Review of 193 Constitutions

by

Tawhidur Rahman Dear

"Review of 193 Constitutions"

is a review-based research book on the Constitutions of the 193 member states of the UN, written and published by

Tawhidur Rahman Dear

Tawhidur Rahman Dear

Writer

Preface

"Review of 193 Constitutions" is a review-based research book of the Constitutions of the 193 member states of the United Nations. I started reading the constitutions of all the countries of the world from the year 2000. After reading each constitution multiple times over a decade, at one point I decided to present the admirable and objectionable aspects of those constitutions to the interested reader. It has been published continuously in the form of articles on the Internet for several years. This book is a collection of those articles.

The purpose of my reading of the constitutions, however, was entirely different, but this book is an important addition to the list of books on world politics. Anyone can read this "Review of 193 Constitutions" for research purposes, or to satisfy interest, or for academic needs. A must-read especially for politicians, legal experts, journalists, teachers and students.

Note that few countries in the world have no written constitution. But generally in the constitution which exists in all the states of the world: Introduction of the State, Citizen Rights, Parliament, Government, Court, Election, State of Emergency, Special Provisions, etc. partially exist in various general laws of those states. Given that, a review of the constitutional laws of those states has been written. Beside that, as the latest constitution of a few states has less interesting aspects or technical problems, I have presented the review of the constitution before the latest constitution.

I hope you have read the constitution of the country where you are a citizen of. And if unfortunately you haven't read it, then definitely read the constitution of your country along with this book.

Constitution is the basic and supreme law of a country, which everyone should know. Dear readers, I dedicate this book to you. May your life be blessed.

Thank you,
Tawhidur Rahman Dear
10 December 2025

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Constitution of Afghanistan

June 20, 2021

Afghanistan is constitutionally an Islamic Sharia-based state. State management is entirely ancient. Hanafi doctrine will apply when the law is applied, but the Shia law will apply to the personal affairs of the Shias.

Efforts to solve the language problem in Afghanistan, being a multi-lingual state, are notable, but the national anthem is in Pashto.

To be president of Afghanistan, that person must be a Muslim, and be born to Afghan parents.



Admirable Articles of Afghanistan's Constitution

Article 22

Any kind of discrimination and distinction between citizens of Afghanistan shall be forbidden. The citizens of Afghanistan, man and woman, have equal rights and duties before the law.

Article 24

Liberty is the natural right of human beings. This right has no limits unless affecting others freedoms as well as the public interest, which shall be regulated by law. Liberty and human dignity are inviolable. The state shall respect and protect liberty as well as human dignity.

Article 25

Innocence is the original state. The accused shall be innocent until proven guilty by the order of an authoritative court.

Article 31

Upon arrest, or to prove truth, every individual can appoint a defense attorney. Immediately upon arrest, the accused shall have the right to be informed of the nature of the accusation, and appear before the court within the time limit specified by law. In criminal cases, the state shall appoint a defense attorney for the indigent. Confidentiality of conversations, correspondence, and communications between the accused and their attorney shall be secure from any kind of violation. The duties and powers of defense attorneys shall be regulated by law.

Article 32

Debt shall not curtail or deprive the freedom of the individual. The method and means of recovering debt shall be regulated by law.

Article 34

Freedom of expression shall be inviolable. Every Afghan shall have the right to express thoughts through speech, writing, illustrations as well as other means in accordance with provisions of this constitution.

Article 35

Formation and operation of a party on the basis of tribalism, parochialism, language, as well as religious sectarianism shall not be permitted.

Article 56

Observance of the provisions of the constitution, obedience of laws and respect of public order and security shall be the duty of all citizens of Afghanistan. Ignorance of the laws shall not be considered an excuse.

Facts of Afghanistan's Constitution

Preamble

In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful Praise be to Allah, the Cherisher and Sustainer of Worlds; and Praise and Peace be upon Mohammad, His Last Messenger and his disciples and followers

Article 3

No law shall contravene the tenets and provisions of the holy religion of Islam in Afghanistan.

Article 9

Mines and other **subterranean resources as well as historical relics** shall be the property of the state. Protection, management and proper utilization of public properties as well as natural resources shall be regulated by law.

Article 16

From amongst **Pashto, Dari, Uzbeki, Turkmani, Baluchi, Pachaie, Nuristani, Pamiri and other current languages** in the country, **Pashto and Dari shall be the official languages** of the state. In areas where the majority of the people speak in any one of **Uzbeki, Turkmani, Pachaie, Nuristani, Baluchi or Pamiri languages, any of the aforementioned language**, in addition to **Pashto and Dari, shall be the third official language**, the usage of which shall be regulated by law. The state shall design and apply effective programs to foster and develop all languages of Afghanistan. Usage of all current languages in the country shall be free in press publications and mass media. Academic and national administrative terminology and usage in the country shall be preserved.

Article 20

The national anthem of Afghanistan shall be in Pashto with the mention of "God is Great" as well as the names of the tribes of Afghanistan.

Article 62

The individual who becomes a presidential candidate shall have the following qualifications:

1. Shall be a citizen of Afghanistan, **Muslim**, born of Afghan parents and shall not be a citizen of another country;

Article 130

In cases under consideration, the courts shall apply provisions of this Constitution as well as other laws. If there is no provision in the Constitution or other laws about a case, the courts shall, in pursuance of Hanafi jurisprudence, and, within the limits set by this Constitution, rule in a way that attains justice in the best manner.

Article 131

The courts shall apply the Shia jurisprudence in cases involving personal matters of followers of the Shia sect in accordance with the provisions of the law. In other cases, if no clarification in this Constitution and other laws exist, the courts shall rule according to laws of this sect.

Article 144

During the state of emergency, the President can, in consultation with the presidents of the National Assembly as well as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, transfer some powers of the National Assembly to the government.

Article 149

The principles of adherence to the tenets of the Holy religion of Islam as well as Islamic Republicanism shall not be amended. Amending fundamental rights of the people shall be permitted only to improve them. Amending other Articles of this Constitution, with due respect to new experiences and requirements of the time, as well as provisions of Articles 67 and 146 of this Constitution, shall become effective with the proposal of the President and approval of the majority of National Assembly members.

Constitution of Albania

June 26, 2021

Albania is an European country. They do have unitary parliamentary democracy. The official language is Albanian. Muslims make up about 59%, and Christians about 16%, as well as followers of other faiths.

According to the constitution, no political party has the right to form such an aggressive structure which incites any caste, religion, regionalism. Accounts of all the expenses of the party should be made public.

If someone has a contagious disease, they can detain.



Admirable Articles of Albania's Constitution

Article 9

1. Political parties are created freely. Their organization shall conform to democratic principles.

2. Political parties and other organizations, whose programs and activity are based on totalitarian methods, that incite and support racial, religious, regional or ethnic hatred, that use violence to take power or influence state policies, as well as those with a secret character, are prohibited pursuant to the law.

3. The financial sources of parties as well as their expenses are always made public.

Article 11

1. The economic system of the Republic of Albania is based on private and public property, as well as on a market economy and on freedom of economic activity.

2. Private and public property are equally protected by law.

3. Limitations on the freedom of economic activity may be established only by law and for important public reasons.

Article 27

1. No can be deprived of liberty except in the cases and according to the procedures provided by law.

2. Freedom of person may not be limited, except in the following cases:

a. when punished with imprisonment by a competent court;

b. for failure to comply with the lawful orders of the court or with an obligation set by law;

c. when there are reasonable suspicions that he has committed a criminal offense or to prevent the commission by him of a criminal offense or his escape after its commission;

ç. **for the supervision of a minor for purposes of education** or for escorting him to a competent organ;

d. **when a person is the carrier of a contagious disease, mentally incompetent and dangerous to society;**

Article 28

1. Everyone who has been deprived of liberty has the right to be notified immediately, in a language that he understands, of the reasons for this measure, as well as of the charge made against him. The person who has been deprived of liberty shall be informed that he has no obligation to make a declaration and has the right to communicate immediately with a lawyer, and he shall also be given the possibility to realize his rights.

2. The person who has been deprived of liberty, according to Article 27, paragraph 2, subparagraph c), must be sent within 48 hours before a judge, who shall decide upon his pre-trial detention or release not later than 48 hours from the moment he receives the documents for review.

Article 30

Everyone is considered innocent as long as his guilt is not proven by a final judicial decision.

Article 146

2. The judicial decisions shall, under all circumstances, be announced publicly.

Facts of Albania's Constitution

Article 29

3. The favourable criminal law has retroactive effect.

Article 57

4. Professional high school education and higher education can be conditioned only on criteria of abilities.

Article 73

1. The deputy is not held responsible for opinions expressed in the Assembly and votes cast by him in the exercise of the function. **This provision is not applicable in the case of defamation.**

Constitution of Algeria

July 02, 2021

Although Algeria is located on the African continent, almost no one looks like black people. Almost everyone here is Arab. 99% people follow Islam religion. Sunni Islam. It has influence on the constitution.

Significant aspects of the constitution are: safety in the workplace, especially health security. There is an obligation to take special care of children, even those who are abandoned children. No tax can be taken on back-date.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Although there is a Constitution of this 23,71,741 square kilometer area country, everyone is more enthusiastic about not abiding by it than by abiding by it. Although the constitution stipulates that "no one's honor can be harmed, and if a person is taken into custody he is guaranteed to meet his family member and lawyer". In reality no one's condition is fine. Although the dominance of parliament exists legally, at different times powerful rulers have ruled exclusively.

The state religion is Islam. Arabic is the national and official language. Besides, the Tamazight language is also the national language. The President takes an oath in the name of Allah and begins his duties. There will be an Islamic Council for Shariah-related provisions.



Admirable Articles of Algeria's Constitution

Art 40

The State shall guarantee the inviolability of the human person.

Any form of physical or moral violence or infringement of dignity shall be prohibited.

Brutal, inhumane or degrading treatment shall be punishable by law.

Art 60

Any person remanded in custody shall have the right to get in touch with his family immediately.

Any person remanded in custody shall be informed of his right to contact his lawyer. The exercise of this right may be restricted by the judge in exceptional circumstances specified by law.

Medical examination shall be mandatory for minors.

Art 69

The right to protection, security and hygiene at work shall be guaranteed by law.

Art 72

The family, society and the State shall protect the rights of children.

The State shall take responsibility for abandoned or non-affiliated children.

The law shall punish violence against children.

The family and the State shall protect the elderly.

Art 73

The living conditions of citizens below the legal working age and those who cannot work or can never work again shall be guaranteed.

Art 78

No tax, contribution, excise or right of any kind may be imposed with retroactive effect.

Facts of Algeria's Constitution

Art 2

Islam shall be the religion of the State.

Art 3

Arabic shall be the **national** and official language.

Arabic shall remain the official language of the State

Art 4 (Part of Article)

Tamazight shall also be a national and an official language.

The modalities of implementing this Article shall be **stipulated** by an **organic** law.

Art 90

The President of the Republic shall take the Oath in the following terms:

"In the Name of Allah the most Merciful the most Compassionate. Faithful to the great sacrifices and to the memory of our martyrs as well as to the ideals of the eternal November Revolution, I do solemnly swear by Allah the Almighty that I shall respect and glorify the Islamic religion, defend the Constitution, see to the continuity of the State and provide the necessary conditions for the normal functioning of the reinforcement of the democratic process, respect the free choice of the people as well as the institutions and laws of the Republic, preserve the integrity of the national territory, the unity of the people and the nation, protect the freedoms and the fundamental human and citizen's rights, work relentlessly towards the development and progress of the people and endeavour with all my strength to achieve the great ideals of justice, freedom and peace in the world. And Allah is my witness".

Art 195

A High Islamic Council shall be established under the auspices of the President of the Republic in order to:

- encourage and promote Ijtihad;
- **provide its opinion on matters submitted to it with regard to the Shari'ah rules**;
- submit a periodic report on its activity to the President of the Republic.

Constitution of Andorra

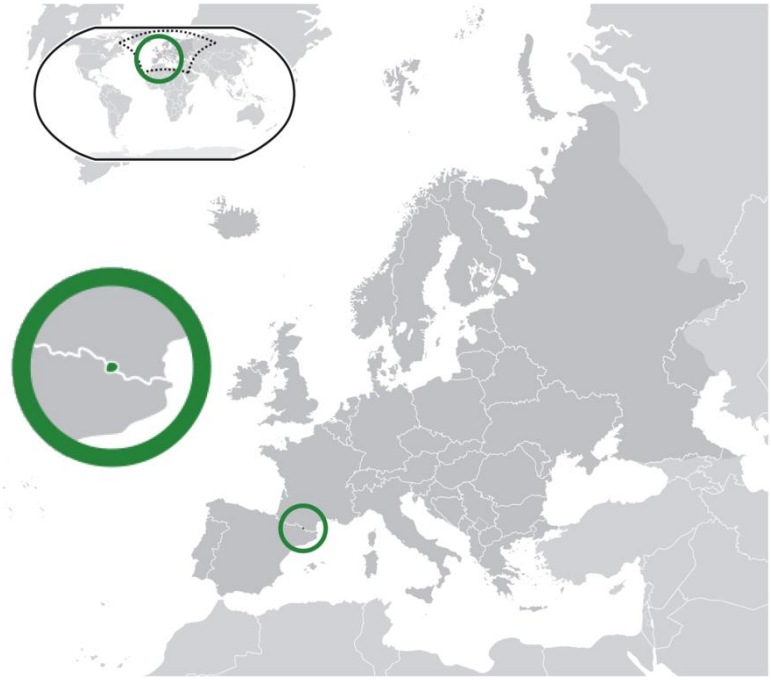
July 04, 2021

Andorra is one of the smallest countries in the world. The area is only 467 square kilometers. The country is completely landlocked in the middle of Spain and France.

Both spouses have constitutional guarantees of equal rights in conjugal life. The initiative to ensure proper use of land and other natural resources in the interest of present and future generations is commendable.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The President of France and a Bishop of Spain are jointly the Prince of Andorra. They don't have anyone among themselves that they have to "hire" someone from another country? The constitution clearly declares the Roman Catholic Church to be a special patron of the state.



Admirable Articles of Andorra's Constitution

Article 13

3. Both spouses have the same rights and duties. All children are equal before the law, regardless of their parentage.

Article 31

The State has the task of ensuring the rational use of the soil and of all the natural resources, so as to guarantee a befitting quality of life for all and, for the sake of the coming generations, to restore and maintain a reasonable ecological balance in the atmosphere, water and land, as well as to protect the autochthonous flora and fauna.

Article 33

The public authorities shall promote the necessary conditions to implement the right for everyone to enjoy **decent housing**.

Article 92

In accordance with the laws and notwithstanding the personal liability of those who caused them, the State shall cover the damages for the problems caused by the miscarriage of justice or the abnormal functioning of the Administration of Justice.

Facts of Andorra's Constitution

Article 11 (Part of Article)

3. The Constitution guarantees the Roman Catholic Church free and public exercise of its activities and the preservation of the relations of special co-operation with the State in accordance with the Andorran tradition.

The Constitution recognises the full legal capacity of the bodies of the Roman Catholic Church which have legal status in accordance with their own rules.

Article 79 (Part of Article)

2. The Local Councils represent the interests of the Parishes, approve and carry out the communal budget, fix and develop their public policies within the bounds of their territory and manage and administer all parish property, whether in the **communal**, public, **patrimonial** or **private** domain.

Constitution of Angola

July 10, 2021

People of many languages and ethnicities live in Angola on the African continent. The official language though is Portuguese. The Atlantic Ocean is the biggest advantage to the west. The population of this country is 31 million with 12,46,600 sq km area.

What is culture? Who is responsible for determining this? Is that what the President or the Prime Minister will say? Of course it can't be. The Angolan constitution clearly states that a culture or practice that is not inconsistent with the constitution or the law is therefore valid.

The constitutions of most countries in the world state that "No one shall be discriminated against on the grounds of religion, color, language, place of birth, etc." But the regulations of Angola's constitution says that "No one will be privileged or discriminated against because of religion, color, language, place of birth, etc."

Although the world is aware of consumer rights, it is not mentioned in the constitution. That is also mentioned in the constitution of Angola. We buy a lot of things all day, and we are often deceived. So consumer rights are a matter of utmost urgency.

Is a Member of Parliament or a Senator just a representative of his constituency, or of the entire state? Read it for yourself.



Admirable Articles of Angola's Constitution

Article 7. (Custom)

The validity and legal force of custom which does not contradict the Constitution and does not threaten human dignity shall be recognised.

Article 23. (Principle of equality)

1. Everyone shall be equal under the Constitution and by law.

2. No-one may be **discriminated against, privileged, deprived of any right or exempted from any duty** on the basis of ancestry, sex, race, ethnicity, colour, disability, language, place of birth, religion, political, ideological or philosophical beliefs, level of education or economic, social or professional status.

Article 35. (Family, marriage and filiation)

3. Men and women shall be equal within the family, in society and before the state, enjoying the same rights and being responsible for the same duties.

5. Children shall be equal before the law and any discrimination or the use of any discriminatory nomenclature with regard to filiation shall be prohibited.

Article 65. (Application of criminal law)

1. Criminal liability shall be personal and non-transferable.

Article 78. (Consumer rights)

1. Consumers shall have the right to good quality goods and services, information and clarification, guarantees for products and protection with regard to consumer relations.

2. Consumers shall have the right to be protected against the manufacture and supply of goods and services that are harmful to health and life and must receive compensation for any damages suffered.

3. The advertising of consumer goods and services shall be regulated by law and all forms of concealed, indirect or misleading advertising shall be prohibited.

4. The law shall protect consumers and guarantee to defend their interests.

Article 80. (Childhood)

1. Children shall have to right to receive special attention from the family, society and the state which, by working closely together, must ensure that they are fully protected against all forms of neglect, discrimination, oppression, exploitation and abuse of authority, within the family and in other institutions.

2. Public policies regarding the family, education and health must safeguard the principle of the higher interests of the child, as a means of guaranteeing their full physical, mental and cultural development.

3. The state shall ensure special protection for children who are orphaned, disabled, abandoned or in any way deprived of a normal family environment.

4. The state shall regulate the adoption of children, promoting their integration into a family environment and striving to ensure their full development.

5. Minors of school age are forbidden to work, under the terms of the law.

Article 147. (Nature of mandate)

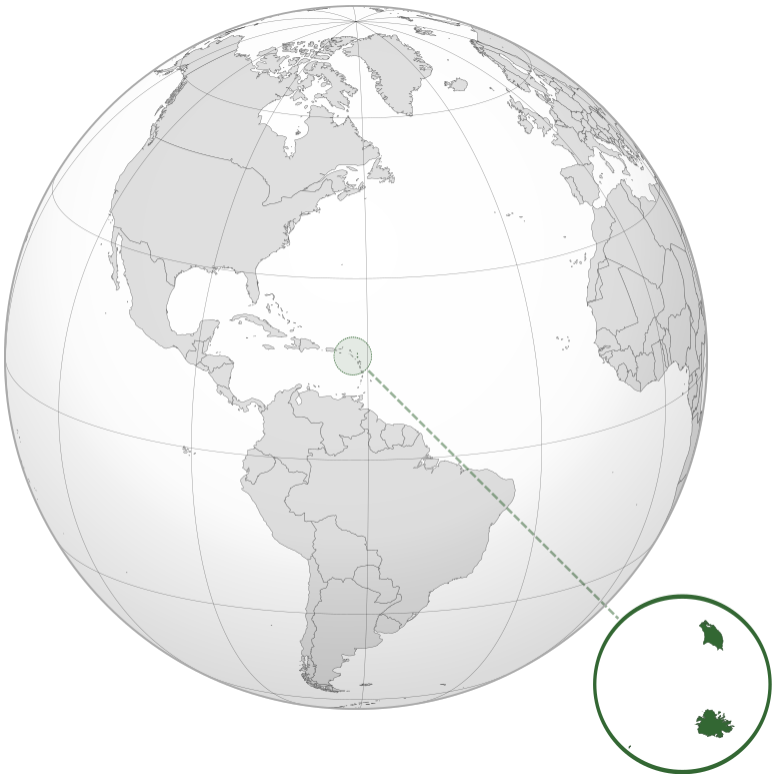
Members shall represent the entire nation and not just the constituencies to which they are elected.

Constitution of Antigua and Barbuda

July 15, 2021

Antigua and Barbuda is a Caribbean island country. With just 440 square kilometers, the state has a population of less than 100,000. Queen of Britain is the head of state in Antigua and Barbuda.

What I realized after reading the constitutions of each of the Caribbean islands is that each constitution is a copy-paste of one another. Second, the constitution was not drafted by any constitutional law specialist. The constitution was drafted by someone who had long been employed as a lawyer for the accused as a criminal. There is nothing interesting in the entire constitution. Politically immature.



Admirable Articles of Antigua and Barbuda's Constitution

2. Constitution is supreme law

This Constitution is the supreme law of Antigua and Barbuda and, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, if any other laws is inconsistent with this Constitution,

this Constitution shall prevail and the other law shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void.

6. Protection from slavery and forced labour

1. No person shall be held in slavery or servitude.

2. No person shall be required to perform forced labour.

3. For the purposes of this section, the expression "forced labour" does not include-

1. any labour required in consequence of the sentence or order of a court;
2. any labour required of any person while he is lawfully detained that, though not required in consequence of the sentence or order of a court, is reasonably necessary in the interests of hygiene or for the maintenance of the place at which he is detained;
3. any labour required of a member of a disciplined force in pursuance of his duties as such or, in the case of a person who has conscientious objections to service as a member of a naval, military or air force, any labour that that person is required by law to perform in place of such service;
4. any labour required during any period of public emergency or, in the event of any other emergency or calamity that threatens the life and well-being of the community, to the extent that the requiring of such labour is reasonably justifiable in the circumstances of any situation arising or existing during that period or as a result of that other emergency or calamity, for the purpose of dealing with that situation.

68. Executive authority

2. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive authority of Antigua and Barbuda may be exercised on behalf of Her Majesty by the Governor-General **either directly or through officers subordinate** to him.

Constitution of Argentina

July 21, 2021

Argentina is the eighth largest country in the world, with Spanish being the majority language. About 63% are Catholic, 15% Protestant, and 19% do not believe in any religion. The population is forty-five million.

Argentina's constitution has not been written so neatly. The sentence is very long, and many things are mentioned in one paragraph, which is not easy to read.

The head of government is the president, who shall be elected by a countrywide vote. If no one gets more than 50% of the vote, there will be a second round between the two toppers.

The importance of both the worker and the owner is considered equally. Citizens have the right to bear arms against anyone who illegally occupies the power of the state.

Interesting paragraph is that there is a direct ban on blood aristocracy. Although all democracies in the world have this rule, but mentioning this in the constitution is interesting.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Article 2 of the Constitution clearly states that the state supports the Christian Catholic faith. Why?

In addition, Article 25 mentions paying special attention to Europeans. Why?



Admirable Articles of Argentina's Constitution

Article 9

Throughout the territory of the Nation there shall be no other customhouses than the National ones, which shall enforce the tariffs sanctioned by Congress.

Article 14bis

Labor in its diverse forms shall enjoy the protection of the law, which shall ensure to workers: dignified and equitable working conditions; a limited working day; paid days of rest and vacation; fair remuneration; adjustable minimum living wages; equal pay for equal work; a share in the earnings of enterprises, with control over production and collaboration in management; protection against arbitrary discharge; permanence of public employment; free and democratic organization of labor unions, recognized simply by inscription in a special register.

Trade unions are hereby guaranteed: [the right] to conclude collective bargaining agreements; [the right] to resort to conciliation and arbitration; the right to strike.

Union representatives shall enjoy the guarantees necessary for the performance of their union tasks and those relating to the permanence of their employment.

The State shall grant the benefits of social security, which shall be comprehensive and unwaivable. In particular, the law shall establish: compulsory social security, which shall be under the charge of national or provincial entities having financial and economic autonomy, administered by the interested parties with State participation, but without the existence of overlapping contributions; adjustable retirement pay and pensions; full protection of the family; protection of the welfare of the family; economic compensation to families and access to decent housing.

Article 15

In the Argentine Nation there are no slaves; the few that exist today are free from the promulgation of this Constitution; and a special law shall regulate the indemnification arising from this declaration. Any contract of purchase and sale of persons is a crime for which those performing it, and the notary or official approving it, shall be responsible. And slaves, by whatever manner they may be introduced, shall be free by the mere act of setting foot in the territory of the Republic.

Article 16

The Argentine Nation does not allow prerogatives of blood or birth; in it there are no personal privileges [to special legal rules or courts] or titles of nobility. All its inhabitants are equal before the law, and admissible for [public] employment without any other requisite than fitness. Equality is the basis of taxation and of public charges.

Article 21

Every Argentine citizen is obliged to bear arms in defense of his country and of this Constitution, in accordance with such laws as the Congress may enact to that effect and with such decrees of the National Executive. Citizens by naturalization are free to render or not render this service for a period of ten years counted from the date on which they obtain their citizenship papers.

Article 36

This Constitution shall remain in force even if its observance is interrupted by acts of force against the institutional order and the democratic system. Such acts shall be irrevocably void.

Their authors shall be subject to the sanction provided in Article 29, forever disqualified from holding public office and excluded from the benefits of pardon and commutation of sentences.

Also suffering the same sanctions shall be those who, as a consequence of these acts, usurp the functions reserved to the authorities of this Constitution or those of the Provinces, and shall answer civilly and criminally for their acts. The aforementioned actions are not subject to the statute of limitations.

All citizens have the right of resistance against those who execute the forcible acts stated in this article.

Likewise, he who commits a serious fraudulent crime against the State that leads to his enrichment shall have acted against the democratic system [and] is thereafter disqualified from holding public office or employment for the period of time that the laws specify.

Congress shall pass a law concerning public ethics in the exercise of public functions.

Article 94

The President and the Vice President of the Nation shall be elected directly by the People, in two rounds, as established by this Constitution. To this end, the national territory shall comprise a single district.

Article 96

The second electoral round, should it be required, shall be held between the two tickets of candidates receiving the most votes, within thirty days after the first electoral round.

Facts of Argentina's Constitution

Article 2

The Federal Government supports the Roman Catholic Apostolic Faith.

Article 25

The Federal Government shall encourage European immigration, and it may not restrict, limit, or burden with any tax whatsoever the entry into Argentine territory of foreigners whose purpose is tilling the soil, improving industries, and introducing and teaching the sciences and the arts.

Constitution of Armenia

July 26, 2021

Armenia is a country between Turkey and Georgia. The population of this country is about three million within 30,000 square kilometers area.

A significant aspect of the Constitution is the explicit prohibition against human cloning. No scientific, medical or other research can be conducted on a citizen without his or her explicit consent. Parents are obliged to take proper care of own child, at the same time a capable child is obliged to take care of own parents. Every child is able to express own opinion, which everyone is obliged to take into account considering his or her age and maturity.

There is a constitutional obligation to close monopolies in business.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The state language is Armenian. Read carefully, it's not official language. The Armenian Church is a national place of worship for religion. Religious institutions are autonomous.



Admirable Articles of Armenia's Constitution

Article 25. The Right to Physical and Mental Integrity

- Everyone shall have the right to physical and mental integrity.
- The right to physical and mental integrity may be restricted only by law, with the aim of protecting state security, preventing or solving crimes, protecting the public order, health and morals, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.
- In the fields of medicine and biology, in particular, eugenic experiments making human organs and tissues a source of financial gain, and the reproductive cloning of the human being shall be prohibited.
- No one shall be subjected to scientific, medical or other experiments without his freely and clearly expressed consent. A person shall in prior be informed about the potential consequences of such experiments.

Article 26. The Prohibition of Torture, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

- No one shall be subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
- Corporal punishments shall be prohibited.
- Persons deprived of liberty shall have the right to humane treatment.

Article 29. The Prohibition of Discrimination

Any discrimination based on sex, race, skin color, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion, worldview, political or any other views, belonging to a national minority, property status, birth, disability, age, or other personal or social circumstances shall be prohibited.

Article 32. Inviolability of the Home

- Everyone shall have the right to inviolability of the home.
- The inviolability of the home may be restricted only by law with the aim of protecting state security, the economic well-being of the country, preventing or solving crimes, protecting the public order, health and morals, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

- A home may be searched only by court decision in the cases and the manner stipulated by law. The law may prescribe other cases of restricting the right to inviolability of the home by court decision.

Article 35. Freedom to Marry

- A man and a woman of marriageable age shall have the right to marry each other and form a family by free expression of their will. The age of marriage and the procedure of marrying and divorcing shall be stipulated by law.
- In marrying, during marriage, and in divorce, a man and a woman shall have equal rights.
- **The freedom to marry may be restricted only by law with the aim of protecting health and morals.**

Article 36. Rights and Obligations of Parents

- Parents shall have the right and obligation to take care of the rearing, education, health, and comprehensive and harmonious development of their children.
- Deprivation or limitation of parental rights may be performed only by law, by court decision with the aim of safeguarding the vital interests of the child.
- Adult able-bodied persons are obliged to take care of their parents who are not able-bodied and are in need. Details shall be stipulated by law.

Article 37. The Rights of a Child

- A child shall have the right to express his opinion freely, which shall be taken into consideration in matters concerning the child in accordance with his age and maturity.
- In matters concerning the child, the interests of the child shall merit primary attention.
- Every child shall have the right to maintain a regular personal relationship and direct contacts with his parents, unless a court decision has found it to be contrary to the child's interests. Details shall be stipulated by law.
- Children left without parental care shall be under the care and protection of the state.

Article 51. The Right to Receive Information

- Everyone shall have the right to receive information on the activities of state and local self-government bodies and officials and to become acquainted with documents about such activities.
- The right to receive information may be restricted only by law with the aim of protecting public interests or fundamental rights and freedoms of others.
- The procedure of receiving information, as well as the grounds of liability of officials for concealing information or groundlessly refusing to provide information, shall be stipulated by law.

Article 57. The Freedom to Choose Employment and the Labor Rights

- Everyone shall have the right to free choice of employment.
- Every worker shall have the right to protection in case of groundless dismissal from employment. The grounds of dismissal from employment shall be stipulated by law.
- It shall be prohibited to dismiss from employment due to reasons related to maternity. Every employed woman shall have the right to paid leave in case of pregnancy and child delivery. Every employed parent shall have the right to leave in case of child birth or child adoption. Details shall be stipulated by law.

Article 59. The Freedom of Economic Activities and Guaranteeing Economic Competition

- Everyone shall have the right to engage in economic, including entrepreneurial activities. The conditions and procedure of exercising this right shall be stipulated by law.
- The restrictions of competition, the possible types of monopoly, and their permitted sizes may be stipulated only by law with the aim of protecting public interests.
- Abuse of monopolistic or dominant position in the market, bad-faith competition, and anti-competitive agreements shall be prohibited.

Article 63. The Right to a Fair Trial (Part of it)

- Everyone shall have the right to a fair and public hearing of his case within a reasonable period by an independent and impartial court.

- In the cases and manner stipulated by law, the court proceedings or a part thereof may be held in camera by a court decision with the aim of protecting the private life of the participants of proceedings, the interests of minors or the interests of justice, as well as state security, the public order, or morals.

Article 82. Working Conditions

Every worker shall, in accordance with law, have the right to healthy, safe, and dignifying working conditions, to limitation of the maximum working time, to daily and weekly rest, and to annual paid leave.

Facts of Armenia's Constitution

Article 18. The Armenian Apostolic Holy Church

- The Republic of Armenia shall recognize the exceptional mission of the Armenian Apostolic Holy Church, as the national church, in the spiritual life of the Armenian people, in the development of its national culture, and in the preservation of its national identity.
- The relationship between the Republic of Armenia and the Armenian Apostolic Holy Church may be regulated by a law.

Article 20. The State Language of the Republic of Armenia

The Armenian language shall be the state language of the Republic of Armenia.

Article 41. The Freedom of Thought, Conscience, and Religion (Part of it)

4. Religious organizations shall have equal rights and shall enjoy **autonomy**. The procedure of creation and operation of religious organizations shall be stipulated by law.

Constitution of Australia

July 26, 2021

Australia is the 6th largest country in the world. The mainland of the continent of Oceania is Australia. Of this, 52% are Christians and 30% are non-believers. If anyone has any opinion that a developed state has a lot of human rights declared in its constitution - that's wrong. There are some good parts. For example, no law will be made on the basis of religion.

However, the strange thing is that the word 'God' was mentioned at the beginning of the constitution and the Queen of Britain is declared as their own queen. Despite being an independent sovereign state, declaring Britain's queen to be their own queen is a kind of self-contempt. What is the problem with the direct presidential system of governance?



Admirable Articles of Australia's Constitution

94. Distribution of surplus

After five years from the imposition of uniform duties of customs, the Parliament may provide, on such basis as it deems fair, for the monthly payment to the several States of all surplus revenue of the Commonwealth.

100. Nor abridge right to use water

The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade or commerce, abridge the right of a State or of the residents therein to the reasonable use of the waters of rivers for conservation or irrigation.

116. Commonwealth not to legislate in respect of religion

The Commonwealth shall not make any law for establishing any religion, or for imposing any religious observance, or for prohibiting the free exercise of any religion, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the Commonwealth.

Facts of Australia's Constitution

Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act

An Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia

WHEREAS the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, **humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God**, have agreed to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth **under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland**, and under the Constitution hereby established:

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the admission into the Commonwealth of other Australasian Colonies and possessions of the Queen:

Be it therefore enacted by the **Queen's most Excellent Majesty**, by and with the advice and consent of the **Lords Spiritual and Temporal**, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same

Constitution of Austria

July 29, 2021

Austria is a landlocked country in Central Europe. With a population of about 9 million, it has 83,871 square kilometers area. The official language is German. There are three more recognized languages as well. 69% Christians, 22% have no religious affiliation or interest in providing information, 8% Muslims.

There is not much to mention about the Austrian constitution. One thing is interesting, however, is the opportunity to move the capital elsewhere in an emergency. The constitution of many countries mentions the name of the capital, but what if there is a sudden war, epidemic, meteorite hit or different disaster? This part of the Austrian constitution is therefore the exception.

In addition, there is a constitutional obligation that no political boundary should form any exclave or enclave.



Admirable Articles of Austria's Constitution

Art 5

1. The Federal capital and seat of the highest Federal authorities is Vienna.

2. For the **duration of extraordinary circumstances the** Federal President **can, at the request of the** Federal Government**, relocate the seat of the highest Federal authorities to another location** in the Federal territory.

Art 26

2. The Federal territory **will be divided into self-contained constituencies** whose **boundaries** may **not overlap the Laender boundaries**; these constituencies **shall be sub-divided into self-contained regional constituencies**.

Art 60

1. The Federal President is elected by the Federal people on the basis of equal, direct, personal, free and secret suffrage by men and women having suffrage to the National Council.

Constitution of Azerbaijan

August 04, 2021

Azerbaijan is a former Soviet state. It borders Russia, Georgia, Armenia, Turkey and Iran. About 98% are Muslims.

There is freedom of trade, also there is a constitutional obligation to stop monopoly and unfair competition. Land ownership is not unlimited. When the child is 18 years old or upwards, he or she is obliged to take care of his parents.

The president is directly elected by the people for 7 years. The term is too long for a small size country. The state language is Azerbaijani. Note that, it is not an official language.



Admirable Articles of Azerbaijan's Constitution

Article 6. Banning of Power Usurpation

I. No part of the Azerbaijan people, either an individual, or a social group or an organization has the right to usurp the authority of the Azerbaijan people to exercise the power.

II. Power usurpation is the most serious crime directed against the people.

Article 15. Economic Development and the State

II. The Azerbaijan State creates conditions for the development of a socially oriented economy, guarantees free enterprise and prevents monopolies and unfair competition in economic relations.

Article 26. Protection of Human rights and civil liberties

I. Everyone is authorized to defend his or her human rights and freedoms by accepted means.

Article 27. Right to Life

I. Everyone has the right to life.

II. Every citizen's right to life is inviolable with the exception of cases when as a result of the armed attack, an enemy soldier is killed, capital punishment is executed according to the court's decision and other cases specified by law.

III. Capital punishment as an extreme measure of punishment is still in force and can be applied to an individual for committing a grave crime against the State and different persons.

IV. Except in case of necessary defense, dire necessity, apprehension and detention of a criminal, prevention of an escape by a prisoner, prevention of a revolt or coup against the State, an armed attack against the country, the use of a weapon against a human is not permitted.

Article 29. Right to Property

VI. Land ownership may be restricted by law due to social justice and for efficient use of the land.

Article 34. Right to Marriage

I. Everybody has the right to marriage upon reaching the age specified by law.

II. Marriage is contracted on the basis of voluntary consent. No one shall be forced to marry.

III. Family and marriage are under the protection of the State. Mothers, fathers and children shall be protected by law. The State renders assistance to large families.

IV. The rights of husband and wife are equal. The care and raising of children is the right and obligation of both parents.

V. Children have the obligation to take care of their parents. Able-bodied children upon reaching the age of 18 have the duty to support their invalid parents.

Constitution of Bahamas

August 31, 2021

The Bahamas is an island country in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of the United States. 90% of whom are black. 95% are Christians. The Queen of Britain is their Queen. Parliamentary democracy is basically circled between two parties.

There is nothing special to mention in the constitution. Completely conventional. However, there are a few things to note. There is constitutional guarantee of freedom from inhuman punishment or detention. Freedom from slavery and forced labor is guaranteed. No one can be arrested that easily.



Admirable Articles of Bahamas's Constitution

2. The Constitution is supreme law

This Constitution is the supreme law of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas and, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, if any other law is inconsistent with this

Constitution, this Constitution, shall prevail and the other law shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void.

17. Protection from inhuman treatment

1. No person shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

2. Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this Article to the extent that the law in question authorizes the infliction of any description of punishment that was lawful in the Bahamas Islands immediately before 10th July 1973.

18. Protection from slavery and forced labour

1. No person shall be held in slavery or servitude.

2. No person shall be required to perform forced labour.

3. For the purposes of this Article, "forced labour" does not include-

1. **any labour required in consequence of the sentence or order of a court;**
2. **any labour required of a member of a disciplined force in pursuance of his duties as such or, in the case of a person who has conscientious objections to service in a naval, military or air force, any labour which that person is required by law to perform in place of such service;**
3. labour required of any person while he is lawfully detained which, though not required in consequence of the sentence or order of a court, is reasonably necessary in the interests of hygiene or for the maintenance of the place in which he is detained; or
4. **any labour required during a period of public emergency** (that is to say, a period to which Article 29 of this Constitution applies) or in the event of any other emergency or calamity that threatens the life or well-being of the community, to the extent that the requiring of such labour is reasonably justifiable, in the circumstances of any situation arising or existing during that period or as a result of that other emergency or calamity, for the purpose of dealing with that situation.

19. Protection from arbitrary arrest or detention (Part of it)

1. No person shall be deprived of his personal liberty save as may be authorized by law in any of the following cases-

1. in execution of the sentence or order of a court, whether established for The Bahamas or some other country, in respect of a criminal offence of which he has been convicted or in consequence of his unfitness to plead to a criminal charge or in execution of the order of a court on the grounds of his contempt of that court or of another court or tribunal;
2. in execution of the order of a court made in order to secure the fulfillment of any obligation imposed upon him by law;
3. for the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of the order of a court;
4. upon reasonable suspicion of his having committed, or of being about to commit, a criminal offence;
5. in the case of a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years, for the purpose of his education or welfare;
6. for the purpose of preventing the spread of an infectious or contagious disease or in the case of a person who is, or is reasonably suspected to be, of unsound mind, addicted to drugs or alcohol, or a vagrant, for the purpose of his case or treatment of the protection of the community;

2. Any person who is arrested or detained shall be informed as soon as is reasonably practicable, in a language that he understands, of the reason for his arrest or detention and shall be permitted, at his own expense, to retain and instruct without delay a legal representative of his own choice and to hold private communication with him; and in the case of a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years he shall also be afforded a reasonable opportunity for communication with his parent or guardian.

3. Any person who is arrested or detained in such a case as is mentioned in subparagraph (1)(c) or (d) of this Article and who is not released shall be brought without undue delay before a court; and if any person arrested or detained in such a case as is mentioned in the said sub-paragraph (1)(d) is not tried within a reasonable time he shall (without prejudice to any further proceedings that may be brought against him) be released either unconditionally or upon reasonably necessary to ensure that he appears at a later date for trial of for proceedings preliminary to trial.

4. Any person who is unlawfully arrested or detained by any other persons hall be entitled to compensation therefor from that other person.

Constitution of Bahrain

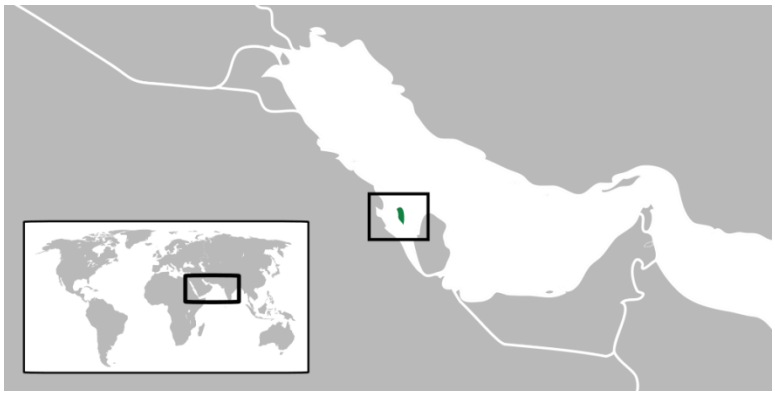
September 02, 2021

Bahrain is a country located in the Middle East. About 47% of them are Bahraini. 43% Asian, 5% other Arabs etc. 80% follow Islam. 14% Christian, 10% Hindu, 2% Buddhist, less than 1% Jewish. The official language is Arabic.

According to the constitution, the state provides extensive encouragement in science and related research. Education is free and compulsory. Health and preventive measures will be ensured for every citizen. All natural resources are also considered as resources. Taxes will not be levied on low income citizens. In reality, whatever the situation is, according to the constitution, everyone is guaranteed equal rights irrespective of gender, language and religion. Everyone has the right to assemble at their own place without permission or prior notice. Whatever the real situation is, according to the constitution, the legislative, the executive and the judiciary are separate.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Whatever the constitution says, in reality Bahrain is a monarchy. Technically all power is in the hands of the king. And the current Prime Minister is also his son. According to the constitution, the king is the "Protector of Islam", and thus all opposition movements are suppressed. Whoever opposes the monarchy will be the enemy of Islam. The state religion is Islam, and the main source of law is Islamic Sharia law. According to the constitution, Bahrain is an "Arab state", and one of Bahrain's goals is to uphold the Arab brotherhood. The members of the legislature have to swear, "I swear by Almighty God that I shall be loyal to the country and the King ...".



Admirable Articles of Bahrain's Constitution

Article 7 (Part of it)

a. The State sponsors the sciences, humanities and the arts, and encourages scientific research. The State also guarantees educational and cultural services to its citizens. Education is compulsory and free in the early stages as specified and provided by law. The necessary plan to combat illiteracy is laid down by law.

c. Individuals and bodies may establish private schools and universities under the supervision of the state and in accordance with the law.

Article 8

a. Every citizen is entitled to health care. The State cares for public health and the State ensures the means of prevention and treatment by establishing a variety of hospitals and health care institutions.

b. Individuals and bodies may establish private hospitals, clinics or treatment centers under the supervision of the State in accordance with the law.

Article 9 (Part of it)

e. The relationship between the owners of land and real estate and their tenants shall be regulated by law on economic principles while observing social justice.

f. The State shall endeavor to provide housing for citizens with limited income.

h. The State shall take the necessary measures for the protection of the environment and the conversation of wildlife.

Article 11

All natural wealth and resources are State property. The State shall safeguard them and exploit them properly, while observing the requirements of the security of the State and of the national economy.

Article 13

a. Work is the duty of every citizen, is required by personal dignity and is dictated by the public good. Every citizen has the right to work and to choose the type of work within the bounds of public order and decency.

b. The State guarantees the provision of job opportunities for its citizens and the fairness of work conditions.

c. Compulsory work cannot be imposed on any person except in the cases specified by law for national exigency and for a fair consideration, or pursuant to a judicial ruling.

d. The law regulates the relationship between employees and employers on economic basis while observing social justice.

Article 15

a. Taxes and public costs are based on social justice, and their payment is a duty under the law.

b. The law regulates exemption of low incomes from taxes in order to ensure that a minimum standard of living is safeguarded.

Article 18

People are equal in human dignity, and citizens are equal before the law in public rights and duties. There shall be no discrimination among them on the basis of **sex, origin, language, religion or creed**.

Article 19

a. Personal freedom is guaranteed under the law.

b. A person cannot be arrested, detained, imprisoned or searched, or his place of residence specified or his freedom of residence or movement restricted, except under the provisions of the law and under judicial supervision.

c. A person cannot be detained or imprisoned in locations other than those designated in the prison regulations covered by health and social care and subject to control by the judicial authority.

d. No person shall be subjected to physical or mental torture, or inducement, or undignified treatment, and the penalty for so doing shall be specified by law. Any statement or confession proved to have been made under torture, inducement, or such treatment, or the threat thereof, shall be null and void.

Article 20

a. There shall be no crime and no punishment except under a law, and punishment only for acts committed subsequent to the effective date of the law providing for the same.

b. Punishment is personal.

c. An accused person is innocent until proved guilty in a legal trial in which he is assured of the necessary guarantees to exercise the right of defence at all stages of the investigation and trial in accordance with the law.

d. It is forbidden to harm an accused person physically or mentally.

e. Every person accused of an offense must have lawyer to defend him with his consent.

f. The right to litigate is guaranteed under the law.

Article 25

Dwellings are inviolate. They cannot be entered or searched without the permission of their occupants exception in cases of maximum necessity as laid down and in the manner provided by law.

Article 26

The freedom of postal, telegraphic, telephonic and electronic communication is safeguarded and its confidentiality is guaranteed. Communications shall not be censored or their confidentiality breached except in exigencies specified by law and in accordance with procedures and under guarantees prescribed by law.

Article 28

a. Individuals are entitled to assemble privately without a need for permission or prior notice, and no member of the security forces may attend their private meetings.

b. Public meetings, parades and assemblies are permitted under the rules and conditions laid down by law, but the purposes and means of the meeting must be peaceful and must not be prejudicial to public decency.

Article 32 (Part of it)

a. The system of government rests on a separation of the legislative, executive and judicial authorities while maintaining cooperation between them in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution. None of the three authorities may assign all or part of its powers stated in this Constitution. However, limited legislative delegation for a particular period and specific subject(s) is permissible, whereupon the powers shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of the Delegation Law.

Article 48 (Part of it)

b. While in charge of his Ministry, a Minister may not assume any other public office, nor may he even indirectly practice a profession or conduct industrial, commercial or financial business, nor may he participate in contracts concluded by the Government or public institutions, or combine his ministerial position with the membership of the board of directors of any company except as a non-remunerated Government representative. Also during this period the Minister may not purchase or rent a State asset even by way of public auction, nor may he lease, sell, or barter any of his assets to the State.

Article 59

Should a seat in the Chamber of Deputies become vacant prior to the end of its term, for any reason, a replacement shall be elected within two months of the Chamber's announcement of the vacancy, and the new member's term shall last for the remaining term of his predecessor.

If the vacancy was caused by the resignation of the member, that member may not nominate himself for the membership in the Chamber during the legislative term in which he tendered his resignation.

If the vacancy occurs within the final six months of the term of the Chamber, a replacement shall not be elected.

Article 85

Should the two Chambers disagree over a bill twice, the National Assembly, presided over by the President of the Chamber of Deputies, shall convene for deliberation on the disputed clauses, and the bill shall require the approval of the majority of the members of the National Assembly present. **If the bill is rejected in this manner, it may not be submitted to the National Assembly again during the same legislative session.**

Article 109

a. The financial year shall be prescribed by law.

b. The Government prepares the draft budget, including the state revenues and expenses, and presents it to the Chamber of Deputies and the Consultative Council at least two months prior to the end of the fiscal year. Following the submission of the draft budget, the financial committees of either Chamber shall meet in a joint session to discuss the draft budget with the Government, following which each committee submits a separate report to its Chamber. The draft budget is presented to the Chamber of Deputies for discussion and then submitted to the Consultative Council for review in accordance with the constitution, and amendments to the draft budget are possible in agreement with the Government.

c. Discussion of the draft budget is on the basis of the itemization contained therein. A budget may be prepared for two years at the most, and none of the public revenues may be assigned to an expense without a law.

d. The State general budget shall be promulgated by law.

e. If the Budget Law is not promulgated before the beginning of the financial year, the previous budget shall be adheres to until the law's promulgation, and revenue shall be collected and expenditure disbursed in accordance with the laws in force at the end of that year.

f. Under no circumstances may the maximum estimates of expenditure stated in the Budget Law and laws in amendment thereof be exceeded.

Article 118

The law shall regulate cash and the banks, and shall regulate weight, measures and standards.

Facts of Bahrain's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

In the name of God on high, and with His Blessing, and with His help, we Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Bahrain, in line with our determination, certainty, faith, and awareness of our national, **pan-Arab** and international Responsibilities; and in acknowledgment of our obligations to God, our obligations to the homeland and the citizens, and our commitment to fundamental principles and our responsibility to Mankind.

This amendment has taken account of all the lofty values and the great human principles enshrined in the National Action Charter. These values and principles confirm that the people of Bahrain surge ahead in their triumphant march towards a bright future, **God willing**, a future in which the efforts of all parties and individuals unite, and the authorities in their new garb devote themselves to achieve the hopes and aspirations under his tolerant rule, declaring their adherence to **Islam as a faith**, a code of laws and a way of life, with their affiliation to the **great Arab nation**, and their association with the Gulf Cooperation Council now and in the future, and their striving for everything that will achieve justice, good and peace for the whole of Mankind.

The amendments to the Constitution proceed from the premise that the noble people of Bahrain believe that **Islam** brings salvation in this world and the next, and that **Islam** means neither inertness nor fanaticism but explicitly states that wisdom is the goal of the believer wherever he finds it he should take it, and that the **Qur'an** has been remiss in nothing.

In order to achieve this goal, it is essential that we listen and look to the whole of the human heritage in both East and West, adopting that which we consider to be beneficial and suitable and consistent with **our religion**, values and traditions and is appropriate to our circumstances, in the conviction that social and human systems are not inflexible tools and instruments which can be moved unchanged from place to place, but are messages conveyed to the mind, spirit and conscience of man and are influenced by his reactions and their circumstances of his society.

