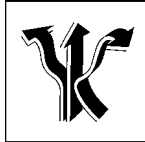


МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА
АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ



МАУП

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ
ЩОДО ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ
РОБОТИ СТУДЕНТІВ
з дисципліни**

**“ІНОЗЕМНА ДІЛОВА МОВА (АНГЛІЙСЬКА)”
(для магістрів спеціальності “Політологія”)**

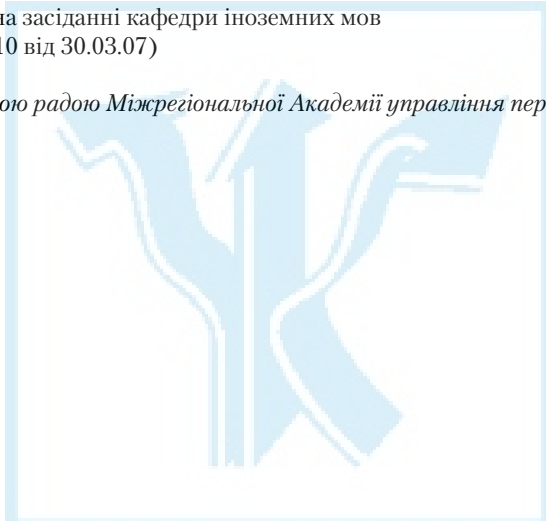
МАУП

Київ 2007

Підготовлено доцентом кафедри іноземних мов *О. В. Грицько*

Затверджено на засіданні кафедри іноземних мов
(протокол № 10 від 30.03.07)

Схвалено Вченою радою Міжрегіональної Академії управління персоналом



Грицько О. В. Методичні рекомендації щодо забезпечення самостійної роботи студентів з дисципліни “Іноземна ділова мова (англійська)” (для магістрів спеціальності “Політологія”). — МАУП, 2007. — 48 с.

Методичні рекомендації містять пояснювальну записку, перелік тем для самостійного вивчення, питання для самоконтролю, завдання для аудиторної та позааудиторної самостійної роботи, а також список літератури.

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2007

ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Використання мови, а також її вивчення передбачають дії, що виконують особи, які в ролі окремих індивідів чи соціальних агентів розвивають ряд компетенцій як загальних, так і комунікативних мовленнєвих. Сформовані компетенції використовуються в міру необхідності у різних контекстах залежно від умов і потреб для здійснення різних видів мовленнєвої діяльності.

Перехід до кредитно-модульної технології навчання, що спрямована на оволодіння студентом мовою в обмежених напрямках з конкретною метою, потребує високого рівня самоосвіти, оскільки самоосвіта формує вміння навчатися, сприяє активізації засвоєння знань.

Мета самостійної роботи студентів, які навчаються за спеціальністю “Політологія”, – розвивати вміння вчитися, сформувані здібності до саморозвитку, розширити загальний світогляд, засвоїти в повному обсязі навчальну програму дисципліни “Іноземна ділова мова (англійська)”.

Основні завдання: сформувати уміння та навички безперервного підвищення своєї кваліфікації, вільного спілкування у професійному колі англійською мовою; навчити студентів розуміти наукову і публіцистичну літературу з політології англійською мовою; удосконалити фундаментальні знання англійської мови через додаткову інформацію професійного аспекта.

ПЕРЕЛІК ТЕМ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОГО ВИВЧЕННЯ

1. Doing Politics (Політична діяльність).
2. Political participation (Політична участь).
3. Individual Political Actions (Індивідуальна політична діяльність).
4. Group Political Actions (Групова політична діяльність).
5. Types of Political Knowledge (Типи політичних знань).
6. Sources of Political Knowledge (Джерела політичних знань).
7. Why Is the Study of the Political World of Crucial Importance? (Чому вивчення політичного світу так важливо?)
8. How the Political World is Organized (Як влаштований політичний світ).
9. A Political System (Політична система).
10. Political System Persistence (Тривалість існування політичної системи).

11. Values (Цінності).
12. Environment (Середовище).
13. Demands and Supports (Попит та пропозиція).
14. Outputs and Outcomes (Прийняття, процес втілення політичних рішень та їх наслідки).
15. Feedback (Зворотний зв'язок).
16. State (Держава).
17. Government (Уряд).
18. Legitimation (Законотворення).
19. Political Executive (Політичний очільник).
20. Executive Branch (Виконавча гілка влади).
21. Executive Federalism (Виконавчий федералізм).
22. Presidential Government (Уряд на чолі з президентом).
23. Presidential-Parliamentary System (Президентсько-парламентська система).
24. Cabinet (Кабінет).
25. Cabinet Government (Уряд на чолі з кабінетом міністрів).
26. Parliament (Парламент).
27. Parliamentary System (Парламентська система).
28. Parliamentary Government (Уряд на чолі з парламентом).
29. Parliamentary Supremacy or Parliamentary Sovereignty (Верховенство парламенту та його суверенітет).
30. Parliamentary Privilege (Парламентські привілеї).
32. Political Culture (Політична культура).
33. Political Beliefs (Політичні погляди та переконання).
34. Belief Systems (Система поглядів).
35. Belief Systems among Mass Publics (Система поглядів серед мас).
36. Belief Systems among Elites (Система поглядів серед еліти).
37. Polling (Опитування громадської думки).
38. Political Development (Політичний розвиток).
39. Political Integration. (Політична інтеграція).
40. Conservatism (Консерватизм).
41. Classical Liberalism (Класичний лібералізм).
42. Socialism (Соціалізм).
43. Marxist-Leninist Socialism (Марксистсько-ленінський соціалізм).
44. Democratic Socialism (Демократичний соціалізм).
45. Types of Interest Groups (Типи груп інтересів).
46. Winning Elections (Перемога на виборах).

47. The Problem of Truth (Труднощі з правдою).
48. Political Language (Мова політики).
49. What Do Slogans and Posters Stand For? (Що символізують гасла та плакати?)
50. Saints and Demons (Святі та демони).

ПИТАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОКОНТРОЛЮ

1. План Маршалла (The Marshall Plan).
2. Еволюція Європейського Союзу (Evolution of the European Union).
3. Політична структура ЄС (Political Structure of the European Union).
4. ООН. Цілі. Діяльність (The United Nations. Purposes. Activities).
5. НАТО. Цілі. Діяльність (NATO. Purposes. Activities).
6. Політична ситуація в Україні (Political Situation in Ukraine).
7. Виклики часу для українського суспільства (New Challenges Facing Ukraine).
8. Зовнішня політика України (Foreign Policy of Ukraine).
9. Україна і міжнародні організації (Ukraine and International Organizations).
10. Україна та актуальні проблеми сучасного світу (Ukraine and Problems of the Modern World).
11. Що таке паблік рилейшнз? (What is PR?)
12. Паблік рилейшнз як управління репутацією (PR as the Management of Reputation).
13. Сфера діяльності PR (Specialist Areas of PR).
14. Суспільні відносини (Community Relations).
15. Паблік рилейшнз і політика (PR and Politics).
16. Центральний уряд і місцеві органи влади (Central and Local Government).
17. Зв'язок з місцевою владою й урядом (Local Government and Government Relations).
18. Державні справи (Public Affairs).
19. Політична система (Political System).
20. Політичні партії (Political System).
21. Політичні виконавці (Political Executives).
22. Політична інтеграція (Political Integration).

23. Система цінностей (Belief Systems).
24. Політична ідеологія (Political Ideology).
25. Актуальні проблеми міжнародного права (International Law. Current Problems).
26. Конституція (Constitutions).
27. Законодавча влада (The Legislature).
28. Виконавча влада (Chief Executives).
29. Державний устрій України (State Organization of Ukraine).
30. Конституція України. Статті 36, 37 (Constitution of Ukraine. Articles 36, 37).

ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ АУДИТОРНОЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ

1. Read the text.

It is true that researchers in political science have not agreed upon a coherent set of concepts, theories, and rules of interpretation. There are many different methods used in political science, there is disagreement regarding the puzzles and problems that ought to be solved, there is little consensus on what theories or generalizations have been proven, and there is even great difficulty in operating key concepts, such as “power” or “democracy.”

