

Southern & Eastern GOVERNMENTS



Let's Review

- How do citizens participate in government?
- **AUTOCRACY:** citizens have a very limited role in government; one person has all of the power
- **DEMOCRACY:** supreme power is vested in the people & exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation involving free elections

Governments

- Southern and Eastern Asia has a number of democratic governments, as well as several autocratic governments.
- In the autocracies, the Communist states identify as republics, but give autocratic power to the Communist Party.
- For example, China and North Korea are both autocratic governments where state control is high and citizens' rights are limited.

Let's Review

- What are the two types of democratic governments?
- **PARLIAMENTARY:** citizens elect members of Parliament, and then the members select the leader.
 - The leader works with or through the legislature.
- **PRESIDENTIAL:** system of government in which the leader is constitutionally independent of the legislature.
 - Citizens directly elect leader, who works separately from legislature.

DEMOCRACIES:

India, Japan, & South
Korea



INDIA

Parliamentary

Democracy

Background

- Great Britain colonized and ruled India from the 1600s until the mid-1900s.
- In 1947, India gained its independence from Great Britain and a parliamentary democracy was put into place.
- Today, there are still influences of European colonization in India's government.

Leadership

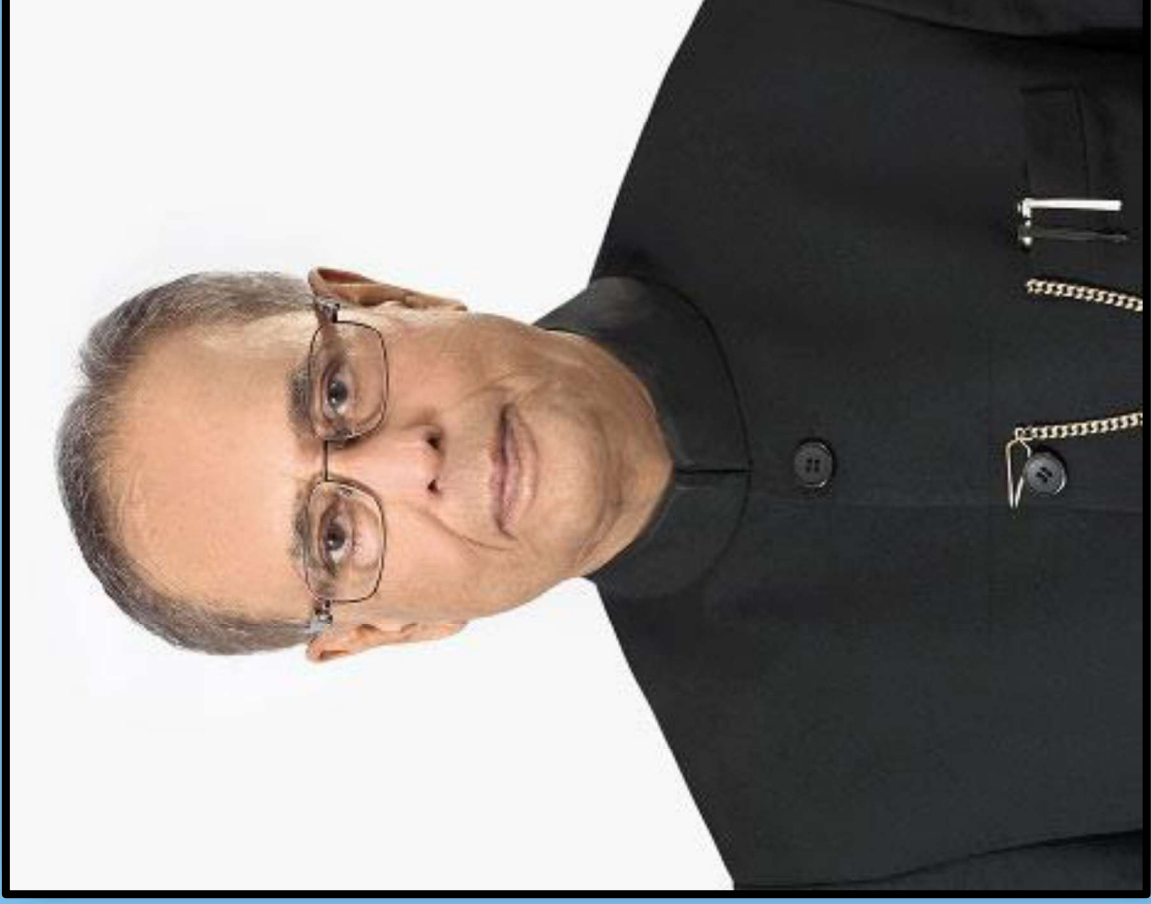
- The **prime minister** is the chief executive of the national government that holds the most political power.
- The **president** is the head of state who performs mostly ceremonial duties and holds little political power.