Thus these constitutional amendments are representative of the advanced cultural thought of our beloved nation. They base our political system on a constitutional monarchy founded on counsel [shura], which in **Islam** is the highest model for governance, and on the people's participation in the exercise of power, which is the foundation of modern political thought. The Ruler, with his perspicacity, chooses certain experienced people to constitute the Consultative Council (Majlis al-Shura), and the aware, free and loyal people choose through elections those who make up the Chamber of Deputies (Majlis al-Nuwwab), and thus the two chambers together achieve the popular will represented by the National Assembly (Al-Majlis al-Watani).

Article 1 (Part of it)

a. The Kingdom of Bahrain is fully sovereign, independent **Islamic Arab State** whose population is **part of the Arab nation** and whose territory is **part of the great Arab homeland.** Its sovereignty may not be assigned or any of its territory abandoned.

b. The regime of the Kingdom of Bahrain is that of a **hereditary constitutional monarchy**, which has been handed down by the late Sheikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa to his eldest son Sheikh Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, the King. **Then forward it will pass to his eldest son, one generation after another**, unless the King in his lifetime appoints a son other than his eldest son as successor, in accordance with the provisions of the Decree on inheritance stated in the following clause.

c. All provisions governing inheritance are regulated by a special Royal Decree that will have a constitutional character, and which can only be amended under the provisions of Article 120 of the Constitution.

f. This Constitution may be amended only partly, and in the manner provided herein.

Article 2

The religion of the State is Islam. The Islamic Shari'a is a principal source for legislation. The official language is Arabic.

Article 5

a. The family is the basis of society, deriving its strength from **religion**, morality and love of the homeland. The law preserves its lawful entity, strengthens its bonds and values, under its aegis extends protection to mothers and children, tends the young and protects them from exploitation and safeguards them against moral, bodily and spiritual neglect. The State cares in particular for the physical, moral and intellectual development of the young.

b. The State guarantees reconciling the **duties of women towards the family** with their work in society, and their equality with men in political, social, cultural, and economic spheres without breaching the provisions of **Islamic canon law (Shari'a)**.

c. The State guarantees the requisite social security for its citizens in old age, sickness, disability, orphanhood, widowhood or unemployment, and also provides them with social insurance and health care services. It strives to safeguard them against ignorance, fear and poverty.

d. Inheritance is a guaranteed right governed by the **Islamic Shari'a**.

Article 6

The State safeguards the **Arab and Islamic heritage**. It contributes to the advancement of human civilization and strives to strengthen the **bonds between the Islamic countries**, and to achieve the aspirations of the **Arab nation** for unity and progress.

Article 9 (Part of it)

a. Ownership, capital and work—in accordance with the principles of Islamic justice—are basic constituents of the social entity of the State and the national wealth, and are all individual rights with a social function regulated by law.

Article 30

a. Peace is the objective of the State. The safety of the nation is part of the safety of the **Arab homeland** as a whole, and its defense is a sacred duty of every citizen. Performance of military service is an honor for citizens and is regulated by law.

Article 33

a. The King is Head of State, and its nominal representative, and his person is inviolate. He is the **loyal protector of the religion** and the homeland, and the symbol of national unity.

Article 51

The National Assembly consists of two Chambers: the Consultative Council and the Chamber of Deputies.

Article 52

The Consultative Council consists of forty members **appointed by Royal Decree**, in accordance with the procedures, conditions, and the method defined by Royal Decree.

Article 78

Every member of the Consultative Council or the Chamber of Deputies shall take the following oath in public session, prior to pursuing their work in the Chamber or its committees:

"I swear **by Almighty God** that I shall be loyal to the country **and the King**, shall respect the Constitution and the laws of the State, shall defend the freedoms, interests and assets of the people, and shall perform my work honestly and sincerely."

Constitution of Bangladesh

September 12, 2021

Bangladesh is a South Asian country. 95% of population are Bengali. By religion, 90% are Muslim, 9% Hindu. At 1,48,560 square kilometers, the country has a population of about 170 million - the highest in the world in terms of density. The average population of the world is about 58 people per square kilometer, while in Bangladesh it is 1,144 people.

If anyone tries to suspend or repeal the constitution, or try to seize power illegally, the punishment is death. No one in the state will be discriminated against on the grounds of gender, place of birth, religion, caste etc. or deprived of state employment. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and forming association. Regardless of the actual situation, everyone has freedom of speech under Article 39 of the Constitution.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The constitution does not recognize regional languages. The state language is Bengali. The state religion is Islam. In a simple way, Bangladesh is for "Bengali Muslim" citizens. What is even more bizarre is that according to Article 8 of the Constitution, Secularism is a basic principle of the state, as well as the state religion is Islam according to Article 2A. The two opposing clauses prevail simultaneously. The main objective is to capture all kinds of vote banks.

According to Article 70 of constitution, if a Member of Parliament votes against the party in Parliament, his membership will be canceled.



Admirable Articles of Bangladesh's Constitution

7A. Offence of abrogation, suspension, etc. of the Constitution

1. If any person, by show of force or use of force or by any other un-constitutional means-

a. abrogates, repeals or suspends or attempts or conspires to abrogate, repeal or suspend this Constitution or any of its article; or

b. subverts or attempts or conspires to subvert the confidence, belief or reliance of the citizens to this Constitution or any of this article,

his such act shall be sedition and such person shall be guilty of sedition.

2. If any person-

a. abets or instigates any act mentioned in clause (1); or

b. approves, condones, supports or ratifies such act,

his such act shall also be the same offence.

3. Any person alleged to have committed the offence mentioned in this article shall be sentenced with the highest punishment prescribed for other offences by the existing laws.

28. Discrimination on grounds of religion, etc.

1. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on ground only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

2. Women shall have equal rights with men in all spheres of the State and of public life.

3. No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth be subjected to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to any place of public entertainment or resort, or admission to any educational institution.

4. Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making special provision in favour of women or children or for the advancement of any backward section of citizens.

29. Equality of opportunity in public employment

1. There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in respect of employment or office in the service of the Republic.

2. No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office in the service of the Republic.

3. Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from-

a. making special provision in favour of any backward section of citizens for the purpose of securing their adequate representation in the service of the Republic;

b. giving effect to any law which makes provision for reserving appointments relating to any religious or denominational institution to persons of that religion or denomination;

c. reserving for members of one sex any class of employment or office on the ground that it is considered by its nature to be unsuited to members of the opposite sex.

32. Protection of right to life and personal liberty

No person shall be deprived of life or personal liberty save in accordance with law.

33. Safeguards as to arrest and detention

1. No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be of the grounds for such arrest, nor shall he be denied the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice.

2. Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty four hours of such arrest, excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the magistrate, and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a magistrate.

3. Nothing in clauses (1) and (2) shall apply to any person-

a. who for the time being is an enemy alien; or

b. who is arrested or detained under any law providing for preventive detention.

4. No law providing for preventive detention shall authorise the detention of a person for a period exceeding six months unless an Advisory Board consisting of three persons, of whom two shall be persons who are, or have been, or are qualified to be appointed as, Judges of the Supreme Court and the other shall be a person who is a senior officer in the service of the Republic, has, after affording him an opportunity of being heard in person, reported before the expiration of the said period of six months that there is, in its opinion, sufficient cause for such detention.

5. When any person is detained in pursuance of an order made under any law providing for preventive detention, the authority making the order shall, as soon as may be, communicate to such person the grounds on which the order has been made, and shall afford him the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order:

Provided that the authority making any such order may refuse to disclose facts which such authority considers to be against the public interest to disclose.

6. Parliament may be law prescribe the procedure to be followed by an Advisory Board in an inquiry under clause.

37. Freedom of assembly

Every citizen shall have the right to assemble and to participate in public meetings and processions peacefully and without arms, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interests of public order health.

38. Freedom of association

Every citizen shall have the right to form associations or unions, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interests of morality or public order:

Provided that no person shall have the right to form, or be a member of the said association or union, if-

a. it is formed for the purposes of destroying the religious, social and communal harmony among the citizens;

b. it is formed for the purposes of creating discrimination among the citizens, on the ground of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or language;

c. it is formed for the purposes of organizing terrorist acts or militant activities against the State or the citizens or any other country;

d. its formation and objects are inconsistent with the Constitution.

39. Freedom of thought and conscience, and of speech

1. Freedom of thought and conscience is guaranteed.

2. Subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence-

a. the right of every citizen of freedom of speech and expression; and

b. freedom of the press

are guaranteed.

41. Freedom of religion

1. Subject to law, public order and morality-

a. every citizen has the right to profess, practice or propagate any religion;

b. every religious community or denomination has the right to establish, maintain and manage its religious institutions.

2. No person attending any educational institution shall be required to receive religious instruction, or to take part in or to attend any religious ceremony or worship, if that instruction, ceremony or worship relates to a religion other than his own.

Facts of Bangladesh's Constitution

2A. The state religion

The **state religion** of the Republic is Islam, but the State shall ensure equal status and equal right in the practice of the Hindu, Buddhist, Christian and other religions.

3. The state language

The **state** language of the Republic is Bangla.

4A. Portrait of the Father of the Nation

The **Portrait** of the Father of the Nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman shall be preserved and displayed at the offices of the President, the Prime Minister, the Speaker and the Chief Justice and in head and branch offices of all government and semi-government offices, autonomous bodies, statutory public authorities, government and non-government educational institutions, embassies and missions of Bangladesh abroad.

9. Nationalism

The unity and solidarity of the **Bangalee nation**, which, deriving its identity from its language and culture, attained sovereign and independent Bangladesh through a united and determined struggle in the war of independence, shall be the basis of **Bangalee nationalism.**

69. Penalty for member sitting or voting before taking oath

If a person sits or votes as a member of Parliament before he makes or subscribes the oath or affirmation in accordance with this Constitution, or when he knows that he is not qualified or is disqualified for membership thereof, he shall be liable in respect of each day on which he so sits or votes to a penalty of one thousand taka to be recovered as a debt due to the Republic.

70. Vacation of seat on resignation, etc.

1. A person elected as a member of Parliament at an election at which he was nominated as a candidate by a political party shall vacate his seat if he–

a. resigns from that party; or

b. votes in Parliament against the party;

but shall not thereby be disqualified for subsequent election as a member of Parliament.

Constitution of Barbados

October 03, 2021

Barbados is an island in the Caribbean. The 439 square kilometer state has a population of 2,87,000 - of which 75% are Christians and 91% are black.

Almost every constitution in the Caribbean is a copy-paste of one another. The whole constitution is conventional, noting special to mention.

Every person in Barbados is entitled to basic human rights and freedoms regardless of their place of birth, political opinion, skin color, religion or gender. It is lawful to impose control on a person under the age of twenty-one by the order of a court or with the consent of his parents or guardians, for the purpose of his education or welfare. In addition, if someone is suspected of being addicted to drugs or alcohol, he or she can be detained for the purpose of care or treatment.



Admirable Articles of Barbadoss Constitution

CHAPTER I. THE CONSTITUTION

1. This Constitution is the supreme law of Barbados and, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, if any other law is inconsistent with this Constitution, this Constitution shall

Constitution of Belarus

October 04, 2021

The journey of Belarus, which is the former Soviet Republic, began in 1991. The official languages are Belarusian and Russian. Over 55% are Christians and 41% are atheists. They have Population of 93,50,000 people in 2,07,595 sq. Km.

The constitution strongly declares the sovereignty of the people. The people are the main source of power of the state.

Although a former communist state, trade and commerce have been facilitated. Mineral resources, water and forests are state property.

Besides, all agricultural lands are state property.

The Constitution places great emphasis on the guarantee of human rights and civil service. There will be no monopoly on media ownership. If someone is unemployed due to lack of skills; then specialized training and skill improvement measures will be ensured for them.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects. The President has the unlimited power to issue decrees which has equal power of parliamentary law. If this power is misused, there is no significant way to control the president quickly. Although this decree will be voted in the legislature, but the process is questionable.



Admirable Articles of Belarus's Constitution

Article 3

The people shall be the sole source of state power and the bearer of sovereignty in the Republic of Belarus. The people shall exercise their power directly, through representative and other bodies in the forms and within the confines determined by the Constitution.

Any actions aimed at changing the constitutional system and seizing state power by forcible means or by way of any other violation of the laws of the Republic of Belarus shall be punishable by law.

Article 13

Property may be state-owned or private.

The State shall grant equal rights to all to conduct economic and other activities, except for those prohibited by law, and guarantee equal protection and equal conditions for the development of all forms of ownership.

The State shall promote the development of co-operation.

The State shall guarantee to all equal opportunities for free utilisation of abilities and property for entrepreneurial and other types of economic activities which are not prohibited by the law.

The State shall regulate economic activities in the interests of the individual and society, and shall ensure the direction and co-ordination of state and private economic activity for social purposes.

The mineral wealth, waters and forests are the exclusive property of the State. The land for agricultural use is the property of the State.

Law may determine facilities that are in the ownership of the State only, or establish a special procedure for their transfer to private ownership, or grant the State an exclusive right to conduct certain types of activity.

The State shall guarantee the working people the right to participate in management of enterprises, organizations and establishments to enhance their efficiency and improve social and economic living standards.

Article 21

Safeguarding the rights and freedoms of the citizens of the Republic of Belarus shall be the supreme goal of the State.

Everyone has the right to a decent standard of living, including appropriate food, clothing, housing and a continuous improvement of conditions necessary to attain this.

The State shall guarantee the rights and freedoms of citizens of Belarus that are enshrined in the Constitution and the laws, and specified by the State's international obligations.

Article 22

All shall be equal before the law and have the right to equal protection of their rights and legitimate interests without any discrimination.

Article 23

Restriction of personal rights and freedoms shall be permitted only in the instances specified in law, in the interests of national security, public order, protection of the morals and health of the population as well as rights and freedoms of other persons. No one may enjoy advantages and privileges that are contrary to law.

Article 24

Everyone has the right to life.

The State shall protect life of the individual against any unlawful infringements.

Until its abolition, the death penalty may be applied in accordance with law as an exceptional measure of punishment for especially grave crimes and only in accordance with a court sentence.

Article 25

The State shall safeguard personal liberty, inviolability and dignity. The restriction or denial of personal liberty is possible in the instances and under the procedure specified in law.

A person who has been taken into custody shall be entitled to a judicial investigation into the legality of his detention or arrest.

No one shall be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or undignified treatment or punishment, or be subjected to medical or other experiments without one's consent.

Article 26

No one may be found guilty of a crime unless his guilt is proven under the procedure specified in law and established by the verdict of a court of law that has acquired legal force. A defendant shall not be required to prove one's innocence.

Article 29

The right of the people to be secure in their houses and other legitimate effects shall be guaranteed. No person shall have the right, save in due course of law to enter the premises or other legal property of a citizen against one's will.

Article 32 (Part of it)

Marriage, the family, motherhood, fatherhood, and childhood shall be under the protection of the State.

On reaching the age of consent women and men shall have the right to enter into marriage on a voluntary basis and start a family. A husband and wife shall be equal in family relationships.

Article 33

Everyone is guaranteed freedom of thoughts and beliefs and their free expression.

No one shall be forced to express one's beliefs or to deny them. No monopolization of the mass media by the State, public associations or individual citizens and no censorship shall be permitted.

Article 35

The freedom to hold assemblies, rallies, street marches, demonstrations and pickets **that do not disturb law and order or violate the rights of other citizens** of the Republic of Belarus, shall be guaranteed by the State. The procedure for conducting the above events shall be determined by the law.

Article 41 (Part of it)

Citizens of the Republic of Belarus shall be guaranteed the right to work as the worthiest means of an individual's self-assertion, that is, the right to choose of one's profession, type of occupation and work in accordance with one's vocation, capabilities, education and vocational training, and having regard to social needs, and the right to healthy and safe working conditions.

The State shall create conditions necessary for full employment of the population.

Where a person is unemployed for reasons which are beyond one's control, he shall be guaranteed training in new specializations and an upgrading of his qualifications having regard to social needs, and to an unemployment benefit in accordance with the law.

Citizens shall have the right to protection of their economic and social interests, including the right to form trade unions and conclude collective contracts (agreements), and the right to strike.

Article 47 (Part of it)

Citizens of the Republic of Belarus shall be guaranteed the right to social security in old age, in the event of illness, disability, loss of fitness for work and loss of a bread-winner and in other instances specified in law.

Article 48

Citizens of the Republic of Belarus shall be entitled to housing. This right shall be safeguarded by the development of state, and private housing and assistance for citizens in the acquisition of housing.

The State and local self-government shall grant housing free of charge or at available prices in accordance with the law to citizens who are in need of social protection. No one may be deprived of housing arbitrarily.

Article 49

Everyone shall have the right to education. Accessible and free general, secondary and vocation-technical education shall be guaranteed.

Secondary specialized and higher education shall be accessible to all in accordance with the capabilities of each individual. Everyone may, on a competitive basis, obtain the appropriate education at state educational establishments free of charge.

Article 53

Everyone shall respect the dignity, rights, liberties and legitimate interests of others.

Article 56

Citizens of the Republic of Belarus shall contribute towards the funding of public expenditure through the payment of state taxes, dues and other payments.

Article 132

The financial and credit system of the Republic of Belarus shall include the budget system, the banking system, as well as the financial resources of non-budget funds, funds of enterprises, establishments, organizations and citizens.

A unified fiscal, tax, credit and currency policy shall be pursued in the territory of the Republic of Belarus.

Article 133 (Part of it)

The budget system of the Republic of Belarus shall include the national budget and local budgets.

Budget revenue shall be raised from the taxes specified in law, other mandatory payments, as well as other receipts.

Facts of Belarus's Constitution

Article 85

The President shall issue decrees and orders on the basis and in accordance with the Constitution which are mandatory in the territory of the Republic of Belarus.

In instances determined by the Constitution, the **President shall issue decrees which have the force of the law**. The President shall ensure directly or through specially formed bodies the execution of the decrees, orders and instructions.

Article 101 (Part of it)

In instances of necessity the President may personally initiate or to the proposal of the Government may issue temporary decrees which have the power of law. If such decrees are issued on the initiative of the Government, they shall be signed by the Prime minister. Temporary decrees shall be submitted for further approval within three days of their adoption to the House of Representatives, and then to the Council of the Republic. These decrees shall be valid if they are not rejected by a majority of no fewer than two-thirds of votes of the full composition of both chambers. The chambers may regulate through legislation issues which have emerged due to decrees, which have been abolished.

Constitution of Belgium

October 06, 2021

Belgium is a European country with an area of 30,689 sq km and a population of 1,14,92,641; Dutch, French and German are spoken. 60% of people believe in Christianity, 31% have no religion, 7% are Muslims.

According to the Belgian constitution, every child has the right to express an opinion on matters of self-interest, and There is an obligation to accept it considering age and maturity. The interests of the child will get top priority in making any decision.

Social security, health, family allowance, legal services are guaranteed for everyone.

Each member of the legislature represents the entire state, not just the area from they have been elected.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

There is a clear division in the whole country. According to Article 2, Belgium consists of Flemish, French and German-speaking people. There are even administrative regional divisions for linguistic reasons. The cabinet will have an equal number of Dutch-speaking and an equal number of French-speaking citizens. They could not solve any of the linguistic problems.



Admirable Articles of Belgium's Constitution

Article 16

No one can be deprived of his property except in the case of expropriation for a public purpose, in the cases and manner established by the law and in return for fair compensation paid beforehand.

Article 22bis (Part of it)

Each child is entitled to have his or her moral, physical, mental and sexual integrity respected.

Each child has the right to express his or her views in all matters affecting him or her, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with his or her age and maturity.

Each child has the right to benefit from measures and facilities which promote his or her development.

In all decisions concerning children, the interest of the child is a primary consideration.

Article 23 (Part of it)

Everyone has the right to lead a life in keeping with human dignity.

1. the right to employment and to the free choice of an occupation within the context of a general employment policy, aimed among others at ensuring a level of employment that is as stable and high as possible, the right to fair terms of employment and to fair remuneration, as well as the right to information, consultation and collective negotiation;
2. the right to social security, to health care and to social, medical and legal aid;
3. the right to decent accommodation;
4. the right to the protection of a healthy environment;
5. the right to cultural and social fulfilment;
6. the right to family allowances.

Article 24

Education is free; any preventive measure is forbidden; the punishment of offences is regulated only by the law or federate law.

The community offers free choice to parents.

The community organises non-denominational education. This implies in particular the respect of the philosophical, ideological or religious beliefs of parents and pupils.

Schools run by the public authorities offer, until the end of compulsory education, the choice between the teaching of one of the recognised religions and non-denominational ethics teaching.

Article 42

The members of the two Houses represent the Nation, and not only those who elected them.

Article 58

No member of either House can be prosecuted or be the subject of any investigation with regard to opinions expressed and votes cast by him in the exercise of his duties.

Facts of Belgium's Constitution

Article 1

Belgium is a federal State composed of Communities and Regions.

Article 2

Belgium comprises three Communities: **the Flemish Community, the French Community and the German-speaking Community.**

Article 3

Belgium comprises three Regions: **the Flemish Region, the Walloon Region and the Brussels Region.**

Article 4

Belgium comprises **four linguistic regions: the Dutch-speaking region, the French-speaking region, the bilingual region of Brussels-Capital and the German-speaking region.**

Each municipality of the Kingdom forms part of one of these linguistic regions.

The boundaries of the four linguistic regions can only be changed or corrected by a law passed by a majority of the votes cast in each linguistic group in each House, on condition that a majority of the members of each group is present and provided that the total number of votes in favour that are cast in the two linguistic groups is equal to at least two thirds of the votes cast.

Article 56

The House of Representatives has the right to hold an enquiry.

At the request of fifteen of its members, the House of Representatives, a Community or Regional Parliament or the King, the Senate can decide by absolute majority of the votes cast, with at least a third of the votes cast in each linguistic group, that an information report will be drafted concerning an issue that also has repercussions on the competences of the Communities or Regions. The report is approved by absolute majority of the votes cast, with at least a third of the votes cast in each linguistic group.

Article 78 (Part of it)

§ 2. The Senate examines the draft bill at the request of the majority of its members, including at least a third of the members of each linguistic group. This request is made within fifteen days from the receipt of the bill.

Article 99

The Council of Ministers is composed of no more than fifteen members.

With the possible exception of the prime minister, the Council of Ministers is composed of an equal number of Dutch-speaking members and French-speaking members.

Constitution of Belize

October 10, 2021

Belize is a Caribbean nation off the coast of Central America. It covers an area of 22,970 square kilometers and has a population of about 420,000. Among the ethnographic communities, 52% are hybrids, about 23% are Creole, and about 11% are Maya. 74% people are Christian.

Many things in the constitution are conventional. Such as declaring the constitution as the supreme law of the state. If someone is arrested on suspicion of a crime, he or she will be informed of the charges in the language he or she understands. However, the most interesting provision is that no one can hold the office of Prime Minister for more than three terms, it may be consecutive or not.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

If someone votes against own political party in the legislature, his or her seat will be vacant. The Senate will consist of 12 members. Three of them are outsiders. 1 senator at the will of the Church Association of Christians, 1 at the will of businessmen, 1 at the will of the so-called Civil Society Affairs Committee. These provisions are the biggest obstacle in the way of democracy.



Admirable Articles of Belize's Constitution

2. Constitution is supreme law

1. This Constitution is the supreme law of Belize and if any other law is inconsistent with this Constitution that other law shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void.

6. Protection of law (Part of it)

3. Every person who is charged with a criminal offence-

1. shall be presumed to be innocent until he is proved or has pleaded guilty;
2. shall be informed as soon as reasonably practicable, in a language that he understands, of the nature and particulars of the offence charged;
3. shall be given adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence;
4. shall be permitted to defend himself before the court in person or, at his own expense, by a legal practitioner of his own choice;

37. Prime Minister (Part of it)

1. There shall be a Prime Minister of Belize who shall be appointed by the Governor-General.

2. Whenever the Governor-General has occasion to appoint a Prime Minister he shall appoint a member of the House of Representatives who is the leader of the political party which commands the support of the majority of the members of that House; and if no political party has an overall majority, he shall appoint a member of that House who appears to him likely to command the support of the majority of the members of that House.

Provided that **no person shall be appointed as a Prime Minister who has previously held the office of the Prime Minister for three parliamentary terms, either consecutively or in the aggregate**; and for this purpose, the expression "parliamentary term" shall mean the period commencing on the date of the first sitting of the National Assembly after a general election and expiring at the date of the next ensuing dissolution of the National Assembly.

52. Prerogative of mercy (Part of it)

1. The Governor-General may-

1. grant a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions, to any person convicted of any offence;
2. grant to any person a respite, either indefinite or for a specified period, of the execution of any punishment imposed on that person for any offence;
3. substitute a less severe form of punishment for any punishment imposed on any person for any offence; or
4. remit the whole or any part of any punishment imposed on any person for any offence or of any penalty or forfeiture otherwise due to the Crown on account of any offence.

Preamble (Part of it)

WHEREAS the people of Belize–

1. affirm that the Nation of Belize shall be founded upon principles which acknowledge the **supremacy of God**, faith in human rights and fundamental freedoms, the position of the family in a society of free men and free institutions, the dignity of the human person and the equal and inalienable rights with which all members of the human family are **endowed by their Creator**;

59A. Procedure where a member vacates seat due to resignation or crossing the floor

1. Where a person resigns from being a member of a political party under the circumstances referred to in section 59(2)(e), that person shall, within seven days of so resigning, inform the leader in the House of Representatives of the political party as a candidate of which that person was elected, and the leader of the political party shall so notify the Speaker in writing of such resignation.

2. Where a person crosses the floor under the circumstances referred to in section 59(2)(e), the leader in the House of Representatives of the political party as a candidate of which that person was elected shall, within seven days of such crossing of the floor, so notify the Speaker in writing of such member having crossed the floor.

3. Upon receipt of the written notice referred to in subsection (1) or (2), the Speaker shall, if satisfied that the circumstances referred to in section 59(2)(e) exist, make a declaration at the next sitting of the House of Representatives next after receiving the notice that the member has ceased to be a member of the House of Representatives by reason of resignation or crossing the floor, as the case may be.

4. Where the person subject to disqualification under section 59(2)(e) is the Speaker, the leader of the political party in the House of Representatives as a candidate of which the Speaker was elected as a member of the House shall, when acting in accordance with subsection (1) or (2), notify a person elected by the House in that behalf, and such person may make a declaration in accordance with subsection (3) that the Speaker has ceased to be a member of the House of Representatives by reason of resignation or crossing the floor, as the case may be.

5. Where a declaration has been made under subsection (3) that a person has ceased to be a member of the House of Representatives by reason of resignation or crossing the floor, that person:-

1. may, within twenty-one days of the making of the declaration, appeal against the declaration to the Supreme Court, whose decision on the matter shall be final;
2. shall cease to perform his functions as a member of the House but, subject to subsection (6), shall not vacate his seat until after the determination for his appeal by the Supreme Court.

6. If, on the determination of any appeal made under subsection (5)(a), the Supreme Court determines that the person resigned from the political party or crossed the floor, as the case may be, or if the period for entering an appeal under subsection (5)(a) expires before the person enters an appeal, he shall forthwith vacate his seat.

7. Section 59(2)(e) and this section shall apply to all members of the House of Representatives who were such members on or after the 23rd day of February, 2001.

61. Composition of Senate

1. Subject to subsection (2), the Senate shall consist of twelve members (in this Constitution referred to as "Senators") who shall be appointed by the Governor-General in accordance with the provisions of this section.

4. Of the twelve Senators-

1. six shall be appointed by the Governor-General acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister; and
2. three shall be appointed by the Governor-General acting in accordance with the advice of the Leader of the Opposition; and
3. one shall be appointed by the Governor-General acting in accordance **with the advice of the Belize Council of Churches and Evangelical Association of Churches;** and
4. one shall be appointed by the Governor-General acting in accordance **with the advice of the Belize Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Belize Business Bureau;** and
5. one shall be appointed by the Governor-General acting in accordance **with the advice of the National Trade Union Congress and the Civil Society Steering Committee.**

Constitution of Benin

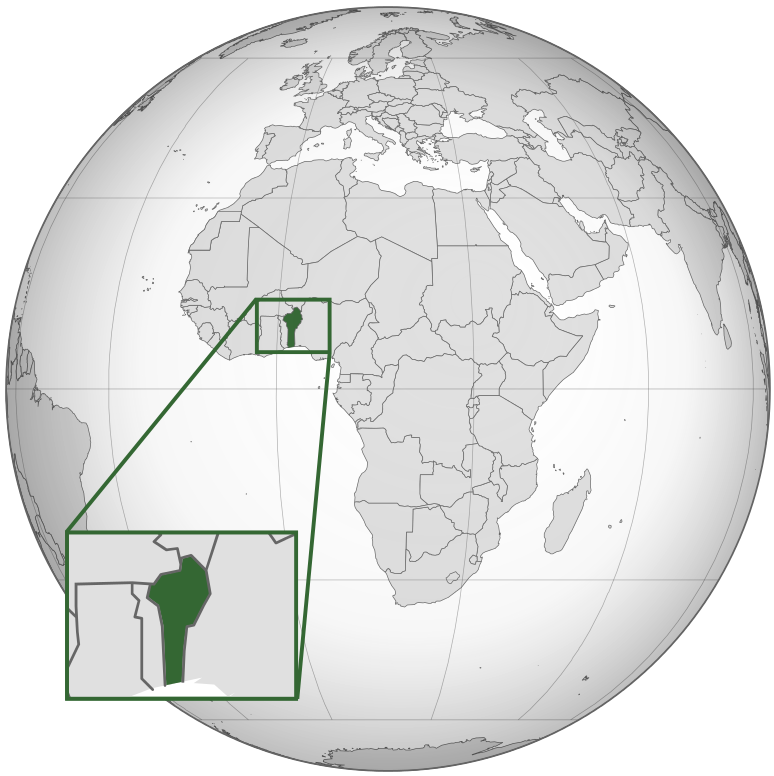
October 14, 2021

Benin is an African country. Benin covers an area of 114,763 square kilometres and its population is 1,17,33,000 approximately. French is the official language of government. However, about 36 languages are spoken in the state. Of the ethnic groups, about 36% are Fon, 15% Adja and Mina, 12% Yoruba and 9.6% Bariba. Among the religions, 52% are Christians, 24% are Muslims and 18% are traditional religions.

The mighty declaration of national sovereignty in the constitution is awesome. "National sovereignty shall belong to the People. No portion of the People, no community, no corporation, no party or political association, no trade union organization nor any individual shall be able to abrogate the exercise of it."

Everyone has equal voting rights, regardless of age. Religion, ethnography, language is not an issue here. Everyone has the right to practice their own culture. Everyone's right to practice their own language is guaranteed. Awareness on proper management of toxic substances in the interest of environmental protection is mentionable. The president will be directly elected by the people, and no one will serve more than two terms. The vote will be in two rounds, so that someone gets more than half of the votes.

These are positive aspects. There is nothing that much objectionable in constitution.



Admirable Articles of Benin's Constitution

ARTICLE 3

National sovereignty shall belong to the People. No portion of the People, no community, no corporation, no party or political association, no trade union organization nor any individual shall be able to abrogate the exercise of it.

Sovereignty shall be exercised in accordance with the present Constitution which is the Supreme Law of the State.

Any law, any statutory text and any administrative act contrary to these provisions shall be null and void. Consequently, any citizen shall have the right to appeal to the Constitutional Court against the laws, texts, and acts presumed unconstitutional.

ARTICLE 6

Suffrage shall be universal, equal and secret. The electors shall be, under the conditions determined by law, all Béninese nationals of both sexes over the age of eighteen and in full possession of their civil and political rights.

ARTICLE 10

Every person has a right to culture. The State has the duty to safeguard and promote the national values of civilizations, as much material as spiritual, as well as the cultural traditions.

ARTICLE 11

All communities comprising the Béninese nation shall enjoy the freedom to use their spoken and written languages and to develop their own culture while respecting those of others.

The State must promote the development of national languages of intercommunication.

ARTICLE 18

No one shall be submitted to torture, nor to maltreatment, nor to cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment.

No one shall have the right to prevent a detainee or an accused person from being examined by a doctor of his choice.

No one may be detained in a penal institution if he does not fall under the provisions of a penal law in force.

No one may be detained for a duration greater than forty-eight hours except by a decision of the magistrate before whom he must have been presented. This delay may be prolonged only in circumstances exceptionally provided for by law and may not exceed a period greater than eight days.

ARTICLE 28

The **storage, handling, and removal of toxic wastes or pollutants originating from factories and other industrial or cottage industry units installed in the national territory** shall be regulated by law.

ARTICLE 29

The transportation, importation, storage, burying and **the discharging on the national territory of toxic wastes** or foreign pollutants and any agreement relating to it shall constitute a crime against the Nation. The applicable sanctions shall be defined by law.

ARTICLE 34

Each Béninese citizen, civilian or military, has the sacred duty to respect, in all circumstances, the Constitution and the established constitutional order as well as the laws and regulations of the Republic.

ARTICLE 35

Citizens responsible for a public office or elected to a political office have the duty to fulfil it with conscience, competence, probity, devotion, and loyalty in the interest of the common good.

ARTICLE 42

The President of the Republic shall be elected by direct universal suffrage for a mandate of five years, renewable only one time.

In any case, no one shall be able to exercise more than two presidential mandates.

ARTICLE 43

The election of the President of the Republic shall take place with a uninominal majority ballot in two rounds.

ARTICLE 65

Any attempt to overthrow the constitutional regime by the personnel of the Armed Forces or of the Public Security shall be considered as a breach of duty and a crime against the Nation and the State and will be punished in accordance with the law.

ARTICLE 66

In case of a coup d'Etat, of a putsch, of aggression by mercenaries or of any action by force whatsoever, any member of a constitutional agency shall have the right and the duty to make an appeal by any means in order to re-establish the constitutional legitimacy, including recourse to existing agreements of military or defense cooperation.

In these circumstances for any Béninese to disobey and organize himself to put a check to the illegitimate authority shall constitute the most sacred of rights and the most imperative of duties.

ARTICLE 79

The Parliament shall be composed of a single Assembly called the National Assembly whose members shall carry the title of Deputy.

It shall exercise legislative power and shall control the action of the Government.

ARTICLE 80

The Deputies shall be elected by direct universal suffrage. The duration of the mandate shall be four years. They may be re-elected. Each Deputy shall be the representative of the entire nation and any compulsory vote shall be void.

ARTICLE 86 (Part of it)

The entire report of the debates of the National Assembly shall be published in the Official Journal.

ARTICLE 93

The right to vote of the Deputies shall be personal. The Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly may authorize in exceptional cases the delegation of a vote. In this instance, no one may receive the delegation for more than one term of office.

Constitution of Bhutan

October 18, 2021

The Constitution of Bhutan is one of the best constitutions in the world.

Every citizen of Bhutan has been declared a trustee to protect the environment. Protecting the environment and biodiversity is one of the responsibilities of everyone for the benefit of themselves and future generations. According to Article 5 of the Constitution, 60% of the land of the state is always to be used as forest. This precedent is unique in the history of mankind. In reality, Bhutan is a carbon negative state. The more carbon dioxide they release into the atmosphere, the more they absorb it. I don't know who first came up with the idea of this article or whose initiative it was added to the constitution, but he or she is a great person for this one action.

According to Article 7 of the Constitution, it is forbidden to hurt, torture and kill anyone - it is forbidden in all states. However, a speciality of Bhutan's constitution is that if such an incident occurs in front of anyone, it is mandatory for every citizen to prevent it.

According to Article 9 of the Constitution, the state will try to improve the conditions that are conducive to the attainment of gross national happiness.

Political parties are not able to use religion, ethnography, regionalism for the sake of gaining votes. The maximum level of voluntary contribution to the political party will be pre-fixed, as well as the election expenses of the political party will be paid from the state treasury.

No one shall hold the office of Prime Minister for more than two terms. The term of office of the Chief Justice is ten years or until he reaches the age of 60 - whichever is earlier.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Constitutional monarchy is established in Bhutan. The king must be a Buddhist. Dzongkha is the national language.



Admirable Articles of Bhutan's Constitution

Article 4. Culture

1. The State shall endeavour to preserve, protect and promote the cultural heritage of the country, including monuments, places and objects of artistic or historic interest, Dzongs, Lhakhangs, Goendeys, Ten-sum, Nyes, language, literature, music, visual arts and religion to enrich society and the cultural life of the citizens.

2. The State shall recognize culture as an evolving dynamic force and shall endeavour to strengthen and facilitate the continued evolution of traditional values and institutions that are sustainable as a progressive society.

3. The State shall conserve and encourage research on local arts, custom, knowledge and culture.

4. Parliament may enact such legislation as may be necessary to advance the cause of the cultural enrichment of Bhutanese society.

Article 5. Environment

1. Every Bhutanese is a trustee of the Kingdom's natural resources and environment for the benefit of the present and future generations and it is the fundamental duty of every citizen to contribute to the protection of the natural environment, conservation of the rich biodiversity of Bhutan and prevention of all forms of ecological degradation including noise, visual and physical pollution through the adoption and support of environment friendly practices and policies.

2. The Royal Government shall:

1. Protect, conserve and improve the pristine environment and safeguard the biodiversity of the country;
2. Prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
3. Secure ecologically balanced sustainable development while promoting justifiable economic and social development; and
4. Ensure a safe and healthy environment.

3. The Government shall ensure that, in order to conserve the country's natural resources and to prevent degradation of the ecosystem, a minimum of sixty percent of Bhutan's total land shall be maintained under forest cover for all time.

4. Parliament may enact environmental legislation to ensure sustainable use of natural resources and maintain intergenerational equity and reaffirm the sovereign rights of the State over its own biological resources.

5. Parliament may, by law, declare any part of the country to be a National Park, Wildlife Reserve, Nature Reserve, Protected Forest, Biosphere Reserve, Critical Watershed and such other categories meriting protection.

Article 8. Fundamental Duties (Part of it)

5. A person shall not tolerate or participate in acts of injury, torture or killing of another person, terrorism, abuse of women, children or any other person and shall take necessary steps to prevent such acts.

9. Every person shall have the duty to uphold justice and to act against corruption.

Article 9. Principles of State Policy (Part of it)

1. The State shall endeavour to apply the Principles of State Policy set out in this Article to ensure a good quality of life for the people of Bhutan in a progressive and prosperous country that is committed to peace and amity in the world.

2. The State shall strive to promote those conditions that will enable the pursuit of Gross National Happiness.

3. The State shall endeavour to create a civil society free of oppression, discrimination and violence, based on the rule of law, protection of human rights and dignity, and to ensure the fundamental rights and freedoms of the people.

10. The State shall encourage and foster private sector development through fair market competition and prevent commercial monopolies.

11. The State shall endeavour to promote those circumstances that would enable the citizens to secure an adequate livelihood.

18. The State shall endeavour to take appropriate measures to ensure that children are protected against all forms of discrimination and exploitation including trafficking, prostitution, abuse, violence, degrading treatment and economic exploitation.

Article 15. Political Parties (Part of it)

1. Political parties shall ensure that national interests prevail over all other interests and, for this purpose, shall provide choices based on the values and aspirations of the people for responsible and good governance.

2. Political parties shall promote national unity and progressive economic development and strive to ensure the well-being of the nation.

3. Candidates and political parties shall not resort to regionalism, ethnicity and religion to incite voters for electoral gain.

4. A political party shall be registered by the Election Commission on its satisfying the qualifications and requirements set out hereinafter, that:

1. Its members shall be Bhutanese citizens and not otherwise disqualified under this Constitution;
2. Its membership is not based on region, sex, language, religion or social origin;
3. It is broad-based with cross-national membership and support and is committed to national cohesion and stability;

4. It does not accept money or any assistance other than those contributions made by its registered members, and the amount or value shall be fixed by the Election Commission;
5. It does not receive money or any assistance from foreign sources, be it governmental, nongovernmental, private organizations or from private parties or individuals;
6. Its members shall bear true faith and allegiance to this Constitution and uphold the sovereignty, territorial integrity, security and unity of the Kingdom;
7. It is established for the advancement of democracy and for the social, economic and political growth of Bhutan

Article 16. Public Campaign Financing

1. Parliament shall, by law, establish a Public Election Fund into which shall be paid every year such amounts as the Election Commission may consider appropriate to fund registered political parties and their candidates during elections to the National Assembly and candidates to the National Council.

2. The payment out of the Public Election Fund shall be made by the Election Commission in a non-discriminatory manner to registered political parties and candidates in accordance with laws made by Parliament.

3. The Election Commission shall fix a ceiling for the total expenditure that may be incurred by political parties and their candidates taking part in elections to the National Assembly.

4. The Election Commission shall fix a ceiling for contribution offered voluntarily by any of its registered members to a political party subject to the provisions of the Election Fund Act.

5. The funding received by political parties and their candidates shall be subjected to scrutiny and auditing as called for by the Election Commission in accordance with laws made by Parliament or law in force.

Article 17. Formation of Government (Part of it)

2. No person shall hold office as Prime Minister for more than two terms.

Article 18. The Opposition Party

1. The Opposition Party shall play a constructive role to ensure that the Government and the ruling party function in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, provide good governance and strive to promote the national interest and fulfil the aspirations of the people.

2. The Opposition Party shall promote national integrity, unity and harmony, and co-operation among all sections of society.

3. The Opposition Party shall endeavour to promote and engage in constructive and responsible debate in Parliament while providing healthy and dignified opposition to the Government.

4. The Opposition Party shall not allow party interests to prevail over the national interest. Its aim must be to make the Government responsible, accountable and transparent.

5. The Opposition Party shall have the right to oppose the elected Government, to articulate alternative policy positions and to question the Government's conduct of public business.

6. The Opposition Party shall aid and support the Government in times of external threat, natural calamities and such other national crises when the security and national interest of the country is at stake.

Article 20. The Executive (Part of it)

1. The Government shall protect and strengthen the sovereignty of the Kingdom, provide good governance, and ensure peace, security, well-being and happiness of the people.

Article 21. The Judiciary (Part of it)

1. The Judiciary shall safeguard, uphold, and administer Justice fairly and independently without fear, favour, or undue delay in accordance with the Rule of Law to inspire trust and confidence and to enhance access to Justice.

9. The Supreme Court may, on its own motion or on an application made by the Attorney General or by a party to a case, withdraw any case pending before the High Court

involving a substantial question of law of general importance relating to the interpretation of this Constitution and dispose off [sic] the case itself.

13. The term of office of the Chief Justice and the Drangpons of the High Court shall be ten years or until attaining the age of sixty years, whichever is earlier.

Article 23. Elections (Part of it)

3. A candidate for an elective office under this Constitution shall:

1. Be a Bhutanese citizen;
2. Be registered voter of that constituency;
3. Be a minimum of twenty-five years and maximum of sixty-five years of age at the time of filing the nomination;
4. Not receive money or any assistance from foreign sources, be it governmental, nongovernmental, private organizations or from private parties or individuals; and
5. Fulfil the necessary educational and other qualifications prescribed in the Electoral Laws.

4. A person shall be disqualified as a candidate or a member holding an elective office under this Constitution, if the person:

1. Is married to a person who is not a citizen of Bhutan;
2. Is terminated from Public Service;
3. Is convicted for any criminal offence and sentenced to imprisonment;
4. Is in arrears of taxes or other dues to the Government;
5. Has failed to lodge accounts of election expenses within the time and in the manner required by law without good reason or justification;
6. Holds any office of profit under the Government, public companies or corporations as prescribed in the Electoral Laws; or
7. Is disqualified under any law made by Parliament.

6. In order to provide for informed choice by the voter, a candidate for an elective office shall file, along with his or her nomination, an affidavit, declaring:

1. The income and assets of the candidate, spouse and dependent children;
2. His or her bio-data and educational qualifications;
3. Records of criminal convictions, if any; and
4. Whether the candidate is accused in a pending case for an offence punishable with imprisonment for more than one year and in which charges are framed or

cognizance is taken by a court of law prior to the date of filing of such a nomination.

Facts of Bhutan's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

WE, the people of Bhutan:

BLESSED by the Triple Gem, the protection of our guardian deities, the wisdom of our leaders, **the everlasting fortunes of the Pelden Drukpa and the guidance of His Majesty the Druk Gyalpo Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck**;

Article 1. Kingdom of Bhutan (Part of it)

1. Bhutan is a Sovereign Kingdom and the Sovereign power belongs to the people of Bhutan.

2. The form of Government shall be that of a Democratic Constitutional Monarchy.

8. Dzongkha is the National Language of Bhutan.

Article 2. The Institution of Monarchy

1. His Majesty the Druk Gyalpo is the Head of State and the symbol of unity of the Kingdom and of the people of Bhutan.

2. The Chhoe-sid-nyi of Bhutan shall be unified in the person of the Druk Gyalpo who, **as a Buddhist**, shall be the upholder of the **Chhoe-sid**.

Article 3. Spiritual Heritage

1. Buddhism is the spiritual heritage of Bhutan, which promotes the principles and values of peace, non-violence, compassion and tolerance.

2. The Druk Gyalpo is the protector of all religions in Bhutan.

3. It shall be the responsibility of religious institutions and personalities to promote the spiritual heritage of the country while also ensuring that religion remains separate from politics in Bhutan. Religious institutions and personalities shall remain above politics.

4. The Druk Gyalpo shall, on the recommendation of the Five Lopons, appoint a learned and respected monk ordained in accordance with the Druk-lu, with the nine qualities of a spiritual master and accomplished in ked-dzog, as the Je Khenpo.

5. His Holiness the Je Khenpo shall, on the recommendation of the Dratshang Lhentshog, appoint monks with the nine qualities of a spiritual master and accomplished in ked-dzog as the Five Lopons.

6. The members of the Dratshang Lhentshog shall comprise:

1. The Je Khenpo as Chairman;
2. The Five Lopons of the Zhung Dratshang; and
3. The Secretary of the Dratshang Lhentshog who is a civil servant.

7. The Zhung Dratshang and Rabdeys shall continue to receive adequate funds and other facilities from the State.

Article 15. Political Parties (Part of it)

11. A political party shall be **dissolved** only by declaration of the **Supreme Court**:

1. If the objectives or activities of the party are in contravention of the provisions of this Constitution;
2. If it has received money or assistance from foreign sources;
3. On such other grounds as may be prescribed by Parliament or under a law in force; or
4. On violation of the Electoral Laws.

12. Where the ruling party in the National Assembly stands dissolved under section 11 of this Article or the Government is dismissed under section 24 of Article 10 or under section 7 of Article 17, the National Assembly shall also stand dissolved and, accordingly, sections 1 to 8 of this Article shall apply.

13. During the election of the opposition party under section 14 of this Article, the National Assembly shall be suspended animation and the ruling party and their candidates shall not contest in the elections.

14. Where the original opposition party stands dissolved under this Constitution, an opposition party shall be elected:

1. Within sixty days from the date of the dissolution of the original opposition party;
2. From the parties registered with the Election Commission in accordance with section 4 of this Article; and
3. Through an election held under the Electoral Laws to fill the seats of those constituencies which stood vacant on the dissolution of the original opposition party.

Constitution of Bolivia

October 19, 2021

Bolivia is a landlocked country in South America, bordering Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile, and Peru. State government activities are conducted in 37 languages. 68% of the ethnic group is hybrid, and 89% of the religion is Christian.

Bolivia's constitution is one of the largest in the world. Many articles have been added to protect the interests of the people and to prevent imperialist states from plundering resources by putting puppet governments in power.

Bolivia provides freedom of religious belief. Disappearance is prohibited at any stage. Everyone's right to food and water is guaranteed. Free public health care is guaranteed in the state. The availability of medicines is not limited by copyright law. The state will provide diversified public transport. There will be no monopoly on the ownership of any means of communication.

All minerals, hydrocarbons, water, air, soil and subsoil, forests, biodiversity, electromagnetic spectrum and all the elements and physical energy capable of being used will be considered as natural resources and are the property of the state.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

All the people of the world should have equal status. But the Bolivian constitution gives special status for the so-called "indigenous people". Additional facilities have been ensured for them. It is not a sign of unity, but a sign of terrible division.



Admirable Articles of Bolivia's Constitution

Article 4

The State respects and guarantees **freedom of religion and spiritual beliefs**, according to their view of the world. The State is independent of religion.

Article 14 (Part of it)

I. Every human being, without distinction, has legal status and capacity under the law and enjoys the rights recognized in this Constitution.

II. The State prohibits and punishes all forms of discrimination based on sex, color, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, origin, culture, nationality, citizenship, language, religious belief, ideology, political affiliation or philosophy, civil status, economic or social condition, type of occupation, level of education, disability, pregnancy, and any other discrimination that attempts to or results in the annulment of or harm to the equal recognition, enjoyment or exercise of the rights of all people.

Article 15

III. The State shall adopt the necessary measures to prevent, eliminate and punish sexual and generational violence, as well as any action or omission intended to be degrading to the human condition, to cause death, pain, and physical, sexual or psychological suffering, whether in public or private spheres.

IV. No person shall be submitted to a **forced disappearance for any reason or under any circumstance**.

V. No person shall be submitted to servitude or slavery. The trade and trafficking of persons is prohibited.

Article 16

I. Every person has the right to water and food.

II. The State has the obligation to guarantee food security, by means of healthy, adequate and sufficient food for the entire population.

Article 18

I. Every person has the right to health.

II. The State guarantees the inclusion and access to health for all persons, without any exclusion or discrimination.

III. There shall be a single health system, which shall be universal, free, equitable, intra-cultural, intercultural, and participatory, with quality, kindness and social control. The system is based on the principles of solidarity, efficiency and co-responsibility, and it is developed by public policies at all levels of the government.

Article 41

I. The State shall guarantee the access of the population to medicines.

II. The State shall prioritize generic medicines through the promotion of their domestic production and, if need be, shall decide to import them.

III. The right to access medicine shall not be restricted by intellectual property rights and commercial rights, and it contemplates quality standards and first generation medicines.

Article 43

The law shall regulate the donations and transplants of cells, tissue or organs, based on principles of humanity, solidarity, opportunity, providing them free of charge, and efficiency.

Article 46 (Part of it)

I. Every person has the following rights:

1. To dignified work, with industrial and occupational health and safety, without discrimination, and with a fair, equitable and satisfactory remuneration or salary that assures a dignified existence for the worker and his or her family.
2. To a stable source of work under equitable and satisfactory conditions.

Article 62

The State recognizes and protects the family as the fundamental nucleus of society, and guarantees the social and economic conditions necessary for its full development. Every member has equal rights, obligations and opportunities.

Article 75

The users and consumers enjoy the following rights:

1. To the supply of food, pharmaceuticals, and products in general, in harmless and quality condition, in sufficient and adequate quantity, and with efficient service and timely supply.
2. To reliable information about the characteristics and contents of the products they consume and of the services they use.

Article 76

I. The State guarantees access to a comprehensive system of public transportation in diverse modalities. The law shall determine that the system of transportation be efficient and effective, and that it generates benefits to the users and to the providers.