The political world is far too complex and unpredictable for systematic generalizations. Politics is based on the actions and interactions of many individuals, groups, and even countries. Politics occurs in the midst of many changing conditions that can influence those actions. The range of variation in what people might do and in what conditions exist is so vast that clear “if A, then B” statements about politics are impossible. Thus it is not surprising that political analysts cannot precisely explain the causes of war, or why women vote differently from men, or what effect laws banning private handguns will have on crime rates.

The analysis of politics cannot be objective in the way assumed by the scientific method. The issues chosen for study and the manner in which variables are defined, measured, and analyzed are all powerfully influenced by the analyst’s social reality (i.e., by his/her culture, ideas, life experiences, etc.). In this view, no one (whether Sunni Muslim or agnostic, rural Nigerian or cosmopolitan Parisian, international lawyer or migrant farm worker) can be totally objective and unbiased in the way he/she tries to analyze political phenomena.

Since the time of Aristotle (384–322 B. C.), classical political theorists have insisted that the ultimate aim of political analysis is to discover “the highest good attainable by action.” In this view, political analysis is a noble endeavor because it helps determine what government should do in order that valued goals (e.g., social order, a good life, a just society) can be achieved.

In contrast, many of those who use the methods of contemporary political science do not assume that these methods can identify universal principles of political good or can answer normative questions. For example, they cannot provide answers to fundamental normative questions about what social goals and ends should be valued and about what means are appropriate to achieve those goals. Russian novelist Leo Tolstoy asserted that science can provide no answer to the essential question, “What shall we do, and how shall we arrange our lives?”

Nevertheless, we need methods to reach some interpersonal agreement about political facts. Although political science lacks precise concepts and theories, it does enable us to develop better concepts, improved methods, and sound generalizations, and thereby it makes the study of the political world an exciting intellectual challenge.

Understanding politics is extremely important. As Austrian philosopher Karl Popper suggests, “we must not expect too much from reason; argument rarely settles a [political] question, although it is the only means for learning — not to see clearly, but to see more clearly than before.” In the face of fundamental value conflicts and the potential for massive political violence between individuals, groups, and nations, political knowledge might reduce the misunderstandings and misconceptions. Thus it can be the grounds for greater tolerance and wiser value judgments about political good. And enhancing what we know about politics should make us more effective in knowing how to behave politically — as voters, political activists, and political decision makers. There are different approaches to political science, and there are also different ways to be introduced into the political world. Shakespeare noted that “man is the measure of all things,” and we can add — the explorer of the political world at the most personal and individual level, who can or cannot explain why individuals seem to think and act certain ways. Thus the study of the political world is of crucial importance to the creation of humane social life.

1. Match a word in A with a word or words in B.

A
to agree
to be
to provide
to reach
to develop
to explain

B
better concept
the causes of war
interpersonal agreements
based on actions and interactions
answers
upon a coherent set

2. Choose the best alternative.

1. There are many different _____ used in political science.
a) views b) approaches c) attitudes d) methods
2. There is little _____ on what theories or generalizations have been proven.
a) concern b) consideration c) consensus d) care
3. Politics _____ in the midst of many changing conditions that can influence those actions.
a) appears b) takes place c) emerges d) occurs
4. It is not surprising that political _____ cannot precisely explain the causes of war.
a) analysts b) scientists c) researchers d) viewers
5. "Man is the measure of all things," the _____ of the political world at the most personal and individual level.
a) innovator b) explorer c) inventor d) invader

3. Translate into English.

1. Політика — це визначення того, хто, що, коли і яким чином отримує.

2. Політика тісно пов'язана з іншими сферами знань, такими як економіка, соціологія, географія й історія.

3. Політика — це те, як ми розуміємо і будуємо свої суспільні відносини.

4. Політика — це змагання окремих осіб та організацій у втіленні та дбанні про свої інтереси. _____

5. Політологи пропонують різні класифікаційні схеми політичних систем. _____

6. Політика — це боротьба за владу і її утримання. _____

7. Політика — це найефективніший засіб (механізм) використання влади в інтересах будь-якого суб'єкта суспільно-політичного процесу. _____

8. Політика — це відповідна система цінностей, установок та норм, що використовуються з метою забезпечення влади. _____

9. Політика — це унікальний, складний комплекс і синтез найрізноманітніших типів і форм людської діяльності. _____

10. Політичне життя — це частина суспільного життя, пов'язана з політичною владою і реалізацією соціальних інтересів, основним змістом якого є усвідомлена і цілеспрямована політична діяльність людей. _____

2. Read the text.

A political system is the pattern of human relationships through which authoritative decisions are made and carried out for a society. A political system is distinguished from other social systems by four characteristics: (1) it is universal in its reach, extending to all members of society;

- (2) it claims ultimate control over the use of physical coercion;
- (3) its right to make binding decisions is accepted as legitimate;
- (4) its decisions are authoritative, bearing the force of legitimacy and a substantial probability of compliance.

Since there are also characteristics of states, the term “political” system is commonly used as a label for the collectivity of relationships comprising the government and political processes of a state.

Some writers define the term more broadly to include almost any social relationship where influence is exercised or authoritative decisions made. Thus, within subsocietal groups, such as family, church, labour union, or business organization, the group decision making structure is regarded as a political system. At the international level, the authority and other influence relationships among states are often said to constitute an international political system, with various geographical (e.g. Western Europe) or organizational subsystems (e.g. China).

The term “political system” has increasingly come to replace “state” and supplement “government” as the conceptual focus of political science for several apparent reasons.

Political systems is about the politics of large numbers of people—about how the political world is organized and about the structures of government. They comprise such issues as: What a state is. What causes people to identify strongly with certain other people as a nation? How are the political system and the economic system linked? What features distinguish democracies or dictatorships? What are the arrangements through which governments organize executive and legislative power? What are the responsibilities of such political structures as the bureaucracy or the legislature?

While concepts such as state and nation are extremely useful, political scientists have sought an additional, more general and analytic concept to describe the structures and dynamics of organized politics at all levels.

The essential concept is the idea of a system, which is a group of components that exist in a characteristic relationship to each other and that interact on the basis of regular patterns. Because the components are interdependent, change in one component will have some effect on other components. Such change can cause minor or even major alterations in the manner in which the total system functions. In a mechanical analogy, an automobile engine can be viewed as a system, as a set of components interacting in a regular way. If one spark plug is dirty, the performance of

the automobile-as-system will be substantially altered, and if the spark plug is removed, the system might not work at all.

The same interdependency of components is evident in human systems, such as families, sports teams, factories, or bureaucracies. The components of human systems — people in roles — are more likely to vary in the range of their actions than are the components of most mechanical systems. This means that the performance of human systems tends to be far more variable and less predictable than that of mechanical systems. Human systems function relatively smoothly as long as most of the components (the people) interact within a tolerable range of expected action. For high performance, some human systems, such as a symphony orchestra or a drill team, require far more rigid adherence to predictable roles than others, such as a jazz combo or a basketball team. Because of people’s capacity to adapt and improvise, human systems can sometimes adapt effectively to unexpected circumstances. But human variability can also result in system performance that is disorganized, with negative or even disastrous effects.

The political system is a system of behavior, and it is defined by its distinctive activities, the authoritative allocation of values for a society. This definition is central to the idea of a political system.

Political systems are composed of three types of institutions which make and resolve demands on each other — government institutions, interest groups, and political parties.

1. Complete the sentences and translate them.

1. A political system is the pattern of human relationships through which _____

2. Four characteristics of a political system are: _____

3. The term “political system” comprises such issues as: _____

4. The authoritative allocation of values for a society is _____

2. Choose the best alternative.

1. It is universal in its reach, extending to all members of _____.
a) community b) neighbourhood c) society d) public
2. It claims _____ control over the use of physical coercion.
a) total b) ultimate c) final d) eventual
3. Change can cause minor or even major _____ in the manner in which the total system functions.
a) alterations b) changes c) fluctuations d) amendments

3. Read the text.

People differ greatly in their understandings about the nature of **politics**, the uses of political power, and the distribution of benefits. Their understandings about politics are composed of three general types of political knowledge:

(1) *descriptions* of political facts, i.e. *what* questions, which require a descriptive response based on “facts” and can be answered straightforward.

