

# **Fixed Term Parliament: An Analysis of the Constructive Vote of No-confidence and its Political Implications**

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The main purpose of this paper is to explore the constitutional arrangement of the constructive vote of no-confidence and its political implications in selected countries. Often, the political stability and the stability of governments is largely depended on the stability of parliament. Research reveals that one of the key factors that can bring stability to the parliament is an electoral system with a party system. However, the functionality of a parliamentary system is also dependent on the behaviour of individual participants and institutions and their mutual relations. In addition, political culture and traditions are important factors. Therefore, this paper investigates what tools of legislatures strengthen government's stability in parliamentary systems, notably in the form of a vote of no-confidence. According to literature, there are two types of no-confidence votes: regular and constructive. The regular system is more prevalent and simpler. Regular o-confidence votes are used for removal of the existing government from power and to begin the formation of another government or for call for early elections. In contrast, constructive vote of no-confidence could prevent a possible political crisis from further deepening. To pass the constructive vote of no-confidence, the support of a majority of the total membership of the parliament is needed and also an agreement of members to lead an alternative government is essential. The aim of this approach is to remove a government or a prime minister and immediately after the vote is passed, an alternative legislature must be established. The constructive vote of no confidence is quite rare: only seven countries adopted it. The objective of present study is to explore the origins and development of the constructive vote of no-confidence and its impact on stable government in parliamentary system. Data for the present study was collected through secondary sources and they have been descriptively analysed to identify recent constitutional amendments. The conclusion of the study is that constructive vote of no-confidence can strengthen political stability and the stability of governments.

**Key Words:** *Parliamentary systems, Government stability, Opposition's parties, No-confidence motions constructive vote of no-confidence.*