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# Western Democracies.

Западные демократии.

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# Parliamentary democracy



- Britain - a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch. Queen Elizabeth II is now the head of state, but she had no real power. By law, the Queen is the head executive and legislative branches of government but in fact its role is the core representative. It operates on the advice of his ministers.



# Role of Parliament...

- In Britain, the parliament has the power. Parliament is developing laws. It consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Members House of Lords is standing - basically lords and people, which have made lifelong lords. Lords can revise and even delay the adoption of bills. They have significant political influence. House of Commons has a much more real power. Members of the House of Commons elected by the people. They control the executive branch and discuss the most important political issues. The biggest party in the House of Commons forms the government, and its leader becomes prime minister. People do not elect the Prime Minister directly. Officially, the Parliament appoints Prime Minister. The Prime Minister chooses the cabinet Ministers and Ministers from outside the Cabinet. They have a collective responsibility for the government, the executive branch authorities, as well as individual responsibility for their ministries.



□ British Parliament

# The U.S. political system...



- United States of America - a presidential republic. Therefore where the president is head of state. But the president is elected by direct vote of people, and it is not a member of the American Parliament, the Congress.



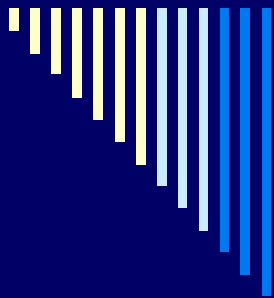
## Legislation....

- Congress, the legislative branch of the federal government is of the Senate and House of Representatives. Senators - 100 people, two from each state. The House (of Representatives) has 435 members, the number of representatives from each state depends on its population. Congress passes laws and each chamber of Congress may propose a new project. Each may vote against the draft, passed through the other House.
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Congress US..



- The President and his administration represent the executive branch authority of the federal government. Administration includes secretaries (ministers) who are heads of executive departments. Each department is responsible for a particular area. President appoints secretaries, but the Senate must approve his appointment. Legislative and executive branches of government are involved the system of checks and balances.



# The Russia political system....

- The President and his administration represent the executive branch Russia (Russia) is a presidential republic. President - Head of State, and he is elected by direct vote. In fact, he has a lot of power. President may even to dissolve the Duma if it does not agree with his proposals, amended three times in a row. The president has the administration, but is not part of the RF Government. President takes part in the legislative and executive branches.

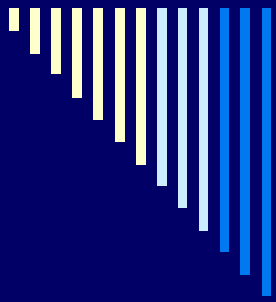


- The Federal Assembly is the legislative branch. It consists of two chambers: the Federation Council and Duma, which prepare laws. The President can veto laws passed The Federal Assembly, but the Federal Assembly can take laws, overcoming a presidential veto by a 2 / 3 vote.

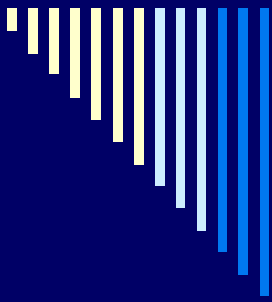


- His Government is the executive branch. President appoints its head, President government, but the Duma must approve his appointment. The Supreme Court is the judicial branch. The Constitutional Court has the power to declare acts of the President, Federal Assembly and the RF Government unconstitutional.





□ Supreme Court



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Thank you for your  
attention dear guys . My  
hope that you enjoyed it.

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