For example: Do you know when the Soviet Union ceased to exist?

The Soviet Union ceased to exist: on December 25, 1991, with the resignation of Mikhail Gorbachev.

But on many questions about the political world, knowledge is subject to dispute. On some questions, it is difficult to get precise information. Suppose you want to know the number of countries with operational nuclear weapons. It was generally agreed that nine countries had operational nuclear missiles (Belarus, China, France, India, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and the United States), but the situation has changed so far. Experts are not sure about whether the other countries (Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, North Korea, Pakistan, South Africa, South Korea, and Taiwan) have nuclear weapons. *If the experts cannot reach consensus on which countries belong to the “nuclear club.” Can you name the countries?* On some other questions about politics, description requires assessments that raise complicated, controversial issues about power, interests, and values. In such cases it can be difficult to reach agreement about the facts. For example:

Does every revolution end in a tyranny?

(2) *explanations* of how and why politics occurs as it does, i.e. many questions about politics are even more difficult to answer, because they ask *why* something happens and they require political knowledge in the form of explanation. For example: Why did the Iran – Iraq War occur?

Here are some alternative explanations for this lengthy and deadly war:

Historical ethnic animosity between Persian Iranians and Arabic Iraqis

Religious conflict between Shi'a Muslims (controlling Iran) and Sunni Muslims (controlling Iraq) Iraq's forceful demand that Iran return control of the entire Shatt-al-Arab waterway, in violation of both a 1975 treaty and international law.

A strategy developed by leaders in Iraq and Iran to divert their populations' attention from serious internal economic and political problems.

Political manipulation by leaders in other Arab states who feared that the late Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic fundamentalism might spread to their states if not stopped in Iran.

Can revolution be nonviolent?

These are examples of the questions about politics that require explanation, not mere descriptive facts. Such questions are among the most fascinating in politics, but adequate explanation is often difficult because patterns of cause and effect can be extraordinarily complex.

(3) *prescriptions* of what should happen in the political world, i.e. statements about politics, including claims or assumptions that certain choices and actions are more desirable than others. These represent a third form of political knowledge, prescriptions. A prescription is a value judgment that indicates what *should* occur and *should* be done. Thus a prescription deals with “normative” political knowledge—answers to questions about what ought to be, not merely description and explanation of what is.

What should be the government's role in the provision of health care (e.g., doctors, hospitals, medication)? Some possible prescriptive responses:

The government should take no action that interferes with the private provision of health care.

The government should regulate health care providers only to prevent dangerous practices.

The government should establish policies that encourage competition among many private health care providers.

The government should provide free health care, but only for the very poor.

The government should subsidize health care for all citizens on the basis of their ability to pay.

The government should provide free health care to all citizens, paid generally from tax revenues.

1. Complete the sentences and translate them.

A. The understandings about politics are composed of three general types of political knowledge: _____

B. Descriptions of political facts require _____

C. Explanations of how and why politics occurs as it does are even more difficult to answer because _____

D. Prescriptions of what should happen in the political world deal with _____

E. In the provision of health care the government should _____

2. Complete the sentences with the appropriate definition.

1. Those who vote regularly in elections are called _____

2. Those who protest verbally if government does something morally wrong are called _____

3. Those who actively work for party, candidate, issue, and persuade others how to vote are called _____

4. Those who form group to work on local problems and contact officials on social issues are called _____

5. Those who are candidates for holding public office are called _____

6. Those who do not vote, engage in other political activity, are not patriotic are called _____

7. Those who contact local, state, or national officials on particular problems are called _____

3. Complete the sentences and translate them.

1. The factor that distinguishes a political group _____

2. A political group _____

3. Interest groups _____

4. Persuasion _____

4. Read the text.

Why do people join **political groups**? A person might want to influence the actions of his/her government but might believe that his/her encourage actions will not make any difference. People tend to feel that they are relatively powerless in politics when acting alone – but there might be strength in numbers. If a person joins with many others in a political group, it is possible that the group can exercise influence in the political world, because of the group's numbers, organization, and capabilities.

Groups are extremely important in politics, because they are often the major mechanism through which individuals are linked to the political system; hence their label as linkage institutions. Although there a few political gladiators who can have a major impact on politics, most individuals, most of the time, have a minimal effect on political decisions and actions.

Even in democracies, casting a vote is the primary individual political act. But if huge numbers of votes are cast (there are more than 90 million votes cast in the US. presidential contest), one individual's vote is politically insignificant. To have a greater impact, an individual's best strategy is to combine his/her political actions with those of others through a political group. Some political groups, such as a major political party, are wide-ranging in their goals and have a huge membership. Other groups are very focused in their objectives and have limited membership.

As an analytic concept, a group can be defined as an aggregation of individuals who interact in order to pursue a common interest. It is the

pursuit of a common interest that is most crucial to this definition, since the individuals do not necessarily interact directly with one another. The factor that distinguishes a political group from other groups is that the common interest is a political objective – an interest in a particular allocation of public values.

A distinction is usually made between political interest groups and political parties, although both types fit under our general definition of political group. A political group enters the special category of political party when the group seeks not merely to influence political decisions but also to place its members in the actual roles of government, such as executives and legislators. Although this distinction tends to become rather fuzzy among the most politically active groups, political parties as a category different from other types of political interest groups.

Organizations composed of persons who have joined together to seek their mutual interest by influencing government decisions and actions are often referred to as interest groups. Their efforts to influence government decisions are commonly described as lobbying. There can be a distinction made between institutional pressure groups and issue-oriented pressure groups.

Interest groups act together to influence public policy in order to promote their common interest. They try to persuade governments to pursue the policies it advocates. Persuasion takes many forms and the force of a logical and well-prepared argument can be sufficient to convince ministers or bureaucrats that a certain policy should be adopted or the arousal of the public in order to persuade government of the error of its ways. Interest groups are frequently the most reliable and best-informed link between government agencies and the portions of the public that they particularly serve. They are considered so important that governments have often gone out of their way to encourage the creation of special-interest groups.

Answer the questions.

1. Can you think of a significant piece of your political knowledge that is derived primarily from a parent, an influential teacher, or a public figure you admire?

2. Have you ever insisted that some fact is correct because it seemed so “obvious” to you? _____

3. Is there any reason to assume that different people will share the same intuitive feelings regarding what is true? _____

4. Is it unlikely that others always agree with what you think is obvious? _____

5. Why does the reliance on authority or on personal thought have a key shortcoming? _____

6. What are the four essential characteristics of the scientific method? _____

5. Read the text.

How does a **political system** persist in a world of change? The political system is embedded within a complex and changing environment. The political decision makers must maintain a delicate balance of forces. The environments must be prevented from constraining or overwhelming the political system and must be exploited for the resources and opportunities that they present; political actors must be sensitive and accurate in their perceptions of the effects of all other components in the system; demands must be managed so that they are not irreconcilable and so they do not overload the resources available; positive support must be nurtured and negative support discouraged or suppressed through some mix of value allocations that maintain the loyalty or acquiescence of the citizens. In short, the conversion process must operate with political skill and political will.

What happens if there is insufficient political skill or political will? The pressures on the decision makers might overwhelm their capacity to respond effectively. If the political system’s performance is poor, there is likely to be a reduction in the quality of the citizens’ lives, more problems from the internal and external environment, loss of support for the political system, and a rise in disorder.

At any point, it is possible that there will be changes in the political system: (1) The *authorities* who hold political positions might be replaced, by election, by political pressure, or by violence; or (2) the *regime* might change, through the implementation of new governing structures or procedures or through significant alterations in the pattern of value allocations. If these changes in the regime are massive and fundamental, it is even possible for a political system to “die.”

