chambers of parliament. As a rule, in constitutional-legal science, issues relating to the interaction among chambers of parliament are considered from perspective of gender representation², as a phenomenon of bicameralism³ and based on the situation of a particular country⁴, from perspective of relationship with technology in Europe⁵, in connection with influence of Internet on the activities of parliament⁶, and with respect to the study on issues of political pluralism as well⁷. Based on the review on the studies conducted about the legal theory, no study was found to focus on investigation of both the interaction among chambers of parliament in general, and the spheres of such interaction in particular. Compensating for such a doctrinal gap, the present study was designed to investigate the texts of the constitutions in Asian countries in order to consolidate the typical areas in them regarding the interaction among chambers of parliaments.

¹ L. Nikonova and A. Minasyan, "Constitutional spheres and forms of interaction of the chambers of parliaments: foreign experience. Science and education: economy and economics; entrepreneurship", *Law and management*. Vol: 11 num 78 (2016): 82-87.

² N. Shvedova, *Obstacles to Women's Participation in Parliament*. International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (Moscu: IG, 2005); P. Norris and R. Inglehart, "Cultural Obstacles to Equal Representation", *Journal of Democracy*. Vol: 12 num 3 (2001): 126-140; M. R. Selomo & K. K. Govender, *Procurement and Supply Chain Management in Government Institutions: A Case Study of Select Departments in the Limpopo Province, South Africa*. 2016 y M. Shirvani; A. Mohammadi & F. Shirvani, "Comparative study of cultural and social factors affecting urban and rural women's Burnout in Shahrekord Township", *UCT Journal of Management and Accounting Studies*, Vol: 3 num 1 (2015): 1-4.

³ J. Druckman and M. F. Thies, "The Importance of Concurrence: The Impact of Bicameralism on Government Formation and Duration", *American Journal of Political Science*. Vol: 46 num 4 (2002): 760-771. y C. Luo; M. Li; P. Peng & S. Fan, "How Does Internet Finance Influence the Interest Rate? Evidence from Chinese Financial Markets", *Dutch Journal of Finance and Management*, Vol: 2 num 1 (2018): 283-302.

⁴ M. Russell and M. Sciara, "Parliament: the house of lords – a more representative and assertive chamber?", *Palgrave Review of British Politics* Vol: 13 num 4 (2006): 122-136.

⁵ N. Vig and H. Paschen, *Parliaments and Technology: The Development of Technology Assessment in Europe* (New York: State University of New York, 2000).

⁶ K. Magarey, "The Internet and Australia parliamentary democracy", *Parliamentary Affairs*. Vol: 52 Issue 3 (1999): 404-427.

⁷ M. Bumba, "Political Parties and the Size of Government in Multiparty Legislatures", *Comparative Political Studies* Vol: 18 num 2 (2003): 16-31 y T. Denise; H. Simon and S. Pascal, "Party Unity in the Swiss Parliament: The Electoral Connection", *The Journal of Legislative Studies*. Vol: 20. Issue 2 (2013): 193-215.

Methodology

The present study was carried out based on a dialectical approach to the study on legal phenomena and processes, using general scientific (system, logical, analysis and synthesis) and private scientific methods. The latter include formal legal, linguistic legal, and comparative legal, collectively used to study the constitutional texts of 13 Asian countries with bicameral parliaments in order to identify typical areas of interaction among their chambers. The countries include: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand, Philippines, and Japan (texts of constitutions were provided from database of the Internet-library “Constitutions of the States (Countries) of the World” (<http://worldconstitutions.ru/>)). It should be noted that the focus group was selected based on the unity of their geographical space, which suggests that there is a single / contiguous approach to the constitutions in terms of typical areas of interaction among chambers of parliament.

Results and discussion

Analyzing constitutional acts of Asian states with a bicameral parliamentary structure made it possible to conclude that, there are typical areas of interaction among chambers of parliaments.

Such a constitutional sphere of interaction among chambers of foreign parliaments was identified as legislative in all 13 constitutions of countries of this study group, implemented through the adoption of laws.

Undoubtedly, the exclusive right to adopt laws is assigned to the parliament. According to Article 93 of the Constitution of Cambodia, a law must be adopted by the National Assembly and approved by the Senate. It should be noted that, such constitutional prerogative for the adoption of laws by a specific chamber is not established in all countries. For example, Part 5 of Article 13 of the Constitution of Bhutan and Part 1 of Article 70 of the Constitution of Pakistan provide the possibility for passing a bill to any of the chambers of parliament. However, approval of the second chamber remains as a prerequisite for adoption of the law. Such constitutional establishment for adoption of laws representing “equality in chambers of parliament” provides an additional basis for criticism while considering the classification of chambers as “upper” and “lower”.

