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The Denmark government is a constitutional monarchy and parliament democracy. The constitution monarchy is a government whereby the sovereign power given to the people was outlined in the governing constitution. Parliament democracy describes a situation where the parliament had an pivotal function in the government. Ministers in the cabinet handle the government affairs. A prime minister heads the cabinet was headed by the cabinet and as a whole they are responsible for their decisions and actions to Denmark`s parliament. The members of the committee have a formal title which is the minister, and they head different portfolio in the government duties. The day to day duties done by the ministers include serving as leaders of segments of the national bureaucracy (Thomas, 59-62). Civil servants in their various departments also report to these ministers thus they were termed as head of the officers in the departments.

The Danish government system is the negative parliamentarians. In this system, the government does not need to have a majority in parliament but at the same time it should not have a majority against it. That meant that a minority government can still run the government in Denmark. In the case of a minority government, it should be able to have agreements with different parties so as to pass bills in the parliament. When the government is run by minority, the government usually pursues policies that attract the support of the majority otherwise it might be forced by the majority to resign. There are various countries that have a similar type of government as Denmark. That was because the head of state is ceremonial, and the basis of the executive legitimacy is the ministry being subject to parliamentary confidence and

constitution form is constitution monarchy. These countries include Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bahamas and Grenada.

The Denmark political culture is one of the most democratic in the world.

Recently Denmark was considered to be the happiest country in the world.

These are the factors that make the country have a well-cultured system.

Some of the issues that foster this culture include the following. Healthcare in Denmark is a civil right and one of the sources of social support. Another factor is that gender equality was always prioritized. Denmark has people who are outward-looking focused on justice, democracy, trade, and welfare which means " people's government" and thus the democratic culture (Howard, 78-85). The political culture emphasizes the values of equality, participation and also an influential civil society traits which fosters the development of professional politicians of class.

Denmark has several political parties, and they were followed. First we have Venstre, also known as the liberal party. The party was established in 1870, and its current leader is Lars Løkke Rasmussen. The other party is Socialdemokrate, otherwise known as The Social Democrats. It was founded in 1871(Howard, 89-93). Its current leader is Helle Thorning Schmidt.

Another party is Dansk Folkeparti or Danish People`s Party. That was established in 1995 and is led by Kristian Thulesen Dahl. The fourth party is Socialistisk Folkeparti or the Socialist People`s Party founded in 1959 and is led by Kristian Thulesen Duhl. The other party is Det Konservative Folkeparti or The Conservative People`s Party (Thomas, 89-92). That was formed in 1915 and is led by Lars Barfoed. The other party is Det Radikale Venstre or The Radical Liberal Party. It was founded in 1905 and is led by Margrethe

Vestager. Ny Alliance or the New Alliance was formed in 2007 and is led by Anders Samuelsen. The last but not least is Red Green Alliance formed 1989 and is led by Johanne Schmidt-Nielsen. A ceremonial queen leads Denmark, and the prime minister leads the government. The queen of Denmark is Margrethe II, and the premier is Helle Thorning-Schmidt. The deputy prime minister is Margrethe Vestager.

Denmark has had challenges in the past and currently on various issues. One of the challenges in the past was that the Danes rejected the euro as the national currency in a referendum. That made them lose the economic benefits gained by joining the euro zone. Secondly through its Eurosceptics, voters rejected the Maastricht Treaty. That made them lose the benefits of the treaty too. Immigration was a challenge in the past as it has been in the present. The country is progressively tightening the migration laws. That in turn led to charges that the state violates European norms by the strict rules. Denmark is having an issue about uranium in Greenland on who has the right to access the abundant raw material. Denmark is also having a decline in population of the Danes (Kaiser, 121-125).

There are public policy issues that Denmark is aiming at achieving and has developed measures to achieving them. Denmark was determined at to maintaining its position of being free in terms of general freedoms and political rights. It aims at being champion in democratic integration and strengthens it. Finally, the government of Denmark has put initiatives to foster understanding cultural foundations (Howard, 78-85). To achieve the above policy implementation, the government of Denmark aims at curbing radicalization and extremism among the youth. The government aims at

fostering teaching of society and culture for foreigners. Lastly the government will make sure there is an end to parallel societies.

Work Cited

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