II. No customs controls, squads or control points of any kind may exist in Bolivian territory, except those that have been created by law.

Article 84

The State and society have the duty to eradicate illiteracy through programs compatible with the cultural and linguistic reality of the population.

Article 85

The State shall promote and guarantee the continuing education of children and adolescents with disabilities, or of those with extraordinary talents in learning, under the same structure, principles and values of the educational system, and shall establish a special organization and development curriculum.

Article 104

Everyone has the right to sports, physical culture and recreation. The State guarantees access to sports without distinction as to gender, language, religion, political orientation, territorial location, social, cultural membership or any other characteristic.

Article 107 (Part of it)

III. The public means of communication shall not form, **either directly or indirectly, monopolies or oligopolies.**

Article 114

I. All forms of torture, disappearances, confinement, coercion, exaction and any other form of physical and moral violence are prohibited. The public servants or officials, who apply, instigate or consent to them shall be dismissed and replaced, without prejudice to the sanctions determined by law.

II. The statements, actions or omissions which are obtained or undertaken through the employment of torture, coercion, exaction, or by any other form of violence, are null to the full extent of the law.

Article 124

I. The Bolivian who engages in the following acts commits the crime of treason against the country:

1. Takes up arms against his or her country, puts him or herself at the service of participating foreign states, or enters into complicity with the enemy in the case of an international war against Bolivia.
2. Violates the constitutional regime of natural resources.
3. Attacks the unity of the country.

II. This crime shall deserve the maximum criminal sanction.

Article 176

To be designated a Minister, a person must meet the following requisites: satisfy the general requirements for entering public service, be twenty five years of age on the day of his or her nomination, not be a member of the Pluri-National Legislative Assembly, **nor a director, shareholder or owner of financial entities or enterprises that have a contractual relationship or conflicts of interest with the State;** not be the spouse or natural parent or related in the second degree to the acting President or Vice President of the State.

Article 238 (Part of it)

Persons who fall within the following grounds are ineligibility to hold elective public office:

1. Those that were or are directors of enterprises or corporations that have contracts or agreements with the State and who have not resigned at least three months before the day of the election.

Article 344 (Part of it)

I. The manufacture and use of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons on Bolivian territory is prohibited, as well as the internment, transit and deposit of nuclear and toxic wastes.

Article 348 (Part of it)

I. Minerals in all of their states, the hydrocarbons, water, air, soil and the subsoil, the forests, the biodiversity, the electromagnetic spectrum and all the elements and physical forces capable of use, are considered natural resources.

Article 349 (Part of it)

I. The natural resources are the property and direct domain, indivisible and without limitation, of the Bolivian people, and their administration corresponds to the State on behalf of the collective interest.

III. Agriculture, livestock, as well as the activities of hunting and fishing that do not involve protected animal species.

Article 358

The rights to the use and exploitation of natural resources shall be subject to the Constitution and the law. These rights shall be subject to periodic review for compliance with the technical, economic and environmental regulations. The violation of the law shall lead to the reversion or nullification of the rights of use and exploitation.

Article 373

I. Water constitutes a fundamental right for life, within the framework of the sovereignty of the people. The State shall promote the use and access to water on the basis of principles of solidarity, complementariness, reciprocity, equity, diversity and sustainability.

II. Water resources in all their states, surface and subterraneous, constitute finite, vulnerable, strategic resources, and serve a social, cultural and environmental function. These resource cannot be the object of private appropriation and they, as well as water services, shall not be given as concessions and are subject to a system of licensing, registration and authorization pursuant to the law.

Article 374

I. The State shall protect and guarantee the priority use of water for life. It is the duty of the State to manage, regulate, protect and plan the adequate and sustainable use of water resources, with social participation, guaranteeing access to water for all the habitants. The law shall establish the conditions and limitations of all the uses.

II. The State shall recognize, respect and protect the uses and customs of the community, of its local authorities and the rural native indigenous organizations over the right, management and administration of sustainable water.

III. The fossil, glacial, wetland, subterraneous, mineral, medicinal and other waters are priorities for the State, which must guarantee its conservation, protection, preservation, restoration, sustainable use and complete management; they are inalienable, not attachable and cannot be limited.

Article 375

I. It is the duty of the State to develop plans for the use, conservation, management and sustainable exploitation of the river basins.

II. The State shall regulate the management and sustainable administration of the water resources and the basins for irrigation, food security and basic services, respecting the uses and customs of the communities.

III. It is the duty of the State to carry out the studies for the identification of fossil waters and their consequent protection, management and sustainable administration.

Article 376

Water resources of the rivers, lakes and lagoons that form the water basins are considered strategic resources for the development and sovereignty of Bolivia because of their potential, for the variety of natural resources that they contain, and because they are a fundamental part of the ecosystems. The State shall avoid actions in the sources and intermediary zones of rivers that may cause damages to the ecosystems or diminish the flow volume, shall preserve the natural state, and shall watch over the development and welfare of the population.

Article 380

I. The renewable natural resources shall be exploited in a sustainable way, respecting the characteristics and natural value of each ecosystem.

II. In order to guarantee ecological equilibrium, the land must be used in accordance with its capacity for greater use within the framework of the process of the organization of use and occupation of lands, taking into account their biophysical, socioeconomic, cultural characteristics, and institutional policies.

Article 381

I. Native animal and vegetable species are natural assets. The State shall establish the measures necessary for their conservation, exploitation and development.

II. The State shall protect all genetic and micro-organic resources, which are found in the ecosystems of the territory, as well as the knowledge associated with their use and exploitation. For their protection, a system of registry that safeguards their existence shall be established, as well as a registry of the intellectual property in the name of the State or the local individuals who claim it. The State shall establish procedures for protection under the law of all those resources that are not registered.

Article 382

The State has the authority and duty to defend, recover, protect and repatriate biological material derived from natural resources, from ancestral knowledge and other sources that originate within the territory.

Article 383

The State shall establish measures for the partial or total, temporary or permanent, restriction of the uses of extracts from the resources of biodiversity. The measures shall be directed toward the need to preserve, conserve, recover and restore the biodiversity at risk of extinction. Illegal possession, handling and trafficking of species of biodiversity shall be criminally punished.

Facts of Bolivia's Constitution

Article 3

The Bolivian nation is formed by all Bolivians, the **native indigenous nations** and peoples, and the inter-cultural and **Afro-Bolivian communities** that, together, constitute the Bolivian people.

CHAPTER IV. Rights of the Nations and Rural Native Indigenous Peoples

Article 30

I. A nation and rural native indigenous people consists of every human collective that shares a cultural identity, language, historic tradition, institutions, territory and world view, whose existence predates the Spanish colonial invasion.

Article 31

I. The nations and the rural native indigenous peoples that are in danger of extinction, in voluntary isolation and not in contact, shall be protected and respected with respect to their forms of individual and collective life.

II. The nations and the rural native indigenous peoples that live in isolation and out of contact enjoy the right to maintain themselves in that condition, and to the legal definition and consolidation of the territory which they occupy and inhabit.

Article 32

The Afro-Bolivian people enjoy, in everything corresponding, the economic, social, political and cultural rights that are recognized in the Constitution for the nations and the rural native indigenous peoples.

Article 88 (Part of it)

II. The right of mothers and fathers to choose the education they prefer for their sons and daughters is respected.

Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina

October 23, 2021

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a European country. The official languages of the country are Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian. With an area of 51,129 square kilometers, the state has a population of 38,24,000 approximately.

One of the smallest constitutions in the world is in force in this country, and I could not find anything admirable in the whole constitution. Rather there are some articles which are horribly negative.

The state is made up of Bosnians, Croats and Serbs. The House of People will consist of 15 members, including five Bosnians, five Croats and five Serbs. With 42 members in the House of Representatives, the situation is similar. There is no president in this state, there is presidency. It will consist of 1 Bosnian, 1 Croat and 1 Serbian, with one person as head, by rotation in a circle. It is strange that this country survives with such horrible doubt.



Facts of Bosnia and Herzegovina's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

Bosniacs, Croats, and Serbs, as constituent peoples (along with Others), and citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina hereby determine that the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina is as follows:

Article IV. Parliamentary Assembly (Part of it)

The Parliamentary Assembly shall have two chambers: the House of Peoples and the House of Representatives.

1. House of Peoples.

The House of Peoples shall comprise 15 Delegates, two-thirds from the Federation (including **five Croats** and **five Bosniacs**) and one-third from the Republika Srpska (**five Serbs**).

2. House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives shall comprise 42 Members, two- thirds elected from the territory of the Federation, one-third from the territory of the Republika Srpska.

3. Procedures.

b. Each chamber shall by majority vote adopt its internal rules and select from its members **one Serb**, **one Bosniac**, and **one Croat** to serve as its Chair and Deputy Chairs, with the position of Chair rotating among the three persons selected.

d. All decisions in both chambers shall be by majority of those present and voting. The Delegates and Members shall make their best efforts to see that the majority includes at least one-third of the votes of Delegates or Members from the territory of each Entity. If a majority vote does not include one-third of the votes of Delegates or Members from the territory of each Entity, the Chair and Deputy Chairs shall meet as a commission and attempt to obtain approval within three days of the vote. If those efforts fail, decisions shall be taken by a majority of those present and voting, provided that the dissenting votes do not include two-thirds or more of the Delegates or Members elected from either Entity.

e. A proposed decision of the Parliamentary Assembly may be declared to be destructive of a vital interest of the **Bosniac, Croat, or Serb** people by a majority of, as appropriate, the Bosniac, Croat, or Serb Delegates selected in accordance with paragraph l(a) above.

Such a proposed decision shall require for approval in the House of Peoples a majority of the Bosniac, of the Croat, and of the Serb Delegates present and voting.

f. When a majority of the Bosniac, of the Croat, or of the Serb Delegates objects to the invocation of paragraph (e), the Chair of the House of Peoples shall immediately convene a Joint Commission comprising three Delegates, one each selected by the Bosniac, by the Croat, and by the Serb Delegates, to resolve the issue. If the Commission fails to do so within five days, the matter will be referred to the Constitutional Court, which shall in an expedited process review it for procedural regularity.

g. The House of Peoples may be dissolved by the Presidency or by the House itself, provided that the House's decision to dissolve is approved by a majority that includes the majority of Delegates from **at least two of the Bosniac, Croat, or Serb peoples**. The House of Peoples elected in the first elections after the entry into force of this Constitution may not, however, be dissolved.

Article V. Presidency (Part of it)

The Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall consist of three Members: **one Bosniac and one Croat**, each directly elected from the territory of the Federation, and **one Serb** directly elected from the territory of the Republika Srpska.

1. Election and Term.

a. Members of the Presidency shall be directly elected in each Entity (with each voter voting to fill one seat on the Presidency) in accordance with an election law adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly. The first election, however, shall take place in accordance with Annex 3 to the General Framework Agreement. Any vacancy in the Presidency shall be filled from the relevant Entity in accordance with a law to be adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly.

2. Procedures.

b. The Members of the Presidency shall appoint from their Members a Chair. For the first term of the Presidency, the Chair shall be the Member who received the highest number of votes. Thereafter, the method of selecting the Chair, by rotation or otherwise, shall be determined by the Parliamentary Assembly, subject to Article IV(3).

d. A dissenting Member of the Presidency may declare a Presidency Decision to be destructive of a vital interest of the Entity from the territory from which he was elected, provided that he does so within three days of its adoption. Such a Decision shall be

referred immediately to the National Assembly of the Republika Srpska, if the declaration was made by the Member from that territory; to the Bosniac Delegates of the House of Peoples of the Federation, if the declaration was made by the Bosniac Member; or to the Croat Delegates of that body, if the declaration was made by the Croat Member. If the declaration is confirmed by a two-thirds vote of those persons within ten days of the referral, the challenged Presidency Decision shall not take effect.

4. Council of Ministers.

b. No more than two-thirds of all Ministers may be appointed from the territory of the Federation. The Chair shall also nominate Deputy Ministers (who shall not be of the same constituent people as their Ministers), who shall take office upon the approval of the House of Representatives.

Article VI. Constitutional Court (Part of it)

1. Composition.

The Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall have nine members.

a. Four members shall be selected by the House of Representatives of the Federation, and two members by the Assembly of the Republika Srpska. The remaining three members shall be selected by the **President of the European Court of Human Rights after consultation with the Presidency**.

Constitution of Botswana

November 04, 2021

Botswana is a landlocked country in Africa with 73% Christian, 20% irreligious, 6% traditional religion beleiver etc. The official languages are Setwana and English. The population of this country is about 22,54,000 in an area of 5,81,000 sq km.

The whole constitution is written in a very normal way. But hopefully, I didn't find anything negative in the whole constitution. Again there is nothing special which is comparable to the others.

The Constitution, like all other democracies, enshrines the right to freedom from slavery and forced labor, the right to compensation in the acquisition of property, the freedom of movement, and the special right of the President to pardon.



Admirable Articles of Botswana's Constitution

6. Protection from slavery and forced labour (Part of it)

1. No person shall be held in slavery or servitude.

2. No person shall be required to perform forced labour.

3. For the purposes of this section, the expression "forced labour" does not include—

4. any labour required during any period of public emergency or in the event of any other emergency or calamity that threatens the life and well-being of the community, to the extent that the requiring of such labour is reasonably justifiable in the circumstances of any situation arising or existing during that period or as a result of that other emergency or calamity, for the purpose of dealing with that situation; or

8. Protection from deprivation of property

2. No person who is entitled to compensation under this section shall be prevented from remitting, within a reasonable time after he or she **has received any amount of that compensation, the whole of that amount (free from any deduction, charge or tax made or levied in respect of its remission)** to any country of his or her choice outside Botswana.

14. Protection of freedom of movement

1. No person shall be deprived of his or her freedom of movement, and for the purposes of this section the said freedom means the right to move freely throughout Botswana, the right to reside in any part of Botswana, the right to enter Botswana and immunity from expulsion from Botswana.

2. Any restriction on a person's freedom of movement that is involved in his or her lawful detention shall not be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this section.

3. Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this section to the extent that the law in question makes provision—

1. for the imposition of restrictions that are reasonably required in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health or the imposition of restrictions on the acquisition or use by any person of land or other property in Botswana and except so far as that provision or, as the case may be, the thing done under the authority thereof, is shown not to be reasonably justifiable in a democratic society;

2. for the imposition of restrictions on the freedom of movement of any person who is not a citizen of Botswana;
3. for the imposition of restrictions on the entry into or residence within defined areas of Botswana of persons who are not Bushmen to the extent that such restrictions are reasonably required for the protection or well-being of Bushmen;
4. for the imposition of restrictions upon the movement or residence within Botswana of public officers; or
5. [Repealed.]

4. If any person whose freedom of movement has been restricted by order under such a provision as is referred to in subsection (3)(a) of this section (other than a restriction which is applicable to persons generally or to general classes of persons) so requests at any time during the period of that restriction not earlier than six months after the order was made or six months after he or she last made such request, as the case may be, his or her case shall be reviewed by an independent and impartial tribunal presided over by a person, qualified to be enrolled as an advocate in Botswana, appointed by the Chief Justice.

5. On any review by a tribunal in pursuance of this section of the case of a person whose freedom of movement has been restricted, the tribunal may make recommendations, concerning the necessity or expediency of continuing the restriction to the authority by which it was ordered but, unless it is otherwise provided by law, that authority shall not be obliged to act in accordance with any such recommendations.

53. Prerogative of Mercy

The President may—

1. grant to any person convicted of any offence a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions;
2. grant to any person a respite, either indefinite or for a specified period, of the execution of any punishment imposed on that person for any offence;
3. substitute a less severe form of punishment for any punishment imposed on any person for any offence; and
4. remit the whole or part of any punishment imposed on any person for any offence or of any penalty or forfeiture otherwise due to the Government on account of any offence.

Constitution of Brazil

November 15, 2021

Brazil is the fifth largest country in the world by area. The area is 8.5 million square kilometers and the population is about 210 million. The official language of Brazil is Portuguese. Whites are 47%, mixed 43%, and blacks are 7%, and 88% are Christians (in this case, 64% are Catholics) and 8% are non-believers.

The Constitution of Brazil is one of the best constitutions in the world. Politicians and constitution makers have thought about such things, which are extraordinary.

Voter registration and voting is compulsory. A citizen holding a constitutional office has to resign from his current office 6 months in advance to contest in any other office. Husband or wife, relatives of blood relation or marital relation or adoption have been barred from participating in the election in specific cases.

The presidential election will be held in two stages. If for the first time no one gets a majority in a direct election, the next two will fight in the second round.

Individual business trade is open, but Brazil is a socialist state. There are various constitutional guarantees of social security. There will be no monopoly on media ownership. Environmental protection will be important in education and public awareness.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

There is a proverb in Bangali-majority areas, "If a drop of urine falls in cow's milk, it will make milk unfit for consumption". According to Article 14 of the Brazilian Constitution, any illiterate citizen is ineligible to vote. Surprising decision! If someone is illiterate, it is the responsibility of the Authority to educate him or her.

In addition, the so-called indigenous peoples have been given special status which is in conflict with the democratic spirit.



Admirable Articles of Brazil's Constitution

Art 3

The fundamental objectives of the Federative Republic of Brazil are:

1. **to build a free, just and unified society;**
2. **to guarantee national development;**
3. **to eradicate poverty and substandard living conditions and to reduce social and regional inequalities;**
4. **to promote the well-being of all, without prejudice as to origin, race, sex, color, age and any other forms of discrimination.**

Art 11

In firms with more than two hundred employees, election of an employee representative is assured for the exclusive purpose of promoting direct negotiations with employers.

Art 14

§1°. Voter registration and voting are:

1. compulsory for persons over eighteen years of age;

§3°. Conditions for eligibility, according to the law, are the following:

1. full exercise of political rights;
2. voter registration;
3. electoral domicile in the district;

§6°. In order to run for other offices, the President of the Republic, Governors of the State and Federal District and Prefects must resign from their respective offices at least six months prior to the election.

§7°. Spouses and relatives by blood or marriage up to the second degree or by adoption, of the President of the Republic, Governor of a State, Territory, or the Federal District, or a Prefect, or those replacing them during the six months preceding the election, are ineligible in the jurisdictional territory of the incumbent, unless they already hold elective office and are candidates for re-election.

§8°. A member of the armed forces who can register to vote is eligible under the following conditions:

I. if he has served for less than ten years, he shall be on leave from military activities;

II. if he has served for more than ten years, he shall be discharged from military duties by his superiors and, if elected, shall be automatically retired upon taking office.

§11°. A suit challenging a mandate shall be conducted in secrecy, and the plaintiff shall be liable, as provided by law, if the suit is spurious or in bad faith.

Art 19 (Part of it)

The Union, States, Federal District and Counties are forbidden to:

I. establish religions or churches, subsidize them, hinder their functioning, or maintain dependent relations or alliances with them or their representatives, with the exception of collaboration in the public interest, as provided by law;

III. create distinctions or preferences among Brazilians.

Art 20 (Part of it)

The following constitute property of the Union:

I. property presently belonging to it, as well as that which may be granted to it;

III. lakes, rivers and any watercourses on lands that it owns; interstate waters; waters that serve as borders with other countries; waters that extend into or come from a foreign territory; as well as the bordering lands and river beaches;

IV. islands in rivers and in lakes in zones bordering other countries, ocean beaches, islands in the ocean and offshore, excluding from the latter areas containing the County seats, with the exception of those areas affected by public service and the federal environmental unit, and the areas referred to in art. 26, II;

V. natural resources of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone;

VI. territorial seas;

VII. tidal lands and those added by accretion;

VIII. potential hydraulic energy sites;

IX. mineral resources, including those in the subsoil;

§1°. The States, Federal District and Counties, as well as agencies of direct administration of the Union, are assured, as provided by law, participation in the results of exploitation of petroleum or natural gas, hydraulic energy resources, and other mineral resources in their respective territories, continental shelf, territorial sea or exclusive economic zone, or financial compensation for such exploitation.

§2°. A strip with a width of up to one hundred and fifty kilometers along the territorial borders, designated as a frontier zone, is considered fundamental for defense of the national territory, and the occupation and use thereof shall be regulated by law.

Art 53 (Part of it)

The Deputies and Senators shall enjoy civil and criminal immunity for any of their opinions, words and votes.

Art 77

The President and the Vice-President of the Republic shall be elected simultaneously on the first Sunday of October for the first round, and if there should be a second round, on the last Sunday of October of the year prior to the termination of the mandate of the current president.

§1°. Election of the President of the Republic shall signify election of his running mate as Vice-President.

§2°. Once registered by a political party, the candidate who obtains an absolute majority of votes, not counting those left blank or void, shall be deemed the President-elect.

§3°. If no candidate attains an absolute majority on the first ballot, another election shall be held within twenty days after announcement of the results between the two candidates who obtained the greatest number of votes, and the one who obtains a majority of valid votes shall be deemed elected.

§4°. If, before the runoff election is held, a candidate dies, withdraws or is legally impaired, the candidate with the greatest number of votes among the remaining candidates shall be called.

§5°. In the event of the preceding paragraphs, if more than one candidate with an equal number of votes remain in second place, the older shall qualify.

Art 78

The President and the Vice-President of the Republic shall take office at a session of the National Congress, taking an oath to maintain, defend and comply with the Constitution, observe the laws, promote the well-being of the Brazilian people, and sustain the union, integrity and independence of Brazil.

Art 175

The Government is responsible for providing public utility services, either directly or under regimes of concessions or permits, always through public bidding, as provided by law.

Art 201

Social security shall be organized in the form of a general regime, characterized by contributions and mandatory affiliation, observing the criteria that preserve the financial and actuarial equilibrium, and shall provide for, as defined by law:

I. coverage of the events of illness, disability, death and advanced age;

II. maternity protection, especially for pregnant women;

III. protection for the involuntarily unemployed;

IV. family allowance and confinement aid for dependents of insured persons with low incomes;

V. a pension for the death of an insured man or woman, for the spouse or companion, and dependents, obeying the provision of § 2°.

Art 209

Education is open to private enterprise, observing the following conditions:

I. compliance with the general rules of national education;

II. authorization and evaluation of quality by the Government.

Art 220 (Part of it)

The expression of thoughts, creation, speech and information, through whatever form, process or vehicle, shall not be subject to any restrictions, observing the provisions of this Constitution.

§1°. No law shall contain any provision that may constitute an impediment to full freedom of the press, in any medium of social communication, observing the provisions of art. 5°, IV, V, X, XIII and XIV.

§2°. Any and all censorship of a political, ideological and artistic nature is forbidden.

§3°. It is the province of Federal law to:

> **I. regulate public entertainment and shows**, and it is the responsibility of the Government to **advise about their nature, the ages for which they are not recommended and the locales and times unsuitable for their exhibition**;
>
> **II.** establish legal measures that afford individuals and families the opportunity to defend themselves against radio and television programs or schedules that contravene the provisions of art. 221, as well as against commercials for products, practices and services that may be harmful to health and the environment.

§4°. Commercial advertising of tobacco, alcoholic beverages, pesticides, medicine and therapies shall be subject to legal restrictions, in the terms of subparagraph II of the preceding paragraph, and shall contain, whenever necessary, warnings about harms caused by their use.

§5°. The media of social communication may not, directly or indirectly, be subject to monopoly or oligopoly.

§6°. Publication of printed means of communication **shall not require a license from any authority.**

Art 225 (Part of it)

Everyone has the right to an ecologically balanced environment, which is a public good for the people's use and is essential for a healthy life. The Government and the community have a duty to defend and to preserve the environment for present and future generations.

§1°. To assure the effectiveness of this right, it is the responsibility of the Government to:

> **I.** preserve and restore essential ecological processes and provide for ecological management of species and ecosystems;
>
> **II.** preserve the diversity and integrity of the Country's genetic patrimony and to supervise entities dedicated to research and manipulation of genetic material;
>
> **III.** define, in all units of the Federation, **territorial spaces and their components that are to be specially protected**, with any change or suppression permitted only

through law, prohibiting any use that compromises the integrity of the characteristics that justify their protection;

IV. require, as provided by law, a prior environmental impact study, which shall be made public, for installation of works or activities that may cause significant degradation of the environment;

V. control production, commercialization and employment of techniques, methods and substances that carry a risk to life, the quality of life and the environment;

VI. promote environmental education at all levels of teaching and public awareness of the need to preserve the environment;

VII. protect the fauna and the flora, prohibiting, as provided by law, all practices that jeopardize their ecological functions, cause extinction of species or subject animals to cruelty.

§2°. Those who exploit mineral resources are obligated to restore any environmental degradation, in accordance with technical solutions required by the proper governmental agencies, as provided by law.

§3°. Conduct and activities considered harmful to the environment shall subject the violators, be they individuals or legal entities, to criminal and administrative sanctions, irrespective of the obligation to repair the damages caused.

§4°. The Brazilian Amazonian Forest, the Atlantic Forest, the Serra do Mar, the Pantanal of Mato Grosso, and the Coastal Zone are part of the national patrimony, and they shall be utilized, as provided by law, under conditions assuring preservation of the environment, including use of natural resources.

§5°. Lands necessary to protect natural ecosystems, which are vacant or which have reverted to the States through discriminatory actions, are inalienable.

§6°. Power plants with nuclear reactors shall be located as defined in federal law and may not be installed otherwise.

Art 226 (Part of it)

The family, which is the foundation of society, shall enjoy special protection from the State.

§3°. For purposes of State protection, a stable union between a man and a woman is recognized as a family unit, and the law shall facilitate conversion of such unions into marriage.

§4°. The community formed by either parent and his or her descendants is also considered a family unit.

§5°. The rights and duties of the conjugal society shall be exercised equally by men and women.

§6°. A civil marriage may be dissolved by divorce.

Art 229

Parents have a duty to assist, raise and educate their minor children, and children of age have a duty to help and support their parents in old age, need or sickness.

Facts of Brazil's Constitution

Art 14 (Part of it)

§4°. Persons that cannot register to vote and illiterates are not eligible (to vote).

CHAPTER VIII. INDIANS

Art 231

The social organization, customs, languages, creeds and traditions of Indians are recognized, as well as their original rights to the lands they traditionally occupy. The Union has the responsibility to delineate these lands and to protect and ensure respect for all their property.

§1°. Lands traditionally occupied by Indians are those on which they live on a permanent basis, those used for their productive activities, those indispensable for the preservation

of environmental resources necessary for their well-being and those necessary for their physical and cultural reproduction, according to their uses, customs and traditions.

§2°. The lands traditionally occupied by Indians are destined for their permanent possession, and they shall be entitled to the exclusive usufruct of the riches of the soil, rivers and lakes existing thereon.

§3°. Utilization of water resources, including their energy potential, and prospecting and mining of mineral wealth on indigenous lands may only be done with the authorization of the National Congress, after hearing from the communities involved, which shall be assured of participation in the results of the mining, as provided by law.

§4°. The lands dealt with in this article are inalienable and nontransferable, and the statute of limitations does not run against rights thereto.

§5°. Removal of indigenous groups from their lands is prohibited except by referendum of the National Congress, in the event of a catastrophe or epidemic that places the population at risk or in the interest of national sovereignty, after deliberation of the National Congress, guaranteeing, under all circumstances, immediate return as soon as the risk ceases.

§6°. Acts aimed at the occupation, dominion and possession of the lands referred to in this article, or at exploitation of the natural wealth of the soil, rivers and lakes existing thereon, are null and void, producing no legal effects, except in the case of important public interest of the Union, according to the provisions of a complementary law; such nullity and extinction of acts shall not give rise to a right to compensation or to sue the Union, except, as provided by law, for improvements resulting from occupation in good faith.

§7°. The provisions of art. 174, §§ 3° and 4° do not apply to indigenous lands.

Art 232

Indians, their communities and their organizations have standing to sue to defend their rights and interests, with the Public Ministry intervening at all stages of the proceedings.

Constitution of Brunei

November 18, 2021

Brunei is a country located in Southeast Asia with a population of 460,000 and a population of about 100,000 live in capital. The official languages are Malay and English. Ethnically 65% Malay, 10% Chinese, 24% others. The area is only 5,765 square kilometers, and the country is located on an island. The island is called Borneo and is owned by Brunei, Malaysia and Indonesia. Religiously, 80% are Sunni Muslims.

I had to look through the whole constitution for good aspects with binoculars. Even that is not too significant mention.

The essence of the constitution is "Government of the Sultan, by the Sultan, for the Sultan". You may have seen the black comedy movie "Dictator" released in 2012. The main character in the movie is Sacha Baron Cohen, who was the head of state, the head of government, the head of the army at the same time. In reality, Sultan of Brunei is such the character. There is a parliament as show-piece item, where no bill will be introduced without Sultan's green signal. The court is under him. Any action against him is prohibited in the state. There is virtually no way to remove the sultan.

The state religion is Islam. All ministers must be Sunni Muslims and Malays.



Facts of Brunei's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

WHEREAS provision is being made in a separate Proclamation (in this Constitution referred to as "the Succession and Regency Proclamation, 1959") for certain matters affecting His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan, the Succession to the Sultanate and His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan's family;

3. Official religion of Brunei Darussalam and religious observance

1. The official religion of Brunei Darussalam shall be the Islamic Religion:

Provided that all other religions may be practised in peace and harmony by the persons professing them.

2. The Head of the official religion of Brunei Darussalam shall be His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan.

3. The Religious Council shall be the authority responsible for advising His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan on all matters relating to the Islamic Religion.

4. For the purpose of this Article, His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan may, after consultation with the Religious Council, but not necessarily in accordance with the advice of that Council, make laws in respect of matters relating to the Islamic Religion.

4. Executive authority and principal officers (Part of it)

1. The supreme executive authority of Brunei Darussalam shall be vested in His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan.

1A. His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan shall be the Prime Minister.

1B. His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan shall be the Supreme Commander of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces.

2. The executive authority shall be exercised by His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan.

5. The appointment of Ministers and Deputy Ministers shall be made from among the Malay race professing the Islamic Religion, save where His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan otherwise decides.

42. Description of Bills, motions and petitions not to proceed without approval (Part of it)

1. Except with the prior approval of His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan, a Member of the Legislative Council shall not introduce or propose, and the Legislative Council shall not proceed upon, any Bill, any amendment to any Bill, or any motion, petition or business which, in the opinion of His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan, falls within any of the following classes—

45. Assent to Bills (Part of it)

1. When any Bill has been passed by the Legislative Council, such Bill shall only become law either in the form in which it was passed or with such amendments as His Majesty the

Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan shall think fit, if His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan assents to, signs and seals the Bill with the State Seal.

53. Privileges of Members of Legislative Council (Part of it)

1. Subject to Clause (1A), every Member of the Legislative Council may express his opinion freely in the Legislative Council or any committee thereof, upon any matter which comes before it.

1A. No Member of the Legislative Council shall speak or make any comments—

1. **a.** directly or indirectly derogatory of the rights, status, position, powers, privileges, sovereignty or prerogatives of His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan, his Successors, His Consort or other members of the Royal Family or the National Philosophy of Malay Islamic Monarchy;

84C. No judicial review

1. The remedy of judicial review is and shall not be available in Brunei Darussalam.

2. For the avoidance of doubt, there is and shall be no judicial review in any court of any act, decision, grant, revocation or suspension, or refusal or omission to do so, any exercise of or refusal or omission to exercise any power, authority or discretion by His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan, or any party acting on his behalf or under his authority or in the performance of any public function, under the provisions of this Constitution or any written law or otherwise, including any question relating to compliance with any procedural requirement governing such act or decision.

3. In this Article, "judicial review" means proceedings instituted by any manner whatsoever including, but not limited to, proceedings by way of—

- **a.** an application for any of the prerogative orders of mandamus, prohibition and certiorari;
- **b.** an application for a declaration or an injunction;
- **c.** a writ of habeas corpus; and
- **d.** any other suit or action relating to or arising out of any act, decision, grant, revocation or suspension, or refusal or omission to do so, any exercise of or refusal or omission to exercise any power, authority or discretion conferred on His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan, or any party acting on his behalf or under

his authority or in the performance of any public function, under the provisions of this Constitution or any written law or otherwise.

4. Save as provided in this Constitution, His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan shall not be required to assign any reason for any act, decision, grant, revocation or suspension, or refusal or omission to do so, any exercise of or refusal or omission to exercise any power, authority or discretion under the provisions of this Constitution or any written law or otherwise.

Constitution of Bulgaria

November 24, 2021

Bulgaria is a European country. Ethnically 84% are Bulgarian. The official language is Bulgarian. 61% Christians, 59% of the total population beleive Bulgarian Orthodox. 9% do not believe in any religion. 21% did not give any information about their religious identity to the government. Covering an area of 1,10,993 sq km, the state has a population of about 68,75,000.

The constitutions of the various countries of the world says, "No one shall be discriminated against on the grounds of religion, color, language, sex, etc." But Bulgaria's constitution adds another step, stating that "There shall be no privileges or restriction of rights on the grounds of ……". There is mention of state sovereignty over all underground resources, radio frequencies, orbiting satellites.

Weapons manufacturers are behind almost every war and instability in the world. How will arms be sold if there is no war or tension between the two countries? Bulgaria, a European country, has nationalized the production of weapons by pointing the finger at these thugs.

Children born in of wedlock or out of wedlock - both have equal status in Bulgaria.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects. There is a big inconsistency. The first sub-article of Article 13 of the Constitution states, "The practicing of any religion shall be unrestricted." What does it mean? Suppose a religion mentions that it is legal to kill a wife alive if the husband dies, will it be recognized in Bulgaria as a religious provision? In the past, Hindus in India used to do this during the British colonial era, but later, as a result of Ram Mohan Roy's movement, the British government outlawed it by enacting law. There should have been a condition with the sentence, "If any provision of a religion is in conflict or inconsistent with the constitution, then that specific provision of religion will be considered void and the constitution will be considered final."

The third clause of the same article of the Bulgarian constitution states, "Eastern Orthodox Christianity shall be considered the traditional religion in the Republic of Bulgaria." Both secularism and state religion stand side by side.



Admirable Articles of Bulgaria's Constitution

Article 5 (Part of it)

1. The Constitution shall be the supreme law, and no other law shall contravene it.

2. The provisions of the Constitution shall apply directly.

Article 6

1. All persons are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

2. All citizens shall be equal before the law. **There shall be no privileges or restriction of rights on the grounds of** race, national or social origin, ethnic self-identity, sex, religion, education, opinion, political affiliation, personal or social status or property status.

Article 18

1. The State shall **enjoy exclusive ownership rights over** the **underground resources; beaches** and **national thoroughfares**, as well as over **waters, forests and parks of national importance,** and the natural and archaeological reserves established by law.

2. The State shall exercise sovereign rights in prospecting, developing, utilizing, protecting and managing the **continental shelf** and the exclusive off-shore economic zone, and the **biological, mineral and energy resources therein**.

3. The State shall exercise sovereign rights with respect to **radio frequency spectrum** and the **geostationary orbital positions** allocated by international agreements to the Republic of Bulgaria.

4. A **state monopoly** shall be establishable by law over railway transport, the national postal and telecommunications networks, the use of nuclear energy, the manufacturing of radioactive products, **armaments and explosive** and powerful toxic substances.

5. The conditions and procedure by which the State shall grant concessions over units of property and licences for the activities enumerated in the preceding two paragraphs shall be established by law.

6. The State shall utilize and manage all the state's assets to the benefit of individual and society.

Article 19

1. The economy of the Republic of Bulgaria shall be based on free economic initiative.

2. The State shall establish and guarantee equal legal conditions for economic activity to all citizens and legal entities by preventing any abuse of a monopoly status and unfair competition, and by protecting the consumer.

3. All investments and economic activity by citizens and legal entities shall enjoy the protection of the law.

4. The law shall establish conditions conducive to the setting up of cooperatives and other forms of association of citizens and legal entities in the pursuit of economic and social prosperity.

Article 21

1. Land, as a chief national asset, shall enjoy particular protection on the part of the State and society.

2. Arable land shall be used for agricultural purposes only. Any change in purposes shall be allowed only in exceptional circumstances, when necessity has been proven, and on terms and by a procedure established by a law.

Article 30

1. Everyone shall be entitled to personal freedom and inviolability.

2. No one shall be detained or subjected to inspection, search or any other infringement of his personal inviolability except on the conditions and in a manner established by law.

3. The State authorities shall be free to detain citizens **only in the urgent circumstances expressly stipulated by law, and shall immediately advise the judicial authorities accordingly. The judicial authorities shall rule on the legality of a detention within the next 24 hours**.

4. Everyone shall be entitled to legal counsel from the moment of detention or from the moment of being charged.

5. Everyone shall be entitled to meet his legal counsel in private. The confidentiality of such communication shall be inviolable.

Article 34

1. The freedom and confidentiality of correspondence and all other communications shall be inviolable.

2. Exceptions to this provision shall be allowed only with the permission of the judicial authorities for the purpose of discovering or preventing a grave crime.

Article 43

1. All citizens shall have the right to peaceful and unarmed assembly for meetings and demonstrations.

2. The procedure for the organizing and holding of meetings and demonstrations shall be established by law.

3. No notice to the municipal authorities shall be required for meetings held indoors.

Article 46

1. Matrimony shall be a free union between a man and a woman. Only a civil marriage shall be legal.

2. Spouses shall have equal rights and obligations in matrimony and the family.

3. The form of a marriage, the conditions and procedure for its conclusion and termination, and all private and material relations between the spouses shall be established by law.

Article 47

1. The raising and upbringing of children until they come of legal age shall be a right and obligation of their parents and shall be assisted by the State.

2. Mothers shall be the object of special protection on the part of the State and shall be guaranteed prenatal and postnatal leave, free obstetric care, alleviated working conditions and other social assistance.

3. Children born out of wedlock shall enjoy equal rights with those born in wedlock.

4. Abandoned children shall enjoy the protection of the State and society.

5. The conditions and procedure for the restriction or suspension of parental rights shall be established by law.

Facts of Bulgaria's Constitution

Article 13

1. The practicing of any religion shall be **unrestricted**.

2. Religious institutions shall be separate from the State.

3. Eastern Orthodox Christianity shall be considered the traditional religion in the Republic of Bulgaria.

4. Religious institutions and communities, and religious beliefs shall not be used to political ends.

Constitution of Burkina Faso

November 30, 2021

Burkina Faso is a landlocked country in Africa. At 2,74,200 square kilometers, the country has a population of 2,15,10,000 average. 80% are Muslims, 23% are Christians, 15% are the followers of traditional religions. Of the ethnographic communities, Moses constitutes 51%, and of the remaining 49%, there are over ten major ethnographic communities. The official language is French, as well as three other national languages.

The constitution is absolutely conventional. Nothing to mention. I didn't find anything negative in the constitution - that's the big deal. However, I like Article 5. This type of article is not found in all the constitutions of the world. I see this suddenly.

According to Article 5, "Anything which is not forbidden by the law may not be hindered and no one can be constrained to do that which [the law] does not order. One may only be judged and punished by virtue of a law promulgated and published prior to the punishable act."



Admirable Articles of Burkina Faso's Constitution

Article 1 (Part of it)

All have an equal vocation to enjoy all the rights and all the freedoms guaranteed by this Constitution.

Discrimination of all sorts, notably those founded on race, ethnicity, region, color, sex, language, religion, caste, political opinions, wealth and birth, are prohibited.

Article 2

The protection of life, **security, and physical integrity** are guaranteed.

Slavery, **slavery-like practices**, **inhuman and cruel, degrading and humiliating treatments, physical or moral torture, services and mistreatments** inflicted on children and all forms of the degradation of Man[,] are forbidden and punished by the law.

Article 5

Anything which is not forbidden by the law may not be hindered and no one can be constrained to do that which [the law] does not order.

The penal law does not have retroactive effect. One may only be judged and punished by virtue of a law promulgated and published prior to the punishable act.

Punishment is personal and individual.

Article 23

The family is the basic unit of society. The State has the duty to protect it.

Marriage is founded on the free consent of the man and of the woman. All discrimination based on race, color, religion, ethnicity, caste, social origin, [and] fortune, is forbidden in matters of marriage.

Children are equal in rights and in duties in their familial relations. The parents have the natural right and the duty to raise and to educate their children. These must give them respect and assistance.

Article 136 (Part of it)

Hearings in all the courts and in all the tribunals are public. The closed hearing is only allowed in the cases defined by the law.

Article 166

Treason against the Fatherland and infringement the Constitution constitute the most grave crimes committed against the people.

Article 167

The source of all legitimacy follows from this Constitution.

All power which does not derive its source from this Constitution, notably that resulting from a coup d'état is illegal.

In this case, the right to civil disobedience is recognized to all citizens.

Constitution of Burundi

December 05, 2021

Burundi is a landlocked country in Africa with an area of 27,834 sq km and a population of 1,18,65,000 estimated. 91% are Christians, of which more than two-thirds are Roman Catholics. The official language is Kirundi, with English and French used. Ethnically, 85% belong to the Hutu community and 14% to the Tutsi community.

There are some interesting provisions in the constitution. No one is able to run as an independent candidate in the next two years after resigning from any political party. It is often seen in different countries of the world that if one does not get the nomination of his/her party, s/he immediately participates in the election separately with his/her followers. As a result, the vote bank split and the political party defeates. This measure is to prevent this evil behavior.

No one will be discriminated against, especially on the basis of gender, caste, language, social status, religious, philosophical, or political beliefs, physical or mental disability, HIV / AIDS status, or any other incurable disease.

There is a very nice sentence in Article 14, "The people must live together in harmony, all in respecting human dignity and in tolerating their differences"

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

An average of 60% of seats in parliament and cabinet are allocated for Hutu, and 40% for Tutsi - this is ugly. On the contrary, if multiple levels of local government were created, the Tutsis would be able to participate in power at the local level, where the Tutsis are the majority. In the jury panel or If there are 3 or more judges in the court bench - then the combination of gender, religion, color etc. can be made compulsory in the interest of justice. But such a balance of government in areas other than regional and gender is strange.

But the most frightening is Article 4.



Admirable Articles of Burundi's Constitution

Article 6

The principle of the Republic of Burundi is government of the People, by the People, and for the People.

Article 8

Suffrage is universal, equal, protected, free and transparent. It may be direct or indirect according to conditions stipulated by the law.

The electorate, according to the terms determined by the electoral code**, is composed of all** Burundians **aged 18 years enjoying their civil and political rights.**

Article 13

All Burundian people are equal in merit and in dignity. All citizens enjoy the same rights and have the same protection of the law. No Burundian will be excluded from the social, political, or economic life due to their race, language, religion, sex, or ethnic origin.

Article 14

All Burundian people **have the right to live** in Burundi **in peace and security. The people must live together in harmony, all in respecting human dignity and in tolerating their differences.**

Article 16

The Burundi government **must be composed so that all Burundians are represented in it** and so that it represents all Burundians, so that **each person has an equal chance of being part of it, so that all citizens have access to public services**, and so that the decisions and actions of the Government receive the greatest possible support.

Article 22

All citizens are equal before the law, **which assures them equal protection**.

No one may be the target of discrimination based on, notably: origin, race, ethnicity, sex, color, language, social situation, religious, philosophical, or political belief, **physical or mental handicap, HIV/AIDS status or having any other incurable illness**.

Article 26

No one may be slaved or **held in servitude**. Slavery and the **traffic of slaves is forbidden in all forms**.

Article 46

No child may be detained unless as final recourse, in which case the detention of the child will be the shortest possible.

Every child has the right to be separated from prisoners older than 16 years and to be subjected to treatment and detention conditions adapted to their age.

Article 81

Political parties can form coalitions during elections, according to the terms and conditions set by electoral law.

Article 99

Candidates can be presented by political parties or coalitions of political parties or can present themselves as independents.

A candidate is considered independent if they have not **aligned themselves with any political party within at least a year** and if they affirm their independence in regards to habitual political divisions by proposing a personal societal project.

A member of a leading organ of a political party **can not present himself as an independent candidate until after a period of two years after his expulsion or resignation from the party of origin**.

Article 250

Neither the Corps of Defense and of Security, nor any of their members may, in the exercise of their duties:

1. Infringe upon the interests of a political party which, in the terms of the Constitution, is legal;
2. Display their political preferences;
3. Favor, in a partisan manner, the interests of a political party;
4. Be a member of a political party or of an association with political character;
5. Participate in activities or protests of political character.

The law concerning the organization and operations of the Defense and Security Corps punishes the violation of it.

Article 280

Agreements authorizing toxic waste storage and the storage of other materials detrimental to the environment are prohibited.

Facts of Burundi's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

We, the People of Burundi:

Understanding our responsibilities before **God:**

Reaffirming our faith in the ideal of peace, of reconciliation, and of national unity in accordance with the **Arusha Accords for Peace and Reconciliation in Burundi of August 28, 2000 and the Ceasefire Accords**;

Affirming the commitment of Burundi to the Treaty establishing the **East African Community (EAC)**;

Considering that relations between people must be characterized by peace, friendship, and cooperation conforming to the **United Nations Charter of June 26, 1945**;

Reaffirming our attachment to the cause of African unity conforming to the **Constitutive Act of the African Union of May 25, 2002**;

Article 4

The status and the **reestablishment of monarchy** must be made the object of a referendum.

Any **militant party** which peacefully pursues the restoration of monarchy has the right to operate.

Article 5 (Part of it)

The **national** language is Kirundi. The official languages are Kirundi and all other languages as determined by law.

Article 107

At the moment of taking up office, the President of the Republic solemnly swears the oath below, received by the Constitutional Court:

"**Before Almighty God**, before the people of Burundi, sole possessors of national sovereignty, I, (state name), President of the Republic of Burundi, swear fidelity to the Charter of National Unity, to the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi and to the law, and commit to consecrating all of my powers to the defense of the higher interests of the nation, to assure national unity and the cohesion of the Burundi people, peace, and social justice. I commit myself to combatting every ideology and practice of genocide and of exclusion, to promote and to defend the individual and collective rights and freedoms of person and of citizen, and to safeguard the integrity and the independence of the Republic of Burundi".

Article 128

The Government is composed of the Prime Minister and other ministers. I**t is open to all ethnic groups. It is composed of at most 60% Hutu ministers and at most 40% Tutsi ministers.** A minimum composition of 30% female is assured.

Article 135

The President of the Republic, in consultation with the Vice President of the Republic and the Prime Minister, ensures that the Minister tasked with the National Defense Force is not of the same ethnicity as the Minister tasked with the National Police.

Article 148

The Administration is largely representative of the Burundi nation and must reflect the diversity of its people. The practices which the Administration observes in terms of

employment are founded on objective and fair criteria of aptitude, along with the necessity to correct imbalances and to assure a large ethnic, regional, and gender diversity. Ethnic representation in public enterprises is filled at a rate of 60% or more for the Hutu and 40% or more for the Tutsi.

Article 169 (Part of it)

The National Assembly is composed of at least 100 deputies **in rates of 60% Hutu and 40% Tutsi**, of which a minimum of 30% must be women, elected by direct universal suffrage for a term of 5 years and 3 deputies issuing from the Twa ethnicity co-opted according to the electoral code.

Article 173

The elections of deputies occur following the ballot of bloc lists by proportional representation. These lists must have a multiethnic character and take into account the balance between men and women. For three candidates registered on a list, only two can belong to the same ethnic group, and at least one of three must be a woman.

Article 185 (Part of it)

The Senate is composed of:

1. Two delegates from each province, elected by an electoral college composed of members of the communal councils of the considered province, of different ethnic communities and elected by separate ballots;
2. **Three people of the Twa ethnicity**;

Constitution of Cambodia

December 09, 2021

Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia neighbors Cambodia. The memory of the genocide of about two million people has deep impact in this area. Ethnically 96% Khmer and religiously 97% Buddhist. It has an area of 1,81,035 sq km and a population of about 1,55,52,211.

It is the constitutional responsibility of every parent to take care of the child and provide good education to make them honest citizen. Besides, it is the responsibility of the children to take proper care of the old parents. There is constitutional prohibition of production, use and stockpiling of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

The Parliament will meet every day during the state of Emergency. Parliament will not be dissolved during Emergency. If elections are not held in special circumstances, the term of Parliament may be extended for a maximum of 1 year, but in this case Parliament session will be held every day.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Decorative monarchy is in effect in Cambodia, but the way the king is portrayed is eye-bitter. The motto of the state is "Nation, Religion, King". Buddhism is the state religion. Authorities will build and encourage Pali schools and Buddhist institutions.



Admirable Articles of Cambodia's Constitution

Article 5

The official language and script is Khmer.

Article 38 (Part of it)

The law prohibits all physical abuse of any individual.

The law protects the life, honor and dignity of citizens.

Everybody shall have the rights to defend him/herself through the judicial system.

Article 41

Khmer citizens shall have freedom of expression of their ideas, freedom of information, freedom of publication and freedom of assembly. No one shall exercise these rights to

infringe upon the honor of others, or to affect the good customs of society, public order and national security.

The regime of the media shall be determined by law.

Article 47

Parents shall have the duty to take care of and educate their children to become good citizens.

Children shall have the duty to take good care of their elderly parents according to Khmer customs.

Article 54

The manufacturing, use and storage of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons are absolutely prohibited.

Article 58

State property comprises land, underground mineral resources, mountains, sea, undersea, continental shelf, coastline, airspace, islands, rivers, canals, streams, lakes, forests, natural resources, economic and cultural centers, bases for national defense and other buildings determined as State property.

The control, use and management of State properties shall be determined by law.

Article 59

The State shall protect the environment and the balance of natural resources and establish a precise plan for the management of land, water, airspace, wind, geology, ecological systems, mines, oil and gas, rocks and sand, gems, forests and forestry products, wildlife, fish and aquatic resources.

Article 60

Citizens shall have the rights to freely sell their products. The obligation to sell products to the State or the temporary use of private property or products by the State shall be prohibited unless authorized by law under special circumstances.

Article 76

The National Assembly shall consist of at least 120 Members.

The Members shall be elected by a **free, universal, equal, direct** and secret ballot.

Article 85

The National Assembly sessions shall be held in the Capital city of Cambodia in the Assembly Hall unless, due to special circumstances, stipulated otherwise in the summons.

Except where so stipulated and unless held at the place and date as stipulated, any meeting of the National Assembly shall be considered completely illegal, null and void.

Article 86

Under some circumstances when the country is in a state of emergency, the National Assembly shall meet every day. The National Assembly has the rights to declare the above special circumstances terminated whenever the situation permits.

If the National Assembly is not able to meet because of circumstances such as the occupation of the country by foreign forces, the declaration of the state of emergency is automatically extended.

During the state of emergency, the National Assembly shall not be dissolved.

Article 102

The term of the Senate is six years and ends on the day when the new Senate takes office.

In time of war or other special circumstances when an election cannot be held, the Senate may extend its term for one year at a time, at the request of the King.