For political systems, the last decades of the 20-th century were the most deadly in history. The obituary is headed by the Soviet Union and most of the regimes of Central and Eastern Europe, including Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, Hungary, and Yugoslavia (all between 1989 and 1991). In Africa, political systems such as Ethiopia (1991), Liberia (1990), and Somalia (1991) collapsed, although there was no immediate birth of a coherent successor, and others, including Benin (1991) and Chad (1990), underwent substantial political system transformations. In the Philippines, President Ferdinand Marcos’ despotic regime was overturned in 1986, and the Sandinistas’ one-party rule of Nicaragua ended with the 1990 elections. Many political systems, while not “dying,” have made substantial transformations away from command political economies and toward greater political democracy. Whether a particular political system actually dies can be a matter of debate, but the recent period has provided ample evidence that rapid and dramatic changes do sometimes occur within political systems.

1. Complete the sentences and translate them.

1. Political actors must _____

2. Demands must be managed so that _____

3. Positive support must be _____

4. The conversion process must _____

5. The authorities who hold political positions might be _____

6. The regime might _____

2. Answer the questions.

1. How does a political system persist in a world of change?

2. What happens if there is insufficient political skill or political will?

3. What happens if the political system's performance is poor?

ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ ПОЗААУДИТОРНОЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ

6. Read the text.

Values are those things that have significance and importance to people. We can discuss values in terms of the idealized abstractions that inspire or justify much political action: liberty, equality, freedom, justice. Or values can be defined more specifically: they can be material goods, such as a decent house or road system; they can be services, such as quality health care or protection from crime; they can be conditions, such as security from national enemies or clean air; they can be symbolic goods, such as status. In addition to positive values, there are negative values, such as coercion or imprisonment, polluted water, epidemic disease, and so on.

By definition, values tend to be scarce resources — either there is an insufficient amount of a given value to satisfy everyone, or the enjoyment of one value by some requires a loss of value to others. To use an example from the previous paragraph, there is no political system in which all citizens have housing that they would consider adequate. Some would view their housing as too small, or too expensive, or in the wrong location, or lacking in sufficient luxuries. Even if a state could provide everyone with identical housing, some would be dissatisfied because they want better housing or because they object to the use of their taxes or work to subsidize the housing of others. A vast arsenal of nuclear weapons in one's state may make one individual feel quite secure while making another individual extremely insecure. One person might favor large expenditures on missile systems while another would prefer to spend the resources on

housing, and a third might prefer lower taxes to expenditure on either weapons or housing. Every value distribution entails trade-offs between different values as well as some inequality in the distribution of benefits and burdens. Thus there are always disagreements, competition, and even violent conflict over whose values will be served and whose will not.

Value *allocations* are taken as authoritative when the decisions are accepted as binding by people affected by the decisions. One of the most fascinating questions in political analysis is: Why do people accept the authority of the political system to allocate values in a manner that is not to their direct advantage? Why do people accept the imposition of taxes, policies, and laws that they judge to be undesirable to themselves?

The political system is meant to solve the difficult analytic problem of defining the boundaries of the political world. The domain of the political system is limited to those areas where values are being allocated “for a society” — that is, to those values where the state must act to protect and serve the public’s interests. Recall the notion of *res publica*, or “things of the people.” The political system, in establishing the range of value allocations included in *res publica*, also sets the boundaries of its own domain of action.

Every political system defines its boundaries of legitimate action differently. This is a crucial point reflected in the contrasting views of the role of the state. Some political systems allocate values in virtually every aspect of their citizen’s lives while other systems intervene minimally. One political system might provide a total health care delivery system to all citizens, with no direct charges for doctors, hospitals, or treatment, while another system subsidizes only hospitalization for the very poor. One political system might require daily religious instruction in school while another system forbids even the general discussion of religious philosophies in the schools.

Analytically, a political system could exist at any level, even one that does not have ultimate authority. This concept could certainly apply to subnational political systems (including such American examples as states, counties, and municipalities). It could also apply to a supranational system that encompasses more than one state (for example, the European Community). Perhaps a more generalized definition of the political system might describe it in terms of “the authoritative allocation of values for a collectivity.”

Translate into English.

1. Кожне суспільство характеризується властивою лише йому системою та ієрархію цінностей. _____

2. Цінності – це життєво значущі предмети, природні утворення і продукти людської діяльності. _____

3. Розрізняють два види цінностей: пов'язані із життєвими потребами (насамперед забезпечення біологічного, фізичного життя); пов'язані з вищими, духовними потребами. _____

4. Нинішній стан системи цінностей, українського загалу зокрема, надто неоднозначний, складний і суперечливий. _____

5. В українському соціумі немає нині ціннісного консенсусу – тут відбувається складна “гра” корпоративних, групових та індивідуальних інтересів. _____

6. Політичне рішення є елементом політичного процесу і не може перебувати у статичному стані. _____

7. Прийняття політичних рішень завжди зумовлене різноманітними інтересами. _____

8. Це національні інтереси, або інтереси народу; інтереси класів, соціальних груп, партій, інших організацій; особистісні інтереси та інтереси різних сил поза межами країни. _____

7. Read the text.

A **state** is a legal entity that meets three criteria:

(1) the state operates within a territorial framework, its authority operating within fixed borders which confers citizenship on all those who are born there or live there permanently. It polices these borders, regulates the adjacent seas and airspace, provides passports for its citizens for travel abroad, and controls the passage of goods and persons into and out of its territory;

(2) the state has sovereignty, or the power to maintain order within its declared territory. The state is politically independent, recognizing no superior authority, and has the right to suppress violent internal challenges to its authority and to reject foreign interference. All sovereign states have equal legal status in the international community;

(3) the state must have some degree of legitimacy, both internal and external. Internally, it must command the loyalty, or at least the passive consent, of a sizeable majority of its citizens, so that it can exercise its political authority in reliable and durable ways. Without internal legitimacy, civil war is likely. Externally, a state must be recognized by other states as being a legitimate member of the international community. A group or party may be in de facto control of a territory, but that group is not viewed as legitimate until it receives the de jure recognition of other states, who thereby agree to exchange ambassadors, acknowledge territorial claims, conclude trade agreements, and conduct all the other official transactions of normal interstate relations.

A state is a legal concept describing a social group that occupies a defined territory and is organized under common political institutions and an effective government. Some publicists add the qualification that the group must be willing to assume the international legal obligations of statehood. States legally come into being when they are recognized by other individual members of the international community. States are the primary units of the international political and legal community. States emerged out of the collapse of the feudal order in Europe, and they

stand in a relationship of sovereign equality to one another. As sovereign entities, states have the right to determine their own national objectives and the techniques for their achievement. State freedom of action is conditioned, however, by the formal restraints of international law and international organization, and by the relationship between state power and the informal situational factors that characterize the international environment at any given time.

The role of the state in contemporary countries is two-fold:

1) to aid accumulation (that is, promote investment, profit-making, economic growth) through many ordinances, activities and expenditures, from the issuance of currency, the regulation of the money market, the subsidization of the transportation and communication infrastructure, the provision of health and education services, and the suppression of unionism and worker discontent.

2) to legitimize the political-economic system (that is, make the system acceptable to the general population) by correcting or ameliorating the worst excesses of the unregulated market through an array of measures (rent controls, unemployment insurance, inter-provincial tax transfers, pollution controls, workplace health and safety laws), by redistributing some income or lack of access to social services (progressive income taxes, medicare), and by providing services that the market will not or cannot provide to the society at large (culture and the arts, parks and recreation, a justice system, fire departments). When legitimation of the capitalist system fails, the state resorts to repressive forms of social control such as political and human rights suppression, particularly of worker and populist movements.

