Vocabulary for the UK unit. Complete definitions and comparisons to be turned in next Tuesday. Study these terms thoroughly, it is your responsibility to know them. You will be tested on them on Tuesday.

Austerity- strict economy. severity of manner, life, etc.; sternness. **Synonyms**: harshness, strictness, asceticism, rigor.

Bureaucracy- the administrative structure of any large organization, characterized by hierarchical authority relations, defined spheres of competence subject to impersonal rules, governments are bureaucracies delegating positions to people of some expertise or experience

Catch all party- An All-Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) is a grouping in the Parliament of the United Kingdom composed of politicians from all political parties.

Civil service- entire body of those employed in the civil administration as distinct from the military and excluding elected officials, usually chosen by examination and promoted on the basis of merit ratings

Coalition government- several parties cooperate, might also be created in a time of national difficulty or crisis, for example during wartime, or when no party on its own can achieve a majority in the parliament

Constitution- fundamental principles of government in a nation, either implied in its laws, institutions, and customs, or embodied in one fundamental document, unwritten constitutions (British constitution), which is mainly upon written laws put into effect by the practices and traditions of the government

Democracy- term originating in ancient Greece to designate a government where the people share in directing the activities of the state

**procedural democracy**- in which the people or citizens of the state have less influence, characterized by voters choosing to elect representatives in free elections.

**substantive democracy-** form of democracy that functions in the interest of the governed, also be referred to as a functional democracy

**consolidated democracy-** "Putinism" where much of political and financial powers are owned by " siloviks" — former "people with shoulder strips", coming from overall 22 governmental enforcement agencies. Power is held by elite groups

**illiberal democracy-** a governing system in which although fairly free elections take place, citizens are cut off from real power due to the lack of civil liberties

Democratic deficit- organizations or institutions (particularly governments) are seen to be falling short of fulfilling the principles of the parliamentary democracy, fall short of fulfilling what are believed to be the principles of democracy

Devolution- granting of powers from the central government of a state to government at sub national level, such as a regional, local, or state level

Efficacy- desired size of an effect under ideal or optimal conditions

electoral system

proportional representation

single member district- an electoral district or constituency having a single representative in a legislative body rather than two or more

first past the post

two ballot-

minimum winning threshold-The minimum percentage or number of votes to take leadershop

elite recruitment-Recruiting candidates within an elite group (KGB)

federal/unitary

fusion of power as compared to separation of power

head of government as compared to head of state

interest group system- non-governmental groups use their resources to exert influence to get favorable legislation for their members

pluralism- a situation in which people of different social classes, religions, races, etc., are together in a society but continue to have their different traditions and interests.

corporatism- refer to political, or social organization that involves association of the people of society into corporate groups, such as agricultural, business, ethnic, labour, military, patronage, or scientific affiliations, on the basis of common interest

industrialized democracy

iron triangle- to describe the policy-making relationship among the congressional committees, the bureaucracy (executive) (sometimes called government agencies), and interest groups.

judicial review- The principle by which courts can declare acts of either the executive branch or the legislative branch unconstitutional.

Legitimacy- is the popular acceptance of an authority, usually a governing law or a régime

parliamentary system/presidential system

plurality- also called relative majority used in the context of voting, refers to the largest number of votes to be received by any candidate

political culture

political participation-who can participate in government

political socialization- a concept concerning the “study of the developmental processes by which children of all ages (12 to 30) and adolescents acquire political cognition, attitudes, and behaviors

privatization- involves handing over control of public functions to private companies

referendum-a vote by all people on a piece of legislation or an action

sovereignty

supranational organization (EU)