The declaration of extension of its term must be approved by at least a two-thirds majority vote of all Senators.

Under the circumstances as described above, the Senate shall meet every day. The Senate has the rights to declare the above special circumstances terminated whenever the situation permits.

If the Senate is not able to meet because of circumstances such as the occupation of the country by foreign forces, the declaration of the state of emergency shall be automatically extended.

Facts of Cambodia's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

WE, THE PEOPLE OF CAMBODIA

Being the heirs of a great civilization, a prosperous, **powerful, large and glorious nation whose prestige radiated like a diamond;**

WITH THIS RESOLUTE WILL

We inscribe the following as the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia:

Article 1 (Part of it)

Cambodia is a Kingdom in which the King shall rule according to the Constitution and the principles of liberal multi-party democracy.

Article 4

The motto of the Kingdom of Cambodia is: "Nation, Religion, King".

Article 13

Within a period of not more than seven days, the Council of the Throne shall choose a new King of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Royal Council of the Throne shall consist of:

• The President of the Senate

• The President of the National Assembly

• The Prime Minister

• The Chief Monk of each of the Orders of Mahayana Buddhism (MohaNikay) and Theravada Buddhism (ThammayutekakNikay)

• The First and Second Vice-President of the Senate

• The First and Second Vice-President of the National Assembly

The organization and functioning of the Council of the Throne shall be determined by law.

Article 43

Khmer citizens of either sex shall have the rights to freedom of belief.

Freedom of belief and religious worship shall be guaranteed by the State on the condition that such freedom does not affect other beliefs and religions or violate public order and security.

Buddhism shall be the religion of the State.

Article 68 (Part of it)

The State shall help promote and develop **Pali schools and Buddhist institutes.**

Constitution of Cameroon

December 09, 2021

Cameroon is a country on the African continent. 70% are Christians and 24% are Muslims. There are many ethnically diverse communities in this state. No one is the majority. French and English, including other languages, are the main languages in state official affairs. It covers an area of 4,75,442 sq km and has a population of about 2,65,45,000.

There is no interesting aspect to be mentioned in the whole constitution. Besides, there is no evil side.



Admirable Articles of Cameroon's Constitution

Article 39

The judicial bench shall give final rulings on:

• appeals accepted by law against final rulings given by the various courts and tribunals of the judicial system;

• judgments passed by the lower courts of the judicial system that have become final in cases where the application of the law is challenged;

• all matters expressly devolving upon it by law.

Constitution of Canada

December 10, 2021

Canada is the second largest country in the world, although a large part of it is at the North Pole which is covered with ice. The main language of the country is English, but the main language of a province is French. About 67% are Christians, 24% do not believe in any religion. The population is about 3,82,46,000

If you imagine, Canada is a developed country so there will be a lot of interesting things mentioned in its constitution, then you are making big mistake. The Constitution guarantees equal protection and equal benefits from the law subject to any distinction, including religion, gender, age or mental or physical disability.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Canada has constitutionally recognized the British Empire. What level of mental misery? Their head of state is not any Canadian, but Queen Elizabeth of Britain. To be a senator in the Canadian legislature, the amount of assets must be four thousand dollars or more. Why? The poor have no rights? Even senators have age-related conditions. Isn't that weird?



Admirable Articles of Canada's Constitution

109. Property in Lands, Mines, etc

All Lands, Mines, Minerals, and Royalties belonging to the several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick at the Union, and all Sums then due or payable for such Lands, Mines, Minerals, or Royalties, shall belong to the several Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick in which the same are situate or arise, subject to any Trusts existing in respect thereof, and to any Interest other than that of the Province in the same.

1. Equality before and under law and equal protection and benefit of law

Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law **without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on** race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.

Facts of Canada's Constitution

CONSTITUTION ACT 1867 (Part of it)

WHEREAS the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have expressed their Desire to be federally united into One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution similar in Principle to that of the United Kingdom:

And whereas such a Union would conduce to the Welfare of the Provinces and **promote the Interests of the British Empire**:

15. Command of Armed Forces to continue to be vested in the Queen

The Command-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces, of and in Canada, is hereby **declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.**

23. Qualifications of Senator (Part of it)

The Qualifications of a Senator shall be as follows:

4. His Real and Personal Property shall be together worth Four thousand Dollars over and above his Debts and Liabilities;

29. 2. Retirement upon attaining age of seventy-five years

A Senator who is summoned to the Senate after the coming into force of this subsection shall, subject to this Act, hold his place in the Senate until he attains the age of seventy-five years.

Constitution of Cape Verde

December 11, 2021

The supremacy of the constitution has been very clearly declared. The constitution is the source of all power and legitimacy. Power can be exercised through referendums, free elections and other constitutional means. Everyone is guaranteed justice within a reasonable time, regardless of their economic status. If someone commits a crime, his or her liability is non-transferable. Any kind of association can be established without any kind of administrative permission. The production, commercialization and use of chemical, biological, and pharmacological products and medical related products will be regulated and controlled. Disabled people have safety measures.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Although there are some few good thoughts, but according to Article 42 of the Constitution, it seemed, there is an unlimited interest in promoting crime at the national level. While the whole world is relying on security cameras, facial recognition, artificial intelligence, biometric data, etc., the opposite is true in Cape Verde. How weird!



Admirable Articles of Cape Verde's Constitution

Article 3. Sovereignty and Constitutionalism

1. Sovereignty shall be vested in the people, who shall exercise it in the forms and under the conditions provided for in the Constitution.

2. The State shall be subordinate to the Constitution and shall be based on democratic legitimacy, respecting and enforcing respect for laws.

3. Laws and other acts of the State, local authorities, and public bodies generally **shall only be valid if they are in conformity with the Constitution.**

Article 4. The Exercise of Political Power

1. Political power shall be exercised by the people through referenda, suffrage, and other established constitutional forms.

2. In addition to suffrage, public officials may also be appointed by representatives of the people, or by legal or constitutional means.

Article 18. The Right to Resist

All citizens shall have the **right to disobey any order which offends their rights, liberties, and guarantees**, and to repel by force any illegal aggression when it is not possible to have recourse to public authority.

Article 20. Access to the Courts

1. Everyone shall be guaranteed access to justice, independently of their economic condition, and within a reasonable period of time, effective protection of their legitimate rights and interests before the courts.

2. Everyone shall be guaranteed by law the right to defense, to be represented, to have access to information, and to consultation.

Article 30. Application of Criminal Law

1. Criminal and **personal responsibility shall not be transferable**.

Article 44. Marriage and Children (Part of it)

1. Everyone shall have the right to marry in **civil or religious** ceremony.

2. Requirements and the civic status of marriage and its dissolution, apart from the ceremony, shall be regulated by law.

3. Spouses shall have equal rights, civil duties, and responsibilities.

4. Children may only be separated from parents by judicial decision in cases provided by law, **if the parents do not fulfill their fundamental duties** toward the children.

Article 49. Freedom to Learn, to Train, and to Teach

1. Everyone shall have the freedom to learn, to educate, and to teach.

2. Freedom of learning, education, and teaching shall include the following rights:

- To frequent educational establishments and to teach without discrimination, as provided by law;
- To choose subjects and courses;
- To create schools and educational establishments.

3. Families have the fundamental right to educate their children according to the ethical and social principles resulting from their philosophical, religious, ideological, aesthetic, political, or other convictions.

4. The State may not program education and culture to follow any philosophical, aesthetic, political, ideological, or religious directives.

Article 51. Freedom of Association (Part of it)

1. Associations shall be freely constituted, **requiring no administrative authorization**.

2. Associations may freely pursue their own purposes without interference by the authorities.

3. The dissolution of associations or the suspension of their activities may only be determined by judicial decision, as provided by law.

4. Armed, military, and paramilitary associations, and those which promote violence, racism, xenophobia, or dictatorship, or those whose purposes violate criminal law, shall be prohibited.

Article 68. Health (Part of it)

3. To guarantee the right to health, the State has the following duties:

- **d.** To regulate and control the production, commercialization, and use of chemical, biological, and pharmacological products and other means of treatment and diagnosis.

Article 72. Rights of the Handicapped and the Elderly

1. The handicapped and the elderly shall have the right to special protection by the family, society, and the State, giving them priority in attention from public and private services, special treatment and care, as well as conditions necessary to avoid marginalization.

2. The State, cooperating with private agencies and with associations for the handicapped and the elderly, shall promote a national policy which may gradually:

a. Guarantee prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and integration of the handicapped;

b. Guarantee to the elderly and the handicapped economic, social, and cultural conditions permitting them to participate in social life;

c. Sensitize the community to the problems of the handicapped and elderly, as well as creating conditions to avoid their isolation and social marginalization.

3. The State shall promote and support special education and the creation of special schools for technical and professional training for the handicapped.

4. The State shall promote and support the creation of associations of the handicapped and the elderly.

Article 91. Public Domain

1. The following property shall be in the public domain:

1. Interior waters, archipelago waters, and the territorial sea, its beds and floor;
2. Airspace over the national territory;
3. The continental shelf;
4. Living and non-living resources in the interior waters, archipelago waters, the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone, and the continental shelf;
5. Mineral deposits and the natural subterranean cavities;
6. Public roads;
7. Beaches and the maritime zone;
8. Other property as determined by law.

Article 105. Secrecy and Singularity of the Vote

1. Voting shall be secret and no one may be forced to reveal the direction of his vote.

2. Each voter may vote only once.

Article 117. Election (Part of it)

1. The President of the Republic shall be elected by universal, direct, secret suffrage, by registered voters in the national territory and abroad, as provided by law.

Article 121. Election Procedures

1. The President of the Republic shall be the candidate who receives a majority of the votes validly cast, with blank ballots not counting.

2. If no candidate receives a majority of votes, a second ballot will be held two weeks after the first; the two candidates receiving the most votes on the first ballot shall compete.

3. In the event of the death or incapacity of one of the candidates on the second ballot, the provisions of Article 119 (2) (a) and (b) will be observed.

4. In the event of the reopening of the election process at the second ballot, under the provisions of Article 119 (2) (a) and (b), the candidate will be asked to compete who immediately followed according to the electoral results.

5. At the second ballot, the withdrawal of either candidate shall lead to the reopening of the electoral process if it is declared within forty-eight hours after the proclamation of the results of the first ballot.

6. If there are no other candidates who, under the provisions of (4), may be admitted to the second ballot, or in case the withdrawal of one of the other candidates is after the time referred to in (5), the other candidate shall be declared immediately elected.

Article 125. Relationship between Parties and Denominations

1. Political parties shall compete democratically for the political support of the people and to organize political power.

2. Political parties may not adopt names which, directly or indirectly, are identified with any part of the national territory, with a church, religion, or religious doctrine, or that may evoke the name of a person or institution; they may not adopt emblems which are the same as, or might be confused with, national or regional symbols.

Article 243. Guarantees of Judges

1. Judges may not be removed, transferred, retired, or dismissed except in cases provided by law.

2. Judges may not be held responsible for their judgments or decisions except in cases especially provided by law.

3. Judges, in the exercise of their duties, shall be independent and shall be obedient only to the law and to their conscience.

Article 244. Appointment, Placement, Transfer and Promotion

1. Appointment of judges shall be regulated by special law.

2. Promotion, placement, and transfer of judges, and disciplinary action, shall be under the jurisdiction of the Superior Council of Magistrates as provided by law.

Article 255. Patrimony and Finances of Local Governmental Entities (Part of it)

3. The share of local governmental entities in tax revenues shall be regulated by law.

Article 271. Military Service

1. The defense of the Nation shall be the right and duty of all Cape Verdians.

2. Military service shall be compulsory, as provided by law.

3. Conscientious objectors and those who are unfit for military service shall perform civic service, as provided by law.

4. Substitution of civic service for military service may be established by law.

Facts of Cape Verde's Constitution

Article 42. Utilization of Computer Records

1. Utilization of computer records and individual data regarding political, philosophical, or ideological convictions, religious faith, party or union affiliation, and private life shall be prohibited.

2. The law shall regulate the protection of personal computer data, conditions of access to databases, and utilization by public and private authorities of these databases and computers.

3. No one shall have access to archives, files, computer records, or databases to find out personal data regarding a third party, nor transfer personal data from one computer file to another belonging to various services or institutions except in cases provided by law or judicial decision.

4. There shall, in no case, be a national identification number for citizens.

Constitution of Central African Republic

December 14, 2021

The Central African Republic is a country in Africa. The name of the continent is embedded in the name of the state. The official languages are French and Sango. About 90% are Christians, but there are a lot of ethnic groups around. With a area of 6,22,984 sq km, the state has a population of 46,66,000 average.

Equal rights of men and women are recognized in all cases. Children born in of wedlock or out of wedlock have equal status. Parents are obliged to ensure the education of their child till the age of 16 years. The right of the people to protest peacefully is recognized in any undemocratic or military coup. However, the effectiveness of peaceful protests against armed members of the military is a matter to think.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects. The President has the power to issue ordinances, which is conflictable with democratic ideology.



Admirable Articles of Central African Republic's Constitution

Article 1 (Part of it)

The human person is sacred and inviolable. All agents of public authority, [and] any organization, have the absolute obligation to respect it and to protect it.

Article 3 (Part of it)

No one may be subjected either to torture, or **to rape** [viol], or to **cruel, inhuman, degrading or humiliating acts or treatment**.

Article 6 (Part of it)

All human beings are equal before the law without distinction of race, of ethnic origin, of region, of sex, of religion, of political affiliation and of social position.

The State assures the **reinforced protection** of the rights of the minorities, of the autochthonous peoples, and of **handicapped persons**.

The law guarantees to the man and to the woman equal rights in all the domains.

Article 7 (Part of it)

Parents have the natural right and the primordial duty to raise and educate their children so as to develop in them [a] good physical, intellectual and moral aptitude. They are supported in this task by the State and the other public collectivities.

Children born outside of marriage have the same rights to public assistance as legitimate children.

Natural children, legally recognized, have the same rights as legitimate children.

Article 9 (Part of it)

Each has the right of access to sources of knowledge.

Parents have the obligation to provide education and instruction to their children until the age of sixteen (16) years at least.

Article 28

The usurpation of sovereignty by coup d'état, rebellion, mutiny or any other non-democratic process [procédé] constitutes an imprescriptible crime against the Central African People. Any person or any third estate [Etat tiers] performing such acts will have declared war on the Central African People.

Any physical or juridical person that organizes actions of support, diffuses or have diffuse declarations to support a coup d'état, a rebellion or an attempted to take the power by mutiny or by any other means, is considered as co-author.

The authors, co-authors and accomplices of the acts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are interdicted from all public functions in the Institutions of the State.

Article 29

In the case of a coup d'état, of aggression by a third State or by mercenaries, the authorities enabled by the Constitution have the right and the duty of recourse to all means to reestablish constitutional legitimacy, including the recourse to the Agreements of military cooperation or defense [cooperation] in force.

In these circumstances, every citizen or group of citizens has the right and the duty to organize themselves in a peaceful manner, to defeat [faire échec] the illegitimate authority.

Facts of Central African Republic's Constitution

Article 42

As an exception, for a limited time period and for the execution of a specific program, the President of Republic can demand of the Parliament the authorization to take, by ordinances, the measures which are normally of the domain of the law. The ordinances are adopted in the Council of Ministers after [the] opinion of the Council of State.

They enter into force on their publication but become lapsed if they have not been ratified at the expiration of the time period specified in the enabling law.

At the expiration of this time period, the ordinances, when they have been ratified, may only be modified by the law in those matters which are of the legislative domain.

Constitution of Chad

December 25, 2021

Chad is a landlocked country in Africa. It has border with Libya, Sudan, Nigeria, Niger and Cameroon. Official languages are Arabic and French. There are numerous ethnographic communities. About 52% are Muslims and 44% are Christians. With 12,84,000 square kilometers area, the country has a population of about 1,62,44,000.

In Chad, religion and state have been completely separated. Any form of ethnic, sectarian, or religious propaganda that undermines national unity or secularism is prohibited. The constitution guarantees various human rights. The right to strike is recognized. There is a constitutional commitment to protect the environment.

These are positive aspects. There are no significant negative aspects in the constitution.



Admirable Articles of Chad's Constitution

Article 1 (Part of it)

Chad is a **sovereign** Republic, **independent**, secular, social, **one and indivisible**, founded on the principles of democracy, the rule of law and of justice.

The separation of the religions and of the State is affirmed.

Article 5

Any propaganda of ethnic, tribal, regional or religious character attempting to harm the national unity or the secularity of the State is prohibited.

Article 17

The human person is sacred and inviolable.

Every individual has the right to life, to the integrity of their person, to security, to liberty, to the protection of their privacy and of their property.

Article 18

No one may be subjected, either to degrading and humiliating abuse or treatment, or to torture.

Article 19

Slavery, the trafficking in human beings, forced labor, physical or moral torture, inhuman, cruel, degrading and humiliating treatments, physical violence, feminine genital mutilations, premature marriages as well as other forms of debasement of the human being are prohibited.

Article 30

The right to strike is recognized.

It is exercised within the framework of the laws which regulate it.

Article 57

The protection of the environment is a duty for all. The State and the Autonomous Collectivities ensure the defense and protection of the environment. Any damage caused to the environment must be made the object of a just reparation.

Constitution of Chile

December 30, 2021

Chile is a South American country. It borders with Peru, Bolivia and Argentina. The Pacific Ocean on the other side. The national language is Spanish. The majority are white. 63% are Christians, 36% are non-believers. With a area of 7,56,096 sq km, the country has a population of about 1,75,74,000.

The first article of the constitution declared the family as the most basic element of society. Chile is a unitary state, but adequate decentralization will be ensured. Various basic human rights have been declared in the constitution. Although not very brief, it can often be misinterpreted. Authority control over the media will never be imposed.

If a member of the legislature engages in business dealings with the authorities, or holds the position of director of a bank or a public limited company - his position will be vacant. If someone's position becomes vacant for violating the constitution, he will not be able to participate in any election for the next two years. Anyone who spends more than the prescribed limit of election expenses will face punishment.

These are positive aspects. There are not too much negative aspects. But one thing seemed very strange to me. According to constitution, it requires a degree in law for the post of Comptroller General. If it was for the Attorney General or the Judge, it would be okay. But why this qualification is required for this position?



Admirable Articles of Chile's Constitution

Article 1 (Part of it)

Persons are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

Family is the fundamental unit of society.

The State recognizes and protects the intermediate groups through which society organizes and structures itself and guarantees them the necessary autonomy to comply with their own specific purposes.

The State is at the service of the human person and its end is to promote the common good, for which it must help to create the social conditions which may allow each and every one of the members of the national community their greatest spiritual and material realization possible, with total respect for the rights and guarantees that this Constitutions establishes.

Article 3 (Part of it)

Chile is a **unitary State.**

The **State's administration will be functionally and territorially decentralized**, or deconcentrated in its case, in conformity with the law.

Article 19 (Part of it)

The Constitution guarantees all persons:

- The law protects the life of the unborn.
- The right to live in an environment free of contamination. It is the duty of the State to ensure that this right is not jeopardized and to promote the preservation of nature.
- The law may establish specific restrictions on the exercise of certain rights or freedoms to protect the environment;
- Every person shall have the right to choose the health care system that he wishes to join, be it State-owned or private;
- Education is directed to the full development of the individual at the different stages of his life.
- Parents have the preferential right and duty to educate their children. The State shall provide special protection for the exercise of this right.
- The freedom of education includes the right to open, organize and maintain educational institutions.
- The law may in no case establish a state monopoly over the mass media.
- Any natural or legal person has the right to establish, edit and maintain newspapers, magazines and periodicals, under the conditions stipulated by the law.
- Every person has the right to freely contract and to the free choice of work with a just retribution.
- The state shall supervise the proper exercise of the right to social security;
- The right of the author includes the property of the works and other rights, such as authorship, the edition and the integrity of the work, all in accordance with the law.
- The industrial property over invention patents, trademarks, models technological processes or similar creations, are guaranteed for as long as the law establishes.
- The property of the intellectual and artistic creations and the industrial property shall be governed by what is prescribed in the second, third, fourth and fifth paragraphs of the preceding number.

Article 60

The deputy or senator who absents himself form the country for more than thirty days without permission from the Chamber to which he belongs or, in recess of it, of its President, will cease in his position.

The deputy or senator that during his term celebrates or secures contracts with the State, or acts as procurator or agent in private matters of an administrative nature in the provision of public jobs, councillorship, functions or commissions of a similar nature, will cease in his position. He who accepts to be director of a bank or of a public limited company, or to hold positions of similar importance in these activities, shall incur in the same sanction.

The inability to which the preceding paragraph refers to will take place whether the deputy or senator acts by himself or through another person, natural or legal, or through a society of persons of which he forms part.

The deputy or senator that acts as a lawyer or mandatory in any type of trial, that exercises any influence before the administrative or judicial authorities in favor or in representation of the employer or the workers in negotiations or labor disputes, whether they are from the public or private sector, or that intervenes in them before any of the parties, will cease in his position. The same sanction shall apply to the parliamentarian that acts or intervenes in student activities, regardless of the branch of education, in order of undermining its normal development.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph seven of number 15 of article 19, the deputy or senator that who orally or in writing incites public disorder or promotes the change of the institutional legal order by different means from those established in this Constitution, or that seriously compromises the safety or the honor of the Nation, will cease in his position.

He who loses the office of deputy or senator for any of the causes listed above will not be eligible for any public function or employment, whether or not of popular election, for a term of two years, except in the cases of paragraph seven of number 15 of article 19, in which the sanctions referred therein shall apply.

The deputy or senator that has gravely infringed the rules on transparency limits and control of electoral expenditure will cease in his position from the date that the Electoral Court declares it through final sentence, at the request of the Directive Council of the Electoral Service. A constitutional organic law shall specify the cases in which there is a serious infringement. Likewise, the deputy or senator that loses his office will not be

eligible for any public function or employment for a period of three years, nor will he be able to be candidate to popular election positions in the two elections after his cessation.

Facts of Chile's Constitution

Article 98

An autonomous body with the name of Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic shall exercise control over the legality of the accts of the Administration, will oversee the income and investment of funds from the Treasury, municipalities and other organisms and services that the laws determine; will review and judge the accounts of people who have been entrusted with goods from those entities; will be in charge of the general accounting of the Nation; and will perform the other functions that are assigned to it by the respective constitutional organic law.

The Comptroller General of the Republic must have held the law degree for at least ten years, must have reached forty years of age and must possess the other qualities necessary to be a citizen with the right to vote. He will be designated by the President of the Republic with the agreement of the Senate adopted by three-fifths of its active members, for a period of eight years and he may not be designated for the next period. However, upon reaching 75 years of age he shall cease in office.

Constitution of China

January 09, 2022

China is the most populous country in the world with a population of 1.4 billion. Huge in size, bordering 14 countries. 91% of the ethnic group are Han Chinese. Religiously, 74% are atheists, 18% are Buddhists, 5% are Christians, and 1.5% are Muslims.

The Constitution of China is an average constitution. There are some good aspects, but not too special, because the constitutions of some other countries of the world are more beautiful. Significant aspects of the Chinese constitution include ensuring the improvement of workers' living standards, improving the housing system, protecting the environment, and encouraging scientific research. According to Article 36 of the Constitution, no one can use religion to disrupt public order. However, the most interesting is Article 87. According to this Article, the term of politicians has been limited.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Although looking at the Chinese parliament, it seems that multi-party democracy exists here. Hoax in reality. There are 2,980 members of the Chinese legislature, of which 2,098 are members of the ruling Communist Party of China. The structure of the Chinese parliament is exceptional and strange. A Standing Committee enjoys most of its power. With 175 members, this Standing Committee basically manages everything. Of these 175 members, 116 are members of the Communist Party of China. Article 1 of the constitution of this so-called multi-party democracy states that the country will be governed by the Communist Party of China. End of the story.

At the same time, there are some ridiculous aspects in the context of reality, of which paragraph 35 is worth mentioning. The article says, "Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of procession and of demonstration."



Admirable Articles of China's Constitution

Article 9

Mineral resources, waters, forests, mountains, grassland, unreclaimed land, beaches and other **natural resources are owned by the state**, that is, by the whole people, with the exception of the forests, mountains, grassland, unreclaimed land and beaches that are owned by collectives in accordance with the law.

The state ensures the rational use of natural resources and protects rare animals and plants. The appropriation or damage of natural resources by any organization or individual by whatever means is prohibited.

Article 14

The state continuously raises labor productivity, improves economic results and develops the productive forces by enhancing the enthusiasm of the working people, raising the level of their technical skill, disseminating advanced science and technology, improving the systems of economic administration and enterprise operation and

management, instituting the socialist system of responsibility in various forms and improving organization of work.

The state practices strict economy and combats waste.

The state properly apportions accumulation and consumption, pays attention to the interests of the collective and the individual as well as of the state and, on the basis of expanded production, gradually improves the material and cultural life of the people.

The State establishes a sound social security system compatible with the level of economic development.

Article 26

The state protects and improves the living environment and the ecological environment, and prevents and controls pollution and other public hazards.

The state organizes and encourages forestation and the protection of forests.

Article 36 (Part of it)

The state protects normal religious activities. **No one may make use of religion to engage in activities that disrupt public order**, impair the health of citizens or interfere with the educational system of the state.

Article 38

The personal dignity of citizens of the People's Republic of China is inviolable. Insult, libel, false charge or frame-up directed against citizens by any means is prohibited.

Article 40

The freedom and privacy of correspondence of citizens of the People's Republic of China are protected by law. No organization or individual may, on any ground, infringe upon the freedom and privacy of citizens' correspondence except in cases where, to meet the needs of state security or of investigation into criminal offenses, public security or

procuratorial organs are permitted to censor correspondence in accordance with procedures prescribed by law.

Article 47

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the freedom to engage in scientific research, literary and artistic creation and other cultural pursuits. The state encourages and assists creative endeavors conducive to the interests of the people made by citizens engaged in education, science, technology, literature, art and other cultural work.

Article 54

It is the duty of citizens of the People's Republic of China to safeguard the security, honor and interests of the motherland; they must not commit acts detrimental to the security, honor and interests of the motherland.

Article 55

It is the sacred obligation of every citizen of the People's Republic of China to defend the motherland and resist aggression.

It is the honorable duty of citizens of the People's Republic of China to perform military service and join the militia in accordance with the law.

Article 75

Deputies to the National People's Congress may not be called to legal account for their speeches or votes at its meetings.

Article 87

The term of office of the State Council is the same as that of the National People's Congress.

The Premier, Vice-Premiers and State Councilors shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

Facts of China's Constitution

Article 1

The People's Republic of China is a socialist state under the **people's democratic dictatorship** led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants.

The socialist system is the basic system of the People's Republic of China. **The leadership of the Communist Party of China** is the defining feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Sabotage of the socialist system by any organization or individual is prohibited.

Article 35

Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of procession and of demonstration.

Article 53

Citizens of the People's Republic of China must abide by the Constitution and the law, **keep state secrets**, protect public property and observe labor discipline and public order and respect social ethics.

Article 62 (Part of it)

The National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers:

1. To amend the Constitution;

Article 64

Amendments to the Constitution are to be proposed by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress or by more than one-fifth of the deputies to the National People's Congress and adopted by a majority vote of more than two-thirds of all the deputies to the Congress.

Statutes and resolutions are adopted by a majority vote of more than one-half of all the deputies to the National People's Congress.

Constitution of Colombia

January 14, 2022

Colombia is a South American country. When anything is shown about Colombia in Hollywood movies, Colombia is often portrayed as a sanctuary for drug dealers and mafia emperors. But if you read the Colombian Constitution, you will realize that the Colombian Constitution is at least 20 times more beautiful than the United States Constitution. Colombia has one of the best constitutions in the world.

It has borders with Venezuela, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru and Panama. It has an area of 11,41,748 sq km and a population of about 5,03,72,000. About 88% of Christians and the official language is Spanish.

According to the Colombian constitution, study of constitution and political science is mandatory in all educational institutions in the country. The effort to make everyone in the country aware of politics is remarkable. Social security and food subsidies are guaranteed in case of helplessness. The highest priority is given to food security. The quality of a product or service should be clearly stated during its marketing. All types of monopoly are prohibited.

Members of the legislature are not able to do any other job besides their main responsibilities. Directly or indirectly engaging in any business with the government is prohibited. Seats will be vacant if absent from six plenary meetings.

Although the idea of "indigenous" is technically wrong. All the people of the world are equal. However, in Article 330 of the Constitution, the efforts to preserve the regional culture and enterprise are commendable.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The so-called indigenous peoples are constitutionally sanctioned to establish their own justice system in their "area", which is in direct conflict with the principle of "equal justice for all".



Admirable Articles of Colombia's Constitution

Article 2

The essential goals of the State are to serve the community, promote the general prosperity, and guarantee the effectiveness of the principles, rights, and duties stipulated by the Constitution; to facilitate participation by everyone in the decisions that affect them and in the economic, political, administrative, and cultural life of the nation; to defend national independence, maintain territorial integrity, and ensure peaceful coexistence and enforcement of a just order.

The authorities of the Republic are established in order to protect all individuals residing in Colombia, in their life, honor, property, beliefs, and other rights and freedoms, and in order to ensure the fulfillment of the social duties of the State and individuals.

Article 3

Sovereignty resides exclusively in the people from whom public power emanates. The people exercise it in direct form or through their representatives, within the limits established by the Constitution.

Article 6

Individuals are solely responsible before the authorities for violations of the Constitution and the laws. Public servants are responsible for the same violations and the omissions or ultra vires acts committed in the exercise of their functions.

Article 13 (Part of it)

All individuals are born free and equal before the law, shall receive equal protection and treatment from the authorities, and shall enjoy the same rights, freedoms, and opportunities without any discrimination on account of gender, race, national or family origin, language, religion, political opinion, or philosophy.

The State shall especially protect those individuals who on account of their economic, physical, or mental condition are in obviously vulnerable circumstances and shall sanction the abuses or ill-treatment perpetrated against them.

Article 17

Slavery, servitude, and the slave trade in all forms are prohibited.

Article 41

In all educational institutions, public or private, the study of the Constitution and civics shall be mandatory. In this way, democratic practices for the teaching of principles and values of citizen participation shall be promoted. The State shall publicize the Constitution.

Article 42 (Part of it)

The children born of matrimony or outside it, adopted or conceived naturally or with scientific assistance, have equal rights and duties. An Act shall regulate responsibility to the offspring.

Article 46 (Part of it)

The State shall guarantee to them services of integral social security and food subsidies in cases of indigence.

Article 53

The Congress shall issue a labor statute. The appropriate law shall take into account at least the following minimal fundamental principles:

Equality of opportunity for workers; minimum essential and flexible remuneration proportional to the amount and quality of work; stability in employment; irrevocability of minimum benefits established in labor regulations; options to negotiate about and reconcile uncertain and arguable rights; a situation more favorable to the worker in case of doubt in the application and interpretation of the formal bases of the law; the primacy of facts over established formalities in issues of labor relations; guarantees to social security, training, instruction, and necessary rest; special protection of women, mothers, and minor-age workers.

The State guarantees the right of suitable payment and the periodic adjustment of legal retirement benefits.

International labor agreements duly ratified are part of domestic legislation.

Statute, contracts, agreements, and labor settlements may not infringe on the freedom, human dignity, or rights of workers.

Article 65

The production of food crops shall benefit from the special protection of the State. For that purpose, priority shall be given to the integral development of agricultural, animal husbandry, fishing, forestry, and agroindustrial activities as well as to the building of physical infrastructural projects and to land improvement.

Similarly, the state shall promote research and the transfer of technology for the production of food crops and primary resources of agricultural origin with the purpose of increasing productivity.

Article 72

The nation's cultural heritage is under the protection of the State. The archaeological heritage and other cultural resources that shaped the national identity belong to the nation and are inalienable, not subject to seizure, and are imprescriptible. An Act shall establish the mechanisms to restore control over them when they are in the hands of individuals and shall regulate the special rights that ethnic groups may enjoy when they occupy territories of archaeological wealth.

Article 75

The electromagnetic spectrum is an inalienable and imprescriptible public resource subject to the management and control of the State. Equality of opportunity is guaranteed in the access to its use within the limits determined by statute.

To guarantee genuine pluralism and competence, the state shall intervene through the mandate of an Act to avoid monopolistic practices in the use of the electromagnetic spectrum.

Article 78 (Part of it)

An Act shall regulate the control of the quality of goods and services offered and provided to the community as well as the information that must be made available to the public in their marketing.

Those who in the production and marketing of goods and services may jeopardize the health, safety, and adequate supply to consumers and users shall be held responsible in accordance with the relevant statute.

Article 95 (Part of it)

The following are duties of the individual and of the citizen:

1. To respect others' rights and not to abuse one's own;

Article 180

Members of Congress are prohibited from engaging in the following activities:

1. **Holding public or private office or employment.**
2. **Managing in their own name or that of somebody else of public authorities or individuals that administer taxes, being invested with powers with them or to conclude contracts, on their own or through an intermediary, with them. An Act shall establish the exceptions to this provision.**
3. **Being a member of boards or executive committees of decentralized official entities of whatever level or institutions that administer taxes.**
4. **Concluding contracts or making arrangements with individuals or private legal entities that administer, manage, or invest public funds or are contractors of the state or receive subsidies from the latter. Excepted is the acquisition of goods or services that are offered to citizens in conditions of equality.**

Article 183

Members of Congress lose their seat for the following causes:

1. **For violating the rules on disqualifications and incompatibilities or the rules on conflict of interest.**
2. **For their absence, in the same term of sessions, from six plenary meetings at which legislative acts, bills, or motions of censure are voted upon.**
3. **For not taking their seat within eight (8) days following the constitution of the respective body or the date on which they were summoned to take their seat.**
4. **For the improper payment of public funds.**
5. **For duly proven influence trafficking.**

Article 330 (Part of it)

In accordance with the Constitution and the statutes, the indigenous territories shall be governed by the councils formed and regulated according to the uses and customs of their communities and shall exercise the following functions:

1. **Design the policies, plans and programs of economic and social development within their territory, in accordance with the National Development Plan.**
2. **Promote public investments in their territories and oversee their appropriate implementation.**

3. Oversee the conservation of natural resources.
4. Coordinate the programs and projects promoted by the different communities in their territory.
5. Other matters stipulated by the Constitution and statute.

Article 332

The State is the owner of the subsoil and of the natural, non-renewable resources without prejudice to the rights acquired and fulfilled in accordance with prior laws.

Article 333 (Part of it)

Free economic competition is a right of everyone, entailing responsibilities.

The enterprise, as a basis of development, has a social function that implies obligations. The state shall strengthen the joint organizations and stimulate enterprise development.

The State, mandated by an Act, shall check the impediments to or restrictions of economic freedom and shall avoid or control any abuse that individuals or enterprises may create thanks to their dominant position in the national marketplace.

An Act shall delimit the scope of economic freedom when the social interest, the environment, and the cultural patrimony of the nation demand it.

Article 334

The general management of the economy is the responsibility of the state. By mandate of an Act, the state shall intervene in the exploitation of natural resources, land use, the production, distribution, use, and consumption of goods, and in the public and private services in order to rationalize the economy with the purpose of achieving, at the national and regional level and within the framework of fiscal sustainability, the improvement of the quality of life of the inhabitants, the equitable distribution of opportunities, and the benefits of development and conservation of a healthy environment. The aforementioned framework of fiscal sustainability must function as an instrument for achieving in a progressive manner the objectives of a social State

based on the rule of law. In all cases public spending for social purposes shall have priority.

In a special manner, the state shall intervene for the sake of the full employment of the human resources and to ascertain that all individuals, especially those with a low income, may have effective access to all basic goods and services. [It shall] also [intervene] to promote productivity and competitiveness and the harmonious development of the regions.

Fiscal sustainability shall provide guidance to the branches and organs of government, within their competences, in a framework of harmonious collaboration.

When a judgment has been handed down by any of the supreme judicial bodies, the General Prosecutor of the Nation or one of the government ministries may request the initiation of a Financial Impact Assessment, the holding of which shall be obligatory. The explanations of the supporters on the consequences of the judgment on the public finances shall be heard, as well as the concrete plan for its execution, and a decision shall be taken whether to modulate, modify or postpone the effects of the judgment with the objective of preventing serious disturbances to fiscal sustainability. In no case shall the essential core of a fundamental right be affected.

Article 336

No monopoly may be established except through the free play of the marketplace and to promote the public or social interest and in accordance with applicable statute.

An Act which establishes a monopoly may not be applied before those individuals, who by virtue of it must relinquish the pursuit of a legal economic activity, are fully indemnified.

The organization, administration, control, and exploitation of financial monopolies shall be subjected to a specific regime, determined by an Act of government initiative.

Revenues obtained in the exercise of the monopolies of games of chance shall be earmarked exclusively to the public health services.

Revenues obtained in the exercise of the liquor monopoly shall be earmarked on a preferential basis to the health and educational services.

Tax evasion with respect to revenues originating from financial monopolies shall be sanctioned as a crime within the limits established by statute.

The government shall sell or liquidate the monopolistic enterprises of the State and transfer to third parties the exploitation of their operation when the requirements of efficiency are not met within the limits established by statute.

Article 339

There shall be a National Development Plan consisting of a general part and a plan of investments of the national public entities. In the general part the long-term national purposes and objectives, the parameters and priorities for State action in the medium term, and the strategies and general orientations of economic, environmental and social policy to be adopted by the government shall be laid down. The public investment plan shall contain the multi-year budgets of the principal programs and national public investment projects, and the specification of the financial resources required for their execution, within a framework which ensures fiscal sustainability.

The territorial entities shall elaborate and adopt in a concerted manner between them and the National Government development plans with the purpose of ensuring the efficient use of their resources, the development of strategies in the fight against poverty and the adequate execution of the functions assigned to them by the Constitution and statute. The plans of the territorial entities shall consist of a strategic plan and a plan for short and long term investments.

Facts of Colombia's Constitution

Preamble

The people of Colombia,

In the exercise of their sovereign power, represented by their delegates to the National Constituent Assembly, **invoking the protection of God**, and in order to strengthen the unity of the nation and ensure to its members life, peaceful coexistence, work, justice, equality, understanding, freedom, and peace within a legal, democratic, and participatory framework that may guarantee a just political, economic, and social order

and **committed to promote the integration of the Latin American community,** decree, authorize, and promulgate the following:

Article 192

The President of the Republic shall assume his/her office before Congress and shall take the following oath: "I **swear to God and** promise to the people to faithfully execute the Constitution and the laws of Colombia."

If, for any reason, the President should be unable to assume his/her office before Congress, he/she shall do so before the Supreme Court of Justice or, failing that, before two witnesses.

Chapter V. On Special Jurisdictions

Article 246

The authorities of the indigenous [Indian] peoples may exercise their jurisdictional functions within their territorial jurisdiction in accordance with their own laws and procedures as long as these are not contrary to the Constitution and the laws of the Republic. An Act shall establish the forms of coordination of this special jurisdiction with the national judicial system.

Article 247

An Act may create justices of the peace entrusted with the equitable resolution of individual and community conflicts. It may also order that they be popularly elected.

Article 248

Only sentences handed down definitively in judicial trials qualify as a criminal record or a violation in all legal matters.

Constitution of Comoros

January 20, 2022

Comoros is a small country on the African continent. Although it is not in the mainland. Comoros is located in the Indian Ocean. The shape is only 1,860 square kilometers. If you don't know, It's difficult to find its location on the world map. It is located between Madaskar and the mainland of the African continent. The population is about 8,50,000, of which 98% are Muslims and 86% are ethnically African-Arab. The official languages are Comorian, French and Arabic.

The constitution guarantees many traditional rights. The Constitution guarantees the equal rights of all citizens, the right to dignity, freedom of speech, security at home, the right to privacy, the right to information, freedom of association, prohibition of forced labor, protection of the physically challenged, job creation initiatives, quality health care.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects. The downsides are terrible.

The state religion is Sunni Islam. The role of mullahs in the activities of the country is obvious. The president has to take the oath of office through the chief mufti before taking office. Comoros is one of the smallest countries. But mutual distrust is strong between them. The Comoros is divided into three islands. The president is elected by the votes of the adult citizens of the entire country. The election will be completed in two rounds. According to the constitution, the presidency will revolve around the three islands. The term of the presidency is 5 years. There will be no more than two consecutive term presidents from a particular island. The subject seemed strange to me. If there were 3 vice presidents, and there were provisions for these 3 people to be born on 3 separate islands - then it would be beautiful. But the president is elected from the whole country. All the voters of the state vote together as one unit. So in that case, what is this provision for?



Admirable Articles of Comoros's Constitution

Article 2

The Union of the Comoros equally recognizes the equality of all citizens before the law, without distinction of race, sex, religion, political belief, and it assures all citizens the full enjoyment of fundamental freedoms.

Article 3

Sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it through their representatives or through referendum. No section of the people nor any individual may arrogate its exercise.

Suffrage may be direct or indirect within the conditions provided for by the Constitution and the law. It is always universal, equal and secret.

All Comorians of the two sexes enjoying their civil and political rights are electors, within the conditions determined by the law.

Article 20

The physical and moral integrity of persons is inviolable.

No one may be submitted to torture, or to cruel, degrading or inhuman penalties or treatments .

Article 21

The right to liberty is inviolable.

The freedom of thought and of expression, of association, of intellectual, artistic or cultural creation, of protest and the other freedoms consecrated by the Constitution, the laws and by the international law received within the juridical internal order, are guaranteed.

Article 25

No one may be forced to perform work, except in the cases specified by law.

Article 26

The domicile is inviolable, except in the cases provided for by law.

Article 27

The confidentiality of correspondence and of telecommunications is guaranteed, except in the cases provided for by law.

The law guarantees the protection of individual computer data.

Article 28

Freedom of information, communication, and the press are guaranteed within the conditions established by law.

Article 29

The State guarantees to all citizens the right to instruction, to education, to teaching, and to culture.

Article 30

The State guarantees the rights of women, children, youth and persons living with a disability to be protected by the public powers against all forms of neglect, exploitation and violence.

Article 37

Work is a right recognized to all citizens; the **State is required to create the conditions necessary for its effective exercise.**

Article 38

All citizens have the right to the security of the employment and to receive remuneration proportional to the quantity and the quality of the work provided.

Men and women receive identical remuneration for equal work.

Article 39

Within the conditions provided for by law, the freedom to create syndical associations or professional associations is recognized for workers to defend their collective or individual interests and rights.

Article 40

No one is obligated to belong to a union, or to a professional association or to continue in one, or to pay dues to union or to a professional association of which they are not a part.

Article 41

The right to strike is recognized and it is exercised within the framework of the law which regulates it.

Article 42

All citizens have the right to health.

It is notably incumbent on the State:

• to assure a national health service that is general and hierarchical;

• to encourage and support the participation of the community in the different levels of health services as well as public and private health initiatives.

Article 43

All citizens have the right to a healthy and ecologically stable environment, as well as having a duty to protect and conserve it.

The State and the communities must adopt policies of defense and of environmental protection with the collaboration of environmental protection groups and see to the rational utilization of all natural resources.

Article 44

The State determines education policy having as its objective the progressive elimination of illiteracy, continued education, creativity, the addition of schools in the community and the civic instruction of students.

Facts of Comoros's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

The Comorian people solemnly affirm their will to:

• cultivate a national identity based on a sole people, **a sole religion (Sunni Islam) and a sole language**;

• promote **religious** and moral practices of a nature to assure an education which strengthens the national conscience;

• make of the **return of the island of Mayotte** in its natural whole, a national priority;

Article 52

The presidency of the Union rotates between the Islands.

Each Island, through the elected candidate, carries out the presidency of the Union for a mandate of five (5) years, renewable once.

In no case may an Island exercise more than two (2) consecutive mandates.

The President of the Union is elected by universal direct majority suffrage in two rounds.

Article 53

The Comorian citizen of origin, from the Island where the rotation falls, having the status of elector, aged at least thirty-five (35) years the day of the presentation of their candidature and having effectively resided in a permanent manner in the national territory in the course of the twelve months preceding the election, may be a candidate for the presidency of the Union.

For the purposes of this Article, a Comorian with maternal or paternal relatives born on this Island, is from the Island.

Any Comorian who, although not from the Island, has lived in an effective manner on the Island where the rotation falls during at least ten years preceding the election may equally be a candidate.

The Comorian who decides to be a candidate to the presidential or gubernatorial election in one Island, may not be a candidate in another Island. This choice is irrevocable.

The modalities of the election mentioned in the preceding paragraph are determined by an organic law.

Article 57

Before assuming his functions, the President of the Union swears an oath, his hand on the **Koran**, before the Supreme Court, **attended by the Mufti of the Republic or in his absence, the Grand Qadi**, according to the following formulation:

"I swear before **Allah, the Merciful and the most Compassionate** to loyally and honestly fulfill the duties of my charge, to only act in the general interest and within respect for the Constitution."

CHAPTER V. OF RELIGION

Article 97

Islam is the State religion.

The State draws on this religion, the Sunni principles and rules of obedience and the Chafi'i rites that govern belief and social life.

Article 98

The Mufti of the republic is the highest religious authority of the State. He is appointed by decree of the President of the Union.

The modalities of application of this Article are established by the law.

Constitution of Democratic Republic of Congo

January 27, 2022

There are two Congos in the world. It is Democratic Republic of Congo. The eleventh largest country in the world. The population is about 10,50,44,000. The official language is French, as well as four other recognized languages. 98% are Christians.

According to the constitution, if someone says after committing a crime, "I did not know the law" - there will be no benefit. Detention will never exceed 48 hours. The judgment of the court must be written and declared public. There is such a right to movement, as well as no one can be forced to take part in any movement. No ordinary citizen or state worker is obliged to obey illegal instructions. There is a constitutional guarantee of free education and food security. It is the responsibility of every citizen to prevent anyone from seizing power illegally.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects. Congo seemed somewhat fanatical nationalist, as mentioned in the constitution's preamble.



Admirable Articles of Democratic Republic of the Congo's Constitution

Article 11

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and in rights. However, the enjoyment of political rights is recognized to Congolese only, save for the exceptions established by the law.

Article 12

All Congolese are equal before the law and have the right to equal protection of the laws.

Article 13

No Congolese person may, in matters of education or of access to public functions or any other matter, be subject to a discriminatory measure, that results from the law or from an act of the executive, for reason of his religion, of his family origin, of his social condition, of his residence, of his opinion or political convictions, or his belonging to a certain race, to an ethnicity, to a tribe, [or] to a cultural or linguistic minority.

Article 16

The human person is sacred. The State has the obligation to respect it and to protect it.

All persons have the right to life, to physical integrity as well as to the free development of their personality, under respect for the law, of public order, of the rights of others and of public morality.

No one may be held in slavery or in an analagous condition.

No one may be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

No one may be subjected to forced or compulsory labor.

Article 18

Any arrested person must be immediately informed of the reasons for his arrest and of any accusation made against him, in the language which he understands.

He must be immediately informed of his rights.

A detained person has the right to enter immediately in contact with his family or with his counsel.

Detention may not exceed forty-eight hours. At the expiration of this period, the person detained must be released or placed at the disposition of the competent judicial authority.

Any detainee must benefit from a treatment which preserves his life, his physical and mental health as well as his dignity.

Article 21

All judgments are written and substantiated. They are pronounced in a public audiences.

Article 22

All persons have the right to freedom of thought, of conscience and of religion.

All persons have the right to manifest their religion or their convictions, alone or as a group, both in public and in private, by worship, teaching, practices, the accomplishment of rites and the state of religious life, under reserve of respect for the law, for public order, for morality and for the rights of others.

The law establishes the modalities for the exercise of these freedoms.

Article 23

All persons have the right to freedom of expression.

This right implies the freedom to express their opinions or their convictions, notably by speech, print and pictures, under reserve of respect for the law, for public order and for morality.

Article 24 (Part of it)

All persons have the **right to information.**

Article 26 (Part of it)

The freedom of demonstration is guaranteed.

No one may be forced to take part in a demonstration.

Article 27

All Congolese have the right to address, individually or collectively, a petition to the public authority which responds to it within three months.

No one may be made the subject of discrimination, in any form that may be, for having taken such an initiative.

Article 28

No one is required to execute a manifestly illegal order. Every individual, every State agent is relieved from the duty to obey, when an order received constitutes a manifest infringement of the respect of the rights of man and of the public freedoms and of morality.

The proof of the manifest illegality of the order is incumbent on the person who refuses to execute it.

Article 37 (Part of it)

The State guarantees the freedom of association.

This collaboration may take the form of a subsidy.

Article 39

The right to strike is recognized and guaranteed.

Article 40 (Part of it)

Each individual has the right to marry with the person of their choice, of the opposite sex, and to establish a family.

Article 43 (Part of it)

All persons have the right to a scholastic education. It is provided by national education.

National education consists of public establishments and approved private establishments.

The law establishes the conditions of creation and of functioning of these establishments.

Primary education is obligatory and free in the public establishments.

Article 45 (Part of it)

Education is free.

All persons have access to establishments of national education, without discrimination of place of origin, of race, of religion, of sex, of political or philosophical opinions, of their physical, mental or sensorial state in accordance with their capacities.

The public powers have the duty to assure the diffusion and the teaching of the Constitution, the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, the African Charter of the Rights of Man and of Peoples, as well as all the duly ratified regional and international conventions concerning the rights of man and to international humanitarian law.

Article 47

The right to health and to secure food supply is guaranteed.

Article 48

The right to decent housing, the right of access to drinking water and to electric energy are guaranteed. The law establishes the modalities of the exercise of these rights.

Article 49

The elderly person and the handicapped person have the right to specific measures of protection concerning their physical, intellectual and moral needs.

The State has the duty to promote the presence of handicapped persons within national, provincial and local institutions.

Article 54

The conditions for the construction of industrial plants, of facilities for storage, for the handling, the incineration and for the removal of toxic, polluting or radioactive waste produced by industrial units or workshops established on the national territory are established by the law.

Any pollution or destruction resulting from an economic activity gives rise to compensation and/or to reparation.

The law determines the nature of the compensatory measures and reparatory [measures] as well as the modalities of their execution.

Article 62

There is no excuse of ignorance of the law.

All persons are required to respect the Constitution and to comply with the laws of the Republic.

Article 63

All Congolese have the sacred right and duty to **defend the country and its territorial integrity** in the face of an **external threat or aggression**.

Obligatory military service can be instituted under the conditions determined by the law.

All national, provincial, local and customary authorities have the duty to safeguard the unity of the Republic and the integrity of its territory, under penalty of high treason.

Article 64

All Congolese have the duty to oppose any individual or group of individuals who seize power by force or who exercise it in violation of the provisions of this Constitution.