1. Give words opposite in meaning to the words in italics.

- 1) a *legal* entity –
- 2) live *permanently* –
- 3) travel *abroad* –
- 4) *sovereignty* –
- 5) maintain *order* –
- 6) *passage* of goods –
- 7) to *reject* foreign interference –
- 8) command the *loyalty* –
- 9) *passive* consent –
- 10) *majority* of its citizens –

- 11) *international* community –
- 12) states *emerged* –
- 13) *the collapse* –
- 14) *equality* to one another –
- 15) human rights *suppression* –

2. Give Ukrainian equivalents to the following expressions.

- 1) a legal entity _____
- 2) fixed borders _____
- 3) confers citizenship _____
- 4) regulates the adjacent seas and airspace _____
- 5) provides passports _____
- 6) controls the passage of goods and persons _____
- 7) to maintain order _____
- 8) to suppress violent internal challenges _____
- 9) to reject foreign interference _____
- 10) to exercise its political authority _____

3. Complete the sentences.

1. The state operates _____

2. The state has sovereignty or the power to _____

3. The state is politically _____

4. Internally, a state must _____

5. Externally, a state must _____

6. States are _____

7. As sovereign entities, _____

8. State freedom of action is _____

8. Read the text.

Government is the institutional organization of political power within a given territory that is the institutionalized process through which the internal and external aspects of state sovereignty are exercised. Many types of government exist, described by such words as democratic, authoritarian, oligarchic, dictatorial, republican, parliamentary, monarchical, presidential, unitary, and federal. Regardless of type, all governments make and enforce law, provide services for their citizens, and administer justice. The type of government is determined by the way in which legislative, executive, and judicial power is organized and distributed. The government of the nation-state is the most powerful instrument for social control yet devised by man, and takes precedence over other institutions for social control, such as family or church. Organized society implies the presence of rules applicable throughout the society, and it is government, exercising the rule-making power and the monopoly of force necessary to ensure ultimate compliance, that prevents anarchy and makes organized social living possible. The extent of control exercised by government is dependent on the relative power of the various groups in the state, and on the extent of value consensus within the society.

A government with the ability to direct and control the people of a nation, without effective interference from inside or outside the national boundaries is sovereign; it exercises sovereignty. A sovereign government is composed of a number of institutions cooperating with one another to decide how to direct and control people and how to distribute goods and services, as well as how to implement those decisions once they are made. Sometimes it is preferable that top leaders not have much power. Without power at the top, however, it is difficult to hold a nation-state together and to achieve objectives its people agree on.

Governmental institutions called legislatures have the right and the ability to decide what the laws will be.

Other governmental institutions have the right and ability to force people to obey laws; these are executive institutions.

The idea of separating powers among the various branches of government to avoid the tyranny of concentrated power falls under the larger category of checks and balances. The power is distributed between three groups: legislatures and executives which are a part of government and the third – the judiciary. The distribution of power has great impact on who makes government policy. Certain factors weaken or strengthen

the government bodies and groups as they interact with one another. The relative strength of each unit, in turn, affects the ability of these government bodies to distribute resources among themselves and to different segments of the public. The power of public officials is limited. Their public actions must conform to the Constitution and to the laws made in accord with the Constitution.

Shared authority among government institutions can both encourage and restrain the abuse of power.

1. Find in the text nouns that are used with the following adjectives and translate the phrases.

- 1) institutional _____
- 2) given _____
- 3) institutionalized _____
- 4) powerful _____
- 5) social _____
- 6) applicable _____
- 7) rule-making _____
- 8) ultimate _____
- 9) social _____
- 10) relative _____

2. Answer the questions.

- 1. What is government? _____
- 2. What types of government exist? _____
- 3. What does a government do? _____
- 4. How is the type of government determined? _____
- 5. What does organized society imply? _____
- 6. What is the extent of control exercised by government dependent on? _____

7. What three branches constitute the power of government?

8. What is the reason of separating powers?

9. What must public actions of public officials conform to?

9. Read the text.

Invoking a legal or constitutional process to make laws or rules is called **legitimation**. According to Neo-marxists, the capitalist state has three roles – fostering accumulation, providing legitimation and imposing social order (coercion). While the overriding concern of the state is organizing society in such a manner as to foster accumulation, Neo-marxists argue that accumulation must be restrained somewhat, and capitalists must be saved from themselves, i.e., too much heavy-handed pure exploitation would incite armed rebellion or at least concerted actions on the part of the workers. Therefore, the state attempts to illustrate to workers the value of the present system by providing legitimation, which is in a sense the benevolent face of capitalism. To convince workers that the existing system is legitimate and in their own best interests, the state softens the jagged edges of capitalism by providing an adequate, but not abundant, social welfare safety net, by sometimes enforcing laws against pollution, and by providing some services which benefit working class people. In this way, the state is able to mediate between the various conflicting interests present in society. However, this is not a neutral style of mediation. In the Marxist view, the state's actions might have a short-term detrimental effect on accumulation and so are opposed by the capitalist class – for example, extension of workers' compensation or unemployment insurance plans. Yet these are necessary for legitimation and so are in the long-term interests of the capitalist class. In this sense, the role of the state is to maintain a relative autonomy from all classes so that it can save the capitalist class from its own greed.

A law must be written and formally introduced into a legislature as a bill. If a legislature's members have the right and ability to write, propose, introduce, amend and ultimately pass or defeat bills – determining whether they become laws – that legislature has a strong role in deciding policy.

A legislature is a body of citizens with the right and ability to create laws. Three of the systems – presidential, parliamentary, and one–party – regularly have legislatures.

Legislatures may be unicameral, or composed of one body (chamber), or bicameral, composed of two separate chambers. In a bicameral legislature, the lower chamber or house includes members representing smaller territorial units or districts. These lower house members are usually directly elected by the populace. The members of upper house in a bicameral legislature are generally elected within larger districts, and in some cases, these members are not directly elected by voters.

1. Find in the text verbs that are used with the following nouns and translate the phrases.

- 1) _____ legitimation _____
- 2) _____ coercion _____
- 3) _____ accumulation _____
- 4) _____ society _____
- 5) _____ rebellion _____
- 6) _____ workers _____
- 7) _____ edges _____
- 8) _____ laws _____
- 9) _____ autonomy _____
- 10) _____ the capitalist class _____

2. Complete the sentences.

- 1. Legitimation is _____.
- 2. The capitalist state has _____.
- 3. The state attempts _____.
- 4. The state softens _____.
- 5. The state is able to _____.
- 6. The role of the state is _____.
- 7. A legislature is _____.
- 8. Legislatures may be _____.
- 9. The lower chamber or house includes _____.
- 10. The members of upper house are _____.

10. Read the text.

Political Executive is the repository of extensive political power. They exercise effective political power; e.g., the British and Canadian

prime ministers, the premiers of the 10 Canadian provinces. The term includes the prime minister, cabinet and bureaucracy. It is the real locus of influence in modern parliamentary systems. Theoretically subservient to the formal executive, the political executive in fact controls the monarchical element. The formal executive reigns but does not govern, while the political executive governs but does not reign. This symbiotic relationship has always been an unequal one, with the formal executive initially controlling the political executive, while the political executive governs but does not reign.

Complete the sentences.

1. The executive or the Head of state is _____
2. Political Executive is _____
3. The political executive in fact _____
4. The formal executive reigns _____
5. The political executive governs _____

11. Read the text.

In Canada, **executive federalism** refers to the constant process of negotiation between the two levels of government in order to keep the federal system functioning. This bargaining pattern is between the elected and appointed officials of the two levels of government. Increasingly, the critical political decisions will more frequently be referred to the federal and provincial representatives who meet at federal-provincial conferences. It is argued that this phenomenon has contributed to the continued shrinking role of Parliament and the provincial legislatures in the policy process, the causal links are likely in the reverse direction; i.e., the evolution of executive federalism is a symptom of the general impotence of legislative institutions vis-a-vis the executive branch. While executive federalism fosters decentralization and exaggerates the centrifugal forces in the federation, it is manifested in a heavy concentration of decision-making power in the hands of very tiny political elite. Certainly, where the key priority decisions are made by committees of eleven at federal-provincial conferences, democratic control is more difficult than in a system where such decisions are approved by Parliament. Thus while the dominance of any one government is being reduced as power is dispersed among several, the power of the state in general becomes more concentrated through the phenomenon of executive federalism. The problem is, in part, a lack of accountability, for the process not only reflects but contributes to the

general phenomenon of increased executive domination in the political system.

Relatively fewer intergovernmental matters were handled by program officials lower down in the administrative hierarchy; instead, intergovernmental relations were conducted and supervised by cabinet ministers and senior administrators in central agencies.

1. Translate into English.

1. За Конституцією влада поділяється на законодавчу, виконавчу та судову.

2. Конгрес, законодавча гілка федерального уряду, складається з Сенату та Палати представників.

3. Влада державних урядовців обмежена.

4. Їхні урядові дії мають ув'язуватися з відповідними статтями Конституції та законами, що прийняті згідно з Конституцією.