Narendra Modi



India's Prime Minister

Pranab Mukherjee



India's Prime Minister

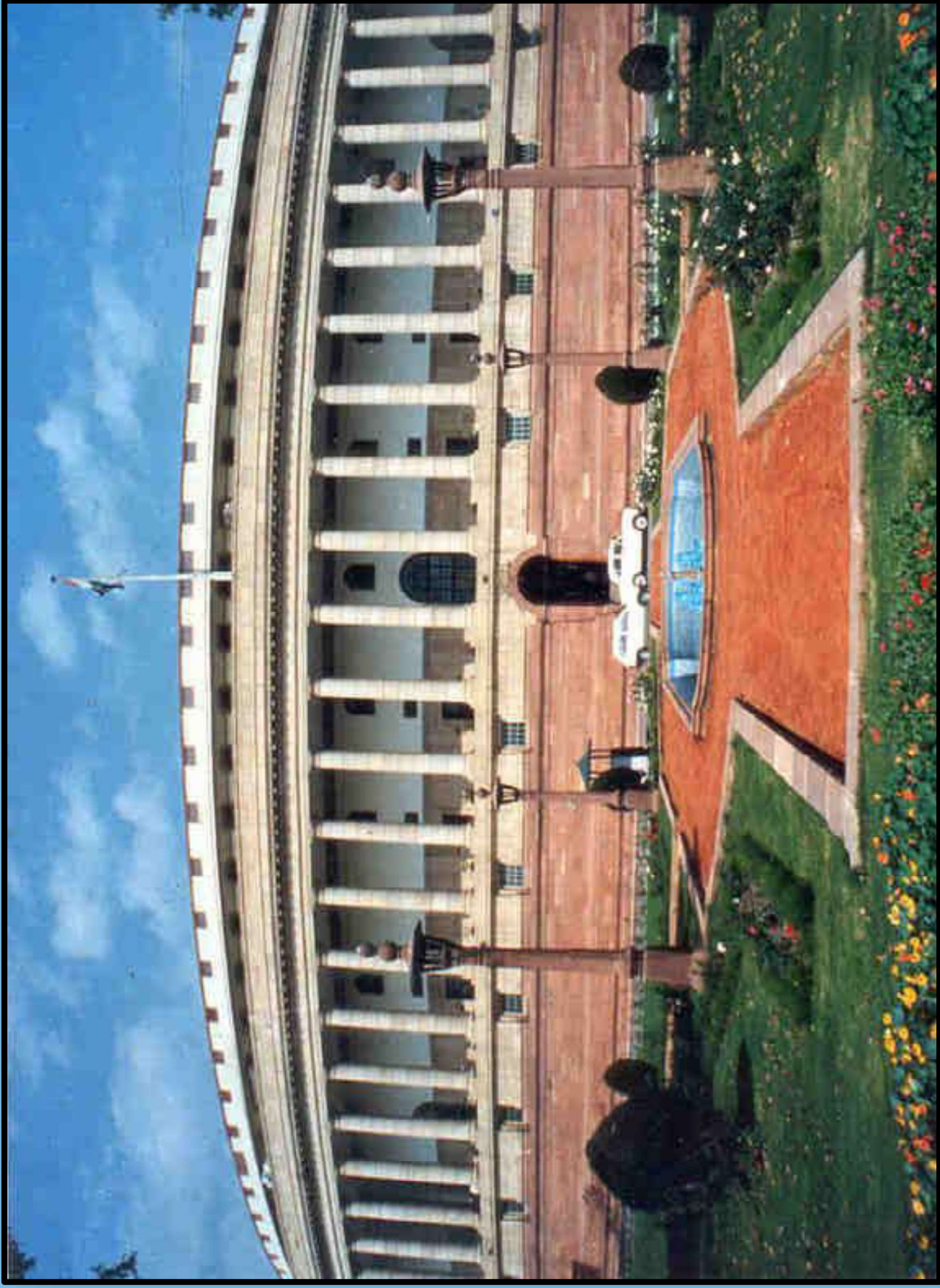
How Leaders Are Chosen

- The prime minister is elected by members in parliament from the majority party.
- Citizens elect members of parliament, and then the members vote for prime minister.
- The president is elected by an electoral college consisting of elected members of Parliament and the legislatures of the states.

Legislature

- India's bicameral legislature is called the Sansad (parliament).
- The two houses are called the Council of States and the House of the People.
- Membership in the Council of States is chosen by assemblies in India's states.
- Indians age 18 and older elect all but two members of the House of the People; the president appoints the final two members.

Sansad Bhavan – India’s Parliament Building



Inside the House of the People



Parliamentary Democracy

- In India's parliamentary democracy, citizens elect members to the House of the People.
- The members of Parliament then elect a leader from the majority party in the Sansad.
- The prime minister works with or through the legislature.