Any attempt to overthrow the constitutional regime imprescriptibly constitutes an infraction against the Nation and the State. It is punished in accordance with the law.

Article 66

All Congolese have the duty to respect and to treat their fellow citizens without any discrimination and to maintain relations with them that permit the safeguarding, the promotion, and the strengthening of the national unity, and of reciprocal respect and tolerance.

They have, in addition, the duty to preserve and to reinforce the national solidarity, singularly when it is threatened.

Article 67

All Congolese have the duty to protect the public property, assets and interests and to respect the property of others.

Preamble (Part of it)

Conscious of our responsibilities before God, the Nation, Africa and the World

Constitution of Republic of Congo

February 05, 2022

There are two Congos in the world. One of those is Republic of Congo. Area 3,42,000 sq km. The name of the capital is Brazzaville. Government business is conducted in French. There are multiple ethnic groups, but none are in the majority. The majority of the population is Christian, with Catholics as well as a large number of Protestants. The population is about 56,57,000.

The Congolese constitution identifies war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide as heinous crimes. Freedom of speech is not infinite. Material rich in ethnic hatred, inciting sedition, conflict or civil war are all punishable offenses. Equal rights of all citizens irrespective of family origin, ethnicity, social status, politics, religion have been ensured.

Conditions have been laid down in the constitution for political parties. The formation of political parties and the conduct of activities cannot do anything that destroys the national unity; should encourage the protection of fundamental rights of citizens. Common interest of Congolese citizens must be given importance. Respect for individual freedom must be shown by Political parties.

These are positive aspects. And there is nothing negative mentionable.



Admirable Articles of Republic of the Congo's Constitution

Article 9

The freedom of the human person is inviolable. No one may be arbitrarily accused, arrested or detained.

Any accused is presumed innocent until his culpability has been established following a just and equitable process guaranteeing the rights of defense.

The rights of the victim are equally guaranteed.

Article 12

War crimes, crimes against humanity, [and] the crime of genocide, are punished within the conditions determined by the law. They are imprescriptible.

Article 13

Any propaganda or any incitement to ethnic hatred, to insurrection, to violence or to civil war constitutes a crime punished by the law.

Article 15

All Congolese citizens are equal before the law and have right to the protection of the State.

None may be favored or disadvantaged by virtue of their family origin, ethnic [origin], of their social condition, of their political, religious, philosophical, or other convictions.

Article 35

Every citizen has the right to the protection of moral and material interests deriving from any scientific, literary or artistic work of which he is the author.

The sequestration, the seizure, the confiscation, the interdiction of all or [a] part of any publication, of any recording or of other means of information or of communication may only be done by virtue of a decision of justice.

Article 41

Every citizen has the right to a healthy, satisfying and durable environment **and has the duty of defending it.**

The State sees to the protection and the conservation of the environment.

Article 61

The political parties must, to be recognized, conform to the following principals:

- the respect, the safeguarding and the consolidation of the national unity;
- the protection and the promotion of the fundamental rights of the human person;

- the pursuit of the satisfaction of the general interest of the Congolese people;

- the promotion of a State of law founded on the respect for and the defense of democracy, of the individual and collective freedoms;

- the defense of the integrity of the territory and of the national sovereignty;

- the proscription of intolerance, of ethnicism, of sectarianism and of the recourse to violence in all its forms;

- the respect of the republican, secular and indivisible character of the State.

Constitution of Costa Rica

February 13, 2022

Costa Rica is a country in Central America, which borders Nicaragua and Panama. Costa Rica has the Caribbean Sea on one side and the Pacific Ocean on the other. It has an area of 51,100 sq km and a population of about 50,94,000. Ethnically 73% white or mixed. 72% are Christians and 27% are non-believers. The official language is Spanish, along with three other recognized languages.

Monopoly is prohibited in the case of privately owned businesses. However, the authorities may, if necessary, allocate the state-controlled economic sector only to themselves in the interest of the state. Consumer rights are paramount. The normal working hours of the day shall not exceed 8 hours, and the weekly working hours shall not exceed 48 hours. Normal working hours at night shall not exceed 6 hours, and weekly working hours shall not exceed 36 hours. In case of extra working hours, 50% of normal wages have to be paid. There is a guarantee of at least two consecutive weeks of compulsory leave each year, and there must be one day off per week. The right to strike is recognized, but not for state officials. The right to peaceful assembly in unarmed state is recognized.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects. Christianity has been declared the "state religion." Religion has been used in various activities of the state.



Admirable Articles of Costa Rica's Constitution

Article 1

Costa Rica is a democratic, **free, independent**, multiethnic and multicultural Republic.

Article 24

The right to intimacy, to freedom and to the secrecy of communications is guaranteed.

The private documents and the communications, written, oral or of any other type[,] of the inhabitants of the Republic[,] are inviolable. Nevertheless, the law, whose approval and reform will require the votes of two-thirds of the Deputies of the Legislative Assembly, will establish in which cases the Tribunals of Justice may order the seizure [secuestro], search [registro], or examination of private documents, when [it] is absolutely indispensible to clarify matters submitted to their cognizance.

Equally, the law will determine in which cases the Tribunals of Justice may order the intervention of any type of communication and will indicate the crimes in the investigation of which the use of this exceptional power [potestad] may be authorized

and for [durante] how much time. Likewise, it will specify the responsibilities and the sanctions incurred by the functionaries who illegally apply this exception. The judicial resolutions protected under this norm must be reasoned and may be executed immediately. Their application and control will be the non-delegable responsibility of the judicial authority.

The law will establish the cases in which the competent functionaries of the Ministry of Finance [Hacienda] and of the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic may review the books of account and their annexes for tax purposes and to supervise [fiscalizar] the correct utilization of the public funds.

A special law, approved by two-thirds of the total of the Deputies, will determine which other organs of the Public Administration may review the documents specified by that law in relation with the fulfillment of their competences of regulation and surveillance to achieve [conseguir] public purposes. Likewise, it will indicate in which cases that review proceeds.

The correspondence stolen or the information obtained as a result of the illegal intervention of any communication will not produce legal effects.

Article 26

Everyone has the right to meet peacefully and without arms, whether for private business, or to discuss political matters and to examine the public conduct of the functionaries.

Meetings in private premises do not need prior authorization. Those celebrated in public places will be regulated by the law.

Article 27

The freedom of petition, in individual or collective form, before any public functionary or official entity, and the right to obtain prompt resolution[,] are guaranteed.

Article 46

The monopolies of a private [particular] character, and any act, even if originated in a law, which threaten or restrict the freedom of commerce, agriculture or industry, are prohibited.

The action of the State aimed at preventing any monopolistic practice or tendency is of public interest.

The enterprises constituted as de facto monopolies must be submitted to a special legislation.

The approval of two-thirds of the totality of the members of the Legislative Assembly is required to establish new monopolies in favor of the State or of the Municipalities.

Consumers and users have the right to the protection of their health, environment, security and economical interests, to receive adequate and true information; to the freedom of election, and to an equitable treatment. The State will support the organs constituted by them for the defense of their rights. The law will regulate these matters.

Article 58

The ordinary daytime working day may not exceed eight hours a day and forty-eight a week. The ordinary nighttime working day may not exceed six hours a day and thirty-six a week. The work during extraordinary hours must be remunerated with fifty percent more than the stipulated incomes or salaries. Nevertheless, these provisions will not be applied in very qualified cases of exception, that the law determines.

Article 59

All workers will have the right to one day of rest after six consecutive days of work, and to annual paid vacations, of which the extent and opportunity will be regulated by the law, but in no case will include less than two weeks for every fifty weeks of continuous service; all without prejudice to the very qualified exceptions that the legislator establishes.

Article 60 (Part of it)

Both the employers and the workers may freely syndicate themselves, with the exclusive purpose of obtaining and preserving economic, social or professional benefits.

Article 61

The right of employers to lock-out and of workers to strike is recognized, except in the public services, in accordance with the determination made of them by the law and in accordance with the regulations that it establishes, which must overrule any act of coercion or of violence.

Article 66

All employers must adopt in their enterprises the necessary measures for the hygiene and safety of work.

Article 72

The State will maintain, while unemployment insurance does not exist, technical and permanent system of protection for the involuntarily unemployed, and will procure the reintegration of them into work.

Article 129 (Part of it)

The laws are obligatory and take effect from the day that they designate; in absence of this requirement, ten days after their publication in the Diario Oficial.

No one may allege ignorance of the law except in the cases that it authorizes.

Article 160

Whoever is bound by kinship within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity inclusive, to a member of the Supreme Court of Justice[,] may not be elected as a Magistrate.

Facts of Costa Rica's Constitution

Preamble

We, the Representatives of the People of Costa Rica, freely elected Deputies to the National Constituent Assembly, **invoking the name of God** and reiterating our faith in Democracy, decree and sanction the following:

Article 75

The Roman, Catholic, Apostolic Religion is that of the State, which contributes to its maintenance, without preventing the free exercise in the Republic of other beliefs that do not oppose themselves to the universal morality or good customs.

Article 83

The State will sponsor and organize the education of adults, destined to combat illiteracy and to provide [a] cultural opportunity to those who wish to improve their intellectual, social and economic condition.

Title XVI. The Constitutional Oath

Sole Chapter

Article 194

The oath that the public functionaries must take, according to that provided in Article 11 of this Constitution is the following:

"Do you swear to God and promise to the Fatherland, to observe and defend the Constitution and the laws of the Republic, and to faithfully fulfill the duties of your destiny?--Yes, I swear.--If you do so, [may] God help you, and if not, [may] He and the Fatherland [Patria] call you to account."

Constitution of Croatia

February 20, 2022

Croatia is a small country in Europe, bordering Slovenia, Hungary, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro. Ethnically, 90% are Croats, 4.6% are Serbs. Official language is Croatian. Religiously 91% are Christians. It covers an area of 56,594 sq km and has a population of about 38,88,000.

The protection of personal information is given utmost importance in the constitution of the state. Every capable citizen is obliged to provide military service for the security of the state. Individual-owned businesses are open to trade, but all forms of monopoly are prohibited. The constitution mentions leave, salary, benefits to the employees, but vaguely. However, the right to strike and trade union is recognized. No medical or scientific research is allowed without the consent of the citizen. If someone is arrested illegally, he or she or zee will get compensation. Authority will also publicly apologize.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Although the Croats and Serbs have a history, but the way in which the constitution guarantees "special rights" for minorities is disturbing. As already stated in the Constitution, "Everyone shall enjoy rights and freedoms, regardless of race, color, gender, language, religion, political or other belief, national or social origin, property, birth, education, social status or other characteristics.". Religious communities can open schools if they want, which is an obstacle to one-way mass education.



Admirable Articles of Croatia's Constitution

Article 14

Everyone in the Republic of Croatia shall enjoy rights and freedoms, regardless of race, color, gender, language, religion, political or other belief, national or social origin, property, birth, education, social status or other characteristics.

All shall be equal before the law.

Article 23

No one shall be subjected to any form of maltreatment or, without his consent, to medical or scientific experimentation.

Article 24

No one shall be arrested or detained without a court warrant. Such a warrant shall be read and served on the person being arrested.

The police may arrest a person without a warrant when the person is reasonably suspected of having committed a serious criminal offence defined by law. The arrested person shall be promptly informed, in understandable terms, of the reasons for the arrest and of his rights determined by law.

Any person arrested or detained shall have the right to take proceedings before a court, which shall decide without delay on the legality of the arrest.

Article 25

All arrested and convicted persons shall be treated humanely and their dignity shall be respected.

Anyone who is detained and accused of a criminal offence shall have the right to be brought before the court within the shortest term specified by law and to be acquitted or sentenced within the statutory term.

A detainee may be released on legal bail to defend himself.

Any person who has been illegally deprived of liberty or convicted shall, in conformity with law, be entitled to damages and a public apology.

Article 26

All citizens of the Republic of Croatia and aliens shall be equal before the courts, government bodies and other bodies vested with pubic authority.

Article 28

Everyone shall be presumed innocent and my not be considered guilty of a criminal offence until his guilt has been proved by a final court judgment.

Article 29

Everyone shall have the right to the independent and fair trial provided by law which shall, within a reasonable term, decide upon his rights and obligations, or upon the suspicion or the charge of a penal offence.

In the case of suspicion or accusation for a penal offence, the suspected, accused or prosecuted person shall have the right:

- To be informed in detail, and in the language he understands, within the shortest possible term, of the nature and reasons for the charges against him and of the evidence incriminating him,
- To have adequate time and opportunity to prepare his defense,
- To a defense counsel and free communication with him, and to be informed of this right,
- To defend himself in person or with the assistance of a defense counsel of his own choice, and if he lacks resources to engage a counsel, to have a free counsel under the terms specified by law,
- To be tried in his presence if he is accessible to the court,
- To interrogate or have the prosecution witnesses interrogated and to demand the presence and hearing of the defense witnesses under the same circumstances as for the witnesses for the prosecution,
- To free assistance of an interpreter if he does not understand the language used in the court.

The suspected, accused and prosecuted person shall not be forced to confess his guilt.

Evidence illegally obtained shall not be admitted in court proceedings.

Criminal proceedings shall only be initiated before the court of justice upon the demand of an authorized prosecutor.

Article 34

Homes shall be inviolable.

Only a court may order the search of a home or other premises, issuing a warrant with the statement of reasons, in conformity with law.

The tenant or his representative shall have the right to be present at the search of his home or other premises in the compulsory presence of two witnesses.

Under the conditions provided by law, the police authorities may enter a person's home or premises and carry out a search in the absence of witnesses even without a court warrant or consent of the tenant, if this is indispensable to enforce an arrest warrant or to apprehend the offender, or to prevent serious danger to life and health of people or major property.

A search aimed at finding or securing evidence for which there is grounded probability to be found in the home of the perpetrator of a criminal offence may only be carried out in the presence of witnesses.

Article 35

Everyone shall be guaranteed respect for and legal protection of personal and family life, dignity, reputation and honor.

Article 36

Freedom and privacy of correspondence and all other forms of communication shall be guaranteed and inviolable.

Restrictions necessary for the protection of the State security and the conduct of criminal proceedings may only be prescribed by law.

Article 37

Everyone shall be guaranteed the safety and secrecy of personal data. Without consent from the person concerned, personal data may be collected, processed and used only under conditions specified by law.

Protection of data and supervision of the work of information systems in the State shall be regulated by law.

The use of personal data contrary to the purpose of their collection shall be prohibited.

Article 42

Everyone shall be guaranteed the right of public assembly and peaceful protest, in conformity with law.

Article 47

Military service and the defense of the Republic of Croatia shall be the duty of every capable citizen of the Republic of Croatia.

Conscientious objection shall be allowed to all those who for religious or moral reasons are not willing to participate in the performance of military service in the armed forces. Such persons shall be obliged to perform other duties specified by law.

Article 49

Entrepreneurial and market freedom shall be the basis of the economic system of the Republic of Croatia.

The State shall ensure all entrepreneurs an equal legal status on the market. Abuse of monopoly position defined by law shall be forbidden.

The State shall stimulate the economic progress and social welfare and shall care for the economic development of all its regions.

The rights acquired through the investment of capital shall not be diminished by law, or by any other legal act.

Foreign investors shall be guaranteed free transfer and repatriation of profits and the capital invested.

Article 55

Every employee shall have the right to a fair remuneration, such as to ensure a free and decent standard of living to him and his family.

Maximum working hours shall be regulated by law.

Every employee shall have the right to a weekly rest and annual holidays with pay, and these rights may not be renounced.

Employees may, in conformity with law, participate in decision- making in the enterprise.

Article 59

In order to protect their economic and social interests, all employees shall have the right to form trade unions and shall be free to join and leave them.

Trade unions may form their federations and join international trade union organizations

Formation of trade unions in the armed forces and the police may be restricted by law.

Employers shall have the right to form associations and shall be free to join or leave them.

Article 60

The right to strike shall be guaranteed.

The right to strike may be restricted in the armed forces, the police, the public administration and the public services as specified by law.

Article 61

The family shall enjoy special protection of the State.

Marriage is a living union between a woman and a man.

Marriage and legal relations in marriage, common-law marriage and families shall be regulated by law.

Article 96

The President of the Republic shall not perform any other public or professional duty.

After the election, the President of the Republic shall resign from membership in the political party and notify the Croatian Parliament thereof.

Article 107

The Government of the Republic of Croatia shall exercise executive powers in conformity with the Constitution and law.

Article 120

Judicial office shall be permanent.

A judge shall be relieved of his judicial office:

- At his own request,
- If he has become permanently incapacitated to perform his office,
- If he has been sentenced for a criminal offence which makes him unworthy to hold judicial office,
- If, in conformity with law, so decides the National Judicial Council due to the commission of an act of serious infringement of discipline,
- When reaching seventy years of age.

Against the decision of being relieved from his duty the judge shall have the right to appeal to the Constitutional Court within the term of 15 days from the day the decision has been served, onto which the Constitutional Court shall decide in the procedure and composition determined by the Constitutional Act on the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia.

Against the decision of the National Judicial Council on disciplinary responsibility, the judge shall have the right to appeal to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia within the term of 15 days from the day the decision has been served. The Constitutional Court shall decide on the appeal in the way and the procedure determined by the Constitutional Act on the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia.

In the cases from sections 3 and 4 of this Article, the Constitutional Court shall decide within the term not longer than 30 days from the day the appeal has been submitted. The decision of the Constitutional Court excludes the right to the constitutional complaint.

A judge shall not be transferred against his will except in the case the Court is abolished or reorganized in conformity with law.

A judge shall not hold an office or perform work defined by law as being incompatible with his judicial office.

Facts of Croatia's Constitution

Article 15 (Part of it)

Members of all national minorities shall have equal rights in the Republic of Croatia.

Equality and protection of the rights of national minorities shall be regulated by the Constitutional Act which shall be adopted in the procedure provided for the organic law.

Besides the general electoral right, the special right of the members of national minorities to elect their representatives into the Croatian Parliament may be provided by law.

Article 41 (Part of it)

Religious communities shall be free, in conformity with law, publicly to perform religious services, **to open schools, educational and other institutions,** social and charitable institutions and to manage them, and shall in their activity enjoy the protection and assistance of the State.

Constitution of Cuba

February 26, 2022

The Cuban Constitution is one of the best constitutions in the world, but at the same time its flaws are terrible.

Cuba is an island country in the Caribbean Sea. The official language is Spanish, as well as Haitian Creole and English. Ethnically 64% are white, 26% are mixed, 9% are black. 59% are Christians, 23% are non-believers and 17% believes different folk religions. At 1,09,884 square kilometers, the state has a population of about 1,11,81,000.

According to the constitution, state and religion are separate. Citizens have the freedom to believe in any religion, but also have the freedom to disbelieve. The use of nuclear weapons, weapons of mass destruction or cyber warfare is prohibited. No one will face disappearance, torture or disrespectful punishment. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against discrimination. Right to 8 hours work per day with break is guaranteed along with weekly leave and annual leave. Everyone is covered by social security, even those who do not have enough income or those who do not have income. The proceedings of the court will be held in public.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The "socialism" enshrined in the constitution is irrevocable. The "Communist Party of Cuba" is everything in Cuba. Any second party is banned here. This has been clarified through articles 4, 5, 6. Democracy cannot be established by changing the constitution of Cuba. In accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution, the Constitution clearly states that "socialism" established by article 4 is beyond the scope of any constitutional amendment.



Admirable Articles of Cuba's Constitution

Article 3

In the Republic of Cuba, sovereignty resides nontransferably with the people, from which all of the State's power emanates. The people exercise this power directly and via Assemblies of People's Power and other organs of the State that are derived from them, in the form and according to the norms established by the Constitution and the laws.

Article 4 (Part of it)

Citizens have the right to combat through any means, including armed combat when other means are not available, against any that intend to topple the political, social, and economic order established by this Constitution.

Article 15

The State recognizes, respects, and guarantees religious liberty.

The Republic of Cuba is secular. In the Republic of Cuba, the **religious institutions and fraternal associations** are separate from the State and they all have the **same rights and duties.**

Distinct beliefs and religions enjoy equal consideration.

Article 16

The Republic of Cuba bases its international relations on the exercise of its sovereignty as well as on the antiimperialist and internationalist principles in accordance with the interests of the people and, in consequence:

- **j.** Classifies wars of aggression or conquest as an international crime, recognize the legitimacy of battles of national liberation and armed resistance to aggression, and considers it our international duty to act with solidarity with the assaulted party and with the people who fight for their liberation and self-determination;
- **k.** Promotes complete and general disarmament and rejects the existence, proliferation, or **use of nuclear weapons, weapons of mass destruction or those with similar effects**, as well as the **development and use of new weapons, including autonomous weapons and new forms of waging war, such as cyberwarfare**, that transgress International Law;
- **l.** Repudiates and condemns terrorism in any of its manifestations, in particular, State terrorism;

Article 20

Workers participate in the processes of economic planning, regulation, management, and monitoring.

The law regulates the participation of labor collectives in the administration and management of state-governed business entities and budgetary units.

Article 23 (Part of it)

The following are socialist property of the people: **the lands that do not belong to individuals or cooperatives composed of these individuals, the subterranean areas,**

mineral deposits, the mines, the forests, the waters, the beaches, the means of communication, **and the natural resources** both living as well as nonliving within the exclusive economic zone of the Republic.

These goods may not be transferred as property to natural or legal persons and are governed by principles that render them unalienable, imprescriptible, and unseizable.

Article 24

Socialist property that belongs to the entire population includes other goods, such as general interest infrastructure, key industries, and economic and social facilities, as well as other goods that are strategic for the country's economic and social development.

These goods may not be seized and may be transferred as property only in exceptional cases, provided that it is for the purpose of the country's economic and social development and does not affect the political, economic, and social foundations of the State. They require the prior approval of the Council of Ministers.

The transmission of other rights over these goods and their management will take place according to that which is prescribed by law.

Budgeted institutions and state-governed business entities possess other goods that are socialist property of the entire population, over which the rights that correspond and accord with the provisions of the law are exercised.

Article 42 (Part of it)

All people are equal before the law, receive the same protection and treatment from the authorities, and enjoy the same rights, liberties, and opportunities, without any discrimination for reasons of sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, ethnic origin, skin color, religious belief, disability, national or territorial origin, or any other personal condition or circumstance that implies a distinction injurious to human dignity.

All people have the right to enjoy the same public spaces and service facilities.

Likewise, they receive equal salary for equal work, with no discrimination whatsoever.

Article 43

Women and men have equal rights and responsibilities in the economic, political, cultural, occupational, social, and familial domains, as well as in any other domain. **The State guarantees that both will be offered the same opportunities and possibilities.**

The State encourages the holistic development of women and their full social participation. It ensures the exercise of their sexual and reproductive rights, **protects them from gender-based violence in all of its forms and in all spaces, and creates the institutional and legal mechanisms to do so.**

Article 48

All people have the right to personal and familiar privacy, to their own image and voice, their honor, and their personal identity.

Article 50

Correspondence and other forms of communication between persons are inviolable. They may only be intercepted or registered through a warrant issued by a competent authority in the cases and with the formalities established by the law.

Documents of information obtained in violation of this principle do not constitute evidence within any legal proceeding.

Article 51

People may not be subject to **forced disappearance**, torture, or cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 55

People's freedom of press is recognized. This right is exercised according to the law and for the good of society.

The fundamental means of social communication, in any of their forms, are the socialist property of all people or of political, social, and mass organizations, and may not be categorized as any other type of property.

The State establishes the principles of organization and operation for all means of social communication.

Article 56

The rights of assembly, demonstration, and association for legal and peaceful purposes are recognized by the State whenever they are exercised with respect to public order and in compliance with the precepts established by the law.

Article 57

Any person has the right to profess or not profess their religious beliefs, to change them, and to practice the religion of their choice with the required respect to other beliefs and in accordance with the law.

Article 61

People have the right to **direct complaints** and petitions to the authorities, who are obligated to process and respond to them in a timely and pertinent manner **that is based on the term and procedure established in the law.**

Article 64

The State recognizes the right to work. Any person that is able to work has the right to obtain a dignified employment according to their **choice, qualifications, aptitude, and the demands of the economy and society.**

The State organizes institutions and services that facilitate the ability of working families to carry out their responsibilities.

Article 65

All people have the right for their work to be remunerated according to its quality and quantity, which expresses the socialist principle of distribution: "from each according to their ability, to each according to their labor."

Article 67

Workers have the **right to a break, which is guaranteed through the eight-hour workday**, a weekly break, and annual paid vacations.

The law defines other cases in which exceptions may be made to approve alternative workdays or working systems, with the necessary proportion of time devoted to work and breaks.

Article 68

People who work have a right to social security. The State, through the social security system, guarantees adequate protection when a person finds themselves unable to work due to age, maternity, paternity, disability, or illness.

Likewise, in accordance with the law, the State protects grandparents or other relatives of minors in their care and attention.

In the case of a worker's death or retirement, the State grants similar protection to his or her family, in accordance with that which is established in the law.

Article 69

The State guarantees the **right to safety and health at work through the adoption of suitable means to prevent work-related accidents or illnesses**.

Any person **who suffers an accident during their labor or contracts a work-related illness has the right to medical attention, subsidy, or pension in the case of a temporary or permanent incapacity to work, or to other forms of social security protection.**

Article 70

The State, through social assistance, protects persons without resources or shelter, those who are unable to work, those without family members who are able to care for them, and the families that, due to low income, require it, according to the law.

Article 76

All people have the right to water.

The State works to guarantee access to potable water and to its sanitation, with the required compensation and rational use.

Article 77

All people have the right to a healthy and adequate diet. The State works to achieve the food security of the entire population.

Article 78

All people have the right to consume quality goods and services that are not counter to their health, the right to access truthful and adequate information about these items, and the right to receive a dignified and equitable treatment in accordance with the law.

Article 85

Violence within the family, in any of its manifestations, is considered destructive to the people involved, to families, and to society, and is punishable by law.

Article 94

All people, as a guarantee of their legal protection, enjoy due process in the legal sphere as well as the administrative sphere and, consequently, enjoy the following rights:

- **a.** To enjoy equality of opportunities in all processes in which they participate;
- **b.** To receive legal assistance in order to exercise their rights in all processes in which they participate;

- **c.** To provide pertinent means of proof and request the exclusion of those that have been obtained in violation of established law;
- **d.** Access to a competent, independent, and impartial trial, when appropriate;
- **e.** To not be deprived of their rights except by the ruling of a competent authority or final judgement of a court;
- **f.** To bring a pertinent action or procedure against the judicial or administrative rulings, when appropriate;
- **g.** Proceedings without undue delay, and
- **h.** Redress for material and moral damages and compensation for resulting harm.

Article 95

Furthermore, in criminal proceedings, all people have the following guarantees:

- **a.** To not be deprived of liberty, unless by a competent authority and for the legally prescribed amount of time;
- **b.** To have access to legal assistance from the start of the proceedings;
- **c.** To the presumption of innocence until declared guilty through a final sentence of a court;
- **d.** To be treated with respect for their dignity and physical, mental, and moral integrity, and to not be a victim of violence and duress of any kind in order to coerce a testimony;
- **e.** To not testify against oneself, one's spouse, civil partner, or relatives within the fourth degree of consanguinity and second of affinity;
- **f.** To be informed of an accusation against them;
- **g.** To be judged by a legally pre-established court and in virtue of previous laws regarding the crime;
- **h.** To communicate with their relatives immediately, in the case they are arrested or detained. In the case of foreigners, a notification to their consulate will be made, and
- **i.** If they are the victim of a crime, to enjoy protection of the exercise of their rights.

Article 153

The audiences of all courts are public, except in cases in which **State security**, morality, public order, **or respect for the person harmed by the crime or their family necessitate** that they are held behind closed doors.

Article 204

All citizens with the legal capacity to do so have the right to contribute to the management of the State, either directly or through their elected representatives within the organs of People's Power and to participate, for this purpose, in the form prescribed by the law, through periodic elections, plebiscites, and popular referendums that will be free, equal, direct, and secret. Every elector has the right to a single vote.

Article 205

Voting is a citizen's right. The vote is exercised voluntarily **by** Cuban **citizens, both men and women, that have reached the age of** sixteen, **except:**

1. Those who have been judicially restricted from exercising their legal capacity due to a disability;
2. Those who have been judicially disqualified, and
3. Those who do not meet the requirements for residency in the country as prescribed in the law.

Facts of Cuba's Constitution

Article 4 (Part of it)

The socialist system that this Constitution supports is irrevocable.

Article 5

The Communist Party of Cuba, unique, Martiano, Fidelista, and Marxist-Leninist, the organized vanguard of the Cuban nation, sustained in its democratic character as well as its permanent linkage to the people, is the superior driving force of the society and the State.

It organizes and orients the communal forces towards the construction of socialism and its progress toward a communist society. It works to preserve and to fortify the patriotic unity of the Cuban people and to develop ethic, moral, and civic values.

Article 6

The Union of Young Communists, a vanguard organization of the Cuban youth, is recognized and supported by the State, contributes to the education of the youth in the revolutionary principles as well as the ethics of our society, and promotes their active participation in the edification of socialism.

Constitution of Cyprus

March 06, 2022

Cyprus is an island country in the Mediterranean. Its neighbors are Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Greece and Israel. The official languages are Greek and Turkish. Ethnically, the state has Greeks, Turks, Armenians and Maronites. 82% are Christians and 25% are Muslims. The area of the state is small, only 9,251 sq km. The population is about 11,90,000.

Cyprus has one of the most horrible constitutions in the world. It has some good aspects, which are lost is the shadow of its negative aspects. The image of distrust towards each other has emerged in the constitution.

What are the good aspects of the constitution? If someone is arrested, the reason must be stated in his language. Must be appeared before a judge within 24 hours, otherwise must be released. If something is identified as a crime in the law, then if anyone has been involved in such incidents in the past, he or she or zee will not be tried.

Religions that have no secret provisions are legal to observe. The right to practice and propagate one's religion individually or as a group, openly or secretly is recognized. The religion of one's will be of legal guardian's till the age of 16. No tax will be levied from any previous date. No one will be discriminated against for any ground including community, race, religion, language, gender, political or other affiliation, national or social lineage, birth, caste, wealth, social class. No citizen shall be entitled to use or enjoy any title of nobility or social distinction.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

A Greek president will be elected by the vote of the Greek community, and a Turkish vice-president will be elected by the vote of the Turkish community. Note that if a person is Greek, his or her mother tongue must be Greek and he or she must be a member of Greek Orthodox. Beside that, to be Turkish, his or her mother tongue must be Turkish and he or she must be a Muslim. A married woman will be considered to belong to the community in which her husband belongs. The President and the Vice-President will jointly appoint the Minister. 7 will be Greek ministers and 3 will be Turkish ministers. The Greek president will appoint and dismiss the Greek minister, and the Turkish vice president will appoint and dismiss the Turkish minister.

Not only the government, but also their legislature has the same type of rules. The country will have an army of 2,000 members, of which 60% will be Greeks and 40% Turks. However, 70% of the police will be Greek and 30% will be Turkish.

Although their past is responsible for adopting such a constitution. You need to know the history of Cyprus. However, such a constitution is the constitution of a mentally ill persons.



Admirable Articles of Cyprus's Constitution

Article 10

1. No person shall be held in slavery or servitude.

2. No person shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.

3. For the purposes of this Article the term "forced or compulsory labour" shall not include–

- **any work required to be done in the ordinary course of detention imposed according to the provisions of Article 11 or during conditional release from such detention;**

- **any service of a military character if imposed or, in case of conscientious objectors, subject to their recognition by a law, service exacted instead of compulsory military service;**
- **any service exacted in case of an emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the inhabitants.**

Article 11 (Part of it)

2. No person shall be deprived of his liberty save in the following cases when and as provided by law:--

- **a.** the detention of a person after conviction by a competent court;
- **b.** the arrest or detention of a person for non-compliance with the lawful order of a court;
- **c.** the arrest or detention of a person effected for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority on reasonable suspicion of having committed an offence or when it is reasonably considered necessary to prevent his committing an offence or fleeing after having done so;
- **d.** the detention of a minor by a lawful order for the purpose of educational supervision or his lawful detention for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority;
- **e.** the detention of persons for the prevention of spreading of infectious diseases, of persons of unsound mind, alcoholics or drug addicts or vagrants;

4. Every person arrested shall be informed at the time of his arrest **in a language which he understands** of the reasons for his arrest and shall be allowed to have the services of a lawyer of his own choosing.

5. The person arrested shall, as soon as is practicable after his arrest, and in any event not later than twenty-four hours after the arrest, be brought before a judge, if not earlier released.

6. The judge before whom the person arrested is brought shall promptly proceed to inquire into the grounds of the arrest in a language understandable by the person arrested and shall, as soon as possible and in any event not later than three days from such appearance, either release the person arrested on such terms as he may deem fit or where the investigation into the commission of the offence for which he has been arrested has not been completed remand him in custody and may remand him in custody from time to time for a period not exceeding eight days at any one time:

Provided that the total period of such remand in custody shall not exceed three months of the date of the arrest on the expiration of which every person or authority having the custody of the person arrested shall forthwith set him free.

7. Every person who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided speedily by a court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful.

8. Every person who has been the victim of arrest or detention in contravention of the provisions of this Article shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

Article 12

1. No person shall be held guilty of any offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute an offence under the law at the time when it was committed; and no person shall have a heavier punishment imposed on him for an offence other than that expressly provided for it by law at the time when it was committed.

2. A person who has been acquitted or convicted of an offence shall not be tried again for the same offence. No person shall be punished twice for the same act or omission except where death ensues from such act or omission.

3. No law shall provide for a punishment which is disproportionate to the gravity of the offence.

4. Every person charged with an offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.

5. Every person charged with an offence has the following minimum rights:-

- **a.** to be informed promptly and in a language which he understands and in detail of the nature and grounds of the charge preferred against him;
- **b.** to have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence;
- **c.** to defend himself in person or through a lawyer of his own choosing or, if he has no sufficient means to pay for legal assistance, to be given free legal assistance when the interests of justice so require;
- **d.** to examine or have examined witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him;
- **e.** to have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court.

6. A punishment of general confiscation of property is prohibited.

Article 18 (Part of it)

2. All religions whose doctrines or rites are not secret are free.

4. Every person is free and has the right to profess his faith and to manifest his religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice or observance, either individually or collectively, in private or in public, and to change his religion or belief.

5. The use of physical or moral compulsion for the purpose of making a person change or preventing him from changing his religion is prohibited.

6. Freedom to manifest one's religion or belief shall be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary in the interests of the security of the Republic or the constitutional order or the public safety or the public order or the public health or the public morals or for the protection of the rights and liberties guaranteed by this Constitution to any person.

7. Until a person attains the age of sixteen the decision as to the religion to be professed by him shall be taken by the person having the lawful guardianship of such person.

Article 19 (Part of it)

1. Every person has the right to freedom of speech **and expression in any form.**

Article 23

1. Every person, alone or jointly with others, has the right to acquire own, possess, enjoy or dispose of any movable or immovable property and has the right to respect for such right. The right of the Republic to **underground water, minerals and antiquities** is reserved.

Article 24 (Part of it)

3. No tax, duty or rate of any kind whatsoever shall be imposed with **retrospective effect:**

Article 27 (Part of it)

1. The right to strike is recognised and its exercise may be regulated by law for the purposes only of safeguarding the security of the Republic or the constitutional order or the public order or the public safety or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the inhabitants or the protection of the rights and liberties guaranteed by this Constitution to any person.

Article 28

1. All persons are equal before the **law, the administration and justice and are entitled to equal protection** thereof and treatment thereby.

2. Every person shall enjoy all the rights and liberties **provided for in this Constitution without any direct or indirect discrimination** against any person on the ground of his community, race, religion, language, sex, political or other convictions, **national or social descent**, birth, colour, **wealth, social class, or on any ground whatsoever**, **unless there is express provision to the contrary in this Constitution.**

3. No citizen shall be entitled to use or enjoy any privilege of any title of nobility or of social distinction within the territorial limits of the Republic.

4. No title or nobility or other social distinction shall be conferred by or recognised in the Republic.

Facts of Cyprus's Constitution

Article 1

The State of Cyprus is an independent and sovereign Republic with a presidential regime, the President being Greek and the Vice President being Turk elected by the Greek and the Turkish Communities of Cyprus respectively as hereinafter in this Constitution provided.

Article 2

For the purposes of this Constitution

1. the Greek Community comprises all citizens of the Republic who are of Greek origin and whose mother tongue is Greek or who share the Greek cultural traditions or who are members of the Greek-Orthodox Church;

2. the Turkish Community comprises all citizens of the Republic who are of Turkish origin and whose mother tongue is Turkish or who share the Turkish cultural traditions or who are Moslems;

3. citizens of the Republic who do not come within the provisions of paragraph (1) or (2) of this Article shall, within three months of the date of the coming into operation of this Constitution, opt to belong to either the Greek or the Turkish Community as individuals, but, if they belong to a religious group. shall so opt as a religious group and upon such option they shall be deemed to be members of such Community:

Provided that any citizen of the Republic who belongs to such a religious group may choose not to abide by the option of such group and by a written and signed declaration submitted within one month of the date of such option to the appropriate officer of the Republic and to the Presidents of the Greek and the Turkish Communal Chambers opt to belong to the Community other than that to which such group shall be deemed to belong:

Provided further that if an option of such religious group is not accepted on the ground that its members are below the requisite number any member of such group may within one month of the date of the refusal of acceptance of such option opt in the aforesaid manner as an individual to which Community he would like to belong.

For the purposes of this paragraph a "religious group" means a group of persons ordinarily resident in Cyprus professing the same religion and either belonging to the same rite or being subject to the same jurisdiction thereof the number of whom, on the date of the coming into operation of this Constitution, exceeds one thousand out of which at least five hundred become on such date citizens of the Republic:

4. a person who becomes a citizen of the Republic at any time after three months of the date of the coming into operation of this Constitution shall exercise the option provided

in paragraph (3) of this Article within three months of the date of his so becoming a citizen;

5. a Greek or a Turkish citizen of the Republic who comes within the provisions of paragraph (1) or (2) of this Article may cease to belong to the Community of which he is a member and belong to the other Community upon

a. a written and signed declaration by such citizen to the effect that he desires such change, submitted to the appropriate officer of the Republic and to the Presidents of the Greek and the Turkish Communal Chambers;

b. the approval of the Communal Chamber of such other Community;

6. any individual or any religious group deemed to belong to either the Greek or the Turkish Community under the provisions of paragraph (3) of this Article may cease to belong to such Community and be deemed to belong to the other Community upon-

a. a written and signed declaration by such individual or religious group to the effect that such change is desired, submitted to the appropriate officer of the Republic and to the Presidents of the Greek and the Turkish Communal Chambers;

b. the approval of the Communal Chamber of such other Community;

7.

a. a married woman shall belong to the Community to which her husband belongs;

b. a male or female child under the age of twenty-one who is not married shall belong to the Community to which his or her father belongs, or, if the father is unknown and he or she has not been adopted, to the Community to which his or her mother belongs.

Article 46

The President and the Vice-President of the Republic in order to ensure the executive power shall have a Council of Ministers composed of seven Greek Ministers and three Turkish Ministers. The Ministers shall be designated respectively by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic who shall appoint them by an instrument signed by them both.

One of the following Ministries that is to say the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence or the Ministry of Finance, shall be entrusted to a Turkish Minister. If the

President and the Vice-President of the Republic agree they may replace this system by a system of rotation.

Article 48 (Part of it)

The executive power exercised by the President of the Republic consists of the following matters, that is to say:

a. designation and termination of appointment of Greek Ministers;

Article 49 (Part of it)

The executive power exercised by the Vice-President of the Republic consists of the following matters, that is to say:

a. designation and termination of appointment of Turkish Ministers;

Article 53

1. The President or the Vice-President of the Republic shall have the right to exercise the prerogative of mercy with regard to persons belonging to their respective Community who are condemned to death.

2. Where the person injured and the offender are members of different Communities such prerogative of mercy shall be exercised by agreement between the President and the Vice-President of the Republic; in the event of disagreement between the two the vote for clemency shall prevail.

3. In case the prerogative of mercy is exercised under paragraph I or 2 of this Article the death sentence shall be commuted to life imprisonment.

Article 62 (Part of it)

1. The number of Representatives shall be fifty:

Provided that such number may be altered by a resolution of the House of Representatives carried by a majority comprising two-thirds of the Representatives

elected by the Greek Community and two-thirds of the Representatives elected by the Turkish Community.

2. Out of the number of Representatives provided in paragraph I of this Article seventy per centum shall be elected by the Greek Community and thirty per centum by the Turkish Community separately from amongst their members respectively, and in the case of a contested election, by universal suffrage and by direct and secret ballot held on the same day.

Article 63 (Part of it)

1. Subject to paragraph 2 of this Article every citizen of the Republic who has attained the age of eighteen years and has such residential qualifications as may be prescribed by the Electoral Law shall have the right to be registered as an elector in either the Greek or the Turkish electoral list:

Provided that the members of the Greek Community shall only be registered in the Greek electoral list and the members of the Turkish Community shall only be registered in the Turkish electoral list.

Article 72 (Part of it)

1. The President of the House of Representatives shall be a Greek, and shall be elected by the Representatives elected by the Greek Community, and the Vice-President shall be a Turk and shall be elected by the Representatives elected by the Turkish Community. Each shall be elected separately as above at the same meeting at the beginning and for the whole period of the term of office of the House of Representatives.

Article 126 (Part of it)

1. The President and the Vice-President of the Republic shall appoint jointly two fit and proper persons one to be the Accountant-General and the other to be the Deputy Accountant-General:

Provided that the Accountant-General and the Deputy Accountant-General shall not belong to the same Community.

Article 129 (Part of it)

1. The Republic shall have an army of two thousand men of whom sixty per centum shall be Greeks and forty per centum shall be Turks.

Article 130

1. The security forces of the Republic shall consist of the police and gendarmerie and shall have a contingent of two thousand men which may be reduced or increased by common agreement of the President and the Vice-President of the Republic.

2. The security forces of the Republic shall be composed as to seventy per centum of Greeks and as to thirty per centum of Turks:

Provided that for an initial period and in order not to discharge those Turks serving in the police on the 11th February, 1959, except those serving in the auxiliary police, the percentage of Turks may be kept up to a maximum of forty per centum and consequently that of the Greeks may be reduced to sixty per centum.

Article 133 (Part of it)

1. 1. There shall be a Supreme Constitutional Court of the Republic composed of a Greek, a Turk and a neutral judge. The neutral judge shall be the President of the Court.

Article 142

1. The President of the Republic with regard to any law or decision of the Greek Communal Chamber and the Vice-President of the Republic with regard to any law or decision of the Turkish Communal Chamber, may, at any time prior to the publication of such law or decision, refer to the Supreme Constitutional Court for its opinion the question as to whether such law or decision or any specified provision thereof is repugnant to or inconsistent with any provision of this Constitution.

2. The Supreme Constitutional Court shall consider every question referred to it under paragraph I of this Article and having heard arguments on behalf of the President or the Vice-President of the Republic, as the case may be, and on behalf of the Communal Chamber concerned, shall give its opinion on such question and notify accordingly the

President or the Vice-President of the Republic, as the case may be, and the Communal Chamber concerned.

3. In case the Supreme Constitutional Court is of the opinion that such law or decision or any provision thereof is repugnant to or inconsistent with any provision of this Constitution such law or decision or such provision thereof shall not be published by the President or the Vice-President of the Republic, as the case may be.

Article 153 (Part of it)

1. 1. There shall be a High Court of Justice composed of two Greek judges, one Turkish judge and a neutral judge. The neutral judge shall be the President of the Court and shall have two votes.

Article 154

The sittings of the High Court for the hearing of all proceedings shall be public but the court may hear any proceedings in the presence only of the parties, if any, and the officers of the court if it considers that such a course will be in the interest of the orderly conduct of the proceedings or if the security of the Republic or public morals so require.

Article 174 (Part of it)

Within the limits of any such town no municipal tax, rate, fee or any other revenue shall be imposed or levied upon or collected from any person by any such municipality unless such person belongs to the same Community as the municipality concerned:

Article 175 (Part of it)

No licence or permit shall be issued to any person by a municipality in any such town not belonging to the Community of such municipality:

Constitution of Czech Republic

March 20, 2022

The Czech Republic is a landlocked country in Central Europe, bordering Austria, Germany, Poland and Slovakia. Of the ethnographic groups, 56% are Czech and 31% did not belong to any group. 47% are non-believers, 12% are Christians, and 30% are not interested in revealing their religious identity. Official language is Czech, but with lots of recognized languages. It has an area of 78,871 sq km and a population of about 1,05,24,000.

The guarantee of fundamental rights was given in the beginning of the constitution, just like that, it has also been declared in no way void. Everyone can do things that are not prohibited by law; And no one can be forced to do things that are not imposed on him or her or zer by law. Everyone has the right to be protected from the misuse of his or her or zer personal data. Children born in wedlock and children born out of wedlock - both have equal rights.

These are positive aspects. The negative aspects are not that mentionable. But the constitution is boring enough.



Admirable Articles of Czech Republic's Constitution

Article 60

If the President-elect refuses to take the oath of office or takes it with reservations, he shall be deemed not to have been elected.

CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND BASIC FREEDOMS (Part of it)

Article 1

All people are free, **have equal dignity, and enjoy equality of rights**. Their **fundamental rights and basic freedoms are inherent, inalienable, non-prescriptible**, and not subject to repeal.

Article 2

1. Democratic values constitute the foundation of the state, so that it may not be bound either by an exclusive ideology or by a particular religious faith.

2. State authority may be asserted only in cases and within the bounds provided for by law and only in the manner prescribed by law.

3. Everyone may do that which is not prohibited by law; and nobody may be compelled to do that which is not imposed upon her by law.

Article 3 (Part of it)

1. Everyone is guaranteed the enjoyment of her fundamental rights and basic freedoms without regard to gender, race, color of skin, language, faith and religion, political or other conviction, national or social origin, membership in a national or ethnic minority, property, birth, or other status.

Article 6 (Part of it)

1. Everyone has the right to life. Human life is worthy of protection even before birth.

2. Nobody may be deprived of his life.

Article 9

1. No one may be subjected to forced labor or service.

2. The provision of paragraph 1 shall not apply to:

- labor imposed in accordance with law upon persons serving a prison sentence or upon persons serving other penalties that take the place of the penalty of imprisonment,
- military service or some other service provided for by law in place of compulsory military service,
- service required on the basis of law in the event of natural disasters, accidents, or other danger threatening human life, health, or property of significant value,
- conduct imposed by law for the protection of life, health, or the rights of others.

Article 10 (Part of it)

3. Everyone has the right to be protected from the unauthorized gathering, public revelation, or other **misuse of his personal data.**

Article 32

1. Parenthood and the family are under the protection of the law. Special protection is guaranteed to children and adolescents.

2. Pregnant women are guaranteed special care, protection in labor relations, and suitable work conditions.

3. Children, whether born in or out of wedlock, enjoy equal rights.

4. It is the parents' right to care for and raise their children; children have the right to upbringing and care from their parents. **Parental rights may be limited and minor children may be removed from their parents' custody against the latters' will only by the decision of a court on the basis of the law.**

5. Parents who are raising children have the right to assistance from the state.

6. Detailed provisions shall be set by law.

Constitution of Denmark

March 26, 2022

Denmark is a country located in Northern Europe. Greenland is also the part of Denmark, which is not geographically connected to the original Denmark. The official language is Danish, as well as German. Ethnically 86% Danish. 75% are Christians, 19% are non-believers and 4.4% are Muslims. Original Denmark covers an area of 42,933 square kilometers, and has a population of approximately 58,73,000. In addition, Greenland covers an area of 21,66,086 square kilometers and has a population of about 56,000.

If you think that the constitutions of European countries means that any constitution will have provisions with the guarantee of human rights and ensuring welfare state, then you are making mistake. There are a few important provisions, the most notable of which are - the right to security in one's own dwelling, the right to privacy in communication, the right to conditional assistance in case of disability, the right to establish non-violent organizations, the right to assemble without prior announcement, etc.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Denmark is a democratic state. However, decorative monarchy is prevalent here, which is ridiculous and strange compared to the present century. Despite being a country in Europe, Denmark is not secular. The state has a constitutional obligation to establish Church. The king must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He can't be a Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim or atheist.



Admirable Articles of Denmark's Constitution

72. The dwelling shall be inviolable. House searching, seizure, and examination of letters and other papers as well as any breach of the secrecy to be observed in postal, telegraph, and telephone matters shall take place only under a judicial order unless particular exception is warranted by Statute.

73.

1. The right of property shall be inviolable. No person shall be ordered to cede his property except where required by the public weal. It can be done only as provided by Statute and against full compensation.

74. Any restraint of the free and equal access to trade which is not based on the public weal shall be abolished by Statute.

75.

1. In order to advance the public weal efforts should be made to afford work to every able-bodied citizen on terms that will secure his existence.
2. Any person unable to support himself or his dependents shall, where no other person is responsible for his or their maintenance, be entitled to receive public assistance, provided that he shall comply with the obligations imposed by Statute in such respect.

78.

1. The citizens shall be entitled without previous permission to form associations for any lawful purpose.
2. **Associations employing violence, or aiming at attaining their object by violence, by instigation to violence, or by similar punishable influence on people of other views, shall be dissolved by judgment.**
3. No association shall be dissolved by any government measure. However, an association may be temporarily prohibited, provided that proceedings be immediately taken against it for its dissolution.
4. Cases relating to the dissolution of political associations may without special permission be brought before the highest court of justice of the Realm.
5. The legal effects of the dissolution shall be determined by Statute.

79. The citizens shall without previous permission be entitled to assemble unarmed. The police shall be entitled to be present at public meetings. Open-air meetings may be prohibited when it is feared that they may constitute a danger to the public peace.

80. In case of riots the armed forces, unless attacked, may take action only after the crowd in the name of the King and the Law has three times been called upon to disperse, and such warning has been unheeded.

Facts of Denmark's Constitution

1. This Constitution Act shall apply to all parts of the Kingdom of Denmark.

2. The form of government shall be that of a constitutional monarchy. **The Royal Power shall be inherited by men and women in accordance with the provisions of the Succession to the Throne Act, 27th March, 1953.**

3. The legislative power shall be vested in the King and the Folketing conjointly. The executive power shall be vested in the King. The judicial power shall be vested in the courts of justice.

4. The Evangelical Lutheran Church shall be the Established Church of Denmark, and) as such, it shall be supported by the State.

5. The King shall not **reign** in other countries except with the consent of the Folketing.

6. The King shall be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

11. Members of the Royal House may be granted annuities by Statute. Such annuities shall not be enjoyed outside the Realm except with the consent of the Folketing.