5. В основі більшості політичних систем — конституція — набір інструкцій, що описують фундаментальні правила політичної системи.

6. Розподіл виконавчої та законодавчої влади існує для того, щоб гарантувати систему перевірки і балансу в процесі розробки політичної стратегії і тактики та втілення їх у життя.

12. Read the text.

Legislative and executive powers are exercised by different persons. For example, the members of the U.S. Congress cannot at the same time be members of the executive branch, and the President and cabinet members cannot be members of Congress. Further the chief executive is not chosen

by, is not responsible to, and may not be removed by Congress (except through the impeachment procedure).

The chief executive is the president, elected to a certain term. The powers of the presidency are formidable, but not without limitations. In the USA the president, as the chief of formulator of public policy, often proposes legislation to Congress. The president can also veto (forbid) any bill passed by Congress. The veto can be overridden by a two-thirds vote in both the Senate House of Representatives.

An election among party members to choose their delegates to the national convention, which in turn selects the party's presidential candidate, is called Presidential Primary.

Presidential System is characterized by

(1) the structure of the executive which is singular; formal and political executive combined in a single office;

(2) the executive-legislative relationship which provides separation of powers, based on independent branches of government, maintained by a system of checks and balances; no collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature;

(3) elections – set time period for elections in some systems, with the political executive playing no role in determining when elections will be called.

In a presidential system, the members of both chambers of the legislature are chosen independently of the president, who is chief executive. This means that voters vote separately for the president and for members of the legislature.

Under presidential system president chooses cabinet from outside the legislature; upper house must confirm the appointment.

A mixed type of system of government according to which the position of President (as head of state) has responsibility for major areas of policy (especially defense and foreign policy) and is distinct from the position of Prime Minister (as head of government). The Prime Minister must gain the support of a majority of the elected members of the legislature in order to pass legislation. The President normally appoints the Prime Minister (e.g. the French Fifth Republic). The mixed system exhibits some of the aspects of fusion with respect to the relations between the political executive (support for government's program in the lower chamber; control over legislation) which characterizes parliamentary systems such as those of Britain and Canada, as well as some of the characteristics of

presidential systems (e.g. direct election of the President, different terms of office for the President and Prime Minister).

Cabinets are institutions composed of heads of most important bureaucratic institutions (which assist in implementing and enforcing laws in such areas as foreign affairs, agriculture, trade, banking, energy, the environment, social services, and defense). Cabinet members meet with chief executive to help formulate policy and propose laws. The prime minister or chancellor chooses other members of the legislature to head bureau institutions and meets those heading the most important ones as cabinet.

In the United States Cabinet is the political executive that formulates government policies and priorities. It is formed and led by the Prime Minister in federal state, such as Canada, and is comprised of members of the legislature invited by the Prime Minister to head major government departments or ministries of state. It is responsible for the introduction and passage of government legislation, the execution and administration of government policies, and the finances of the government. It is appointed by the Prime Minister keeping in mind the various cleavages of the country. The Prime Minister can promote, demote or fire cabinet ministers (with some constraints). The Prime Minister also determines the structure and procedure of Cabinet and chairs its meetings, giving the Prime Minister some measure of control over the agenda. Decisions in full cabinet are reached without a formal vote. Instead, the Prime Minister sums up the discussion and identifies the consensus which has emerged. All cabinet members must share the Cabinet consensus publicly or else resign. Cabinet is also responsible for making senior federal bureaucratic appointments

In the United States, Cabinet has almost no influence or even an accepted group role in policy-making. The cabinet is made up of about 20 individuals, including the president, vice president, the heads of the executive departments and others – such as the CIA Director and the UN Ambassador. Technically, under the Constitution, a president is not required to even form a cabinet or to meet with it. Since there is no collective responsibility in a system based on the separation of powers principle and because its use and functions depend on the desires of the incumbent president, the American cabinet usually meets infrequently, carries little weight as a group in the policy-making process, and performs primarily administrative tasks. Individual members of the cabinet may

have considerable influence, but, if they do, it is because of their relationship with the president and not because of their cabinet title. In the American context, elevation to the cabinet is not usually a political promotion or a steppingstone to higher office (i.e., the presidency itself).

In Great Britain, Cabinet composition is based on different premises in Britain than in Canada, because the rigid representation principle regarding regional and provincial interests does not apply. Instead, ideology plays a significant role in a cabinet's composition, with all major factions traditionally induced. However, party figures with strong support in the party or the electorate are usually ignored at the leader's peril. Ministers may be appointed from either House of Parliament, although the vast majority are from the Commons, members from the House of Lords are more frequently used in British cabinets than are senators in Canadian ones, a reflection of the greater status and prestige of the upper House in Britain.

Other principles related to cabinet include the cabinet shuffle (a reallocation of ministerial responsibilities) and the principle of cabinet unity (solidarity among Ministers of government when facing the opposition or the press).

In Canada the executive committee of the Privy Council is the central decision making body in the government of Canada; it is composed of the ministers who collectively are responsible to Parliament for all the Executive decisions. It is involved in planning means for raising revenues and for preparing expenditures (both statutory appropriations and departmental estimates), spending of money through government programs and reporting to Parliament through submission of the annual statement of the Public Accounts of Canada.

Complete the sentences and translate them:

1. Cabinet is _____

2. It is formed _____

3. It is comprised of _____

4. It is responsible for _____

5. It is appointed by _____

6. The Prime Minister can _____

7. The Prime Minister also determines _____

8. The cabinet is made up of _____

9. Other principles related to cabinet include _____

10. The executive committee of the Privy Council is _____

13. Read the text.

Cabinet government is a version of parliamentary democracy in which executive and legislative leadership powers are fused and concentrated in the Cabinet (Prime Minister and other chief Ministers); this despite the fact that parliament is constitutionally supreme, Cabinet members are drawn primarily from among the leading legislators, they are both individually and collectively responsible to parliament, and the Cabinet may be forced out of office by parliamentary rejection of a major Government proposal (bill) or by a vote of lack of confidence. Cabinet strength lies chiefly in the ability of its members to command a reasonably stable and disciplined working majority in parliament. Some evidence of legislative majority support was necessary initially in order for the Government to be designated by the politically weak chief-of-state (constitutional monarch or indirectly elected president). If that majority is based upon a well disciplined party or a harmonious coalition of such parties, then the Cabinet can dominate both the legislative and executive processes. It can have its policies converted into laws whose administration it supervises. Customarily, in this system the Cabinet also can have parliament dissolved and new elections called if legislative opposition becomes overwhelming and the Government does not choose to resign. The availability of this power tends to restrain indiscriminate opposition and bolsters the Government's majority. Cabinet government, therefore, can provide exceedingly strong and coordinated executive leadership within a parliamentary democratic framework. Great Britain is an outstanding example.

There is a norm according to which a cabinet member in disagreement with the policy collectively set by cabinet will resign his/her post rather than take issue publicly with colleagues, or with the position adopted collectively by cabinet. It is called cabinet solidarity.

Using the words given, reconstruct parts of the sentences without looking into the text.

1. powers /executive / legislative/ fuse /and / in / the Cabinet/ and/ concentrate

2. members /primarily /Cabinet / draw / among /the / legislators / leading /from

3. parliament / majority /Cabinet / lies/ in /strength /ability / reasonably/ command /a / stable /the/ and/ disciplined /in / to

4. both / executive /and / the /can /processes /the Cabinet /dominate / legislative

5. and /government /framework /a /within /exceedingly /Cabinet/ government/ provide / executive /strong / leadership / parliamentary /democratic/ can / coordinated

14. Read the text.

Parliamentarianism in its general meaning embraces all aspects of the activities of law making bodies, including rules of procedure governing their business and the conduct of their members.

Under a parliamentary system, chief executive (usually entitled 'prime minister') is elected not by voters, independent of the legislature, but by the lower house of legislature. Voters elect the lower chamber of the legislature, which then selects the chief executive from among its own members; he or she, in turns, selects other members of the lower chamber to head the major ministries of bureaucracy.

