

AN OUTLINE OF THE GOVERNMENT SYSTEM IN

GRENADA



November 2003 when the New National Party (NNP) won 8 seats and the National Democratic Congress won seven, returning the NNP to government for a third term.

2.1 Position of local government in the state

Grenada does not have a system of local government though there have been discussions about setting up a system of elected councils. It does, however, have administrative sub-divisions into six parishes, including the capital St George's, and one dependency, Carriacou and Petit Martinique.

Some 38% of people live in urban areas.²

References

- 1 CIA World Factbook 2007
- 2 Commonwealth Yearbook 2004.

1 INTRODUCTION

Grenada is a small island in the eastern Caribbean, the most southerly of the Windward Islands. It has a population of 89,971 and covers an area of 334.5 sq km.¹

Grenada is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy. The head of state is HM Queen Elizabeth II represented by a governor-general.

The parliament is bicameral, comprising a House of Representatives and a Senate. The House of Representatives has 15 members directly elected by universal suffrage and who

serve a five-year term. The Senate has 13 members appointed by the governor-general, 10 in consultation with the prime minister and three in consultation with the leader of the opposition.

The governor-general appoints the prime minister, usually the leader of the majority party, and appoints a cabinet on the advice of the prime minister.

2 POLITICAL AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF GRENADA

The most recent elections were held in