Role of Citizens

- The Indian Constitution of 1950 granted many rights and personal freedoms to Indian citizens.
- India's Constitution also guarantees equality for women.
- All Indians over the age of 18 are guaranteed the right to vote.

Role of Citizens


- Indians also have freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly, and many other freedoms similar to those in the US and European democracies.
- They are also given the right to conserve their language and culture.

Voting Lines in Delhi



Struggles

- In India, there are some discrimination complaints that arise from traditional practices.
- Elements of India's former caste system still remain in some parts of the country, and the way of life for "untouchable" workers is still very difficult.



JAPAN

Parliamentary

Democracy

Japan's Diet Building in Tokyo



Leadership

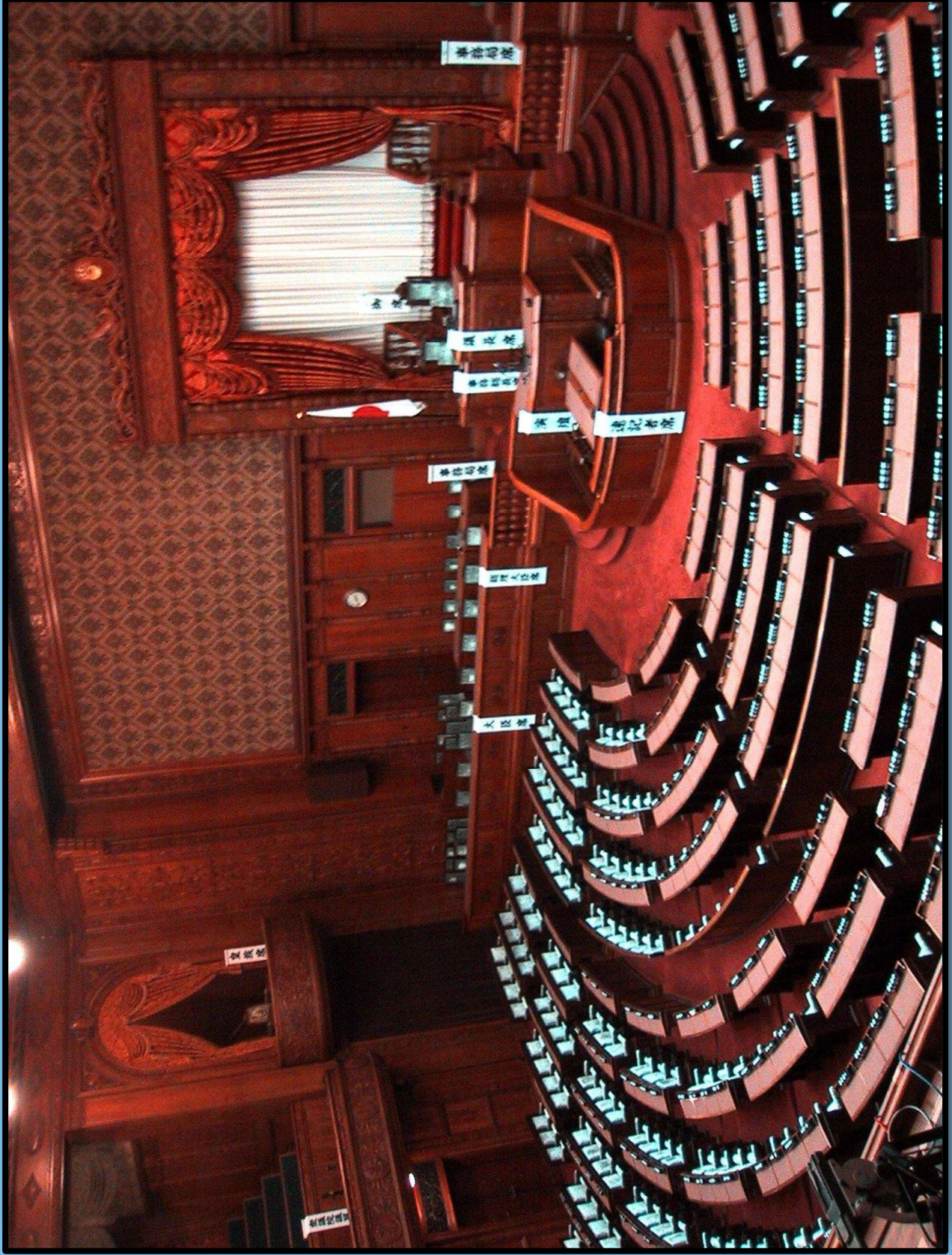
- Japan's **emperor** is ceremonial position (head of state) that holds no political power.
- The **prime minister** is the chief executive who holds the most political power.

How Leaders Are Chosen

- The emperor is a position that is inherited through family line.
- The prime minister the leader of the majority party in Japan's parliament (indirectly elected by the Japanese people).