Bureaucratic institutions, or government offices or bureaus, regularly assist the public officeholders (decision makers, persons holding executive

positions, and judges) responsible for making legislative, executive and judicial decisions. The people who work in and manage government bureaus often referred to collectively as the civil service, because they are servants of the citizens. Civil service workers are hired, not elected.

In the UK Parliament is the supreme legislative body that consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords and is called together and dissolved by the sovereign.

In the USA Congress includes the Senate, the House of Representatives and the President.

In Canada Parliament consists of the Senate, the House of Commons and the formal executive.

Parliamentary Committees are composed of members of Parliament or senators (proportioned to party standings), they have the major role of reviewing in detail and refining the public bills after second reading, there are committees of the House, committees of the Senate, and joint committees.

A form of conference diplomacy that emphasizes the search for an agreement through the construction of majorities within continuing international institutions is called parliamentary diplomacy. It calls attention to the maneuvering of the various regional and special interest groups, which resemble legislative causing in national assemblies.

Parliamentary System has a split executive: that is a head of state or formal executive with relatively limited political power (e.g. the British monarch; in Canada, at the federal level the governor general, and in the provinces, the lieutenant governors) and a political executive which is the repository of extensive political power (e.g., the British and Canadian prime ministers, the premiers of the 10 Canadian provinces); the executive's relation to the legislature — a parliamentary system is based on the principle of the fusion of executive and legislative power. Whichever party has a majority of seats in the legislature also controls the executive branch; i.e. the same group of political leaders operates both the executive and legislative institutions of government. This fusion of executive and legislative power is accomplished through the cabinet. The cabinet is collectively responsible to the legislature for its actions and retains office only so long as it receives majority support in the legislature; parliamentary government has a maximum time limit, usually five years, is set for how long a government can stay in office without returning to the people through an election to renew its mandate. Within this maximum

time limit, however, elections are held at varying intervals. The timing of elections is generally within the powers of the political executive to decide.

The summary:

- (1) structure of the executive – dual: both a formal and a political executive;
- (2) executive-legislative relationship – fusion of powers: achieved primarily through the cabinet and based on the principle of collective responsibility;
- (3) elections – maximum time period fixed, with varying election periods within the maximum determined primarily by the political executive.

Under a parliamentary system prime minister chooses cabinet members from within the lower house of the legislature

1. Complete the sentences and translate them:

1. Parliament is _____

2. Parliamentarianism embraces _____

3. Parliamentary diplomacy is _____

4. Prime minister is _____

5. The lower chamber of the legislature selects _____

6. Bureaucratic institutions _____

7. Civil servants are _____

8. The people who work in and manage government bureaus

9. The cabinet is collectively responsible to _____

10. The cabinet retains office _____

2. Define the following terms:

- 1) government- _____
- 2) sovereignty- _____
- 3) legislature- _____
- 4) chief executive- _____
- 5) officeholder- _____
- 6) bureaucratic institution- _____
- 7) politics- _____
- 8) political system- _____
- 9) public service- _____
- 10) outputs- _____

14. Read the text.

Political culture is the broad patterns of individual values and attitudes toward political objects. These may be concrete objects such as government institutions or national symbols such as the flag, but they may also be intangibles like power. In the latter case, it is important to understand how Canadians perceive the distribution of power between themselves and government, and awareness of the political system, as well as the attitudes held about politics and political objects and the perceptions of the personal role in societal affairs. Political culture can be defined as the attitudes and beliefs people have about the political system. Its types include:

- (1) **Fragmented political culture:** One of two methods of classifying political cultures based on degree of unity with respect to fundamental values; a political culture whose “population lacks broad agreement upon the way in which political life should be conducted,”
- (2) **Parochial political culture:** Is one in which a specific political system has not developed and hence no particular political role has been assumed for the individual. In a sense, then, these systems are prepolitical. While no pure parochial cultures remain in the modern era, pockets of parochialism may exist within other systems;
- (3) **Participant political culture:** Is one in which the person is given an explicit political role, with various opportunities provided for participation;
- (4) **Subject political culture:** The individual is aware of the specialized political structure, is affected by its decisions, such as paying taxes or serving in the army, and may accept the legitimacy of the system. The

role of the individual is a passive one, however, confined to obeying the decisions of the state.

Political culture is the aggregate of learned, socially transmitted behaviour patterns characterizing government and politics within a society. Political culture frequently connotes the psychological dimension of political behaviour – beliefs, feelings, and evaluative orientations. A political culture is the product of the historical experience of the whole society as well as the personal experiences that contribute to the socialization of each individual. Within a national political culture one may distinguish between elite and mass subcultures, reflecting differences in the orientations of political decision makers from those of the less active citizenry. The mass culture may in turn consist of numerous subcultures, based on class, ethnic, regional or other differences. Somewhat similar phenomena have in the past been studied under such labels as national character, temperament, ethos, spirit or myth, political ideology, national political psychology, and fundamental political values.

Some analysts attempt to identify broadly shared patterns of political orientations that characterize a large group of individuals. The objective is to develop generalizations about the political culture of the group. Political culture is normally defined as the configuration of a particular people's political orientations – that is, as the belief system of many individuals. Most commonly, it is the political culture of a country or of a major (ethnic or religious) community within a country that has been studied.

The composition of the group that is studied depends on the interests of the researcher. It might be the people of a geographic community (e.g., Londoners, English, British, Europeans) or of a community of shared identity (e.g., Sikhs in the Indian state of Punjab, Sikhs in the Indian subcontinent, all Sikhs in the world) or of a community of shared meaning (e.g., French Canadians, all French-speaking peoples).

Some political analysts have tried to specify the national character of certain countries and then to predict or explain their political behavior on the basis of such characteristics. Typically, these studies have not claimed that everyone fits the national character profile, but they maintain that it is accurate for the politically relevant strata. Thus the top ruling group in Britain has been defined in terms of English national character – control of emotions, a sense of propriety, a belief in class and national superiority, and reliance on “old boy” connections. This national character has supposedly

been nurtured by a shared upper/upper-middle class background and training at a public school (in Britain, this actually means an elite private school) followed by Oxford or Cambridge. While there are exceptions to this background (Prime Ministers Margaret Thatcher and John Major are notable exceptions in terms of class and early education), these features do still characterize the orientations and behavior of the great majority of the British political elite in Parliament and in the higher civil service. (Interestingly, the description of the English national character fits Margaret Thatcher quite well, despite her differences in background and gender.)

In another study, Michael Maccoby (1967) describes the 15–25 percent of Mexican males whom he terms “macho” or “supermacho” types. These men are described as aggressive and authoritarian, with a desire to dominate and a veneration of the very powerful. According to Maccoby, this characteristic type among Mexican males is composed of ready recruits for any violent, fascist political movement. While some colorful and entertaining national character studies have been done, they are now generally dismissed as caricatures with little capacity to account for the complex actual political behaviors within a country.

The bulk of survey research on political culture has attempted to improve upon our understanding of the political orientations of citizens in “democratic” societies. One major study found widespread similarities in the social and political concerns among citizens in many countries. Personal desires for a happy family life, a decent standard of living, and good health were most important, and political concerns centered on fears about war and political instability. In research the adults emphasize on “materialist” values for strong defense, order maintenance, and economic growth; in contrast, many young adults stress “postmaterialist” values for a more esthetically satisfying environment, for freedom of expression, and for more personal power in social and political life. One study found that the proportion of citizens with postmaterialist values in the United Kingdom, United States, and Germany nearly doubled between 1970 and 1984 and was between 16 and 20 percent of the population in each country.

The extensive empirical research on political culture, as it has become more precise in its methods and more cautious about cultural biases, has revealed the considerable variability within political cultures across individuals, between groups, and over time. But it is also evident from the survey research that many societies do have a political culture — a general

configuration of political beliefs that distinguishes them from certain other societies.

