

UK and KZ political system of their countries



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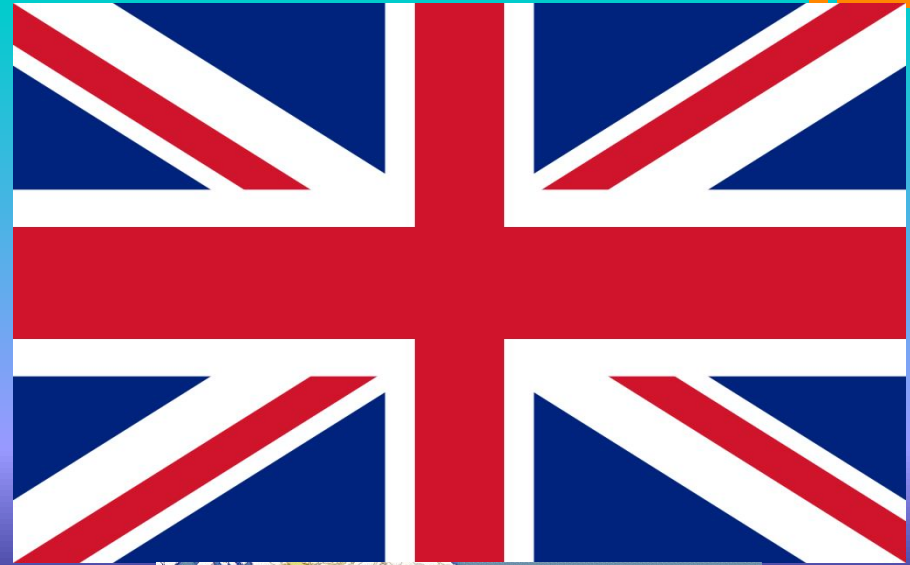
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Politics of the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official name of the state, which in every day speech is called as Great Britain or Britain. The United Kingdom or the UK is a political term which includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. All of these countries are represented in Parliament in London. Britain is a parliamentary monarchy with a constitutional monarch – Queen Elizabeth II. She is officially head of all branches of Government but her power is limited by Parliament.



Power in Great Britain is divided among three branches: the legislative branch represented by Parliament, which makes laws, the executive branch represented by the Government, which executes laws and the judicial branch represented by the courts which interpret laws. Parliament is the most important authority in Britain. It comprises the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The lower chamber the House of Commons consists of 630 elected members of Parliament. The house of Lords are not elected. The election to Parliament is held every 5 years. The Prime-Minister is appointed by the Queen.



The politics of kazakhstan

- *The politics of Kazakhstan takes place in the framework of a presidential republic, whereby the President of Kazakhstan is head of state and nominates the head of government. Executive power is exercised by the government. Legislative power is vested in both the government and the two chambers of parliament.*



- *The president is elected by popular vote for a five-year term. The prime minister and first deputy prime minister are appointed by the president. Council of Ministers is also appointed by the president. President Nazarbayev expanded his presidential powers by decree: only he can initiate constitutional amendments, appoint and dismiss the government, dissolve Parliament, call referendums at his discretion, and appoint administrative heads of regions and cities.*

Legislative branch

KZ

- The legislature, known as the Parliament (Parliament), has two chambers. The Lower House Assembly (Mazhilis) has 107 seats, elected for a four-year term, 98 seats are from party lists, 9 - from Assembly of People. All MPs are elected for 5 years.[1] The Upper House Senate has 47 members, 40 of whom are elected for six-year terms in double-seat constituencies by the local assemblies, half renewed every two years, and 7 presidential appointees. In addition, ex-presidents are ex officio senators for life. Majilis deputies and the government both have the right of legislative initiative, though most legislation considered by the Parliament is proposed by the government. Several deputies are elected from the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan.

UK

- The Countries of the United Kingdom are divided into parliamentary constituencies of broadly equal population by the four Boundary Commissions. Each constituency elects a Member of Parliament (MP) to the House of Commons at General Elections and, if required, at by-elections. As of 2010 there are 650 constituencies (there were 646 before that year's general election). Of the 650 MPs, all but one - Lady Sylvia Hermon - belong to a political party.
- In modern times, all Prime Ministers and Leaders of the Opposition have been drawn from the Commons, not the Lords. Alec Douglas-Home resigned from his peerages days after becoming Prime Minister in 1963, and the last Prime Minister before him from the Lords left in 1902 (the Marquess of Salisbury).

Executive branch

The executive branch represented the government of RK is divided into two executive authorities.

First- central executive authorities.

Second-local executive authorities.

The executive branches represented by the government which executive laws.

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Judicial branch

KZ

- *There are 44 judges on the Supreme Court of Kazakhstan. There are seven members of the Constitutional Council. Out of the 7 members, 3 are appointed by the president*

UK

- The United Kingdom does not have a single legal system due to it being created by the political union of previously independent countries with the terms of the Treaty of Union guaranteeing the continued existence of Scotland's separate legal system. Today the UK has three distinct systems of law: English law, Northern Ireland law and Scots law. Recent constitutional changes saw a new Supreme Court of the United Kingdom come into being in October 2009 that took on the appeal functions of the Appellate Committee of the House of Lords. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, comprising the same members as the Supreme Court, is the highest court of appeal for several independent Commonwealth countries, the UK overseas territories, and the British crown dependencies.



Conclusion

- Legislative power is exercised by a bicameral parliament, in Great Britain the parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, in Kazakhstan - from the Senate and the Majilis. In both countries, the Executive is exercised by the Government, and both are members of the United Nations (UN) and OSCE participating States.

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