In some Asian countries, a provision has been constituted on the possible adoption of laws only when the two chambers of parliament reach a mutual agreement. So, Article 95 of the Constitution of Myanmar enshrines the provision that “no law can be promulgated until it is approved by both chambers of parliament separately, or at their joint meeting”. Such constitutional formulations are included in Part 1 of Article 94 of the Constitution of Afghanistan, Article 70 of the Constitution of Bahrain, Part 2 of Article 107 of the Constitution of the Republic of India, Article 62 of the Constitution of Thailand, and Article 49 of the Constitution of Japan. In some Asian countries, to overcome the negative position of one of the chambers, it is possible to re-vote on a bill in a chamber with greater powers. So, if Chamber of Advisers in Japan does not approve bill issued by the House of Representatives within 60 days after its receipt, then the draft law is considered as rejected. To overcome the veto of Chamber of Advisors, a second vote is needed along with a majority vote of at least two-thirds of deputies of the lower chamber (Article 59 of the Constitution of Japan).

If disagreements arise regarding the adopted draft law, constitutions of some Asian countries provide the possibility for forming bodies whose activities are aimed at achieving a common opinion among chambers. Such bodies include Intermediary Committee (Art. 71 of the Constitution of Pakistan) and Joint Committee (Art. 147 of the Constitution of Malaysia). The intermediary committee is created from the members of both houses of parliament for a period not exceeding 90 days since the date of its formation. The decision on the bill is made through voting by a majority of parliamentarians. The work of committee is resulted in the adoption of law with a kind of wording that satisfies both chambers of parliament. Unlike Intermediary Committee, the Joint Committee in Malaysia is formed not only from the parliamentarians of both houses of parliament, but also from non-members of the chamber. The Malaysian Constitution does not set a period for activity of this committee, but it forms a reservation in case of disagreement of one of the chambers of parliament while draft law considered as rejected by the committee, and a new procedure for adopting law begins in the House of Representatives.

In addition, joint meetings are formed in order to achieve an agreed opinion of chambers on the controversial bill, in which decisions are made through a majority vote of the members of both chambers (part 4 of article 108 of the Constitution of India).

Further study on the constitutional texts of this group of countries resulted in the classification of organizational and personnel work as typical spheres of interaction, which envisages the joint formation of higher state bodies or appointment of officials. In Philippines (article 17 of the Constitution), both houses of parliament participate in formation of "their own electoral tribunal, dealing with elections, results of the counting of votes and the qualification investigation of members of the House", as well as establishment of an independent organization of national economy and planning (Part XII of the Constitution) and an independent central financial institution (part XII of article 20 of the Constitution); in Bhutan (part 6 of article 10 of the Constitution) the right to adoption of constitution by the Druk Gyalpo (King of Bhutan) is assigned to the Houses of Parliament; in Japan (Art. 67 of the Constitution), the chamber appoints the Prime Minister from its members; in Indonesia, the chamber elects the head of the state and vice president (part 2 of article 6 of the Constitution).

In Asian states, control sphere is considered as one of the typical areas for the conjugation of powers of chambers, represented by a combination of three segments - personnel and control, organizational and control, and financial and control.

The control of cadre and variety of control sphere is realized in connection with removal of the head of state from the office (impeachment), resignation of the highest state officials or expression of no confidence in the ministers. In a constitutional format, the impeachment procedure for the head of state is enshrined in Article 71 of the Constitution of Myanmar, Part XI of Constitution of the Philippines, Part 2 of Article 47 of the Constitution of Pakistan and other states. It should be noted that the Constitution of the Philippines assigns a fairly wide range of powers to the parliament in personnel and control sphere. Thus, parliament has the exclusive right to apply impeachment procedure not only in relation to the head of the state, but also with respect to the members of the Supreme Court, members of the Constitutional Commission and the Ombudsman (Part XI). According to paragraph «D» of Article 28 of the Jordanian Constitution, the House of Parliament appoints a specific person as the king, in case the king dies without an heir. According to Article 136 of the Malaysian Constitution, among the personnel and control powers of chambers of parliament, the right of chambers for approval is guaranteed

through regent of the head of state. In Japan, constitution has been provided the right for (Article 64) impeachment procedure, implemented by the Houses of Parliament in relation to judges dismissed from the office in connection with initiation of proceedings. Similar powers of the chambers have been "reproduced" in part 4 of Article 125 of the Constitution of India. The right of chambers to express no confidence in the ministers is enshrined in the Constitution of Afghanistan (Article 90) and the Constitution of Bahrain (part 4 of Article 67).

Organizational control sphere is the second segment of control sphere regarding typical areas of interaction among the chambers of parliaments in Asian countries. This area is implemented by the Houses of Parliament in connection with their right to establish joint permanent and temporary commissions. So, chapter 10 of Article 11 of the Constitution of Bhutan enshrined the right of chambers of parliament to form committees, "involving carrying out the tasks of the parliament."

Financial control is the third segment of control sphere regarding the typical area of interaction among chambers of parliament. The financial and control sphere are mostly concerned with the adoption of the state budget, establishment of taxes and fees, tax incentives, decision-making on external and internal loans of the state, on the financial issues, on creation of diverse extra-budgetary funds, and etc. Confirmation of these powers for the chambers of parliament is included in provisions of Article 168 of the Constitution of Cambodia, Article 83 of the Constitution of Japan, Chapter 14 of the Constitution of Bhutan, etc. It should be emphasized that the financial control sphere is also attributed to the legislative sphere, since it is implemented in the form of adopting a law.

