

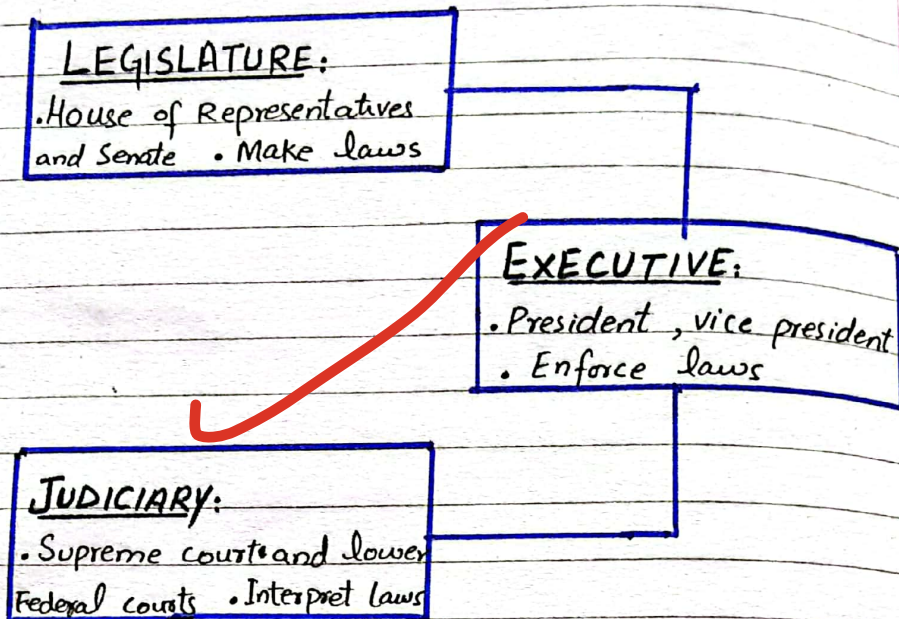
How System of Checks and balances work in USA political System?

Introduction:

The system of government in United States of America is divided into three separate and distinct branches, i.e. The Executive, Legislative and Judiciary. Under the constitution of America, each branch is equal to each other. The branches check powers of each other through a system known as checks and balances. Thus, no branch can gain too much power and influence. The primary purpose of checks and balances is to prevent tyranny, encourage cooperation and protect liberty.

BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT IN US POLITICAL SYSTEM

The constitution of United States of America divides the government into three branches:



DEFINING "CHECKS AND BALANCES"

A system of distribution of power among the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government, in relatively equal proportions, such that each branch has the ability to counter the actions of other two and thus prevent the entire government from being controlled by a single branch.

SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES IN USA POLITICAL SYSTEM

CHECKS BY LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Overriding of presidential veto.

Legislature (congress) has power to override the presidential power of veto. The legislature can pass the same bill vetoed by US president, by two-third majority. This is called counter veto.

Confirmation of appointments:

The legislative branch has authority to confirm the appointments nominated by president. The nominations may include for key executive branch officials and all judges including Supreme court judges.

Ratification of treaties:

The treaties presented by executive branch must be ratified by legislature with $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ majority.

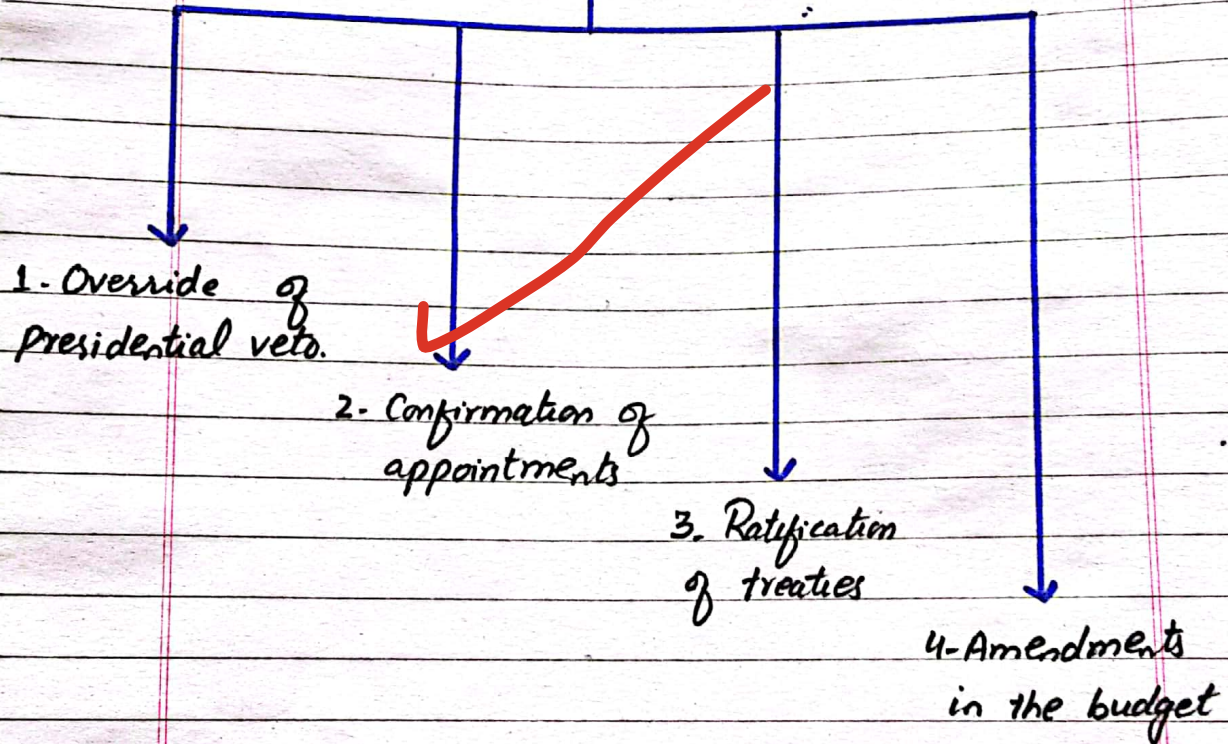
Amendments in budget:

The congress must approve the budget. Without this approval, no one can operate. Moreover, congress also has authority to make amendments in the budget.