22. A Bill passed by the Folketing shall become law if it receives the Royal Assent not later than thirty days after it was finally passed. The King shall order the promulgation of Statutes and shall see to it that they are carried into effect.

66. The constitution of the Established Church shall be laid down by Statute.

69. Rules for religious bodies dissenting from the Established Church shall be laid down by Statute.

Constitution of Djibouti

April 04, 2022

Djibouti is an African country bordering Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea. Ethnically, Somali is 70% and Odali is 30%, so in terms of language, both of them are national languages. Religiously, 94% are Muslims and the rest are Christians. At 23,200 square kilometers, the state has a population of about 9,21,000.

There is nothing special to mention about Djibouti's constitution. The death penalty has been banned, declaring human life sacred. All are equal before the law. Everyone has the freedom to choose own lawyer; There is a right to privacy in communication. Cruel or inhumane treatment to anyone is prohibited.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects. State religion is Islam.



Admirable Articles of Djibouti's Constitution

Article 10 (Part of it)

The human person is sacred. The State has the obligation to respect it and to protect it. All human beings are equal before the law.

No one may be condemned to the penalty of death.

Every individual has the right to life, to the liberty, to the security and to the integrity of his person.

No one may be prosecuted, arrested, inculpated or condemned except by virtue of a law promulgated prior to the acts of which he is accused.

All accused persons are presumed innocent until their culpability has been established by the competent jurisdiction.

The right to a defense, and including that of assistance by the attorney of one's own choice, is guaranteed at all the stages of the procedure.

Any person made the object of a measure deprivative of his liberty has the right to be examined by a doctor of his choice.

Article 12

The right to property is guaranteed by this Constitution. It may not be infringed except in the case of public necessity legally established, under reserve of a just and prior indemnity.

The domicile is inviolable. It may only be subjected to intrusions or searches in the forms and conditions specified by the law. The measures infringing the inviolability of the domicile or circumventing it may only be taken to respond to a collective danger or to protect persons in peril of death.

Article 13

The secrecy of correspondence and of all other means of communication is inviolable. Restriction of this inviolability may only be ordered in application of the law.

Article 14

All the citizens of the Republic have the right to move themselves and to establish themselves freely on the entire extent of the Republic. This right may only be limited by the law.

No one may be submitted to preventative measures, except in the cases specified by the law.

Article 16

No one may be submitted to torture, or to inhuman, cruel, degrading or humiliating actions or treatment.

Any individual, any agent of the State, or any public authority rendered culpable of such acts, either on their own initiative, or on instruction, shall be punished in accordance with the law.

Article 17

The defense of the Nation and of the integrity of the Republic is a sacred duty for every Djiboutian citizen.

Facts of Djibouti's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

In the name of God All-Powerful

Article 1 (Part of it)

Islam is the Religion of the State.

Constitution of Dominica

April 11, 2022

Dominica is a small island country in the Caribbean. At just 750 square kilometers, the country has a population of about 72,000. The official language is English. 86% are black, and 94% are Christian.

The constitution is very simple. Nothing special to mention. If someone is arrested, he or she or zee will be informed of the charges against him or her or zer in the language in which he or she or zee is proficient. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Except for the exceptions mentioned in the constitution, no house can be searched. No one has to participate in any religious program in any educational institution or in force unless their religion is involved.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects. There is nothing special to mention in this case either. The preamble, however, declares God's supremacy, but not everyone believes in God's existence.



Admirable Articles of Dominica's Constitution

3. Protection of right to personal liberty (Part of it)

1. A person shall not be deprived of his personal liberty save as may be authorised by law in any of the following cases, that is to say—

> **a.** in consequence of his unfitness to plead to a criminal charge or **in execution of the sentence or order of a court**, whether established for Dominica or some other country, in respect of a criminal offence of which he has been convicted;
> **d. for the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of the order of a court;**
> **e. upon a reasonable suspicion of his having committed, or being about to commit, a criminal offence under the law of Dominica;**
> **f. under the order of a court or with the consent of his parent or guardian, for his education or welfare during any period ending not later than the date when he attains the age of eighteen years;**
> **g. for the purpose of preventing the spread of an infectious or contagious disease;**

2. Any person who is arrested or detained shall be informed as soon as is reasonably practicable and in any case no later than twenty-four hours after such arrest or detention, in a language that he understands, of the reasons for his arrest or detention.

3. Any person who is arrested or detained—

1. for the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of the order of a court; or
2. upon reasonable suspicion of his having committed, or being about to commit, a criminal offence under the law of Dominica,

and who is not released, shall be brought before a court without undue delay and in any case not later than seventy-two hours after such arrest or detention.

4. Where any person is brought before a court in execution of the order of a court in any proceedings or upon suspicion of his having committed or being about to commit an offence, he shall not be thereafter further held in custody in connection with those proceedings or that offence save upon the order of a court.

5. If any person arrested or detained as mentioned in subsection (3)(b) of this section is not tried within a reasonable time, then, without prejudice to any further proceedings that may be brought against him, he shall be released either unconditionally or upon reasonable conditions, including in particular such conditions as are reasonably necessary to ensure that he appears at a later date for trial or for proceedings preliminary to trial.

6. Any person who is unlawfully arrested or detained by any other person shall be entitled to compensation therefor from that other person or from any other person or authority on whose behalf that other person was acting.

5. Protection from inhuman treatment

No person shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading punishment or other treatment.

7. Protection from arbitrary search or entry

1. Except with his own consent, a person shall not be subjected to the search of his person or his property or the entry by others on his premises.

2. Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this section to the extent that the law in question makes provision—

> **a.** that is reasonably required in the interest of **defence, public safety, public order**, public morality, **public health**, town and country planning, the development and utilisation of mineral resources or the development or utilisation of any property for a purpose beneficial to the community;
> **b. that is reasonably required for the purpose of protecting the rights or freedoms of other persons;**
> **c.** that authorises an officer or agent of the Government of Dominica, a local government authority or a body corporate established by law for public purposes to enter on the premises of any person in order to inspect those premises or anything thereon for the purpose of any tax, rate or due or in order to carry out work connected with any property that is lawfully on those premises and that belongs to the Government, authority or body corporate, as the case may be; or
> **d.** that authorises, for the purpose of enforcing the judgment or order of a court in any civil proceedings, the search of any person or property by order of a court or entry upon any premises by such order,

and except so far as that provision or, as the case may be, anything done under the authority thereof is shown not to be reasonably justifiable in a democratic society.

9. Protection of freedom of conscience (Part of it)

2. Except with his own consent (or, if he is a person under the age of eighteen years, the consent of his guardian) a person attending any place of education, detained in any prison or corrective institution or serving in a naval, military or air force shall not be required to receive religious instruction or to take part in or attend any religious ceremony or observance if that instruction, ceremony or observance relates to a religion which is not his own.

Facts of Dominica's Constitution

Preamble

Whereas the People of Dominica—

1. a. have affirmed that the Commonwealth of Dominica is founded upon principles that acknowledge the supremacy of God, faith in fundamental human rights and freedoms, the position of the family in a society of free men and free institutions, the dignity of the human person, and the equal and inalienable rights with which all members of the human family are endowed by their Creator;

Constitution of Dominican Republic

April 18, 2022

Dominican Republic, an island nation in the Caribbean. Dominica is another state in the same area, and the two are definitely separate countries. The official language is Spanish. Ethnically 70% is mixed. 15% are black and 13% are white. In religious beliefs, 66% are Christians and 30% are non-believers. In the area of 48,671 sq km, about 1,08,78,000 people live.

Sources of energy which are not renewable, biodiversity, spectrum, water etc. are state resources. Everyone has equal status regardless of any kind of difference. In addition, hereditary honors and titles are prohibited. All law enforcement officers must confirm his or her identity when arresting a citizen. Every citizen has the right to communicate with his family members, lawyers and trusted persons at the time of arrest. In addition, each of them has the right to know where the detainee is being held. Private business is recognized, but monopoly is prohibited. The right of consumers to receive quality products and services is paramount. Both daughters and sons have equal rights in the family.

Any activity that undermines constitutional continuity and discipline is void.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects. Not everyone believes in the existence of God, although the constitution states, - The National Motto is "God, Country, and Liberty".



Admirable Articles of Dominican Republic's Constitution

Article 14. Natural resources

Nonrenewable natural resources that are found in the territory and in the marine areas under national jurisdiction, genetic resources, biodiversity, and the radio-electric spectrum are national patrimony.

Article 15. Water resources

Water constitutes an inalienable, imprescriptible strategic national patrimony for the use of the public that is not subject to seizure and is essential for life. Human consumption of water takes priority over any other use. The State shall promote the planning and implementation of effective policies for the protection of the water resources of the Nation.

The high watersheds of the rivers and the zones of endemic, native and migratory biodiversity, are subjects of special protection by the public powers in order to guarantee their management and preservation as fundamental assets of the Nation. The rivers, lakes lagoons, beaches and national coasts belong to the public domain and are freely

accessible, always respecting the right to private property. The law shall regulate the conditions, forms and rights in which individuals shall access the enjoyment or management of these areas.

Article 16. Protected areas

Wildlife, the conservation units that compose the National System of Protected Areas and the ecosystems and species that they contain constitute patrimonial assets of the Nation and are inalienable, imprescriptible, and not subject to seizure. The limits of the protected areas may only be reduced by law with the approval with two thirds of the votes of the members of the chambers of the National Congress.

Article 39. Right to equality

All people are born free and equal before the law, receive the same protection and treatment from institutions, authorities, and other people and enjoy the same rights liberties and opportunities, without any discrimination for reasons of gender, color, age, disability, nationality, family ties, language, religions, political or philosophical opinion, social or personal condition. Consequently:

1. The Republic condemns all privilege and situation that tends to fracture the equality of Dominicans, between whom differences beyond those resulting from their talents or virtues should not exist;
2. No entity of the Republic may give titles of nobility nor hereditary distinctions;
3. The State should promote judicial and administrative conditions so that equality may be real and effective and shall adopt methods to prevent and combat discrimination, marginalization, vulnerability and exclusion;
4. Women and men are equal before the law. Any act that has the objective or result of diminishing or annulling the recognition, enjoyment or exercise of fundamental rights of woman and men in conditions of equality is prohibited.
5. The State should promote and guarantee the equal participation of women and men in candidate lists to the offices of popular election for the instances of guidance and decision in the public sphere, in the administration of justice, and in the State-controlled bodies.

Article 40. Right to liberty and personal security (Part of it)

All people have a right to liberty and personal security. Accordingly:

1. No one may be sent to prison or denied his liberty without an order caused and written by the appropriate judge, except in cases of flagrante delicto;
2. **Every authority that exercises measures to deprive liberty is obligated to identify himself.**
3. **All people, at the moment of their detention, shall be informed of their rights;**
4. **All detained people have the right to communicate immediately with their families, lawyer, or trusted people, who have the right to be informed of the location of the detained person and of the reasons for the detention.**

Article 41. Prohibition of slavery

Slavery, serfdom, and the trade and traffic of persons are prohibited in all their forms.

Article 46. Freedom of travel (Part of it)

All persons that find themselves in the national territory have the right to travel, reside, and leave freely from the same, in accordance with legal dispositions.

Article 50. Freedom of enterprise (Part of it)

The State recognizes and guarantees free enterprise, commerce, and industry. All persons have the right to freely dedicate themselves to the economic activity of their preference, without more limitations than those prescribed in this Constitution and those established by the law.

1. **Monopolies shall not be permitted, except in favor of the state**. The creation and organization of these monopolies shall be made by law. **The State favors and safeguards free and loyal competition and shall adopt the necessary methods to avoid the harmful and restrictive effects of monopoly and of the abuse of the dominant position, establishing by law exceptions for cases of national security.**
2. **The State may dictate methods to regulate the economy and to promote national plans for competitiveness and to spur the integral development of the country**
3. The State may grant concessions for the time and the form determined by law, when they are about the exploitation of natural resources or the extension of

public services, always ensuring the existence of adequate remuneration or compensation in public interest and for the environmental equilibrium.

Article 51. Right of property (Part of it)

The State recognizes and guarantees the right of property. Property has a social function and implies obligations. **All persons have the right to the full use, enjoyment, and disposal of their assets.**

1. No one may be deprived of his property, unless for a justified cause of public utility or social interest, previous payment of its just value determined by an agreement between the parties or the ruling of the appropriate court, in accordance with that established by law. In the case of the declaration of a State of Emergency or of Defense, the compensation may not be made previously.

Article 52. Right to intellectual property

The right to the exclusive property of scientific, literary, and artistic works, inventions, and innovations, names, brands, distinctive marks, and other productions of the human intellect for the time are recognized and protected, in the form and with the limitations established by law.

Article 53. Rights of the consumer

All persons have the right to enjoy quality goods and services, and objective, true, and opportune information about the content and characteristics of the products and services that they use or consume, under the previsions and norms established by law.

Article 55. Rights of the family (Part of it)

The family is the basis of society and the fundamental space for the integral development of people. It is formed by natural or legal ties, by the free decision of a man and a woman to enter into marriage or by the responsible willingness to conform to it.

1. All persons have the right to form a family, in whose formation and development the woman and man enjoy equal rights and duties and owe one another mutual understanding and reciprocal respect.

9. All sons and daughters are equal under the law, have equal rights and duties, and shall enjoy the same opportunities for social, spiritual, and physical development. All mentions of the nature of parentage are prohibited in the civil registers and in all identity documents.

Article 59. Right to housing

All persons have the right to dignified housing with basic essential services. The State should determine the necessary conditions to make effective this right and promote plans for housing and human settlements in the social interest. Legal access to titled real estate is a fundamental priority of public policy and the advancement of housing.

Article 61. Right to health

All persons have the right to integral health. Consequently:

1. The State should safeguard the protection of the health of all persons, access to potable water, improvement of nutrition, sanitation services, hygienic conditions, environmental cleanliness, as well as procure means for the prevention and treatment of all sicknesses, ensuring access to quality medication and giving medical and hospital assistance for free to those who need it.
2. The State shall guarantee, through legislation and public policies, the exercise of the economic and social rights of the low-income population and, consequently, shall lend its protection and assistance to vulnerable groups and sectors, shall fight social vices with the appropriate means and with the aid of international agreements and organizations.

Article 67. Protection of the environment

Preventing contamination, protecting and maintaining the environment for the enjoyment of present and future generations constitute duties of the State. Consequently:

1. All people have the right, both individually and collectively, to the use and sustainable enjoyment of natural resources, to live in an environment that is healthy, ecologically balanced, and adequate for the development and preservation of the different forms of life, scenery and nature.
2. The introduction, development, production, tenancy, commercialization, transportation, storage, and use of chemical, biological, nuclear, and agro-chemical weapons that are internationally banned is prohibited, as well as nuclear residues and toxic and dangerous waste.
3. The State shall promote, in the public and private sector, the use of alternative and non-contaminating technologies and energies.
4. In the contracts made by the State or in the permits that it grants that involve the use and exploitation of natural resources, it shall include consideration of the obligation to conserve the ecological equilibrium, the access to technology and its transference, as well as to reestablish the environment to its natural state, if it were to be changed.
5. The public powers shall prevent and control the factors of environmental deterioration, shall impose legal sanctions, the objective responsibility for damages caused to the environment and to natural resources, and shall demand their repair. Additionally, they shall cooperate with other nations in the protection of ecosystems for the length of the marine and land borders.

Article 73. Nullity of acts that subvert constitutional order

Acts that are issued from usurped authority, actions or decisions of public powers, institutions or persons that alter or subvert the constitutional order and any decision made by requisition of armed force are null of full right.

Article 146. Prohibition of corruption

All forms of corruption in the organs of the State are condemned. Consequently:

1. All persons who extract public funds or who, taking advantage of their positions within the organs and bodies of the State, its autonomous offices or institutions, obtains for himself or for third parties economic advantage, shall be penalized.
2. In equal manner, a person who gives advantages to his associations, family, allies, friends or relationships shall be penalized.
3. In accordance with that provided by law, sworn declarations of assets of male and female public officials, who always have the responsibility of proving the origin of

their assets, before and after having terminated their office or at the request of the appropriate authority.

4. To people who have been condemned for crimes of corruption the penalty of civic degradation shall be applied, and restitution for that they took in an illegal manner shall be required.
5. The law may provide for periods of statute of limitations of longer duration than that which is ordinary for cases of crimes of corruption and a restrictive regimen of procedural benefits.

Article 217. Orientation and foundation

The economic regime is oriented towards the search for human development. It is based on economic growth, redistribution of wealth, social justice, equity, social and territorial cohesion and environmental sustainability in a framework of free competition, equality of opportunities, social responsibility, participation and solidarity.

Article 218. Sustainable growth

Private initiative is free. The State shall ensure, together with the private sector, an equilibrated and sustained growth of the economy, with stability of prices, tending toward full employment and the increase of social well-being, through rational utilization of the available resources, the permanent education of human resources and scientific and technological development.

Article 219. Private initiative

The State foments private economic initiative, creating policies necessary to promote the development of the country. Under the principle of subsidiarity of the State, by its own account or in association with the private and supportive sector, may exercise business activity with the end of ensuring access of the population to basic assets and services and promoting the national economy.

Paragraph

When the state sells off its participation in a business, it may take the methods conducive to democratizing the ownership of its actions and offer to its workers, the solidarity

organizations of workers, special conditions to gain said active property. The law shall regulate the subject.

Article 228. Issue of bills and coins

The Central Bank, whose capital is property of the State, is the sole issuer of bills and coins of national circulation and has as its objective to watch for the stability of prices.

Article 229. National monetary unit

The national monetary unit is the Dominican Peso.

Article 230. Legal force and tender of the monetary unit

Only bills issues and coins minted by the Central Bank shall have legal circulation and tender, under the unlimited guarantee of the State and in the proportions and conditions indicated by law.

Article 231. Prohibition of the issuance of monetary signs

The issuance of paper, coins, or other monetary signs not authorized by this Constitution is prohibited.

Facts of Dominican Republic's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

We, representative of the Dominican people, freely and democratically elected, assembled in the National Revisory Assembly, invoking the name of God.

Article 34

The National Motto is "God, Country, and Liberty".

Constitution of Ecuador

April 29, 2022

Ecuador is a country located in South America, bordering Colombia and Peru. The official language is Spanish, as well as Quechua and Shuar are recognized. Ethnically mixed people are 71% and 93% are Christians. In the area of 2,56,000 sq km, the population is about 1,77,15,000.

Individual or group ownership of any media is prohibited to ensure plurality and diversity of media. Every citizen has the right to develop and retain his or her own cultural identity. Older people, pregnant women, people with disabilities, people in prisons and those suffering from catastrophic or highly complex diseases will receive priority and specialized care in the public and private health sectors. Pregnant and lactating mothers should not be discriminated against for their condition. Both sons and daughters have equal rights in the family. Government employees, at the beginning and end of their tenure, will present a financial statement containing their total assets and liabilities. Loans will not be accuried from citizens unless there is a financial capacity to repay the loan. No one's salary will be reduced due to physical disability.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Acknowledging the existence of so-called indigenous groups, they have been given special privileges - which are in conflict with democracy. Permission has been granted to take as many children as desired in the constitution, where the world's population is eight billion. Religious education system is approved.



Admirable Articles of Ecuador's Constitution

Article 12

The human right to water is essential and cannot be waived. Water constitutes a national strategic asset for use by the public and it is unalienable, not subject to a statute of limitations, immune from seizure and essential for life.

Article 13

Persons and community groups have the right to safe and permanent access to healthy, sufficient and nutritional food, preferably produced locally and in keeping with their various identities and cultural traditions.

The Ecuadorian State shall promote food sovereignty.

Article 14

The right of the population to live in a healthy and ecologically balanced environment that guarantees sustainability and the good way of living (sumak kawsay), is recognized.

Environmental conservation, the protection of ecosystems, biodiversity and the integrity of the country's genetic assets, the prevention of environmental damage, and the recovery of degraded natural spaces are declared matters of public interest.

Article 15

The State shall promote, in the public and private sectors, the use of environmentally clean technologies and nonpolluting and low-impact alternative sources of energy. Energy sovereignty shall not be achieved to the detriment of food sovereignty nor shall it affect the right to water.

The development, production, ownership, marketing, import, transport, storage and use of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, highly toxic persistent organic pollutants, internationally prohibited agrochemicals, and experimental biological technologies and agents and genetically modified organisms that are harmful to human health or mat jeopardize food sovereignty or ecosystems, as well as the introduction of nuclear residues and toxic waste into the country's territory, are forbidden.

Article 20

The State shall guarantee the conscience clause for all persons, professional secrecy and the confidentiality of the sources of those who inform, issue their opinions through the media or other forms of communication or who work in any communication activity.

Article 21

Persons have the right to build and uphold their own cultural identity, to decide their belonging to one or various cultural communities, and to express these choices; the right to aesthetic freedom; the right to learn about the historical past of their cultures and to gain access to their cultural heritage; to disseminate their own cultural expressions and to have access to diverse cultural expressions.

Culture cannot be used as an excuse when infringing rights recognized in the Constitution.

Article 22

Persons have the right to develop their creative capacity, to the commendable and steady exercise of cultural and artistic activities, and to benefit from the protection of moral and heritage rights that pertain to them as a result of the scientific, literary or artistic productions of which they are the authors.

Article 23

Persons have the right to gain access to and participate in public spaces as a sphere for deliberation, cultural exchange, social cohesiveness and the promotion of equality in diversity. The right to disseminate in public spaces one's own cultural manifestations shall be exercised without any constraint other than those provided for by the law, subject to the principles of the Constitution.

Article 24

Persons have the right to recreation and leisure, the practice of sports and free time.

Article 25

Persons have the right to enjoy the benefits and applications of scientific progress and ancestral wisdom.

Article 26

Education is a right of persons throughout their lives and an unavoidable and mandatory duty of the State. It constitutes a priority area for public policymaking and state investment, the guarantee of equality and social inclusion and the indispensable condition for the good way of living. Persons, families and society have the right and responsibility to participate in education.

Article 27

Education will focus on the human being and shall guarantee holistic human development, in the framework of respect for human rights, a sustainable environment, and democracy; education shall be participatory, compulsory, intercultural, democratic, inclusive and diverse, of high quality and humane; it shall promote gender equity, justice, solidarity and peace; it shall encourage critical faculties, art and sports, individual and community initiatives, and the development of competencies and capabilities to create and work.

Education is indispensable for knowledge, exercise of rights and building a sovereign country and it is a key strategy for national development.

Article 35

Elderly persons, girls, children and adolescents, **pregnant women, persons with disabilities, persons in prison and those who suffer from disastrous or highly complex diseases shall receive priority and specialized care in the public and private sectors.** The same priority care shall be received by persons in situations of risk, victims of domestic and sexual violence, child mistreatment, natural or manmade disasters. The State shall provide special protection to persons who are doubly vulnerable.

Article 73

The State shall apply preventive and restrictive measures on activities that might lead to the extinction of species, the destruction of ecosystems and the permanent alteration of natural cycles.

The introduction of organisms and organic and inorganic material that might definitively alter the nation's genetic assets is forbidden.

Article 159

The Armed Forces and the National Police Force shall be obedient and not deliberative; they shall fulfill their mission strictly subject to civilian power and the Constitution.

The authorities of the Armed Forces and the National Police Force shall be responsible for the orders that are given. Obedience of orders from their superiors shall not exonerate those who carry them out from being held liable for them.

Article 163 (Part of it)

The National Police Force is a state institution that is civilian, armed, technical, structured by ranks, disciplined, professional and highly specialized, whose mission is to provide for public safety and law and order, and to protect the free exercise of rights and security of persons in the national territory.

Article 191 (Part of it)

The Office of the Attorney for the Defense of the People shall provide **technical, timely, efficient, effective and free-of-charge legal services to support and legally advise** the rights of persons in all matters and institutions.

Article 231

Civil servants shall present, without exception, at the beginning and end of their term of office and according to the periodicity set by law, a sworn statement regarding their net worth, which shall include both their assets and liabilities, as well as the authorization, if necessary, to lift the secrecy of their bank accounts; whoever tails to comply with this requirement shall not be sworn into office. The members of the Armed Forces and the National Police Force shall submit an additional statement of net worth, prior to being promoted and retiring.

The Office of the Comptroller General shall examine and crosscheck the statements and shall investigate those cases where illicit enrichment is alleged. The failure to submit this statement at the end of one's term of office or any unsubstantiated inconsistency between the statements shall lead to the presumption of illicit enrichment.

When there is severe evidence of cover-ups or use of fronts, the Office of the Comptroller General will be able to request similar statements from third parties linked to the person holding or having held public office.

Article 232

Those who have vested interests in those areas that they shall be monitoring or regulating or who represent those who have these vested interests cannot be public officials or members of the board of directors of institutions that perform state control or regulatory powers.

Public servants shall refrain from acting in those cases where their vested interests clash with those of the body or institution where they are providing their services.

Article 233

No public servant shall be exempt from being held accountable for his/her actions in the performance of his/her duties or for his/her omissions and shall be held liable administratively, civilly, and criminally for the management and administration of public funds, assets or resources.

Public servants and the delegates or representatives of the senior management committees of State institutions shall be subject to the sanctions established for the offenses of embezzlement, bribery, extortion and illicit enrichment. The proceedings to prosecute them and the corresponding penalties shall not be subject to any statute of limitations and, in these cases, the trials shall begin and even continue in the absence of the persons charged. These norms shall also be applicable to those who participate in these offenses even when they do not have the above-mentioned qualities.

Article 282

The State shall make laws for the use and access to land that must fulfill social and environmental functions. A national land fund, established by law, shall regulate the equitable access of campesinos to land.

Large estate farming and land concentration is forbidden, as is the monopolizing or privatizing of water and sources thereof.

The State shall regulate the use and management of irrigation water for food production, abiding by the principles of equity, efficiency and environmental sustainability.

Article 283

The economic system is socially oriented and mutually supportive; it recognizes the human being as a subject and an end; it tends towards a dynamic, balanced relationship among society, State and the market, in harmony with nature; and its objective is to ensure the production and reproduction of the material and immaterial conditions that can bring about the good way of living.

The economic system shall be comprised of public, private, mixed-economy, grassroots solidarity forms of economic organization, and others as established by the Constitution. The grassroots solidarity economy shall be regulated pursuant to the law and shall include cooperative, associative and community sectors.

Article 286

At all levels of government, public finances shall be conducted in a sustainable, responsible and transparent manner, and shall strive towards economic buoyancy. Permanent outlays shall be financed by permanent revenues.

Ongoing outlays for health, education and justice shall be given priority and may, on an exceptional basis, be funded by nonpermanent revenues.

Article 287

Any legal norm creating an obligation financed by public resources shall establish the respective source of financing. Only institutions of public law may be financed by special charges and contributions as established by law.

Article 288

Public procurement shall meet criteria of efficiency, transparency, quality, and social and environmental responsibility. Priority shall be given to domestic products and services, in particular those originating in the grassroots solidarity economy and in micro, small and medium-sized production units.

Article 308

Financial activities are a service of public interest and may be exercised, with the prior authorization of the State, in accordance with the law. Their basic aim shall be to safeguard deposits and meet financing needs to achieve the country's development objectives. Financial activities shall perform an efficient intermediary role enabling the resources deposited to bolster domestic investment in production and socially and environmentally responsible consumption.

The State shall foster access to financial services and the democratizing of credit. Practices of collusion, anatocism and usury are forbidden.

The regulation and control of the private financial sector shall not transfer the responsibility of bank solvency, nor imply any guarantee by the State. Managers of financial institutions and those controlling the capital thereof shall be held liable for the solvency of said institutions. The freezing or arbitrary or widespread withholding of funds or deposits in public or private financial institutions is forbidden.

Article 314

The State shall be responsible for the provision of the public services of drinking and irrigation water, sanitation, electricity, telecommunications, roads, seaport and airport facilities, and others as established by law.

The State shall ensure that public services and the provision thereof observe the principles of obligation, generality, uniformity, efficiency, responsibility, universality, accessibility, regularity, continuity and quality. The State shall take steps to ensure that the prices and fees of public services are equitable, and shall establish the monitoring and regulation thereof.

Article 317

Nonrenewable natural resources are part of the unalienable heritage of the State and are not subject to a statute of limitations. In the management of these resources, the State shall give priority to responsibility between generations, the conservation of nature, the charging of royalties or other non-tax contributions and corporate shares; and shall minimize the negative impacts of an environmental, cultural, social and economic nature.

Article 318

Water is part of the country's strategic heritage for public use; it is the unalienable property of the State and is not subject to a statute of limitations. It is a vital element for nature and human existence. Any form of water privatization is forbidden.

The management of water shall be exclusively public or community-based. The public service of sanitation and the supply of drinking and irrigation water shall be provided only by legal entities of the State or communities.

The State shall bolster the management and operating of community initiatives with regard to the management of water and provision of public services, by encouraging alliances between public and community bodies for the provision of services.

The State, through the sole authority for water, shall be directly responsible for planning and managing water resources for human consumption, irrigation to guarantee food sovereignty, ecological wealth and productive activities, in this order of priority. State authorization will be required for the use of water for productive purposes by the public, private and grassroots solidarity sectors, pursuant to the law.

Article 328 (Part of it)

Every year, the State shall establish and review the basic wage set by law, and the application thereof shall be general and mandatory.

Article 330 (Part of it)

Any reduction in pay for any circumstance related to the condition of a worker with a disability is forbidden.

Article 361

The State shall exercise leadership of the system through the national health authorities, shall be responsible for national health policymaking, and shall set standards for, regulate and monitor all health-related activities, as well as the functioning of sector entities.

Article 365

For no reason shall public or private institutions or healthcare professionals refuse emergency care. This refusal shall be punishable by law.

Article 388

The State shall allocate the resources needed for scientific research, technological development, innovation, scientific training, restoration and development of ancestral wisdom, and the dissemination of knowledge. A percentage of these resources shall be earmarked for funding projects by means of competitive finds. Organizations that receive public funding shall be subject to accountability and the respective state control.

Article 409

Soil conservation, especially its fertile layer, is a matter of public interest and national priority. A regulatory framework shall be established for its protection and sustainable use to prevent its degradation, in particular as a result of pollution, desertification, and erosion.

In areas affected by processes of degradation and desertification, the State shall develop and promote forestation, reforestation, and revegetation projects that avoid single-crop farming and preferably use native species adapted to the area.

Article 410

The State shall provide farmers and rural communities with support for soil conservation and restoration, as well as for the development of farming practices that protect and promote food sovereignty.

Article 413

The State shall promote energy efficiency, the development and use of environmentally clean and healthy practices and technologies, as well as diversified and low-impact renewable sources of energy that do not jeopardize food sovereignty, the ecological balance of the ecosystems or the right to water.

Facts of Ecuador's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

We women and men, the sovereign people of Ecuador

RECOGNIZING **our age-old roots**, wrought by women and men from various peoples,

CELEBRATING nature, the **Pacha Mama (Mother Earth**), of which we are a part and which is vital to our existence,

INVOKING the name of **God** and recognizing our diverse forms of religion and spirituality,

Article 56

Indigenous communities, peoples and nations, the Afro-Ecuadorian people, the back-country people (montubios) of the inland coastal region, and communes are part of the single and indivisible Ecuadorian State.

Article 171

The authorities of the indigenous communities, peoples, and nations shall perform jurisdictional duties, on the basis of their ancestral traditions and their own system of law, within their own territories, with a guarantee for the participation of, and decision-making by, women. The authorities shall apply their own standards and procedures for the settlement of internal disputes, as long as they are not contrary to the Constitution and human rights enshrined in international instruments.

The State shall guarantee that the decisions of indigenous jurisdiction are observed by public institutions and authorities. These decisions shall be subject to monitoring of their

constitutionality. The law shall establish the mechanisms for coordination and cooperation between indigenous jurisdiction and regular jurisdiction.

Article 345 (Part of it)

Education as a public service shall be provided by means of public, mixed public and religious, and private school institutions.

Constitution of Egypt

May 06, 2022

Egypt is an African country. Although an African country, ethnically almost all citizens are Arabs, not blacks. The national language is Egyptian Arabic. In the area of 10,10,408 sq km, the population is about 10,26,74,000.

There are some interesting provisions in the Egyptian constitution. According to Article 61, tissue and organ donation has been declared as a constitutional right especially during life and of course after death. The state is committed to establish a system to regulate organ donation and transplantation. Article 90 states that the State shall encourage donations to establish and patronize scientific, cultural, health, and social institutions and others and to ensure their independence. Its affairs will be governed by the conditions set by the person making the donation. Freedom of scientific research is recognized. Organ trafficking is prohibited, and no medical or scientific experiment for the purpose of improving the medical field can be carried out without the consent of participants.

Everyone is entitled to a social security system for a decent life. It is a crime not to provide proper treatment to the sick in case of emergency. Incitement to discrimination and hatred is a crime punishable by law.

No Member of Parliament shall purchase or lease state property during his or her term, directly or through anyone. Nor will he or she enter into an agreement with the state to lease, sell or exchange any part of his own property. As well as become a seller, supplier, contractor to execute contracts with the state. A Member of Parliament is required to disclose his or her assets at the time of assuming office, at the time of discharge and at the end of each year. If someone receives cash or similar gifts as part of duties while serving as a Member of Parliament, it will be considered state property.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects. Egypt's constitution declares Egypt to be the heart of the world - which is probably ridiculous for anyone but Egyptians. The state religion, Islam, and the principles of Islamic law are the main sources of legislation. "Primary education" must be completed in order to be elected as a Member of Parliament. But if one cannot do it because of circumstances, will he or she not be able to lead? The President is again able to appoint a maximum of 5% of the members of Parliament.



Admirable Articles of Egypt's Constitution

Article 17. Social security services

The state provides social security services.

All citizens who have no access to the social security system have the right to social security to ensure a decent life, if they are unable to support themselves and their families in the event of incapacity to work, old age or unemployment.

The state works to provide appropriate pensions to small farmers, agricultural workers, hunters and informal labor in accordance with the law.

Insurance and pension funds are private and enjoy all forms of protection afforded to public funds. Together with their returns, they are a right of their beneficiaries. They shall be invested in a safe manner and managed by an independent entity, in accordance with the law.

The state guarantees funds for insurance and pensions.

Article 18. Health care (Part of it)

Denying any form of medical treatment to any human in emergency or life-threatening situations is a crime.

The state commits to improving the conditions of physicians, nursing staff, and health sector workers, and achieving equity for them.

All health facilities and health related products, materials, and health-related means of advertisement are subject to state oversight. The state encourages the participation of the private and public sectors in providing health care services as per the law.

Article 46. Environment

Every individual has the right to live in a healthy, sound and balanced environment. Its protection is a national duty. The state is committed to taking the necessary measures to preserve it, avoid harming it, rationally use its natural resources to ensure that sustainable development is achieved, and guarantee the rights of future generations thereto.

Article 51. Human dignity

Dignity is a right for every person that may not be infringed upon. The state shall respect, guarantee and protect it.

Article 52. Torture

All forms of torture are a crime with no statute of limitations.

Article 53. Equality in public rights and duties

Citizens are equal before the law, possess equal rights and public duties, and may not be discriminated against on the basis of religion, belief, sex, origin, race, color, language, disability, social class, political or geographical affiliation, or for any other reason.

Discrimination and incitement to hate are crimes punishable by law.

The state shall take all necessary measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination, and the law shall regulate the establishment of an independent commission for this purpose.

Article 54. Personal freedom (Part of it)

Questioning of the person may only begin once his lawyer is present. If he has no lawyer, a lawyer will be appointed for him. Those with disabilities shall be provided all necessary aid, according to procedures stipulated in the law.

Article 57. Private life

Private life is inviolable, safeguarded and may not be infringed upon.

Telegraph, postal, and electronic correspondence, telephone calls, and other forms of communication are inviolable, their confidentiality is guaranteed and they may only be confiscated, examined or monitored by causal judicial order, for a limited period of time, and in cases specified by the law.

The state shall protect the rights of citizens to use all forms of public means of communication, which may not be arbitrarily disrupted, stopped or withheld from citizens, as regulated by the law.

Article 58. Inviolability of homes

Homes are inviolable. Except in cases of danger, or if a call for help is made, they may not be entered, searched, monitored or wiretapped except by causal judicial warrant specifying the place, time and purpose thereof. All of the above is to be conducted in cases specified by the law, and in the manner prescribed. Upon entering or searching homes, those inside shall be notified and informed of the warrant issued in this regard.

Article 59. Right to safety

Every person has the right to a secure life. The state shall provide security and reassurance for citizens, and all those residing within its territory.

Article 60. Inviolability of the human body

The human body is inviolable. Any assault, defilement or mutilation thereof is a crime punishable by law. Organ trafficking is forbidden, and no medical or scientific experiment may be performed thereon without the documented free consent of the subject, according to the established principles of the medical field as regulated by law.

Article 61. Tissue and organ donation

Donation of tissues and organs is a gift of life. Every human has the right to donate his body organs during his lifetime or after his death by virtue of a documented consent or will. The state commits to the establishment of a mechanism to regulate the rules for organ donation and transplant in accordance with the law.

Article 66. Freedom of research

Freedom of scientific research is guaranteed. The state shall sponsor researchers and inventors and protect and work to apply their innovations.

Article 73. Freedom of House

Citizens have the right to organize public meetings, marches, demonstrations and all forms of peaceful protest, while not carrying weapons of any type, upon providing notification as regulated by law.

The right to peaceful, private meetings is guaranteed, without the need for prior notification. Security forces may not to attend, monitor or eavesdrop on such gatherings.

Article 74. Freedom to form political parties

Citizens have the right to form political parties by notification as regulated by the law. No political activity may be exercised or political parties formed on the basis of religion, or discrimination based on sex, origin, sect or geographic location, nor may any activity be practiced that is hostile to democracy, secretive, or which possesses a military or quasi-military nature.

Parties may only dissolved by a judicial ruling.

Article 80. Rights of the child

A child is considered to be anyone who has not reached 18 years of age. Children have the right to be named and possess identification papers, have access to free compulsory vaccinations, health and family care or an alternative, basic nutrition, safe shelter, religious education, and emotional and cognitive development.

The state guarantees the rights of children who have disabilities, and ensures their rehabilitation and incorporation into society.

The state shall care for children and protect them from all forms of violence, abuse, mistreatment and commercial and sexual exploitation.

Every child is entitled to early education in a childhood center until the age of six. It is prohibited to employ children before they reach the age of having completed their primary education, and it is prohibited to employ them in jobs that expose them to risk.

The state shall establish a judicial system for child victims and witnesses. No child may be held criminally responsible or detained except in accordance with the law and the time frame specified therein. Legal aid shall be provided to children, and they shall be detained in appropriate locations separate from adult detention centers.

The state shall work to achieve children's best interest in all measures taken with regards to them.

Article 81. Rights of the disabled

The state shall guarantee the health, economic, social, cultural, entertainment, sporting and education rights of dwarves and people with disabilities. The state shall provide work opportunities for such individuals, and allocate a percentage of these opportunities to them, in addition to equipping public utilities and their surrounding environment. The state guarantees their right to exercise political rights, and their integration with other citizens in order to achieve the principles of equality, justice and equal opportunities.

Article 82. Youth

The state guarantees the care of youth and young children, in addition to helping them discover their talents and developing their cultural, scientific, psychological, creative and physical abilities, encouraging them to engage in group and volunteer activity and enabling them to take part in public life.

Article 83. The elderly

The state shall guarantee the health, economic, social, cultural and entertainment rights of the elderly, provide them with appropriate pensions to ensure them a decent standard of living, and empower them to participate in public life. The state shall take into account the needs of the elderly while planning public utilities. It also encourages civil society organizations to participate in caring for the elderly.

All the foregoing takes place as organized by law.

Article 84. Sports

The state guarantees the right of everyone to practice physical sports. State institutions and society shall work to discover and sponsor gifted athletes and take necessary measures to encourage the practice of sport,.

The law shall regulate the affairs of sports and civil sports bodies in accordance with international standards, and how to settle sporting disputes.

Article 90. Charitable Endowment

The state shall encourage the charitable endowment system to establish and sponsor scientific, cultural, health, and social institutions and others and to ensure their independence. Its affairs shall be managed in accordance with the conditions set by the person who created the endowment. This will be regulated by law.

Article 109. Restrictions on economic activity, financial disclosure

No House of Representatives member may, throughout his tenure, whether in person or through an intermediary, purchase or rent any piece of state property, or any public-law legal persons, public sector companies, or the public business sector. Nor is he allowed to

lease, sell or barter with the state any part of his own property, nor conclude a contract with the state as vendors, suppliers, contractors or others. Any such actions shall be deemed void.

A member must submit a financial disclosure upon taking office, upon leaving it and at the end of every year.

If, because of or in relation to his membership, he should receive cash or in-kind gifts, ownership thereof reverts to the state treasury.

The foregoing is organized by law.

Article 220. Central Bank

The Central Bank is responsible for developing and overseeing the implementation of monetary, credit, and banking polices, and for monitoring banks. It is exclusively entitled to issue banknotes. It maintains the safety of the monetary and banking system, and the stability of prices within the framework of the state's general political economic policy, in the manner organized by law.

Facts of Egypt's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

In the Name of **God**, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

Blessed with a unique location and history, the **Arab nation of Egypt is the heart of the whole world**. It is the meeting point of its civilizations and cultures and the crossroads of its maritime transportation and communications. It is the tip of Africa on the Mediterranean and the estuary of its greatest river: the Nile.

On its land, Moses grew up, the light of God appeared, and the message descended on Mount Sinai.

On its land, Egyptians welcomed Virgin Mary and her baby and offered up thousands of martyrs in defense of the Church of Jesus.

When the Seal of the Messengers Mohamed (Peace and Blessings Be Upon Him) was sent to all mankind to perfect the sublime morals, our hearts and minds were opened to the light of Islam. We were the best soldiers on Earth to fight for the cause of God, and we disseminated the message of truth and religious sciences across the world.

The July 23, 1952 revolution that was led by the leader Gamal Abdel Nasser and was embraced by the popular will achieved the dream of generations for evacuation and independence. As a result, **Egypt affirmed its Arab allegiance, opened up to its African continent and Muslim world, supported liberation movements across continents,** and took firm steps on the path of development and social justice.

Article 1. Nature of the Republic (Part of it)

Egypt is part of the Arab nation and enhances its integration and unity. It is part of the Muslim world, belongs to the African continent, is proud of its Asian dimension, and contributes to building human civilization.

Article 2. Islam, Principles of Islamic Sharia

Islam is the religion of the state and Arabic is its official language. The principles of Islamic Sharia are the principle source of legislation.

Article 3. Christian and Jewish religious affairs

The principles of the laws of Egyptian Christians and Jews are the main source of laws regulating their personal status, religious affairs, and selection of spiritual leaders.

Article 7. Al-Azhar

Al-Azhar is an independent scientific Islamic institution, with exclusive competence over its own affairs. It is the main authority for religious sciences, and Islamic affairs. It is responsible for preaching Islam and disseminating the religious sciences and the Arabic language in Egypt and the world.

The state shall provide enough financial allocations to achieve its purposes.

Al-Azhar's Grand Sheikh is independent and cannot be dismissed. The method of appointing the Grand Sheikh from among the members of the Council of Senior Scholars is to be determined by law.

Article 102. Composition

The House of Representatives is composed of no less than four hundred and fifty members elected by direct secret public ballot. At least one quarter of the seats shall be allocated to women.

A candidate for the membership of the House must be an Egyptian citizen, enjoying civil and political rights, a holder of at least a certificate of **basic education**, and no younger than 25 years old on the day that candidacy registration is opened.

Other candidacy requirements, the electoral system, and division of electoral constituencies shall be defined by law in a manner which observes fair representation of the population and governorates. Elections based on the plurality voting system or proportional list, or a combination of both at whatsoever ratio may be adopted.

The President of the Republic may appoint a number of members that does not exceed 5%. The method of their nomination is to be specified by law.

Article 110. Revoking membership

The membership of any member may only be revoked if a member has lost trust, status or any of the conditions for membership on the basis of which he was elected, or if the duties of membership have been violated.

The decision to revoke membership is issued by a two-thirds majority of the members of the House of Representatives.

Constitution of El Salvador

May 14, 2022

El Salvador is a Central American country bordering Honduras and Guatemala. As well as the Pacific Ocean across the south. The official language is Spanish and ethnically 86% is mixed. 84% Christians in terms of religious beliefs.

Hereditary status or special benefits are not as effective as in Britain. Appropriate remuneration must be paid in return for the work, as well as consent must be accepted. However, there will be exceptions during natural or similar disasters. Children born in of wedlock or out of wedlock, and adopted children are all equal. The right to equal pay is guaranteed.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

There is a kind of constitutional recognition of the religious justice system. Parents have the right to make decisions about their children's education. Special recognition has been given to the so-called tribals. The church and its affiliates have been exempted from taxes.



Admirable Articles of El Salvador's Constitution

Article 3 (Part of it)

Hereditary offices and privileges are not recognized.

Article 9

No one shall be obligated to perform work or render personal services without fair remuneration and without their full consent, except in cases of public disaster and others specified by the law.

Article 20

The home is inviolable and can only be entered by consent of the person who inhabits it, a court order, a crime detected in the act or imminent danger of its perpetration, or grave risk of persons.

The violation of this right will allow reclamation of indemnity for the damages and losses caused.

Article 34

Every child has the right to live in familial and environmental conditions that permit his integral development, for which he shall have the protection of the State.

The law shall determine the duties of the State and shall create institutions for the protection of maternity and infancy.

Article 36 (Part of it)

Children born in or out of wedlock and adopted children, **shall have equal rights before their parents. It is the obligation of these to give their children protection, assistance, education and security.**

Article 38

Labor shall be regulated by a Code which shall have the principal objective of harmonizing the relations between employers and workers, establishing their rights and obligations. It shall be based on general principles that tend toward the improvement of the living conditions of workers, and shall include especially the following rights:

1st. In the same business or establishment and under identical circumstances, to equal work shall correspond equal remuneration for the worker, without regard for his sex, race, creed, or nationality;

2nd. Every worker has the right to earn a minimum wage, which shall be fixed periodically. To fix this wage, attention shall be paid above all to the cost of living, the type of work, the different systems of remuneration, the distinct zones of production, and other similar criteria. This wage shall be sufficient to satisfy the normal needs of the worker's home in their material, moral and cultural aspects.

For piecework, contract work (por ajuste) or work for a lump sum (precio alzado), it is obligatory to assure the minimum wage per day (jornada) of work;

4th. The salary shall be paid in legal tender (moneda de curso legal). The salary and social benefits constitute privileged credits in relation to other credits that may exist against an employer;

5th. Employers shall give their workers a bonus for each year of work. The law shall establish the form in which one shall determine the quantity in relation to salaries;

6th. The ordinary workday (jornada) of effective daytime work shall not exceed eight hours, and the work-week shall not exceed forty-four hours;

The maximum hours of overtime (horas extraordinarias) for each type of work shall be determined by the law.

The night shift (jornada) and the shift that requires dangerous or unhealthy tasks shall be shorter than the daytime shift and shall be regulated by law.

The limitation on working hours shall not apply in cases of force majeure.

The law shall determine the length of pauses that shall interrupt the workday when, attending to biological reasons, the rhythm of tasks so demand, and of those that shall intercede between two workdays.

Overtime and night work shall receive additional remuneration (recargo);

7th. Every worker has the right to one day of remunerated rest for each work week, in the form required by law.

The workers who do not enjoy rest on the days previously indicated, shall have the right to additional remuneration for the services rendered on these days and a compensatory leave;

8th. Workers shall have the right to paid rest on the holidays (días de asueto) designated by law; [the law] shall determine the kind of work for which this disposition shall not apply, but in those cases, workers shall have the right to extraordinary remuneration;

9th. Every worker that accredits a minimum of services performed during a given period, shall have the right to an annual paid vacation in the form determined by law. Vacations shall not be compensated by money and, to the obligation of the employer to grant them corresponds the obligation of the worker to take them;

10th. Those less than fourteen years old, and those having reached this age but who remain subject to obligatory education in virtue of the law, may not be employed in any type of work.

Their employment shall be authorized when it is considered indispensable for their subsistence or that of their family, provided that this does not prevent compliance with the minimum of obligatory education.

The workday for those under sixteen years old cannot be more than six hours a day and thirty-four hours a week, in any kind of work.

Unhealthy or dangerous work is prohibited for persons under eighteen years of age and women. Night work is also prohibited for persons under eighteen years old. The law shall define (determinar) dangerous and unhealthful work;

11th. The employer who discharges a worker without just cause is obligated to indemnify him according to the law;

12th. The law shall determine under which conditions employers are obligated to pay their permanent workers who resign from their work an economic compensation (prestación), which amount shall be fixed in relation to their salaries and time of service.

Resignation produces its effects without the need for acceptance by the employer, but the latter's refusal to pay corresponding compensation constitutes a legal presumption of unfair discharge.

In the case of total and permanent incapacitation or death of the worker, the worker or his beneficiaries shall have the right to the compensations they would receive in the case of voluntary resignation.

Article 78

The vote shall be free, direct, equal and secret.

Article 181

The administration of justice shall always be free of charge.

Facts of El Salvador's Constitution

Article 21

The laws shall not have retroactive effect, except in matters of public order and in penal matters if the new law is favorable to the offender.

The Supreme Court of Justice will always have the authority to determine, within its competence, if a law is or is not of public order.

Article 26

The juridical personality of the Catholic Church is recognized. The other churches may obtain recognition of their personality in conformity with the law.

Article 55 (Part of it)

Parents shall have the preferential right to choose the education of their children.

Article 63

The artistic, historical, and archeological wealth of the country form part of the Salvadoran cultural treasure, which shall be under the safeguard of the State and subject to special laws for its conservation.

El Salvador recognizes the **indigenous peoples** and will implement measures to maintain and develop their ethnic and cultural identity, worldview, values and spirituality.

Article 231

No taxes may be imposed except by virtue of a law and for the public service.

Churches and their dependencies immediately and directly designated for religious service are **exempt from taxes on real property**.

Constitution of Equatorial Guinea

May 22, 2022

Equatorial Guinea is a small country on the African continent, bordering Cameroon and Gabon. The official languages of the state are French, Spanish and Portuguese. Ethnically 86% Fang and 85% Christian. With a population of 14,68,000, the country covers an area of 28,050 sq km.

The constitution of this country is very simple. There is nothing interesting. Any act of bias or discrimination based on race, ethnicity, gender, religion, social, political or other similar motives is punishable by law. Education is the primary duty of the country. Every citizen has the right to primary education, which is compulsory, free and guaranteed.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects. The preamble acknowledges the existence of God. In addition, the religious community has been given approval to establish schools.