Considering the analysis of the constitutional texts of Asian countries, it was concluded that international sphere is one of the typical areas of interaction among chambers of parliament. Based on the established constitutional practice, the right to ratify and denounce the international treaties (for example, Article 90 of the Constitution of Afghanistan) is traditionally assigned to parliament. The constitutions of some Asian states provide the ground for achieving the consent of both houses of parliament to conclude an international treaty. For example, according to Article 206 of the Constitution of Myanmar, it is established that chambers of parliament have the right to agree with the head of the state in order to establish or cancel diplomatic relations with other foreign countries. Similar wording is reflected in Article 190 of the Constitution of Malaysia.

Some constitutions in Asian states provide the exclusive right for the Houses of Parliament to declare war (Article 189 of the Malaysian Constitution). Part 2 of Article 23 of

The legislative sphere is a typical sphere of interaction among chambers of parliaments in Asian countries, implemented in form of passing laws. It was found that "constitutional roles" regarding the right to adoption of bills in some Asian countries are distributed between both houses of parliament. So, Part 5 of Article 13 of the Constitution of Bhutan and Part 1 of Article 70 of the Constitution of Pakistan provide the possibility for adopting a law by any of the chambers of parliament.

Organizational and personnel sphere is another type of typical areas of interaction among chambers of parliament, which provides the ground for interaction of chambers during formation of electoral tribunal, establishment of an independent organization of national economy, planning an independent central financial institution (Philippines), and appointing the prime minister (Japan), and the president (Indonesia).

Based on the functional purpose of parliament, control, is represented by a set of three segments: personnel and control, organizational and control, and financial and control, and is attributed to the number of typical spheres of interaction. The first segment is in connection with procedure of impeachment of the head of the state (Pakistan, Myanmar), members of the Supreme Court (Philippines), approval of regent (Malaysia), expression of distrust to the ministers (Afghanistan, Bahrain); the second segment is in connection with the right of the chambers to form joint commissions (Bhutan); and the third segment is in connection with adoption of laws regarding the state budget, decisions on taxes and fees (Cambodia, Bhutan, Japan).

International sphere is considered as the interfaced sphere regarding the interaction among chambers of parliaments, which involves joint participation of the chambers in ratifying and denouncing international acts (Afghanistan), establishing diplomatic relations (Myanmar), and declaring war (Malaysia).

Thus, the analysis of typical forms of interaction among chambers of parliaments in Asian states, as cited in the constitutional texts of European states, made it possible to judge approaches of the constitutions in these countries with respect to the joint powers of the chambers of parliaments..

References

Bumba, M. "Political Parties and the Size of Government in Multiparty Legislatures". *Comparative Political Studies*. Vol: 18 num 2 (2003): 16-31.

Denise, T.; Simon, H. and Pascal, S. "Party Unity in the Swiss Parliament: The Electoral Connection". *The Journal of Legislative Studies*. Vol: 20. Issue 2 (2013): 193-215.

Druckman, J. and Thies, M. F. "The Importance of Concurrence: The Impact of Bicameralism on Government Formation and Duration". *American Journal of Political Science*. Vol: 46 num 4 (2002): 760-771.

Luo, C.; Li, M.; Peng, P. & Fan, S. "How Does Internet Finance Influence the Interest Rate? Evidence from Chinese Financial Markets". *Dutch Journal of Finance and Management*, Vol: 2 num 1 (2018): 283-302.

Magarey, K. "The Internet and Australia parliamentary democracy". *Parliamentary Affairs*. Vol: 52 Issue 3 (1999): 404-427.

Nikonova, L. and Minasyan, A. "Constitutional spheres and forms of interaction of the chambers of parliaments: foreign experience. Science and education: economy and economics; entrepreneurship" Law and management. Vol: 11 num 78 (2016): 82-87.

Norris, P. and Inglehart, R. "Cultural Obstacles to Equal Representation". Journal of Democracy. Vol: 12 num 3 (2001): 126-140.

Russell, M. and Sciara M. "Parliament: the house of lords – a more representative and assertive chamber?" Palgrave Review of British Politics Vol: 13 num 4 (2006): 122-136.

Selomo, M. R. & Govender, K. K. Procurement and Supply Chain Management in Government Institutions: A Case Study of Select Departments in the Limpopo Province, South Africa. 2016.

Shirvani, M.; Mohammadi, A. & Shirvani, F. "Comparative study of cultural and social factors affecting urban and rural women's Burnout in Shahrekord Township". UCT Journal of Management and Accounting Studies, Vol: 3 num 1 (2015): 1-4.

Shvedova, N. Obstacles to Women's Participation in Parliament. International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. Moscú: IG. 2005.

Vig, N. and Paschen H. Parliaments and Technology: The Development of Technology Assessment in Europe. New York: State University of New York. 2000.

CUADERNOS DE SOFÍA EDITORIAL

Las opiniones, análisis y conclusiones del autor son de su responsabilidad y no necesariamente reflejan el pensamiento de la **Revista Inclusiones**.

La reproducción parcial y/o total de este artículo debe hacerse con permiso de **Revista Inclusiones**.