Date: _____

Day: _____

CHECKS AND BALANCES By LEGISLATURE



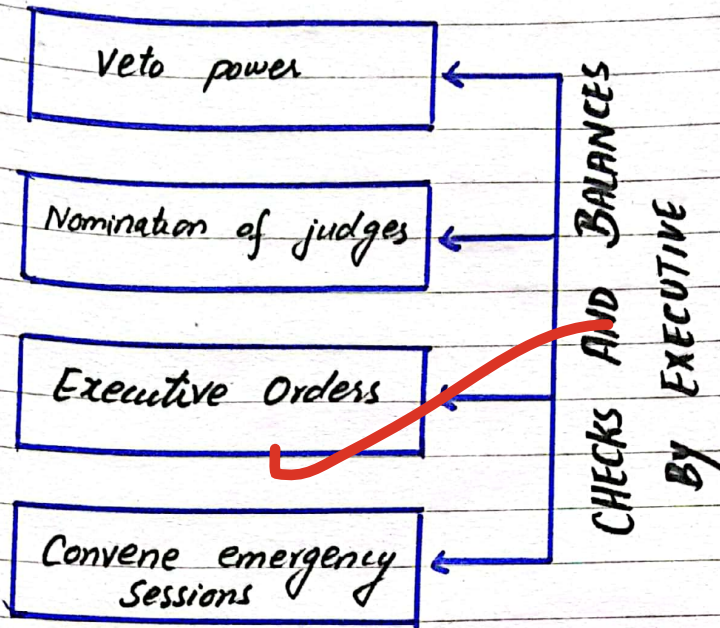
CHECKS AND BALANCES By EXECUTIVE

Veto power:

The USA president has power to veto any bill passed by the legislature to prevent it from becoming law.

Nomination of judges:

The president of USA nominates all federal judges including judges of supreme court having influence on judicial branch.



Executive orders:

The president issues orders to federal agencies directing how to implement policies. It may influence policy from the Legislative.

Convene emergency Sessions:

The president has power to convene emergency sessions but to declare war is only authority of legislature.

CHECKS AND BALANCES BY JUDICIARY

Judicial review of Executive Order

Legislative Order:

The judiciary in the

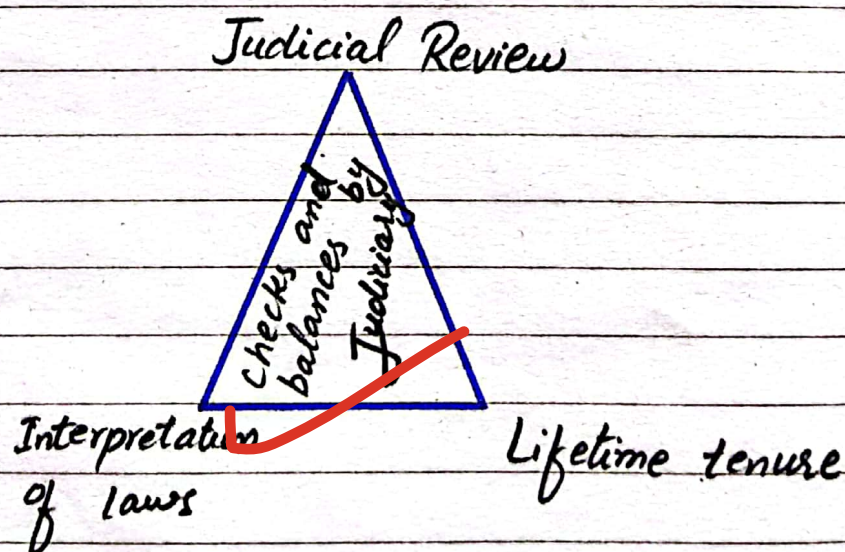
US has power to declare laws passed by legislature to be unconstitutional, thus making them null and void. Moreover, the same can be done for executive orders as well. For instance, in his first tenure, Trump banned Muslims from 9 countries, NGO presented for Judicial Review and it was set aside.

Interpretation of laws:

The courts ultimately interpret the laws, thus controlling how these laws will be applied in society.

Lifetime tenure:

Federal judges are appointed for lifetime ensuring their independency from any political pressure either from congress or president.



add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.

PURPOSE OF CHECKS AND BALANCES

PREVENT TYRANNY:

The system of checks and balances in the government helps in preventing the hold of power in hands of one body by ensuring equal distribution of powers.

ENCOURAGE COOPERATION:

Through the checks and balances of branches of government on one another ensures cooperation among all of them.

PROTECT LIBERTY:

This system protects the rights of citizens by ensuring that government actions can be challenged before implementation.

CONCLUSION:

The USA government works on the equal distribution of powers among all three branches of government i.e., executive, legislative branch and judicial branch. These

Date: _____

Day: _____

branches work through checks and
balances on one another to prevent
tyranny, encouraging cooperation and
protecting liberty.

10