Admirable Articles of Equatorial Guinea's Constitution

Article 15

- **1.** Any act of **partiality** or discrimination duly found on the basis of tribe, ethnicity, gender, religion, social, political or other analogous motives is punishable by law.
- **2.** Acts of corruption will also be punished by Law.

Article 24

- **1.** Education is the primordial duty of the State. Every citizen has the right to primary education, which is **obligatory, free, and guaranteed**.
- **2.** The extent of gratuity of education is established by law.

Facts of Equatorial Guinea's Constitution

Preamble

We, the people of Equatorial Guinea, conscious of our responsibility before **God** and history;

Article 24

3. The State guarantees to every person, private entity or **religious community**, legally constituted, the right to found schools, provided that they are subject to the official pedagogical plan.

Constitution of Eritrea

May 31, 2022

Eritrea is a country on the African continent, bordering Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti. Offices are usually run in Tigrinya, Arabic and English. There are lot of ethnic communities, but Tigrinias are the majority. 62% are Christians and 36% are Muslims. At 1,17,600 square kilometers, the state has a population of about 50,00,000.

The key declaration of the Eritrean constitution is "Unity in Diversity". The Eritrean parliament will enact the necessary legislation to eliminate all inequalities. The state will make balanced use of land, water, air and natural resources for the security of future generations. Privacy and property rights are recognized.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects. The President is capable of removing any judge as recommended by the Judicial Service Commission. This method is normally used by dictators.



Admirable Articles of Eritrea's Constitution

Article 1. The State of Eritrea and its Territory (Part of it)

1. Eritrea is a sovereign and independent State founded on the principles of democracy, social justice and the rule of law.

3. In the State of Eritrea, sovereign power is vested in the people, and shall be exercised pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution.

Article 2. Supremacy of the Constitution

1. This Constitution is the legal expression of the sovereignty of the Eritrean people.

2. This Constitution enunciates the principles on which the State is based and by which it shall be guided and determines the organization and operation of government. It is the source of government legitimacy and the basis for the protection of the rights, freedoms and dignity of citizens and of just administration.

3. This Constitution is the supreme law of the country and the source of all laws of the State, and all laws, orders and acts contrary to its letter and spirit shall be null and void.

4. All organs of the State, all public and private associations and institutions and all citizens shall be bound by and remain loyal to the Constitution and shall ensure its observance.

5. This Constitution shall serve as a basis for instilling constitutional culture and for enlightening citizens to respect fundamental human rights and duties.

Article 6. National Unity and Stability

1. As the people and government strive to establish a united and advanced country, within the context of the diversity of Eritrea, they shall be guided by the basic principle "unity in diversity."

2. The State shall, through participation of all citizens, ensure national stability and development by encouraging democratic dialogue and national consensus; and by laying a firm political, cultural and moral foundation of national unity and social harmony.

3. The State shall ensure peaceful and stable conditions by establishing appropriate participatory institutions that guarantee and hasten equitable economic and social progress.

Article 8. Economic and Social Development

1. The State shall strive to create opportunities to ensure the fulfillment of citizens' rights to social justice and economic development and to fulfill their material and spiritual needs.

2. The State shall work to bring about a balanced and sustainable development throughout the country, and shall use all available means to enable all citizens to improve their livelihood in a sustainable manner, through their participation.

3. In the interest of present and future generations, the State shall be responsible for managing all land, water, air and natural resources and for ensuring their management in a balanced and sustainable manner; and for creating the right conditions to secure the participation of the people in safeguarding the environment.

Article 14. Equality under the Law (Part of it)

2. No person may be discriminated against on account of race, **ethnic origin**, language, color, gender, religion, disability, age, political view, or social or economic status **or any other improper factors**.

3. The National Assembly shall enact laws that can assist in eliminating inequalities existing in the Eritrean society.

Article 18. Right to Privacy

1. Every person shall have the right to privacy.

2.

a. No person shall be subject to body search, nor shall his premises be entered into or searched or his communications, correspondence, or other property be interfered with, without reasonable cause.

b. No search warrant shall issue, save upon probable cause, supported by oath, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article 23. Right to Property (Part of it)

2. All land and all natural resources below and above the surface of the territory of Eritrea belongs to the State. The interests citizens shall have in land shall be determined by law.

3. The State may, in the national or public interest, take property, subject to the payment of just compensation and in accordance with due process of law.

Article 34. Chairperson of the National Assembly (Part of it)

2. The Chairperson of the National Assembly shall convene all sessions of the National Assembly and preside at its meetings, and shall, during the recess, coordinate and supervise the operations of the standing and ad hoc committees and the Secretariat of the National Assembly.

Article 46. The Cabinet (Part of it)

3. The Cabinet shall assist the President in:

- **a.** directing, supervising and coordinating the affairs of government;
- **b.** conducting study on and preparing the national budget;
- **c.** conducting study on and preparing draft laws to be presented to the National Assembly;
- **d.** conducting study on and preparing the policies and plans of government.

Article 47. Ministerial Accountability

1. All cabinet ministers shall be accountable:

- **a.** individually to the President for the administration of their own ministries; and
- **b.** collectively to the National Assembly, through the President, for the administration of the work of the Cabinet.

2. The National Assembly or its committees may, through the Office of the President, summon any minister to appear before them to question him concerning the operation of his ministry.

Article 52. Removal of Judges from Office

1. A judge may be removed from office before the expiry of his tenure of office by the President only, acting on the recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission, pursuant to the provisions of Sub-Article 2 of this Article for physical or mental incapacity, violation of the law or breach of judicial code of conduct.

2. The Judicial Service Commission shall investigate whether or not a judge should be removed from office on grounds of those enumerated in Sub-Article 1 of this Article. In the event that the Judicial Service Commission decides that a judge be removed from office, it shall present its recommendation to the President.

3. The President may, on the recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission, suspend from office a judge who is under investigation.

Article 53. The Judicial Service Commission

1. There shall be established a Judicial Service Commission, which shall be responsible for submitting recommendations for the recruitment of judges and the terms and conditions of their services.

2. The organization, powers and duties of the Judicial Service Commission shall be determined by law.

Constitution of Estonia

June 08, 2022

Estonia is a European country with which Latvia has a direct border. The official language is Estonian. Ethnically 70% Estonian and 23% Russian. 64% do not believe in any religion, 35% are Christians. At 45,339 square kilometers, the country has a population of about 13,32,000.

Incitement of national, racial, religious or political hatred, violence or discrimination is a prohibited and punishable offense. Incitement to hatred, violence or inequality at the social level is also prohibited and punishable. Infectious, intoxicated, drug addicted, unnatural person could be arrested. Assemblies can be banned to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. No one in government is able to hold any position in a commercial organization.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Parents have the right to make the final decision regarding their child's education. If anyone from Estonia's unicameral legislature, Rigikogu, takes over the government, his or her legislature power will be suspended; and the legislature power will be reactivated as soon as he or she leaves the government.



Admirable Articles of Estonia's Constitution

Article 12 (Part of it)

The incitement of national, racial, religious or political hatred, violence or discrimination shall, by law, be prohibited and punishable. The incitement of hatred, violence or discrimination between social strata shall, by law, also be prohibited and punishable.

Article 18 (Part of it)

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel or degrading treatment or punishment.

No one shall be subjected to medical or scientific experiments against his or her free will.

Article 20

Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person.

No one shall be deprived of his or her liberty except in the cases and pursuant to procedure provided by law:

- **1.** to execute a conviction or detention ordered by a court;
- **2.** in the case of non-compliance with a direction of the court or to ensure the fulfillment of a duty provided by law;
- **3.** to combat a criminal or administrative offence, to bring a person who is reasonably suspected of such an offence before a competent state authority, or to prevent his or her escape;
- **4.** to place a minor under disciplinary supervision or to bring him or her before a competent state authority to determine whether to impose such supervision;
- **5.** to detain a person suffering from an infectious disease, a person of unsound mind, an alcoholic or a drug addict, if such person is dangerous to himself or herself or to others;
- **6.** to prevent illegal settlement in Estonia and to expel a person from Estonia or to extradite a person to a foreign state.

No one shall be deprived of his or her liberty merely on the ground of inability to fulfill a contractual obligation.

Article 25

Everyone has the right to compensation for moral and material damage caused by the unlawful action of any person.

Article 43

Everyone has the right to confidentiality of messages sent or received by him or her by post, telegraph, telephone or other commonly used means. Exceptions may be made by court authorization to combat a criminal offence, or to ascertain the truth in a criminal procedure, in the cases and pursuant to procedure provided by law.

Article 47

Everyone has the right, without prior permission, to assemble peacefully and to conduct meetings. This right may be restricted in the cases and pursuant to procedure provided

by law to ensure national security, public order, morals, **traffic safety**, and the safety of participants in a meeting, or **to prevent the spread of an infectious disease**.

Article 54

An Estonian citizen has a duty to be loyal to the constitutional order and to defend the independence of Estonia.

If no other means are available, every Estonian citizen has the right to initiate resistance against a forcible change of the constitutional order.

Article 99

Members of the Government of the Republic shall not hold any other state office, nor belong to the management board or supervisory board of a commercial enterprise.

Article 111

The Bank of Estonia has the sole right to issue Estonian currency. The Bank of Estonia shall regulate currency circulation and shall uphold the stability of the national currency.

Facts of Estonia's Constitution

Article 37 (Part of it)

Parents shall have the final decision in the choice of education for their children.

Article 45

Everyone has the right to freely disseminate ideas, opinions, beliefs and other information by word, print, picture or other means. This right may be restricted by law to protect public order, **morals**, and the rights and freedoms, health, **honor and good name of others**. This right may also be restricted by law for state and local government public servants, to protect a state or business secret or information received in confidence, which has become known to them by reason of their office, and the family and private life of others, as well as in the interests of justice.

There is no censorship.

Article 47

Everyone has the right, without prior permission, to assemble peacefully and to conduct meetings. This right may be restricted in the cases and pursuant to procedure provided by law to ensure national security, public order, **morals**, traffic safety, and the safety of participants in a meeting, or to prevent the spread of an infectious disease.

Article 64 (Part of it)

The authority of a member of the Riigikogu shall be suspended upon his or her appointment as a member of the Government of the Republic, and shall be restored upon release from his or her duties as a member of the Government.

Constitution of Eswatini Swaziland

June 21, 2022

Eswatini Swaziland is a country in Africa, bordering South Africa and Mozambique. Eswatini Swaziland has no sea border. Official languages are Swazi and English. Ethnically 84% are Swazi and religiously 89% are Christian. At 17,364 sq km, the country has a population of about 11,60,000.

Abortion is a topic of discussion all over the world, especially in Christian countries. Eswatini Swaziland's constitution adopts a balanced, excellent measure. Abortion is prohibited in Eswatini Swaziland. However, for medical reasons, the doctor decides that the pregnancy may endanger the woman's life or physical health or mental health, or that the child may have a physical or mental disability, or In cases where Parliament approves – Abortion is legal.

The rights of property, the rights of the physically disabled, the rights of workers are well protected. The political goal, the economic goal, the law enforcement goal and the duties of the citizen are stated in the constitution so that everyone can stand above all kinds of dilemmas.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects. The negative aspects of the Eswatini Swaziland constitution are horrendous.

Monarchy is prevalent in Eswatini Swaziland. The king's child will be the king, and all the rest of the corpses. This monarchy is not like Britain, but an extreme monarchy like Saudi Arabia.

Abortion is prohibited, but abortion is legal in cases where rape or incest intercourse (such as one's siblings) committed. The question is, what is the crime of the unborn child?



Admirable Articles of Eswatini Swaziland's Constitution

15. Protection of right to life

5. Abortion is unlawful but may be allowed –

a. on medical or therapeutic grounds including where a doctor certifies that –

i. continued pregnancy will endanger the life or constitute a serious threat to the physical health of the woman;

ii. continued pregnancy will constitute a serious threat to the mental health of the woman;

iii. there is serious risk that the child will suffer from physical or mental defect of such a nature that the child will be irreparably seriously handicapped;

c. on such other grounds as Parliament may prescribe.

19. Protection from deprivation of property

1. A person has a right to own property either alone or in association with others.

2. A person shall not be compulsorily deprived of property or any interest in or right over property of any description except where the following conditions are satisfied –

a. the taking of possession or acquisition is necessary for public use or in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health;

b. the compulsory taking of possession or acquisition of the property is made under a law which makes provision for –

i. prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation; and

ii. a right of access to a court of law by any person who has an interest in or right over the property;

c. the taking of possession or the acquisition is made under a court order.

30. Rights of persons with disabilities

2. Parliament shall enact laws for the protection of persons with disabilities so as to enable those persons to enjoy productive and fulfilling lives.

32. Rights of workers

1. A person has the right to practise a profession and to carry on any lawful occupation, trade or business.

4. Parliament shall enact laws to –

d. protect employees from victimisation and unfair dismissal or treatment.

57. Law enforcement objectives

1. Law enforcement officials shall at all times fulfil the duty imposed upon them by the law by serving the community and by protecting all persons against illegal acts, consistent with the high degree of responsibility required by their profession.

2. In the performance of their duty, law enforcement officials shall respect and protect human dignity and maintain and uphold the human rights of all persons.

3. Law enforcement officials may not inflict, instigate or tolerate any act of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, nor may any law enforcement official invoke superior orders or exceptional circumstances as a justification of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

4. Law enforcement officials shall not commit any act of corruption. They shall also rigorously oppose and combat all those acts.

58. Political objectives

1. Swaziland shall be a democratic country dedicated to principles which empower and encourage the active participation of all citizens at all levels in their own governance.

2. In the conduct of public affairs the State shall be guided by the principle of decentralisation and devolution of governmental functions and powers to the people at appropriate levels where the people can best manage and direct their own affairs.

3. The State shall cultivate among all the people of Swaziland through various measures including civic education respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms and the dignity of the human person.

4. All associations aspiring to manage and direct public affairs shall conform to democratic principles in their internal organisations and practice.

5. All lawful measures shall be taken to expose, combat and eradicate corruption and abuse or misuse of power by those holding political and other public offices.

6. The State shall promote, among the people of Swaziland, the culture of political tolerance and all organs of State and people of Swaziland shall work towards the promotion of national unity, peace and stability.

7. The State shall provide a peaceful, secure and stable political environment which is necessary for economic development.

59. Economic objectives

1. The State shall take all necessary action to ensure that the national economy is managed in such a manner as to maximise the rate of economic development and to secure the maximum welfare, freedom and happiness of every person in Swaziland and to provide adequate means of livelihood and suitable employment and public assistance to the needy.

2. The State shall, in particular, take all necessary steps to establish a sound and healthy economy whose underlying principles shall include –

a. the guarantee of a fair and realistic remuneration for production and productivity in order to encourage continued production and higher productivity;

b. affording ample opportunity for individual initiative and creativity in economic activities and fostering an enabling environment for a pronounced role of the private sector in the economy;

c. ensuring that individuals and the private sector bear their fair share of social and national responsibilities including responsibilities to contribute to the overall development of the country;

d. undertaking even and balanced development of all regions and in particular improving the conditions of life in the rural areas, and generally, redressing any imbalance in development between the rural and urban areas; and

e. the recognition that the most secure democracy is the one that assures the basic necessities of life for its people as a fundamental duty.

63. Duties of the citizen

The exercise and enjoyment of rights and freedoms is inseparable from the performance of duties and obligations, and accordingly, it shall be the duty of every citizen to –

a. uphold and defend this Constitution and the law;

b. promote the prestige and good name of Swaziland and respect the symbols of the nation;

c. further the national interest and to foster national unity;

d. respect the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of others, and generally to refrain from doing acts detrimental to the welfare of other persons;

e. promote democracy and the rule of law;

f. work conscientiously in the lawfully chosen occupation of that citizen;

g. protect and preserve public property, and to combat misuse and waste of public funds and property;

h. co-operate with lawful agencies in the maintenance of law and order; and

i. protect and safeguard the environment.

215. Water

There shall be no private right of property in any water found naturally in Swaziland.

Facts of Eswatini Swaziland's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

Whereas We the People of the Kingdom of Swaziland do hereby undertake in humble submission to Almighty God to start afresh under a new framework of constitutional dispensation;

CHAPTER II. MONARCHY

4. King and iNgwenyama

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of section 228, King and iNgwenyama of Swaziland is an hereditary Head of State and shall have such official name as shall be designated on the occasion of his accession to the Throne.

2. The King and iNgwenyama is a symbol of unity and the eternity of the Swazi nation.

3. The King and iNgwenyama is the-

a. Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Force;

b. Commissioner-in-Chief of the Police Service; and

c. Commissioner-in-Chief of the Correctional Services.

4. The King and iNgwenyama has such rights, prerogatives and obligations as are conferred on him by this Constitution or any other law, including Swazi law and custom, and shall exercise those rights, prerogatives and obligations in terms and in the spirit of this Constitution.

5. Succession to the Throne

1. Succession to the office of King and iNgwenyama is hereditary and governed by this Constitution and Swazi law and custom.

2. Where the office of King and iNgwenyama becomes vacant the successor to the Throne shall be determined and declared in accordance with Swazi law and custom.

6. Umntfwana (Crown Prince)

1. Until he accedes to the Throne, a person declared a successor under section 5, shall be designated as Umntfwana.

2. Unless the situation otherwise requires, Umntfwana shall accede to the Throne when he has attained the age of eighteen years.

3. Umntfwana, before being declared king shall be installed iNgwenyama in accordance with Swazi law and custom.

4. Umntfwana shall not assume any of the duties of the office of King and iNgwenyama until he accedes to the Throne.

5. The Crown Prince shall be entitled to such training, allowance and other privileges as may be prescribed appropriate to his status.

7. The Ndlovukazi

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of section 229, the Ndlovukazi is traditionally the mother of the King and iNgwenyama and is appointed in accordance with Swazi law and custom.

2. Until the King and iNgwenyama has been installed, that is to say, until he has publicly assumed the functions and responsibilities of the King and iNgwenyama in accordance with this Constitution and Swazi law and custom, or during any period when he is by reason of absence from Swaziland or any other cause unable to perform the functions of his office, those functions shall be performed, save as otherwise provided in this Constitution, by the Ndlovukazi acting as Queen Regent.

3. In her capacity as Queen Regent, the Ndlovukazi shall be assisted and advised by the Umntfwanenkhosi Lomkhulu -in-Libandla.

4. The Queen Regent shall be entitled to such remuneration as may be prescribed and that remuneration shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund and shall not be reduced during the continuance in office of the Queen Regent.

5. Civil proceedings shall not be instituted or continued in respect of which relief is claimed against the Queen Regent for anything done or omitted to be done by the Queen Regent in her private capacity and shall not be summoned to appear as a witness in any civil or criminal proceedings.

6. Where provision is made by law limiting the time within which proceedings of any description may be brought against a person, the period during which that person held a position of Queen Regent shall not be taken into account in calculating the period of time prescribed by that law which determines whether any such proceedings as are mentioned in this section may be brought against that person.

7. The Queen Regent shall be immune from taxation in respect of –

a. any remuneration received in terms of subsection (4);

b. all income accruing to her in her private capacity; and

c. all property owned by her in her private capacity and so far as the taxation relates to the period of regency.

8. The Ndlovukazi shall, before commencing to act as Queen Regent take and subscribe an oath for the due execution of office in accordance with Swazi law and custom.

9. The Queen Regent shall hand over her office to the Ndlovukazi when Umntfwana assumes the office of King and iNgwenyama.

8. Umntfwanenkhosi Lomkhulu (Senior Prince)

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of section 234, Umntfwanenkhosi Lomkhulu is appointed in accordance with Swazi law and custom.

2. Where the Ndlovukazi in her capacity as Queen Regent is temporarily out of the Kingdom or for any reason temporarily unable to perform the functions of her office, subject to any requirements under Swazi law and custom, the Umntfwanenkhosi Lomkhulu may perform those functions subject to any specific instructions she may make.

3. Umntfwanenkhosi Lomkhulu when acting in terms of subsection (2) shall be entitled to such remuneration as may be prescribed and that remuneration shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund and shall not be reduced during his continuance in office.

4. Civil proceedings shall not be instituted or continued in respect of which relief is claimed against the Umntfwanenkhosi Lomkhulu when acting in terms of subsection (2) for anything done or omitted to be done by him in his private capacity and he shall not be summoned to appear as a witness in any civil or criminal proceedings.

5. Where provision is made by law limiting the time within which proceedings of any description may be brought against a person, the period during which that person held a position of Umntfwanenkhosi Lomkhulu in terms of subsection (2) shall not be taken into account in calculating the period of time prescribed by that law which determines whether such proceedings as are mentioned in this section may be brought against that person.

6. The Umntfwanenkhosi Lomkhulu when acting in terms of subsection (2) shall be immune from taxation in respect of –

a. any remuneration received in terms of subsection (3);

b. all income accruing to him in his private capacity; and

c. all property owned by him in his private capacity in so far as the taxation relate to the period of regency.

7. Umntfwanenkhosi Lomkhulu shall, before commencing to act in terms of subsection (2) take and subscribe an oath for the due execution of the office in accordance with Swazi law and custom.

9. Civil List of King and iNgwenyama

1. The King and iNgwenyama shall be paid such emoluments and shall have such Civil List as may be prescribed.

2. Any remuneration prescribed under this section shall be a charge on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund and shall not be reduced during the continuance in office of King and iNgwenyama.

10. Immunity of King and iNgwenyama

The King and iNgwenyama shall be immune from taxation in respect of his Civil List, all income accruing to him and all property owned by him in any private capacity.

11. Protection of King and iNgwenyama in respect of legal proceedings

The King and iNgwenyama shall be immune from –

a. suit or legal process in any cause in respect of all things done or omitted to be done by him; and

b. being summoned to appear as a witness in any civil or criminal proceeding.

15. Protection of right to life

5. Abortion is unlawful but may be allowed –

b. where the pregnancy resulted from rape, incest or unlawful sexual intercourse with a mentally retarded female; or

64. Executive authority of Swaziland

1. The executive authority of Swaziland vests in the King as Head of State and shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

2. The King shall protect and defend this Constitution and all laws made under or continued in force by this Constitution.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the King may exercise the executive authority either directly or through the Cabinet or a Minister.

4. The King in his capacity as Head of State has authority, in accordance with this Constitution or any other law, among other things to –

a. assent to and sign bills;

b. summon and dissolve Parliament;

c. receive foreign envoys and appoint diplomats;

d. issue pardons, reprieves or commute sentences;

e. declare a state of emergency;

f. confer honours;

g. establish any commission or vusela; and

h. order a referendum.

65. Exercise of King's functions

1. In the exercise of the functions under this Constitution or any other law the King shall act on the advice of the Cabinet or a Minister acting under the general authority of the Cabinet, except where –

a. any function under this Constitution is expressed (in whatever terms) to be exercisable by him acting in his discretion or on the advice or the recommendation of or after consultation with any other person or authority;

c. any function conferred by any other law is expressed (in whatever terms) to be exercisable by him in his discretion; and

d. the provisions of section 158(5), 159(5), 175(4) or paragraph 1(1) of the First Schedule apply.

2. Where, in terms of subsection (1), the Cabinet or a Minister gives advice to the King, the King may refer back that advice for further consideration by the Cabinet, and Cabinet shall meet within ten days to reconsider the advice as required by the King.

3. Where the King is required to exercise any function on the advice or recommendation of any person or authority, he shall exercise that function on that advice or recommendation, save that the King may before acting on the advice or recommendation, in his discretion, once refer back that advice or recommendation in whole or in part for reconsideration within ten days by the person or authority concerned.

4. Where the King is required by this Constitution to exercise any function after consultation with any person or authority, the King may or may not exercise that function following that consultation.

87. Election by secret ballot

1. The election of persons to any chamber of Parliament or Bucopho shall be by secret ballot at both primary and secondary levels or any other level in accordance with the first-past-the-post system in which the person receiving the highest number of votes is elected.

2. For the purposes of subsection (1), the votes shall be cast in ballot boxes of a design calculated to ensure efficiency and reliability.

3. Notwithstanding the principle of secrecy, a voter who is handicapped may be assisted in casting the vote.

4. All nominations for Bucopho, or member of Parliament shall be open and supported by at least ten persons qualified to vote in that inkhundla.

5. At the primary level, there shall be no canvassing for votes as persons are nominated (that is, invited to serve) on the basis of their being known to that community.

6. For purposes of this section, nomination or election at "primary" or "secondary" level means nomination or election of the elected member of Parliament or Bucopho as the case may be at the level of chiefdom or polling division or inkhundla respectively.

106. Power to make laws

Subject to the provisions of this Constitution .

a. the supreme legislative authority of Swaziland vests in the King-in- Parliament;

b. the King and Parliament may make laws for the peace, order and good government of Swaziland.

107. Exercise of power to make laws

Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the power of the King and Parliament to make laws shall be exercised by bills -

a. passed by both chambers of Parliament;

b. passed by the House in the cases referred to in sections 112, 113, 114 and 116 (2);

c. passed at a joint sitting of the Senate and the House, in the cases referred to in sections 115(3), 116 (1) 117, and Chapter XVII;

d. passed by the Senate in the case referred to in section 115 (4), and assented to by the King under his hand.

108. Assent to bills

1. A bill shall not become law unless the King has assented to it and signed it in token of that assent.

2. Subject to the provisions of sections 117 and 246, a bill shall be presented to the King for assent where, and shall not be so presented unless, that bill has been passed by .

a. both Houses of Parliament without any amendments or with such amendments only as are agreed to by both Houses;

b. the House in terms of sections 112, 113, 114 and 116 (2);

c. the Senate in terms of section 115 (4);

d. a joint sitting of the Senate and the House in terms of sections 115 (3), 117 (1), 118 and Chapter XVII.

3. Where a bill that has been duly passed is presented to the King for assent the King shall signify that he assents or withholds assent .

a. in the case of an appropriation bill, or bill for a law to amend this Constitution, within ten days;

b. in the case of any other bill, within twenty-one days.

221. Duties of a local government authority

1. The primary duty of a local government authority is to ensure, in accordance with the law, the efficient management and development of the area under its jurisdiction in consultation with local traditional authority where applicable.

CHAPTER XIV. TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS

227. Traditional institutions

1. The Swazi traditional government is administered according to Swazi law and custom and the traditional institutions that are pillars of the monarchy as set out in subsection (2).

2. The following Swazi traditional institutions are hereby guaranteed and protected -

a. iNgwenyama;

b. iNdlovukazi;

c. Ligunqa (Princes of the Realm);

d. Liqoqo

e. Sibaya;

f. (Tikhulu) Chiefs;

g. Umntfwanenkhosi Lomkhulu (Senior Prince);

h. Tindvuna (Royal Governors).

228. INgwenyama

1. INgwenyama is the traditional head of the Swazi State and is chosen by virtue of the rank and character of his mother in accordance with Swazi law and custom.

2. INgwenyama enjoys the same legal protection and immunity from legal suit or process as the King.

3. Subject to an elaborate system of advisory councils, the functions of iNgwenyama under this chapter shall be regulated by Swazi law and custom.

229. The Ndlovukazi

1. The Ndlovukazi (Queen Mother) is traditionally the mother of the iNgwenyama and the symbolic Grandmother of the Nation.

2. The Ndlovukazi is selected and appointed in accordance with Swazi law and custom.

3. The official residence of the Ndlovukazi is the legislative and ceremonial capital of the nation and the arena of the Incwala and Umhlanga.

4. The Ndlovukazi has such powers and performs such functions as Swazi law and custom assigns to her.

5. Without derogating from the generality of subsection (4) the Ndlovukazi exercises a moderating advisory role on iNgwenyama.

6. The Ndlovukazi shall be immune from–

a. suit and legal process in any civil case in respect of all things done or omitted to be done by her in her private capacity; and

b. being summoned to appear as a witness in any civil or criminal proceedings.

7. The Ndlovukazi shall be immune from taxation in respect of emoluments or any income accruing to her in her private capacity and all property owned by her in her private capacity.

230. Ligunqa

1. The Ligunqa (Bantfwabenkhosi) are princes of the realm, the paternal uncles and half-brothers of iNgwenyama who exercise functions of a sikhulu (chief) over some area and whose mothers were given liphakelo (authority to oversee and exercise jurisdiction over an area accorded by iNgwenyama in accordance with Swazi law and custom).

2. Ligunqa ranks above liqoqo and is convened by iNgwenyama or the Ndlovukazi as Queen Regent.

3. The membership of ligunqa includes the indvuna referred to in Section 235(2) and some members of Emabekankhosi (king-makers) determined in accordance with Swazi law and custom.

4. INgwenyama, from time to time, consults all or some of the members of ligunqa on important or sensitive matters or disputes including matters of succession connected with the monarchy.

5. Ligunqa will also advise iNgwenyama, the Ndlovukazi as Queen Regent where that advice is necessary in the national interest to ensure the stability and continuity of the monarchy.

231. Liqoqo

1. The Liqoqo is an advisory council whose members are appointed by iNgwenyama from the membership of bantfwabenkhosi (emalangeni), tikhulu (chiefs) and persons who have distinguished themselves in the service of the Nation.

2. Where necessary the members of liqoqo may be appointed by the Ndlovukazi as Queen Regent.

3. Liqoqo traditionally advises iNgwenyama on disputes in connection with the selection of tikhulu (chiefs) boundaries of chiefdoms and any other matter iNgwenyama may assign for their advice in confidence.

4. A judicial officer, member of Parliament or of a service commission shall not at the same time qualify to be a member of liqoqo.

5. A member of liqoqo shall hold office for a period not exceeding five years and shall be eligible for re-appointment and shall vacate office where the member -

a. dies;

b. resigns; or

c. is removed from office by iNgwenyama or Indlovukazi as Queen Regent.

6. A member of liqoqo shall, before assuming office, take and subscribe the oath of allegiance and due execution of office set out in the Second Schedule.

7. Liqoqo is convened and traditionally presided over by iNgwenyama who may assign this responsibility to any person designated by him for that purpose.

232. Sibaya (the Swazi National Council)

1. The people through Sibaya constitute the highest policy and advisory council (Libandla) of the nation.

2. The Sibaya is the Swazi National Council constituted by Bantfwabenkhosi, the tikhulu of the realm and all adult citizens gathered at the official residence of the Ndlovukazi under the chairmanship of iNgwenyama who may delegate this function to any official.

3. Sibaya functions as the annual general meeting of the nation but may be convened at anytime to present the views of the nation on pressing and controversial national issues.

233. Tikhulu (Chiefs)

1. Chiefs are the footstool of iNgwenyama and iNgwenyama rules through the Chiefs.

2. The iNgwenyama may appoint any person to be chief over any area.

3. The general rule is that every umphakatsi (Chief's residence) is headed by a Chief who is appointed by iNgwenyama after the Chief has been selected by the lusendvo (family council) and shall vacate office in like manner.

4. The position of a Chief as a local head of one or more areas is usually hereditary and is regulated by Swazi law and custom.

5. Unless the situation otherwise requires, a chief shall assume office at the age of eighteen years or so soon thereafter as the period of mourning comes to an end.

6. A Chief, as a symbol of unity and a father of the community, does not take part in partisan politics.

7. A Chief may be appointed to any public office for which the Chief may be otherwise qualified.

8. The powers and functions of chiefs are in accordance with Swazi law and custom or conferred by Parliament or iNgwenyama from time to time.

9. In the exercise of the functions and duties of his office a Chief enforces a custom, tradition, practice or usage which is just and not discriminatory.

234. Umntfwanenkhosi Lomkhulu (Senior Prince)

Umntfwanenkhosi Lomkhulu is a paternal uncle of the King selected and appointed in accordance with Swazi law and custom.

235. Tindvuna

1. Traditionally Swaziland has a number of tindvuna or governors in charge of the regiments and the royal villages.

2. The Indvuna of the Ndlovukazi's residence is the first-amongst-equals or governor-general.

3. The position of an indvuna is not strictly hereditary even though appointment is made within a limited range of leading commoner families.

4. Tindvuna assist in the traditional government of the country by carrying out certain decisions and advising iNgwenyama or Ndlovukazi in various other respects.

5. Tindvuna hear cases, give judgments and advise on the temper of the nation, organise labour for the royal fields and ensure that the royal kraals and villages are periodically repaired.

6. Tindvuna also facilitate access to iNgwenyama or Ndlovukazi to those seeking royal audience.

7. The Tindvuna of the royal residences will normally have a small council to consult before taking a decision.

251. Council of Chiefs

1. There shall be a Council of Chiefs which shall be composed of twelve Chiefs drawn from the four regions of the Kingdom appointed by the iNgwenyama on a rotational basis.

2. There shall be a Chairman of the Council who shall be appointed by the iNgwenyama and a secretary whose office shall be a public office.

3. The Council of Chiefs shall be responsible for, among other things-

a. advising the King on customary issues and any matter relating to or affecting chieftaincy including chieftaincy disputes;

b. performing the function in terms of section 115; and

c. performing such other functions as may be assigned by this Constitution or any other law.

4. Members of the Council of Chiefs shall be divided into three classes of four each and the first class shall vacate office at the expiry of two years, the second class shall vacate office at the expiry of three years and the third class shall vacate office at the expiry of four years.

5. Chiefs in the respective regions may meet as and when necessary but at least twice a year.

Constitution of Ethiopia

June 30, 2022

Ethiopia is a land-locked country, bordering Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, and South Sudan. Multiple official and regional languages exist. Ethnic communities abound, and no one is the majority. 67% are Christians and 31% are Muslims. With a population of 11,04,300 square kilometers, the state has a population of about 11,78,76,000.

According to the Ethiopian constitution, the state and religion are separate. Everyone has the right to protection against physical abuse. Every accused has the right to get justice in a public court using his own lawyer. If someone fails to hire a lawyer, the state will hire a lawyer on their behalf. The constitution guarantees equal rights for all, irrespective of religion, caste or political opinion. Everyone's right to privacy, right to associate, right to property is guaranteed. Everyone has the right to a clean and healthy environment. The constitution clearly states the environmental goal, the economic goal - so that the government can move freely.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The term "Public Morality" has been mentioned in several articles of the constitution. It's dangerous. What is immoral in the eyes of some may not be so in the eyes of others. A clear explanation in the constitution is desirable.



Admirable Articles of Ethiopia's Constitution

Article 11. Separation of State and Religion

1. State and religion are separate.

2. There shall be no state religion.

3. The state shall not interfere in religious matters and religion shall not interfere in state affairs.

Article 16. The Right of the Security of Person

Everyone has the right to protection against bodily harm.

Article 18. Prohibition against Inhuman Treatment

1. Everyone has the right to protection against cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

2. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude. Trafficking in human beings for whatever purpose is prohibited.

3. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.

4. For the purpose of sub-Article 3 of this Article the phrase "forced or compulsory labour" shall not include:

a. Any work or service normally required of a person who is under detention in consequence of a lawful order, or of a person during conditional release from such detention;

b. In the case of conscientious objectors, any service exacted in lieu of compulsory military service;

c. Any service exacted in cases of emergency or calamity threatening the life or wellbeing of the community;

d. Any economic and social development activity voluntarily performed by a community within its locality.

Article 20. Rights of Persons Accused

1. Accused persons have the right to a public trial by an ordinary court of law within a reasonable time after having been charged. The court may hear cases in a closed session only with a view to protecting the right to privacy of the parties concerned, public morals and national security.

2. Accused persons have the right to be informed with sufficient particulars of the charge brought against them and to be given the charge in writing.

5. Accused persons have the right to be represented by legal counsel of their choice, and, if they do not have sufficient means to pay for it and miscarriage of justice would result, to be provided with legal representation at state expense.

Article 25. Right to Equality

All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection without discrimination on grounds of race, nation, nationality,

or other social origin, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, property, birth or other status.

Article 26. Right to Privacy

1. Everyone has the right to privacy. This right shall include the right not to be subjected to searches of his home, person or property, or the seizure of any property under his personal possession.

2. Everyone has the right to the inviolability of his notes and correspondence including postal letters, and communications made by means of telephone, telecommunications and electronic devices.

3. Public officials shall respect and protect these rights. No restrictions may be placed on the enjoyment of such rights except in compelling circumstances and in accordance with specific laws whose purposes shall be the safeguarding of national security or public peace, the prevention of crimes or the protection of health, public morality or the rights and freedoms of others.

Article 31. Freedom of Association

Every person has the right to freedom of association for any cause or purpose. Organizations formed, in violation of appropriate laws, or to illegally subvert the constitutional order, or which promote such activities are prohibited.

Article 40. The Right to Property

3. The right to ownership of rural and urban land, as well as of all natural resources, is exclusively vested in the State and in the peoples of Ethiopia. Land is a common property of the Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia and shall not be subject to sale or to other means of exchange.

4. Ethiopian peasants have right to obtain land without payment and the protection against eviction from their possession. The implementation of this provision shall be specified by law.

5. Ethiopian pastoralists have the right to free land for grazing and cultivation as well as the right not to be displaced from their own lands. The implementation shall be specified by law.

6. Without prejudice to the right of Ethiopian Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples to the ownership of land, government shall ensure the right of private investors to the use of land on the basis of payment arrangements established by law. Particulars shall be determined by law.

7. Every Ethiopian shall have the full right to the immovable property he builds and to the permanent improvements he brings about on the land by his labour or capital. This right shall include the right to alienate, to bequeath, and, where the right of use expires, to remove his property, transfer his title, or claim compensation for it. Particulars shall be determined by law.

8. Without prejudice to the right to private property, the government may expropriate private property for public purposes subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of the property.

Article 41. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

5. The State shall, within available means, allocate resources to provide rehabilitation and assistance to the physically and mentally disabled, the aged, and to children who are left without parents or guardian.

Article 44. Environmental Rights

1. All persons have the right to a clean and healthy environment.

2. All persons who have been displaced or whose livelihoods have been adversely affected as a result of State programmes have the right to commensurate monetary or alternative means of compensation, including relocation with adequate State assistance.

Article 89. Economic Objectives

3. Government shall take measures to avert any natural and man-made disasters, and, in the event of disasters, to provide timely assistance to the victims.

Article 92. Environmental Objectives

1. Government shall endeavour to ensure that all Ethiopians live in a clean and healthy environment.

2. The design and implementation of programmes and projects of development shall not damage or destroy the environment.

3. People have the right to full consultation and to the expression of views in the planning and implementation of environmental policies and projects that affect them directly.

4. Government and citizens shall have the duty to protect the environment.

Facts of Ethiopia's Constitution

Article 26. Right to Privacy

3. Public officials shall respect and protect these rights. No restrictions may be placed on the enjoyment of such rights except in compelling circumstances and in accordance with specific laws whose purposes shall be the safeguarding of national security or public peace, the prevention of crimes or the protection of health, **public morality** or the rights and freedoms of others.

Article 27. Freedom of Religion, Belief and Opinion

5. Freedom to express or manifest one's religion or belief may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, peace, health, education, **public morality** or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others, and to ensure the independence of the state from religion.

Article 78. Independence of the Judiciary

5. Pursuant to sub-Article 5 of Article 34 the House of Peoples' Representatives and State Councils can establish or give official recognition to religious and customary courts. Religious and customary courts that had state recognition and functioned prior to the adoption of the Constitution shall be organized on the basis of recognition accorded to them by this Constitution.

Constitution of Fiji

July 09, 2022

Fiji is an island nation in the South Pacific Ocean. It covers an area of 18,274 square kilometers and has a population of about 9,26,000. Official languages are Fijian, English and Hindi. About 56% are natives and others are descendants of newcomers. The island has 64% Christians, 27% Hindus and 6% Muslims.

Constitutionally Fiji is a secular state, where the government treats all religions equally. No one can be detained except to arrest a criminal or an accused, to ensure the study of any minor, or to take any contagious patient into custody. If someone is arrested, he/she has the right to meet his/her spouse, romantic partner or close relative; Lawyer; religious counselor or social worker; doctor. Everyone's freedom of speech exists; However, it is forbidden to make statements that incite to war, incitement to violence or insurrection, advocacy of hatred. Everyone is assured of adequate food and water. Every child has the right to be registered at or soon after birth, and to have a name and nationality.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

There are no indigenous people in the world. Those who are not indigenous, are they aliens from a different planet? The constitution of Fiji gives special status to the so-called indigenous peoples, which is the greatest blow to equal rights and democracy. Another dangerous thing is the approval of a non-government education syllabus outside the state syllabus.



Admirable Articles of Fiji's Constitution

1. The Republic of Fiji

The Republic of Fiji is a sovereign democratic State founded on the values of–

c. an independent, impartial, competent and accessible system of justice;

d. equality for all and care for the less fortunate based on the values inherent in this section and in the Bill of Rights contained in Chapter 2;

e. human dignity, respect for the individual, personal integrity and responsibility, civic involvement and mutual support;

f. good governance, including the limitation and separation of powers;

g. transparency and accountability; and

2. Supremacy of the Constitution

1. This Constitution is the supreme law of the State.

2. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, any law inconsistent with this Constitution is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency.

3. This Constitution shall be **upheld and respected** by all Fijians and the State, including all persons holding public office, and the obligations imposed by this Constitution must be fulfilled.

5. This Constitution cannot be abrogated or suspended by any person, and may only be amended in accordance with the procedures prescribed in Chapter 11.

6. Any attempt to establish a Government other than in compliance with this Constitution shall be unlawful, and-

a. anything done to further that attempt is invalid and of no force or effect; and

b. no immunities can lawfully be granted under any law to any person in respect of actions taken or omitted in furtherance of such an attempt.

4. Secular State

3. Religion and the State are separate, which means-

a. the State and all persons holding public office must treat all religions equally;

b. the State and all persons holding public office must not dictate any religious belief;

c. the State and all persons holding public office must not prefer or advance, by any means, any particular religion, religious denomination, religious belief, or religious practice over another, or over any non-religious belief; and

d. no person shall assert any religious belief as a legal reason to disregard this Constitution or any other law.

5. Citizenship

2. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, all Fijians have equal status and identity, which means that they are equally-

a. entitled to all the rights, privileges and benefits of citizenship; and

b. subject to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

7. Interpretation of this Chapter

2. This Chapter does not deny, or prevent the recognition of, any other right or freedom recognised or conferred by common law or written law, except to the extent that it is inconsistent with this Chapter.

9. Right to personal liberty

1. A person must not be deprived of personal liberty except–

a. for the purpose of executing the sentence or order of a court, whether handed down or made in Fiji or elsewhere, in respect of an offence of which the person had been convicted;

b. for the purpose of executing an order of a court punishing the person for contempt of the court or of another court or tribunal;

c. for the purpose of executing an order of a court made to secure the fulfilment of an obligation imposed on the person by law;

d. for the purpose of bringing the person before a court in execution of an order of a court;

e. if the person is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence;

f. with the consent of the person's parent or lawful guardian or upon an order made by a court, for the purpose of the person's education or welfare during any period ending not later than the date of his or her 18th birthday;

g. for the purpose of preventing the spread of an infectious or contagious disease;

h. for the purpose of the person's care or treatment or for the protection of the community if he or she is, or is reasonably suspected to be, of unsound mind, addicted to drugs or alcohol, or a vagrant; or

i. for the purpose of preventing the unlawful entry of the person into Fiji or of effecting the expulsion, extradition or other lawful removal of the person from Fiji.

3. If a person is detained pursuant to a measure authorised under a state of emergency-

b. the person must be given the opportunity to communicate with, and to be visited by-

i. his or her spouse, partner or next-of-kin;

ii. a legal practitioner;

iii. a religious counsellor or a social worker; and

iv. a medical practitioner;

c. the person must be given reasonable facilities to consult with a legal practitioner of his or her choice;

10. Freedom from slavery, servitude, forced labour and human trafficking

1. A person must not be held in slavery or servitude, or subjected to forced labour or human trafficking.

2. In this section, "forced labour" does not include-

a. labour required in consequence of a sentence or order of a court;

b. labour reasonably required of a person serving a term of imprisonment, whether or not required for the hygiene or maintenance of the prison; or

c. labour required of a member of a disciplined force as part of his or her duties.

11. Freedom from cruel and degrading treatment

1. Every person has the right to freedom from torture of any kind, whether physical, mental or emotional, and from cruel, inhumane, degrading or disproportionately severe treatment or punishment.

2. Every person has the right to security of the person, which includes the right to be free from any form of violence from any source, at home, school, work or in any other place.

3. Every person has the right to freedom from scientific or medical treatment or procedures without an order of the court or without his or her informed consent, or if he

or she is incapable of giving informed consent, without the informed consent of a lawful guardian.

13. Rights of arrested and detained persons

1. Every person who is arrested or detained has the right-

c. to communicate with a legal practitioner of his or her choice in private in the place where he or she is detained, to be informed of that right promptly and, if he or she does not have sufficient means to engage a legal practitioner and the interests of justice so require, to be given the services of a legal practitioner under a scheme for legal aid by the Legal Aid Commission;

d. not to be compelled to make any confession or admission that could be used in evidence against that person;

e. to be held separately from persons who are serving a sentence, and in the case of a child, to be kept separate from adults unless that is not in the best interests of the child;

f. to be brought before a court as soon as reasonably possible, but in any case not later than 48 hours after the time of arrest, or if that is not reasonably possible, as soon as possible thereafter;

g. at the first court appearance, to be charged or informed of the reasons for the detention to continue, or to be released;

h. to be released on reasonable terms and conditions, pending a charge or trial, unless the interests of justice otherwise require;

i. to challenge the lawfulness of the detention in person before a court and, if the detention is unlawful, to be released;

j. to conditions of detention that are consistent with human dignity, including at least the opportunity to exercise regularly and the provision, at State expense, of adequate accommodation, nutrition, and medical treatment; and

k. to communicate with, and be visited by,-

i. his or her spouse, partner or next-of-kin; and

ii. a religious counsellor or a social worker.

2. Whenever this section requires information to be given to a person, that information must be given simply and clearly in a language that the person understands.

3. A person who is deprived of liberty by being detained, held in custody or imprisoned under any law retains all the rights and freedoms set out in this Chapter, except to the extent that any particular right or freedom is incompatible with the fact of being so deprived of liberty.

17. Freedom of speech, expression and publication

2. Freedom of speech, expression, thought, opinion and publication does not protect–

a. propaganda for war;

b. incitement to violence or insurrection against this Constitution; or

c. advocacy of hatred that–

i. is based on any prohibited ground of discrimination listed or prescribed under section 26; and

ii. constitutes incitement to cause harm.

3. To the extent that it is necessary, a law may limit, or may authorise the limitation of, the rights and freedoms mentioned in subsection (1) in the interests of–

a. national security, public safety, public order, public morality, **public health** or the orderly conduct of elections;

26. Right to equality and freedom from discrimination

1. Every person is equal before the law and has the right to **equal protection, treatment and benefit** of the law.

3. A person must not be unfairly discriminated against, directly or indirectly on the grounds of his or her–

a. actual or supposed personal characteristics or circumstances, including race, culture, ethnic or social origin, colour, place of origin, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, birth, primary language, economic or

social or health status, disability, age, religion, conscience, marital status or pregnancy; or

b. opinions or beliefs, except to the extent that those opinions or beliefs involve harm to others or the diminution of the rights or freedoms of others,

or on any other ground prohibited by this Constitution.

32. Right to economic participation

1. Every person has the right to full and free participation in the economic life of the State, which includes the right to choose their own work, trade, occupation, profession or other means of livelihood.

2. The State must take reasonable measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of the rights recognised in subsection (1).

33. Right to work and a just minimum wage

1. The State must take reasonable measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of the right of every person to work and to a just minimum wage.

2. In applying any right under this section, if the State claims that it does not have the resources to implement the right, it is the responsibility of the State to show that the resources are not available.

34. Right to reasonable access to transportation

1. The State must take reasonable measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of the right of every person to have reasonable access to transportation.

2. In applying any right under this section, if the State claims that it does not have the resources to implement the right, it is the responsibility of the State to show that the resources are not available.

35. Right to housing and sanitation

1. The State must take reasonable measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of the right of every person to accessible and adequate housing and sanitation.

2. In applying any right under this section, if the State claims that it does not have the resources to implement the right, it is the responsibility of the State to show that the resources are not available.

36. Right to adequate food and water

1. The State must take reasonable measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of the right of every person to be free from hunger, to have adequate food of acceptable quality and to clean and safe water in adequate quantities.

2. In applying any right under this section, if the State claims that it does not have the resources to implement the right, it is the responsibility of the State to show that the resources are not available.

38. Right to health

1. The State must take reasonable measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of the right of every person to health, and to the conditions and facilities necessary to good health, and to health care services, including reproductive health care.

2. A person must not be denied emergency medical treatment.

3. In applying any right under this section, if the State claims that it does not have the resources to implement the right, it is the responsibility of the State to show that the resources are not available.

41. Rights of children

1. Every child has the right–

a. to be registered at or soon after birth, and to have a name and nationality;

b. to basic nutrition, clothing, shelter, sanitation and health care;

c. to family care, protection and guidance, which includes the equal responsibility of the child's parents to provide for the child–

i. whether or not the parents are, or have ever been, married to each other; and

ii. whether or not the parents are living together, have lived together, or are separated;

d. to be protected from abuse, neglect, harmful cultural practices, any form of violence, inhumane treatment and punishment, and hazardous or exploitative labour; and

e. not to be detained, except as a measure of last resort, and when detained, to be held–

i. only for such period of time as is necessary; and

ii. separate from adults, and in conditions that take account of the child's sex and age.

2. The best interests of a child are the primary consideration in every matter concerning the child.

42. Rights of persons with disabilities

1. A person with any disability has the right–

a. to reasonable access to all places, public transport and information;

b. to use sign language, Braille or other appropriate means of communication; and

c. to reasonable access to necessary materials, substances and devices relating to the person's disability.

2. A person with any disability has the right to reasonable adaptation of buildings, infrastructure, vehicles, working arrangements, rules, practices or procedures, to enable their full participation in society and the effective realisation of their rights.

3. To the extent that it is necessary, a law or an administrative action taken under a law may limit, or may authorise the limitation of, the rights set out in this section.

74. Power to call for evidence

1. Parliament, and each of its committees, has the power to summon any person to appear before it for the purpose of giving evidence or providing information.

2. For the purposes of subsection (1), Parliament and each of its committees has the same powers as the High Court to–

a. enforce the attendance of witnesses and examine them on oath, affirmation or otherwise; and

b. compel the production of documents or other materials or information as required for its proceedings.

123. Values and principles

The values and principles of State service include–

a. high standards of professionalism, including professional ethics and integrity;

b. prompt and faithful implementation of Government policies and administration of laws;

c. being free from corruption;

d. efficient, effective and economic use of public resources;

e. prompt response to requests and questions from the public, and delivery of service to the public, in a manner that is respectful, effective, impartial, fair, and equitable;

f. accountability for administrative conduct;

g. transparency, including–

i. timely, accurate disclosure of information to the public; and

ii. prompt, complete and candid reporting to Parliament, as required by law;

h. cultivation of good human resource management and career development practices, to maximise human potential; and

i. recruitment and promotion based on–

i. objectivity, impartiality and fair competition; and

ii. ability, education, experience and other characteristics of merit.