Legislature

- Japan's bicameral legislature is called the Diet (parliament).
- The two houses are called the House of Councillors and the House of Representatives.
- Japanese citizens age 18 and older elect members of both houses.



Parliamentary

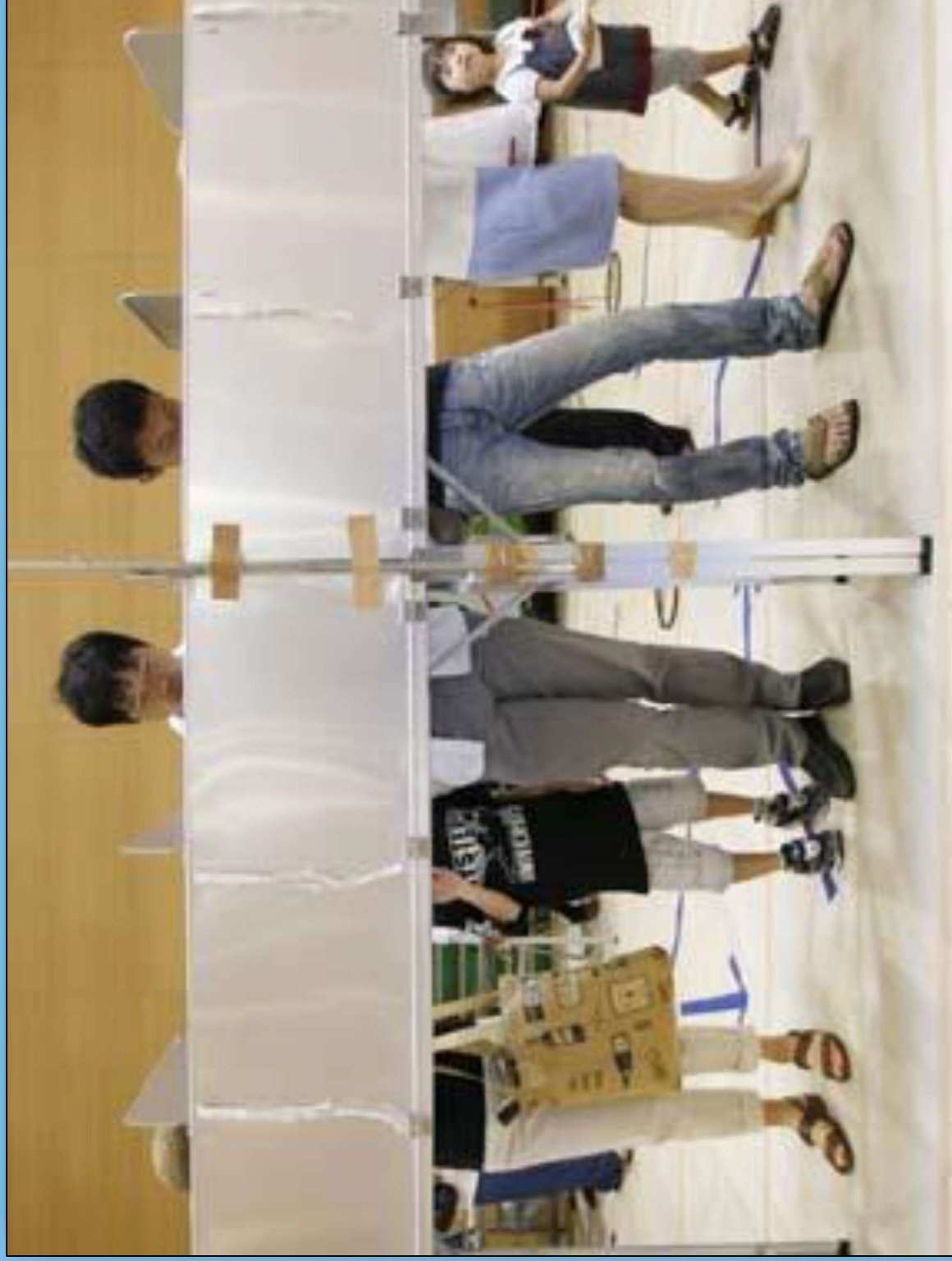
Democracy

- Japan's parliamentary democracy is structured very much like that in the United Kingdom.
- Japanese citizens elect members of parliament.
- Several political parties are represented in parliament, and the leader of the majority party becomes the prime minister.

Role of Citizens

- In Japan, citizens age 18 and older can vote in elections.
- Japan's constitution of 1947 established rights and personal freedoms for Japan's citizens, including freedom of speech and religion, equal rights for women, and equal education for all.

Voting in Tokyo



Struggles

- Even though Japan's government has come a long way, it is still sometimes faulted for not providing enough opportunities for young people.