

PROJECT

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STATE SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN



PARLIAMENT

- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. Britain does not have a written constitution. Parliament is the most important authority in Britain.
- The monarch serves formally as head of state. The present sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II (the second).



- The House of Commons consists of Members of Parliament. General elections are held every five years. All citizens aged 18 have the right to vote.
 - There are few political parties in Britain. The main ones are: the Conservative Party, the Labour Party. Each political party puts up one candidate for each constituency. The one who wins the most votes is MP for that area. The party which wins the most seats in Parliament forms the Government; its leader becomes the Prime Minister.
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- The functions of the House of Commons are legislation and scrutiny of government activities. The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker. The House of Lords is presided by the Lord Chancellor. The House of Lords has no real power. It's in the House of Commons that new bills are introduced and debated. Parliament is responsible for British national policy. Local governments are responsible for organizing of education, police and many others.

- In fact, under the Parliament refers to only two chambers , and in ordinary discourse - the lower , which carries out legislative functions. King signs all laws , and on the basis of constitutional custom almost 300 years does not use of his right of veto. House of Lords veto can be overridden by the lower chamber by a simple majority , but in another session of Parliament, which means that at a regular session once a year, the upper chamber can delay the entry of a year of the law. In practice, the House of Lords , as a rule, objections to bills passed by the House of Commons , raises very rare.



- In parliament are party factions . They are led by a leader. " Chief Whip " and "sticks " provide voter faction members to vote in the House . In the lower house of the British Parliament there is a strict party discipline (subject to approval), but the deputy also depends on the support of voters , grassroots party organizations , which may have a different view , different from the views of the management . The main function of Parliament - lawmaking . Bills (bills) are reading 3 . As a rule , the bills must be taken by both chambers . Supreme executive power is exercised by the government headed by Prime Minister, who, along with a hereditary monarch is the leader of the country. In the UK government includes about 100 people, the most important and influential members of the government to form a narrower board - Cabinet.