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Політична культура — це зумовлений історичними, соціально-економічними і політичними умовами якісний склад політичного життя суспільства. _____

2. Політична культура відображає рівень засвоєння суб'єктом, суспільством, групою, особою відповідних політичних відносин, способів діяльності, норм і цінностей. _____

3. Політична культура відображає ступінь соціокультурного розвитку людини та рівень її активності у перетворенні політичної, соціальної дійсності. _____

4. Політична культура — це сукупність індивідуальних позицій та орієнтацій учасників системи, політичного процесу. _____

5. Політична культура — це об'єктивне відображення і реалізація у процесі протиборства докорінних класових інтересів, політичних принципів і гасел, які проголошуються політичними партіями, окремими політиками, державою. _____

15. Read the text.

Political parties are organizations designed to secure the power of the state for their leaders. The goal of political parties is to gain control of the levers of government and therefore to be able to realize their policies or programs. In democratic systems, this end is achieved through open competition in the electoral process. Their functions include: recruitment,

nomination and election of political officeholders, interest articulation and aggregation, formulation of public policy and political socialization.

An interest group is transformed into a political party when it attempts to capture political power directly, by placing its members in governmental office. The political party is the broadest linkage institution in most political systems, because most parties are overarching organizations that incorporate many different interests and groups. While political systems can have thousands of political interest groups, most have only a handful of political parties.

There are six broad activities, or functions, fulfilled by political parties in most political systems: (1) they serve as brokers of ideas, (2) they serve as agents of political socialization, (3) they link individuals to the system, (4) they mobilize and recruit activists, (5) they coordinate government activities, and (6) they serve as an organized source of opposition to the governing group.

Serving as Brokers of Ideas. The first, most central activity of political parties is to serve as major brokers of political ideas. Many individuals and political groups have interests and demands regarding the policies of government. A crucial function of political parties is to aggregate and simplify these many demands into a few packages of clear alternatives. To the extent that political parties are effective in this activity, they dramatically reduce the complexity and scale of the political process for the decision maker, who must perceive and respond to the individual and group demands, and for the voter, who must select political leaders whose overall policy preferences are closest to his/her own.

While all political parties are brokers of ideas, parties can be differentiated into two broad categories on the basis of party's intensity of commitment toward those ideas.

Ideological parties hold major programmatic goals (e.g., egalitarianism, ethnic solidarity, or Islamic fundamentalism) and are deeply committed to the implementation of these goals to achieve comprehensive changes in the sociopolitical order. Ideological parties are usually "extreme," within the context of their particular political culture. The Islamic Salvation Front in Algeria, the North Korean Communist Party, the Sinn Fein in Northern Ireland, the American libertarian Party, and the Green Party are examples of ideological parties.

In contrast, *pragmatic* parties hold more flexible goals and are oriented to moderate incremental policy change. To achieve electoral success,

pragmatic parties might shift their position or expand the range of viewpoints they encompass. Parties of the center are characteristically pragmatic parties. Examples include the Christian Democrats in Germany, the Democratic and Republican Parties in the United States, and the Congress-I Party in India.

Facilitating Political Socialization. A related activity of political parties is their socialization of individuals into the political culture. In many political systems, individuals develop a clear “party identification.” This means that a person trusts one political party to represent her political interests. The person’s political beliefs and actions are influenced by information that a political party provides or by her perceptions of what the party supports. Even if an individual does not have strong party identification, political parties can be an important source of political knowledge.

Linking Individual and System. In its role as a linkage institution, a political party connects individuals and the political system. Most individuals rely on political groups to represent their interests within the political system. More than other groups, political parties function in a general manner to formulate, aggregate, and communicate a coherent package of demands and supports. And, if the party gains political power, it can attempt to implement those demands on behalf of the individuals whose interests it serves. Thus political parties greatly facilitate the individual’s sense of integration into the political process.

Mobilizing and Recruiting Political Activists. The political party offers a well-organized and obvious structure within which an individual can direct her political interests. It is a source of political information, of contact with other politically relevant individuals and groups, and of effective access to the political system. In many political systems, involvement with a political party is the primary mechanism through which individuals are drawn into roles as political foot soldiers and, ultimately, as political gladiators. Often it is political parties that select the candidates for political positions or have the power to place individuals directly in positions within the political system. Whether one is considering a highly democratic polity like Great Britain or an extremely nondemocratic one like China, most or all individuals in key executive and legislative positions have achieved these positions through recruitment and selection by a political party.

Coordinating Governmental Operations. The fifth major activity of political parties is to coordinate the actions of the government. The political party can encourage or require its members to work together to achieve shared policy goals. It can establish an internal hierarchy, with party leaders (e.g., in the U.S. Senate, majority and minority leaders, whips, committee chairs) controlling the actions of the party members in the conduct of government. The parties can also provide mechanisms for facilitating cooperation and regulating conflict among different parties. Leaders of several parties might form a coalition in order to secure majority support for certain policies. Such coalitions are especially important in legislatures where no single party commands a majority. Political parties can also establish forms of power-sharing in the conduct of government business. For example, the parties can agree to formulate executive or legislative committees in a manner that reflects the political strength of the various parties.

Serving as Opposition. Finally, where the political system has more than one party, the parties not participating in the governing group can serve as an explicit and organized source of opposition. The function is most fully institutionalized in Great Britain, where the major out-of-power party in Parliament is explicitly designated as “Her Majesty’s Loyal Opposition.” The party should oppose, but never obstruct the actions of the governing party, since the opposition party remains loyal to crown and country. In Britain, the opposition party is guaranteed control of a specified amount of time during legislative sessions. The opposition leaders receive salaries to serve as a “shadow government,” with a member of the opposition serving as the alternative and potential future replacement, for each top official in the government. Hence there is a “shadow prime minister,” a “shadow minister of defense,” and so on, who articulate what they would do if they held ministerial positions as the governing party.

1. Complete the sentences and translate them.

1. Political parties are _____

2. The goal of political parties is _____

3. The goal is achieved _____

4. An interest group is transformed _____

5. There are six _____

2. Suggest nouns from the above text to the following verbs and translate the expressions.

1) to serve as _____

2) to aggregate _____

3) to reduce _____

4) to perceive _____

5) to hold _____

6) to achieve _____

7) to moderate _____

8) to expand _____

9) to rely on _____

10) to secure _____

3. Answer the questions.

1. What are the six broad activities of political parties?

2. What is the first, most central activity of political parties?

3. What are the goals of ideological parties?

4. What are the goals of pragmatic parties?

5. How do political parties facilitate political socialization?

6. How does a political party connect individuals and the political system?

7. What is the fifth major activity of political parties?

8. What is opposition and what are its functions?

4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Політична соціалізація — це засвоєння особою певного соціального і політичного досвіду, нагромадженого суспільством і сконцентрованого в культурних традиціях, цінностях, нормах статусної та рольової поведінки. _____

2. Результатом політичної соціалізації є вміння людини: а) орієнтуватися в суспільно-політичному просторі; б) брати участь у розв'язанні соціально-політичних та інших проблем, пов'язаних з управлінням справами суспільства і держави. _____

3. Політична соціалізація як процес залучення особи до політичного життя містить такі елементи: політичні інтереси, політичні потреби, політичні знання, політичні твердження, політичні емоції, політичну волю, політичну активність, політичну діяльність. _____

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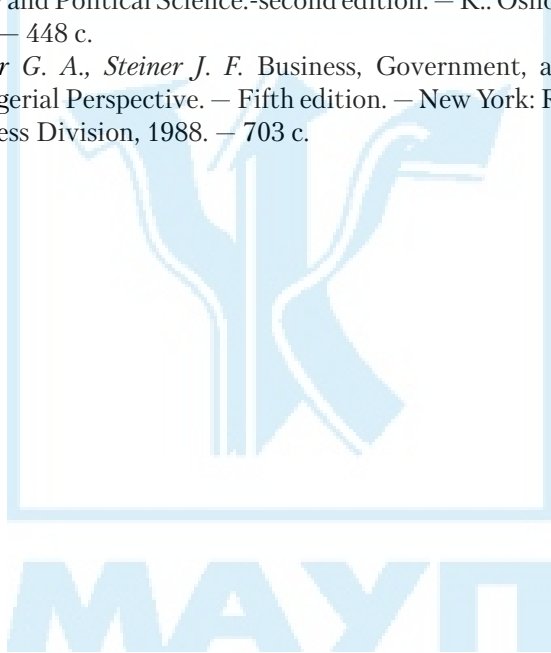
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