153. Reserve Bank of Fiji

1. The Reserve Bank of Fiji is the central bank of the State, whose primary objects are–

a. to protect the value of the currency in the interest of balanced and sustainable economic growth;

b. to formulate monetary policy;

c. to promote price stability;

d. to issue currency; and

e. to perform other functions conferred on it by a written law.

Facts of Fiji's Constitution

Preamble

WE, THE PEOPLE OF FIJI,

RECOGNISING the indigenous people or the iTaukei, their ownership of iTaukei lands, their unique culture, customs, traditions and language;

RECOGNISING the indigenous people or the Rotuman from the island of Rotuma, their ownership of Rotuman lands, their unique culture, customs, traditions and language;

RECOGNISING the descendants of the indentured labourers from British India and the Pacific Islands, their culture, customs, traditions and language; and

RECOGNISING the descendants of the settlers and immigrants to Fiji, their culture, customs, traditions and language,

22. Freedom of religion, conscience and belief

4. Every religious community or denomination, and every cultural or social community, has the right to establish, maintain and manage places of education whether or not it receives financial assistance from the State, provided that the educational institution maintains any standard prescribed by law.

5. In exercising its rights under subsection (4), a religious community or denomination has the right to provide religious instruction as part of any education that it provides, whether or not it receives financial assistance from the State for the provision of that education.

6. Except with his or her consent or, in the case of a child, the consent of a parent or lawful guardian, a person attending a place of education is not required to receive religious instruction or to take part in or attend a religious ceremony or observance if the instruction, ceremony or observance relates to a religion that is not his or her own or if he or she does not hold any religious belief.

28. Rights of ownership and protection of iTaukei, Rotuman and Banaban lands

1. The ownership of all iTaukei land shall remain with the customary owners of that land and iTaukei land shall not be permanently alienated, whether by sale, grant, transfer or exchange, except to the State in accordance with section 27.

2. Any iTaukei land acquired by the State for a public purpose after the commencement of this Constitution under section 27 or under any written law shall revert to the customary owners if the land is no longer required by the State.

3. The ownership of all Rotuman land shall remain with the customary owners of that land and Rotuman land shall not be permanently alienated, whether by sale, grant, transfer or exchange, except to the State in accordance with section 27.

4. Any Rotuman land acquired by the State for a public purpose after the commencement of this Constitution under section 27 or under any written law shall revert to the customary owners if the land is no longer required by the State.

5. The ownership of all Banaban land shall remain with the customary owners of that land and Banaban land shall not be permanently alienated, whether by sale, grant, transfer or exchange, except to the State in accordance with section 27.

6. Any Banaban land acquired by the State for a public purpose after the commencement of this Constitution under section 27 or under any written law shall revert to the customary owners if the land is no longer required by the State.

29. Protection of ownership and interests in land

1. All ownership of land, and all rights and interests in land leases and land tenancies that existed immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall continue to exist under this Constitution.

2. No law shall be made to diminish or adversely affect the rights and interests in land leases and land tenancies, whether existing immediately before the commencement of this Constitution or made or issued after the commencement of this Constitution.

3. All land lessees and land tenants have the right not to have their land leases or land tenancies terminated other than in accordance with their land leases or land tenancies.

4. Parliament and Cabinet, through legislative and other measures, must ensure that all land leases and land tenancies provide a fair and equitable return to the landowners whilst protecting the rights of land lessees and land tenants, including security and protection of tenure of land leases and land tenancies and terms and conditions of land leases and land tenancies which must be just, fair and reasonable.

5. All land that existed as freehold land immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall remain as freehold land even if it is sold or purchased, unless it is sold to the State or is acquired by the State for a public purpose under section 27.

6. For the purposes of this section-

• "land leases" or "land tenancies" includes sub-leases, sub-tenancies and tenancies-at-will, but shall not include leases, agreements or tenancies for any building, structure or dwelling, whether used for residential, commercial, industrial or for tourism purposes,

and shall not include any leases, agreements or tenancies for any fixture, equipment, plant or fittings on any land; and

• "land lessees" or "land tenants" includes sub-lessees, sub-tenants or tenants- at-will of land leases or land tenancies.

30. Right of landowners to fair share of royalties for extraction of minerals

1. All minerals in or under any land or water, are owned by the State, provided however, that the owners of any particular land (whether customary or freehold), or of any particular registered customary fishing rights shall be entitled to receive a fair share of royalties or other money paid to the State in respect of the grant by the State of rights to extract minerals from that land or the seabed in the area of those fishing rights.

2. A written law may determine the framework for calculating fair shares under subsection (1), taking into account all relevant factors, including the following-

a. any benefit that the owners received or may receive as a result of mineral exploration or exploitation;

b. the risk of environmental damage;

c. any legal obligation of the State to contribute to a fund to meet the cost of preventing, repairing or compensating for any environmental damage;

d. the cost to the State of administering exploration or exploitation rights; and

e. the appropriate contribution to the general revenue of the State to be made by any person granted exploration or exploitation rights.

Constitution of Finland

July 19, 2022

Finland is a European country. It has direct borders with Sweden, Norway and Russia. The population of the country is approx 55,36,000 with 3,38,455 square kilometers area. The official languages are Finnish and Swedish. Although ethnographically about 92% of citizens are Finns. About 70% of people are Christians and 29% follow no religion.

According to the Constitution of Finland, if a specific act is declared a crime, engaging in a similar activity at an earlier date will not be considered a crime. Freedom of religion is guaranteed. No one is compelled against his own will to participate in the practice of religion. One is able to organize and participate in discussions or protests without taking any permission from the authorities.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Article 60 of the Constitution states that Finnish citizens known to be honest are eligible for ministerial posts. But there is no clear definition of what kind of person is meant by "honest". Åland Island is part of Finland, but it has autonomy. This system is against the principle of "universal law for the whole country". Only cultural aspects such as dress or food may be local, but not overall everything. Finland is ostensibly "secular" but has special provisions for the Evangelical Lutheran Church.



Admirable Articles of Finland's Constitution

Section 8. The principle of legality in criminal cases

No one shall be found guilty of a criminal offence or be sentenced to a punishment on the basis of a deed, which has not been determined punishable by an Act at the time of its commission. The penalty imposed for an offence shall not be more severe than that provided by an Act at the time of commission of the offence.

Section 11. Freedom of religion and conscience

Everyone has the freedom of religion and conscience.

Freedom of religion and conscience entails the right to profess and practice a religion, the right to express one's convictions and the right to be a member of or decline to be a member of a religious community. No one is under the obligation, against his or her conscience, to participate in the practice of a religion.

Section 13. Freedom of assembly and freedom of association

Everyone has the right to arrange meetings and demonstrations without a permit, as well as the right to participate in them.

Everyone has the freedom of association. Freedom of association entails the right to form an association without a permit, to be a member or not to be a member of an association and to participate in the activities of an association. The freedom to form trade unions and to organise in order to look after other interests is likewise guaranteed.

Section 31. Freedom of speech and conduct of Representatives

Each Representative has the right to speak freely in the Parliament on all matters under consideration and on how they are dealt with.

A Representative shall conduct himself or herself with dignity and decorum, and not behave offensively to another person. If a Representative is in breach of such conduct, the Speaker may point this out or prohibit the Representative from continuing to speak. The Parliament may caution a Representative who has repeatedly breached the order or suspend him or her from sessions of the Parliament for a maximum of two weeks.

Section 39. How matters are initiated for consideration in the Parliament

Matters are initiated for consideration in the Parliament on the basis of a Government proposal or a motion submitted by the Government or a motion submitted by a Representative, or in another manner provided in this Constitution or in the Parliament's Rules of Procedure.

Representatives may put forward:

1. Legislative motions, containing a proposal for the enactment of an Act;

2. Budgetary motions, containing a proposal for an appropriation to be included in the budget or a supplementary budget, or for another budgetary decision; and

3. Petitionary motions, containing a proposal for the drafting of a law or for taking other measures.

Section 66. Duties of the Prime Minister (Part of it)

The Prime Minister directs the activities of the Government and oversees the preparation and consideration of matters that come within the mandate of the Government. The Prime Minister chairs the plenary meetings of the Government.

Facts of Finland's Constitution

Section 60. The Government

The Government consists of the Prime Minister and the necessary number of Ministers. The Ministers shall be Finnish citizens known to be honest and competent.

Section 75. Special legislation for the Åland Islands

The legislative procedure for the Act on the Autonomy of the Åland Islands and the Act on the Right to Acquire Real Estate in the Åland Islands is governed by the specific provisions in those Acts.

The right of the Legislative Assembly of the Åland Islands to submit proposals and the enactment of Acts passed by the Legislative Assembly of Åland are governed by the provisions in the Act on the Autonomy of the Åland Islands.

Section 76. The Church Act

Provisions on the organisation and administration of the Evangelic Lutheran Church are laid down in the Church Act.

The legislative procedure for enactment of the Church Act and the right to submit legislative proposals relating to the Church Act are governed by the specific provisions in that Code.

Section 120. Special Status of the Åland Islands

The Åland Islands have self-government in accordance with what is specifically stipulated in the Act on the Autonomy of the Åland Islands.

Constitution of France

August 01, 2022

France is a country in Europe, bordering Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Monaco, Italy, Andorra and Spain. Moreover, they have some territories ruled by France in different parts of the world. The main official language is French. 51% are Christians, 39% are Atheists and 5% are Muslims. The population of this country is approx 6,78,74,000 with 6,43,801 square kilometers area.

Everyone has the right to free expression. Everyone has equal rights. And there are a lot of traditional clauses in the French constitution. But Article 5 of the French Constitution is the best article of the French Constitution. The state has the right to prohibit only what is harmful to society by law. That means, everyone's individual liberty is unlimited, as long as it does not cause harm to others. Any kind of music you are entitled to listen; that is your freedom. However, you cannot disturb others by playing music on loud speakers, because others have the right not to listen to it.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The President has the right to dissolve the Parliament before the end of its term. It is dangerous. Voters elect representatives by giving them the opportunity to represent for a specific period of time. Of course, the Parliament should be dissolved after the expiry of the term. Parliament has the option of proxy voting in special cases. It is also non-democratic.



Admirable Articles of France's Constitution

ARTICLE 27 (Part of it)

No Member shall be elected with any binding mandate.

Members' right to vote shall be exercised in person.

DECLARATION OF HUMAN AND CIVIC RIGHTS OF 26 AUGUST 1789

Article 1

Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be based only on considerations of the common good.

Article 5

The Law has the right to forbid only those actions that are injurious to society. Nothing that is not forbidden by Law may be hindered, and no one may be compelled to do what the Law does not ordain.

Article 10

No one may be disturbed on account of his opinions, even religious ones, as long as the manifestation of such opinions does not interfere with the established Law and Order.

Article 11

The free communication of ideas and of opinions is one of the most precious rights of man. Any citizen may therefore speak, write and publish freely, except what is tantamount to the abuse of this liberty in the cases determined by Law.

Facts of France's Constitution

ARTICLE 12 (Part of it)

The President of the Republic may, after consulting the Prime Minister and the Presidents of the Houses of Parliament, declare the National Assembly dissolved.

ARTICLE 26 (Part of it)

No Member of Parliament shall be prosecuted, investigated, arrested, detained or tried in respect of opinions expressed or votes cast in the performance of his official duties.

No Member of Parliament shall be arrested for a serious crime or other major offence, nor shall he be subjected to any other custodial or semi-custodial measure, without the authorization of the Bureau of the House of which he is a member. Such authorization shall not be required in the case of a serious crime or other major offence committed flagrante delicto or when a conviction has become final.

ARTICLE 27 (Part of it)

An Institutional Act may, in exceptional cases, authorize voting by proxy. In that event, no Member shall be given more than one proxy.

ARTICLE 35

A declaration of war shall be authorized by Parliament.

The Government shall inform Parliament of its decision to have the armed forces intervene abroad, at the latest three days after the beginning of said intervention. It shall detail the objectives of the said intervention. This information may give rise to a debate, which shall not be followed by a vote.

Where the said intervention shall exceed four months, the Government shall submit the extension to Parliament for authorization. It may ask the National Assembly to make the final decision.

If Parliament is not sitting at the end of the four-month period, it shall express its decision at the opening of the following session.

Constitution of Gabon

August 19, 2022

Gabon is an African country, bordering Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, Republic of Congo. And to the west is the Gulf of Guinea. The population of this country is approx 23,41,000 with 2,67,667 square kilometers area. French is the official language due to colonialism, with many other languages regionally in use, including English. Many ethnic groups exist.

Gabon's constitution is not as rich as many other countries in Africa. There are very few things worth mentioning.

Work is a duty and decent employment is a right for every citizen. No one will be discriminated against on the basis of gender, race, opinion in the workplace. The state ensures equal access to education, professional development and culture for children and adults.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects. The President may be elected by universal suffrage and by direct suffrage for a seven-year presidential term. There is a chance to be re-elected. Seven years is a long time for such a small state, even there is nor barrier for re-election.



Admirable Articles of Gabon's Constitution

Article 1

7°. Each citizen has the duty to work and the right to obtain employment. None may be discriminated against in one's work because of his or her origins, sex, race or opinions;

8°. The State, according to its means, guarantees to all, notably to children, mothers, the handicapped, aged workers and the elderly the protection of health, social security, a preserved natural environment, rest and leisure;

18°. The State guarantees equal access to instruction, professional development and culture for children and adults;

21°. Each citizen is obligated to defend their homeland, and to protect and respect the Constitution, the laws and the regulations of the Republic;

Article 61

The means of control of the legislative branch over the executive branch are the following: interrogation, written and oral questioning, commissions of investigation and control, the motion to censure exercised by the National Assembly within the conditions provisioned by article 64 in this present Constitution.

A weekly session is reserved for questions posed by Parliament members to members of the Government. Questions regarding current affairs may become the subject of interrogations of the Government, even during extraordinary sessions of Parliament.

The executive branch must furnish Parliament with all demanded information regarding its affairs and activities.

Facts of Gabon's Constitution

Article 1

16°. The care given to children and their education constitute a natural right for parents and a responsibility that they exercise under the surveillance and with the aide of the State and its public collectivities. **Parents have the right, under the laws of obligatory education, to choose the moral and religious education of their children.** In the eyes of the State, all children have the same rights regarding assistance to their physical, intellectual, and moral development;

Article 9

The President of the Republic is elected for a presidential term of **seven (7) years**, by universal and direct suffrage. The President is **re-electable**.

The election is won by the candidate who obtains the **largest number of votes**.

Article 38

No member of Parliament may be prosecuted, investigated, arrested, detained or judged due to his or her own expressed opinions or votes related to the exercise of parliamentary duties.

No member may be, during the course of Parliamentary sessions, pursued, investigated or arrested on criminal or minor charges without the authorization of the Bureau of the Chamber concerned, except in cases of flagrant misconduct or definitive condemnation.

The detention or prosecution of a member of Parliament is suspended until the end of his or her term, unless parliamentary immunity has been lifted.

Constitution of Gambia

September 04, 2022

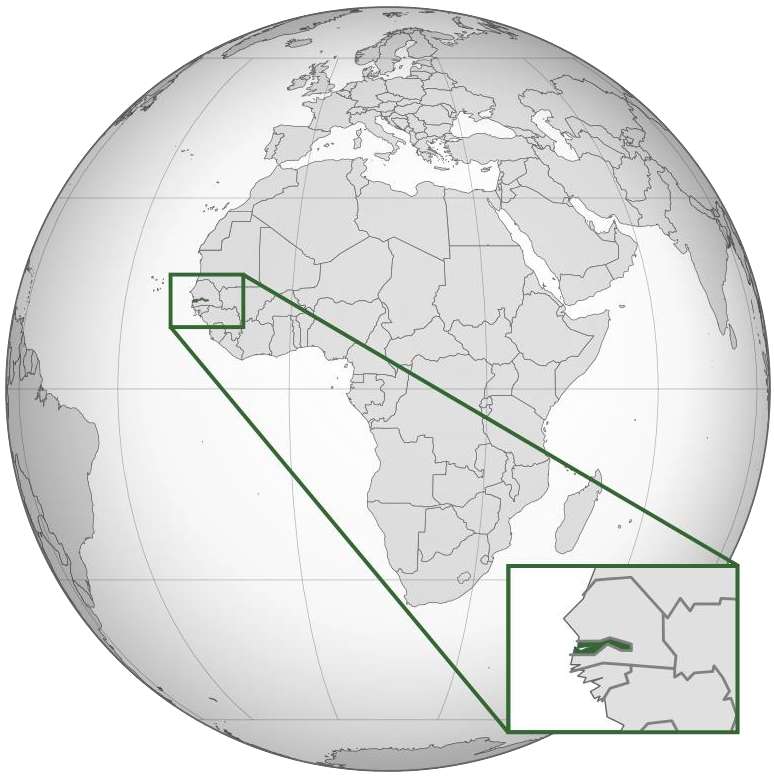
Gambia is an African country. On three sides of which is Senegal. And the Atlantic Ocean to the west. The population of this country is approx 21,74,000 with 10,689 square kilometers area. The official language is English, and there are too many national languages. There are many ethnic groups, and no one is the majority. 96% are Sunni Muslims.

Everyone has the right to freely observe religion, culture, language, traditions, customs; Without disturbing the equal rights of others. Every citizen has the right to resist any attempt to overthrow the constitutional system. All shall enjoy equal rights irrespective of caste, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion. If someone is arrested, the authorities are obliged to give him the reason in his own language within 3 hours. Every person charged with a crime shall be presumed innocent until proven guilty.

The most interesting aspect of Gambia's constitution is that it contains an article called "Duties of Citizens".

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

In addition to the laws made by the Parliament, the Constitution provides for the validity of the "Armed Forces Provisional Ruling Council" made law, customary law, Shariah law in some cases. It stands in the way of overall citizen empowerment.



Admirable Articles of Gambia's Constitution

4. Supremacy of the Constitution

This Constitution is the supreme law of The Gambia and any other law found to be inconsistent with any provision of this Constitution shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void.

6. Defence of the Constitution

1. Any person who–

a. by himself or herself or in concert with others, by any violent or other unlawful means, suspends or overthrows or abrogates this Constitution or any part of it, or attempts to do any such act; or

b. aids and abets in any manner any person referred to in paragraph (a), commits the offence of treason and shall, on conviction, be liable to the penalty prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly for that offence.

2. All citizens of The Gambia have the right and the duty at all times to defend this Constitution and, in particular, to resist, to the extent reasonably justifiable in the circumstances, any person or group of persons seeking or attempting by any violent or unlawful means to suspend, overthrow or abrogate this Constitution or any part of it.

3. A person who resists the suspension, overthrow or abrogation of this Constitution as provided in subsection (2), commits no offence.

17. Fundamental rights and freedoms (Part of it)

2. Every person in The Gambia, whatever his or her race, colour, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, shall be entitled to the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the individual contained in this Chapter, but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest.

19. Protection of right to personal liberty

1. Every person shall have the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his or her liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedures as are established by law.

2. Any person who is arrested or detained shall be informed as soon as is reasonably practicable and in any case within three hours, in a language that he or she understands, of the reasons for his or her arrest or detention and of his or her right to consult a legal practitioner.

3. Any person who is arrested or detained–

> **a.** for the purpose of bringing him or her before a court in execution of the order of a court; or
>
> **b.** upon reasonable suspicion of his or her having committed, or being about to commit, a criminal offence under the law of The Gambia, and who is not released,

shall be brought without undue delay before a court and, in any event, within seventy-two hours.

4. Where any person is brought before a court in execution of the order of a court in any proceedings or upon suspicion of his or her having committed or being about to commit an offence, he or she shall not thereafter be further held in custody in connection with those proceedings or that offence save upon the order of a court.

5. If any person arrested or detained as mentioned in subsection (3) (b) is not tried within a reasonable time, then without prejudice to any further proceedings which may be brought against him or her, he or she shall be released either unconditionally or upon reasonable conditions, including, in particular, such conditions as are reasonably necessary to ensure that he or she appears at a later date for trial or proceedings preliminary to trial.

6. Any person who is unlawfully arrested or detained by any other person shall be entitled to compensation from that other person or from any other person or authority on whose behalf that other person was acting.

20. Protection from slavery and forced labour

1. No person shall be held in slavery or servitude.

2. No person shall be required to perform forced labour.

3. For the purposes of this section, the expression "forced labour" does not include-

a. any labour required in consequence of a sentence or order of a court;

b. labour required of any person while he or she is lawfully detained that, though not required in consequence of the sentence or order of the court, is reasonably necessary in the interests of hygiene for the maintenance of the place in which he or she is detained;

c. any labour required of a member of a defence force in pursuance of his or her duties as such or, in the case of a person who has conscientious objections to service as a member of any naval, military or air force, any labour which that person is required by law to perform in place of such service;

d. any labour required during a period of public emergency or in the event of any other emergency or calamity which threatens the life or well-being of the community, to the extent that the requiring of such labour is reasonably justifiable in the circumstances of any situation arising or existing during that period or as a

result of that other emergency or calamity, for the purposes of dealing with that situation; or

e. any labour reasonably required as part of reasonable and normal communal or other civic obligations.

23. Privacy

1. No person shall be subject to interference with the privacy of his or her home, correspondence or communications save as is in accordance with law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety of the economic well-being of the country, for the protection of health or morals, for the prevention of disorder or crime or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

2. Searches of the person or the home of individuals shall only be justified

a. where these are authorised by a competent judicial authority;

b. in cases where delay in obtaining such judicial authority carries with it the danger of prejudicing the objects of the search or the public interest and such procedures as are prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly to preclude abuse are properly satisfied.

24. Provision to secure protection of the law and fair trial

3. Every person who is charged with a criminal offence-

a. shall be presumed innocent until he or she is proved, or has pleaded, guilty;

b. shall be informed at the time he or she is charged, in a language which he or she understands and in detail, of the nature of the offence charged;

c. shall be given adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his or her defence;

e. shall be afforded facilities to examine in person or by his or her legal representative the witnesses called by the prosecution before the court and to obtain the attendance and carry out the examination of witnesses to testify on his or her behalf before the court on the same conditions as those applying to witnesses called by the prosecution; and

f. shall be permitted to have without payment the assistance of an interpreter if he or she cannot understand the language used at the trial of the charge; and, except with his or her own consent, the trial shall not take place in his or her absence unless he or she so conducts himself or herself as to render the continuance of the proceedings in his or her presence impractical and the court has ordered him or her to be removed and the trial to proceed in his or her absence.

31. Rights of the disabled (Part of it)

1. The right of the disabled and handicapped to respect and human dignity shall be recognised by the State and society.

2. Disabled persons shall be entitled to protection against exploitation and to protection against discrimination, in particular as regards access to health services, education and employment.

32. Culture

Every person shall be entitled to enjoy, practice, profess, maintain and promote any culture, language, tradition or religion subject to the terms of this Constitution and to the condition that the rights protected by this section do not impinge on the rights and freedoms of others or the national interest, especially unity.

33. Protection from discrimination (Part of it)

1. All persons shall be equal before the law.

4. In this section, the expression **"discrimination" means affording different treatment to different persons attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions** by race, colour, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status **whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject, or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description.**

60. Political parties

1. No association, other than a political party registered under or pursuant to an Act of the National assembly, shall sponsor candidates public elections.

2. No association shall be registered or remain registered as a political party if-

a. it is formed or organised on an ethnic, sectional, religious or regional basis;

b. its internal organisation does not conform with democratic principles; or

c. its purpose if to subvert this constitution or the rule of law.

67. Misconduct by the President (Part of it)

1. The President may be removed from office in accordance with this section on any of the following grounds-

a. abuse of office, wilful violation of the oath of allegiance or the President's oath of office, or wilful violation of any provision of this Constitution, or

b. misconduct in that-

i. he or she has conducted himself in a manner which brings or is likely to bring the office of President into contempt or disrepute; or

ii. he or she has dishonestly done any act which is prejudicial or inimical to the economy of The Gambia or dishonestly omitted to act with similar consequences.

68. Salary and allowances (Part of it)

4. The President shall not-

a. while he or she continues in office as President, hold any other office of profit or emolument whether public or private, occupy any other position carrying the right to remuneration for the rendering of services;

b. undertake any activity inconsistent with his or her official position or expose himself or herself to any situation which carries with it the risk of a conflict developing between his or her official concerns and his or her private interests;

c. use his or her position as such or use information entrusted to or received by him or her in an official position directly or indirectly to enrich himself or herself or any other person.

5. Where the President was engaged in any trade, business or other undertaking before assuming the office of President, he or she shall, if he or she wishes to continue such trade, business or other undertaking, do so under a trusteeship

76. The executive power

1. The executive power of The Gambia is vested in the President and, subject to this Constitution, shall be exercised by him or her either directly or through the Vice-President, Ministers or officers responsible to him or her.

2. In addition to the powers conferred on him or her by this Constitution, the President shall have such powers and responsibilities as may be conferred on him or her by or under an Act of the National Assembly.

3. The President shall be responsible for making due provision for the execution of Acts of the National Assembly.

82. Prerogative of Mercy

1. The President may, after consulting the Committee established by subsection (2) -

a. grant to any person convicted of any offence a pardon either free or subject to lawful conditions;

b. grant to any person a respite, either indefinite or for a specified period, of the execution of any punishment imposed on that person for any offence;

c. substitute a less severe form of punishment for any punishment imposed on any person for any offence;

d. remit the whole or any part of any punishment imposed on any person for such an offence or any penalty otherwise due to the Republic on account of any offence.

2. There shall be a Committee on the exercise of the prerogative of mercy consisting of the Attorney General and three other persons appointed by the President subject to confirmation by the National Assembly.

216. Social Objectives (Part of it)

2. The State shall pursue policies to protect the rights and freedoms of the disabled, the aged, children and other vulnerable members of society and to ensure that such persons are provided just and equitable social opportunities.

4. The State shall endeavour to facilitate equal access to clean and safe water, adequate health and medical services, habitable shelter, sufficient food and security to all persons.

220. Duties of a Citizen (Part of it)

1. The exercise and enjoyment of rights and freedoms are inseparable from the performance of duties and obligations, and accordingly, every citizen shall:

a. promote the prestige and good reputation of The Gambia and respect the symbols of The Gambia;

b. uphold and defend the Constitution;

c. foster national unity and live harmoniously with others;

d. respect the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of others and refrain from acting in a manner detrimental to the welfare of other persons;

e. serve The Gambia by working conscientiously in his or her chosen occupation;

f. protect and preserve public property and expose and combat the misuse and waste of public funds and property;

g. contribute to the well being of the community in which the citizen lives;

h. be loyal to The Gambia and contribute to its defence when necessary;

i. cooperate with the appropriate agencies in the maintenance of law and order; and

j. protect and conserve the environment of The Gambia.

Facts of Gambia's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

In the name of God, the Almighty,

2. Public Seal (Part of it)

1. The Public Seal shall be the seal **in existence immediately before this Constitution comes into force** or such other seal as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.

3. National flag and anthem

1. The National Flag shall be a flag of the design set out in Schedule 1.

2. The National Anthem shall be the anthem **in use immediately before this Constitution comes into force**.

7. The laws of The Gambia

In addition to this Constitution, the laws of The Gambia consist of–

a. Acts of the National Assembly made under this Constitution and subsidiary legislation made under such Acts;

b. any orders, rules, regulations or other subsidiary legislation made by a person or authority under a power conferred by this Constitution or any other law;

c. the existing laws including all decrees passed by the Armed Forces Provisional Ruling Council;

d. the common law and principles of equity;

e. customary law so far as concerns members of the communities to which it applies;

f. the Sharia as regards matters of marriage, divorce and inheritance among members of the communities to which it applies.

116. Immunity from witness summons

Neither any member of the National Assembly nor the Clerk of the National Assembly shall be compelled while attending the National Assembly to appear as a witness in any court or place outside the National Assembly.

PART III. The Cadi Court

137. The Cadi Court

1. A Cadi Court shall be established in such places in The Gambia as the Chief Justice shall determine.

2. The Cadi Court shall be composed–

a. for hearings at first instance, by a panel consisting of the Cadi and two other scholars of the Sharia qualified to be a Cadi or Ulama; and

b. [Act No. 6 of 2001.]

3. The decision of the majority of a panel of a Cadi Court shall constitute the decision of the Court.

4. The Cadi Court shall only have jurisdiction to apply the Sharia in matters of marriage, divorce and inheritance where the parties or other persons interested are Muslims.

5. Any party to a proceeding in the Cadi Court who is dissatisfied with a decision of the Court may appeal to the Cadi Appeals Panel.

6. A person shall be required to be of high moral standing and professionally qualified in the Sharia in order to be appointed a Cadi or Ulama.

7. A party to proceedings in the Cadi court shall be entitled to be represented, at his or her own expense, by a person qualified in the Sharia.

137A. Cadi Appeals Panel

1. There shall be a Cadi Appeals Panel which shall Panel 6 of 2001 consist of–

a. a Chairperson; and

b. not less than four other members.

2. The Panel shall be constituted by three members of the Panel.

3. The Chairperson of the Panel shall preside at a sitting of the Panel and in his or her absence, the most senior member shall preside.

4. The Chairperson and other members of the Panel shall be appointed by a Cadi Appeals Selection Committee which shall consist of–

a. the Chief Justice;

b. the Attorney General; and

c. a member of the Supreme Islamic Council nominated by that Council.

5. A person shall not be qualified for appointment to the Panel–

a. as a Chairperson, unless the person–

i. is a legal practitioner and has been so qualified for a period of not less than five years, and

ii. is professionally qualified in the Sharia;

b. as a member, unless the person is professionally qualified in the Sharia.

6. The Panel shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from judgment of the Cadi Court and from the District Tribunals where Sharia law is involved.

7. The Cadi Appeals Selection Committee shall prescribe the rules of practice and procedure of the Panel.

Constitution of Georgia

September 10, 2022

Georgia is located at the easternmost point of Europe and the westernmost point of Asia. Georgia borders the Black Sea, Russia, Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan. Ethnically 86% are Georgians, and the rest are Azerbaijanis, Armenians, Russians etc. The official language is Georgian. 83% of citizens follow Georgian Orthodox Christianity. The population of this country is approx 36,88,000 with 69,700 square kilometers area.

Article 5 of the Constitution clearly mentions the state as a social state, through which socio-economic security, health care, minimum housing services, employment, environmental security etc. are ensured. The use of torture, humiliating punishment is prohibited. The right to freedom of opinion, information, media and use of the Internet is guaranteed. However, limitations of these rights may be permitted only in accordance with law, to ensure national security and territorial integrity, to protect the rights of others, to protect information recognized as confidential.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The Constitution recognizes "universally recognized human rights". What is universal? Do people eat it or sleep on it? There are million mile differences between Pakistan's concept of human rights and Sweden's concept of human rights. There is no such thing as "universal" when it is related to human rights or to justice. There is only as much as mentioned in the constitution of the state and the laws made according to the constitution. According to Clause 5 of Article 13 "The detention period for an accused person shall not exceed 9 months." This is enough to spell the grave of democracy and human rights.

Some parts of Georgia are autonomous. Elections and the conduct of Parliament are complex. There is an option to invoke martial law during a state of emergency.



Admirable Articles of Georgia's Constitution

Article 5. Social state (Part of it)

2. The State shall take care of strengthening the principles of social justice, social equality and social solidarity within society.

3. The State shall take care of the equitable socio-economic and demographic development in the entire territory of the country. Special conditions for the development of high mountain regions shall be determined by law.

4. The State shall take care of human health care and social protection, ensuring the subsistence minimum and decent housing, and protecting the welfare of the family. The State shall promote the employment of citizens. Conditions for providing the subsistence minimum shall be determined by law.

5. The State shall take care of environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources.

6. The State shall take care of the protection of national values, identity and cultural heritage, and of the development of education, science and culture.

7. The State shall take care of the development of sports, establishing a healthy lifestyle, and engaging children and youth in physical education and sports.

8. The State shall take care of maintaining and developing connections with the homeland for Georgian compatriots residing abroad.

Article 9. Inviolability of human dignity

1. Human dignity shall be inviolable and shall be protected by the State.

2. Torture, inhuman or degrading treatment, and the use of inhuman or degrading punishment shall be prohibited.

Article 10. Rights to life and physical integrity

1. Human life shall be protected. The death penalty shall be prohibited.

2. The physical integrity of a person shall be protected.

Article 11. Right to equality

1. All persons are equal before the law. Any discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, sex, origin, ethnicity, language, religion, political or other views, social affiliation, property or titular status, place of residence, or on any other grounds shall be prohibited.

3. The State shall provide equal rights and opportunities for men and women. The State shall take special measures to ensure the essential equality of men and women and to eliminate inequality.

4. The State shall create special conditions for persons with disabilities to exercise their rights and interests.

Article 17. Rights to freedom of opinion, information, mass media and the internet (Part of it)

1. Freedom of opinion and the expression of opinion shall be protected. No one shall be persecuted because of his/her opinion or for expressing his/her opinion.

4. Everyone has the right to access and freely use the internet.

5. The restriction of these rights may be allowed only in accordance with law, insofar as is necessary in a democratic society for ensuring national security, public safety or territorial integrity, for the protection of the rights of others, for the prevention of the disclosure of information recognised as confidential, or for ensuring the independence and impartiality of the judiciary.

Article 21. Freedom of assembly

1. Everyone, except those enlisted in the Defence Forces or bodies responsible for state and public security, shall have the right to assemble publicly and unarmed, without prior permission.

2. The law may establish the necessity of prior notification of authorities if an assembly is held on a public thoroughfare.

3. Authorities may terminate an assembly only if it assumes an unlawful character.

Article 71. State of emergency and martial law

2. In cases of mass unrest, **the violation of the country's territorial integrity, a military coup d'état, armed insurrection, a terrorist act, natural or technogenic disasters or epidemics, or any other situation** in which state bodies lack the capacity to fulfil their constitutional duties normally, the President of Georgia shall, upon recommendation by the Prime Minister, declare a state of emergency across the entire territory of the country or in any part of it, and shall immediately present this decision to Parliament for approval. The decision shall enter into force upon the announcement of the state of emergency. Parliament approves the decision upon its assembly. If Parliament does not approve the decision following a vote, it shall become null and void. Emergency powers shall only apply to the territory for which the state of emergency is declared.

Preamble

We, the citizens of Georgia – whose firm will it is to establish a democratic social order, economic freedom, and a legal and a social state; to secure universally recognised human rights and freedoms; and to enhance state independence and peaceful relations with other peoples – drawing on the centuries-old traditions of the statehood of the Georgian nation and the historical and legal legacy of the Constitution of Georgia of 1921, proclaim this Constitution before **God** and the nation.

Article 4. Legal state (Part of it)

2. The State acknowledges and protects **universally recognised human rights and freedoms as eternal and supreme human values**. While exercising authority, the people and the State shall be bound by these rights and freedoms as directly applicable law. The Constitution shall not deny other universally recognised human rights and freedoms that are not explicitly referred to herein, but that inherently derive from the principles of the Constitution.

5. The legislation of Georgia shall comply with the **universally recognised principles and norms of international law.** An international treaty of Georgia shall take precedence over domestic normative acts unless it comes into conflict with the Constitution or the Constitutional Agreement of Georgia.

Article 13. Human liberty

5. The detention period for an accused person shall not exceed 9 months.

Article 27. Right to education and academic freedom (Part of it)

1. Everyone has the right to receive education and the right to choose the form of education they receive.

Article 28. Right to the protection of health

1. The right of a citizen to affordable and quality health care services shall be guaranteed by law.

2. The State shall exercise control over all health care institutions and the quality of medical services, and shall regulate the production and circulation of pharmaceuticals.

Article 29. Right to environmental protection

1. Everyone has the right to live in a healthy environment and enjoy the natural environment and public space. Everyone has the right to receive full information about the state of the environment in a timely manner. Everyone has the right to care for the protection of the environment. The right to participate in the adoption of decisions related to the environment shall be ensured by law.

2. Environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources shall be ensured by law, taking into account the interests of current and future generations.

Article 31. Procedural rights (Part of it)

1. Every person has the right to apply to a court to defend his/her rights. The right to a fair and timely trial shall be ensured.

6. No one shall be obliged to prove his/her innocence. The burden of proof shall rest with the prosecution.

10. Evidence obtained in violation of the law shall have no legal force.

Article 37. Parliamentary elections (Part of it)

1. Following the full restoration of Georgia's jurisdiction throughout the entire territory of Georgia, two chambers shall be established within Parliament: the Council of the Republic and the Senate. The Council of the Republic shall be composed of members elected by a **proportional system**. The Senate shall be composed of members **elected from the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, the Autonomous Republic of Ajara and other territorial units of Georgia**, and five members appointed by the President of Georgia. The composition, powers, and procedures for the election of chambers shall be determined by the organic law.

6. The mandates of Members of Parliament shall be distributed only to those political parties that receive at least 5 % of valid votes cast in the elections. To determine the amount of mandates received by a political party, the amount of votes received by this

party shall be multiplied by 150 and divided by the total number of votes received by all political parties that received at least 5 % of valid votes cast in the elections. The integer part of the number thus derived is the amount of mandates received by the political party. If the total amount of mandates received by political parties is fewer than 150, the political parties with the best results shall receive the undistributed mandates in a successive manner.

Article 52. Powers of the President of Georgia

1. (h) be entitled, upon recommendation by the Government and with the consent of Parliament, to suspend the activity of a representative body of a territorial unit, or to dissolve such a body, if its activities threaten the sovereignty or territorial integrity of the country, or the exercise of constitutional powers by state bodies;

Article 71. State of emergency and martial law

1. In cases of armed attack, or a direct threat of armed attack on Georgia, the President of Georgia shall, upon recommendation by the Prime Minister, declare martial law, sign a truce (provided that the appropriate conditions are in place), and shall immediately present these decisions to Parliament for approval. The decision to declare martial law shall enter into force upon its announcement. Parliament approves the decision upon its assembly. If Parliament does not approve the decision following a vote, it shall become null and void.

Constitution of Germany

September 19, 2022

Germany is a country in Central Europe. Germany is bordered by Denmark, Poland, the Czech Republic, Austria, Switzerland, France, Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands. The population of this country is approx 8,36,95,000 with 3,57,022 square kilometers area. Almost everyone is ethnically German, the official language of the country is also German. About 67% are Christians, and among them Catholics, Protestants are equally on both sides. There are also Orthodox. 3% follow different religions. And everyone else is not a follower of any religion.

According to the German constitution, marriage and the family enjoy special protection of the state. The care and upbringing of children is the natural right and primary duty of parents. The authorities will monitor whether the parents are performing their duties properly. Only if the parents or guardians fail to fulfill their responsibilities or the children are at risk of serious neglect, children can be separated from their families against the wishes of their parents or guardians. The overall education system is under the jurisdiction of the authority. Males eighteen years of age and above may be conscripted into the armed forces, the police.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Although one-third of the citizens do not believe in religion, the preamble of the Constitution acknowledges the existence of "God". The German constitution repeatedly refers to a "United Europe". France's guess is that Germany is interested in forming a state including every European state, somewhat in the style of the United States of America. France has strong objections to it. Just as state-based nationalism is a dangerous concept, so is continent-based nationalism. Article II of the Constitution recognizes "moral law", a free pass for dictators.



Admirable Articles of Germany's Constitution

Article 1. [Human dignity – Human rights – Legally binding force of basic rights] (Part of it)

1. Human dignity shall be inviolable. To respect and protect it shall be the duty of all state authority.

Article 6. [Marriage – Family – Children] (Part of it)

1. Marriage and the family shall enjoy the special protection of the state.

2. The care and upbringing of children is the natural right of parents and a duty primarily incumbent upon them. The state shall watch over them in the performance of this duty.

3. Children may be separated from their families against the will of their parents or guardians only pursuant to a law, and only if the parents or guardians fail in their duties or the children are otherwise in danger of serious neglect.

Article 7. [School system] (Part of it)

1. The entire school system shall be under the supervision of the state.

Article 9. [Freedom of association]

1. All Germans shall have the right to form corporations and other associations.

2. Associations whose aims or activities contravene the criminal laws, or that are directed against the constitutional order or the concept of international understanding, shall be prohibited.

Article 10. [Privacy of correspondence, posts and telecommunications]

1. The privacy of correspondence, posts and telecommunications shall be inviolable.

2. Restrictions may be ordered only pursuant to a law. If the restriction serves to protect the free democratic basic order or the existence or security of the Federation or of a Land, the law may provide that the person affected shall not be informed of the restriction and that recourse to the courts shall be replaced by a review of the case by agencies and auxiliary agencies appointed by the legislature.

Article 12a. [Compulsory military and alternative civilian service] (Part of it)

1. Men who have attained the age of eighteen may be required to serve in the Armed Forces, in the Federal Border Police, or in a civil defence organisation.

2. Any person who, on grounds of conscience, refuses to render military service involving the use of arms may be required to perform alternative service. The duration of alternative service shall not exceed that of military service. Details shall be regulated by a law, which shall not interfere with the freedom to make a decision in accordance with the dictates of conscience, and which shall also provide for the possibility of alternative service not connected with units of the Armed Forces or of the Federal Border Police.

Facts of Germany's Constitution

Preamble

Conscious of their responsibility before **God** and man, Inspired by the determination to promote world peace as an equal partner in a **united Europe**, the German people, in the exercise of their constituent power, have adopted this Basic Law. Germans in the Länder of Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thuringia have achieved the unity and freedom of Germany in free self-determination. This Basic Law thus applies to the entire German people.

Article 2. [Personal freedoms] (Part of it)

1. Every person shall have the right to free development of his personality insofar as he does not violate the rights of others or offend against the constitutional order or the **moral law**.

Article 95. [Supreme federal courts]

2. The judges of each of these courts shall be chosen jointly by the competent Federal Minister and a committee for the selection of judges consisting of the competent Land ministers and an equal number of members elected by the Bundestag.

Article 98. [Legal status of judges - Impeachment]

4. The Länder may provide that Land judges shall be chosen jointly by the Land Minister of Justice and a committee for the selection of judges.

Constitution of Ghana

October 07, 2022

Located in the western part of Africa, Ghana shares borders with Ivory Coast, Togo, Burkina Faso. The population of this country is approx 3,21,03,000 with 2,38,535 square kilometers area. Ghana has many ethnic communities, the majority being the Akan, who make up about 45%. The official language is English, along with many other languages recognized at the national level. Followers of many religions live in Ghana, including 71% Christian, 19% Muslim.

Ghana's constitution is full of positive provisions. Notable among which is the clear description of citizen's responsibilities. The only penalty for overthrowing an elected political government is death. A minor can be arrested if necessary to force him to study. Everyone has the right to enjoy, practice, profession, maintain and propagate any culture, language, tradition or religion subject to the provisions of the Constitution. However, all customary activities that are harmful to a person's physical and mental well-being are prohibited. Every political party shall be based on national character and membership shall not be based on communal, religious, regional or other sectional divisions. In any land every mineral under it or any area covered by rivers, economic zone and continental shelf is the property of the state. All those holding public office - before assuming office, at the end of every four years, at the end of his term of office - shall submit a written declaration of all the properties or assets or liabilities owned by him to the Auditor-General.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The negative aspects of the Ghana constitution are horrific. Ghana has provided constitutional recognition of customary law to certain communities - inconsistent with the notion of the national state. The way in which the powers of making, enforcing and judging laws have been delegated to small communities is like the existence of many more states within a state. The possibility of expelling a member of Parliament is reserved through the Parliamentary Committee. It can be used as a weapon to suppress the opposition.



Admirable Articles of Ghana's Constitution

1. SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION (Part of it)

1. The Sovereignty of Ghana resides in the people of Ghana in whose name and for whose welfare the powers of government are to be exercised in the manner and within the limits laid down in this Constitution.

2. This Constitution shall be the supreme law of Ghana and any other law found to be inconsistent with any provision of this Constitution shall. to the extent of the inconsistency, be void.

3. DEFENCE OF THE CONSTITUTION

2. Any activity of a person or group of persons which suppresses or seeks to suppress the lawful political activity of any other person or any class of persons, or persons generally is unlawful.

3. Any person who-

a. by himself or in concert with others by any violent or other unlawful means, suspends or overthrows or abrogates this Constitution or any part of it, or attempts to do any such act; or

b. aids and abets in any manner any person referred to in paragraph (a) of this clause;

commits the offence of high treason and shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to suffer death.

4. All citizens of Ghana shall have the right and duty at all times –

a. to defend this Constitution, and in particular, to resist any person or group of persons seeking to commit any of the acts referred to in clause (3) of this article; and

b. to do all in their power to restore this Constitution after it has been suspended, overthrown, or abrogated as referred to in clause (3) of this article.

5. Any person or group of persons who suppresses or resists the suspension, overthrow or abrogation of this Constitution as referred to in clause (3) of this article, commits no offence.

6. Where a person referred to in clause (5) of this article is punished for any act done under that clause, the punishment shall, on the restoration of this Constitution, be taken to be void from the time it was imposed and he shall, from that time, be taken to be absolved from all liabilities arising out of the punishment.

7. The Supreme Court shall, on application by or on behalf of a person who has suffered any punishment or loss to which clause (6) of this article relates, award him adequate compensation, which shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund, in respect of any suffering or loss incurred as a result of the punishment.

14. PROTECTION OF PERSONAL LIBERTY (Part of it)

1. Every person shall be entitled to his personal liberty and no person shall be deprived of his personal liberty except in the following cases and in accordance with procedure permitted by law–

a. in execution of a sentence or order of a court in respect of a criminal offence of which he has been convicted; or

b. in execution of an order of a court punishing him for contempt of court; or

c. for the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of an order of a court; or

d. in the case of a person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, a person of unsound mind, a person addicted to drugs or alcohol or a vagrant, for the purpose of his care or treatment or the protection of the community; or

e. for the purpose of the education or welfare of a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years; or

g. upon reasonable suspicion of his having committed or being about to commit a criminal offence under the laws of Ghana.

2. A person who is arrested, restricted or detained shall be informed immediately, in a language that he understands, of the reasons for his arrest, restriction or detention and of his right to a lawyer of his choice.

3. A person who is arrested, restricted or detained-

a. for the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of an order of a court; or

b. upon reasonable suspicion of his having committed or being about to commit a criminal offence under the laws of Ghana, and who is not released,

shall be brought before a court within forty-eight hours after the arrest, restriction or detention.

4. Where a person arrested, restricted or detained under paragraph (a) or (b) of clause (3) of this article is not tried within a reasonable time, then, without prejudice to any further proceedings that may be brought against him, he shall be released either unconditionally or upon reasonable conditions, including in particular, conditions reasonably necessary to ensure that he appears at a later date for trial or for proceedings preliminary to trial.

5. A person who is unlawfully arrested, restricted or detained by any other person shall be entitled to compensation from that other person.

15. RESPECT FOR HUMAN DIGNITY

1. The dignity of all persons shall be inviolable.

2. No person shall, whether or not he is arrested, restricted or detained, be subjected to-

a. torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

b. any other condition that detracts or is likely to detract from his dignity and worth as a human being.

3. A person who has not been convicted of a criminal offence shall not be treated as a convicted person and shall be kept separately from convicted persons.

4. A juvenile offender who is kept in lawful custody or detention shall be kept separately from an adult offender.

16. PROTECTION FROM SLAVERY AND FORCED LABOUR

1. No person shall be held in slavery or servitude.

2. No person shall be required to perform forced labour.

3. For the purposes of this article, "forced labour" does not include-

a. any labour required as a result of a sentence or order of a court; or

b. any labour required of a member of a disciplined force or service as his duties or, in the case of a person who has conscientious objections to a service as a member of the Armed Forces of Ghana, any labour which that person is required by law to perform in place of such service; or

c. any labour required during any period when Ghana is at war or in the event of an emergency or calamity that threatens the life and well-being of the community, to the extent that the requirement of such labour is reasonably justifiable in the circumstances of any situation arising or existing during that period for the purposes of dealing with the situation; or

d. any labour reasonably, required as part of normal communal or other civic obligations.

19. FAIR TRIAL (Part of it)

1. A person charged with a criminal offence shall be given a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a court.

2. A person charged with a criminal offence shall-

a. in the case of an offence other than high treason or treason, the punishment for which is death or imprisonment for life, be tried by a judge and jury and-

i. where the punishment is death, the verdict of the jury shall be unanimous; and

ii. in the case of life imprisonment, the verdict of the jury shall be by such majority as Parliament may by law prescribe;

b. in the case of an offence triable by a Regional Tribunal the penalty for which is death, the decision of the Chairman and the other panel members shall be unanimous;

c. be presumed to be innocent until he is proved or has pleaded guilty;

d. be informed immediately in a language that he understands, and in detail, of the nature of the offence charged;

e. be given adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence;

f. be permitted to defend himself before the court in person or by a lawyer of his choice;

g. be afforded facilities to examine, in person or by his lawyer, the witnesses called by the prosecution before the court, and to obtain the attendance and carry out the examination of witnesses to testify on the same conditions as those applicable to witnesses called by the prosecution;

h. be permitted to have, without payment by him, the assistance of an interpreter where he cannot understand the language used at the trial; and

i. in the case of the offence of high treason or treason, be tried by the High Court duly constituted by three Justices of that Court and the decision of the Justices shall be unanimous.

3. The trial of a person charged with a criminal offence shall take place in his presence unless-

a. he refuses to appear before the court for the trial to be conducted in his presence after he has been duly notified of the trial; or

b. he conducts himself in such a manner as to render the continuation of the proceedings in his presence impracticable and the court orders him to be removed for the trial to proceed in his absence.

5. A person shall not be charged with or held to be guilty of a criminal offence which is founded on an act or omission that did not at the time it took place constitute an offence.

6. No penalty shall be imposed for a criminal offence that is severer in degree or description than the maximum penalty that could have been imposed for that offence at the time when it was committed.

7. No person who shows that he has been tried by a competent court for a criminal offence and either convicted or acquitted, shall again be tried for that offence or for any other criminal offence of which he could have been convicted at the trial for the offence, except on the order of a superior court in the course of appeal or review proceedings relating to the conviction or acquittal.

10. No person who is tried for a criminal offence shall be compelled to give evidence at the trial.

20. PROTECTION FROM DEPRIVATION OF PROPERTY

1. No property of any description, or interest in or right over any property shall be compulsorily taken possession of or acquired by the State unless the following conditions are satisfied–

a. the taking of possession or acquisition is necessary in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, town and country planning or the development or utilization of property in such a manner as to promote the public benefit; and

b. the necessity for the acquisition is clearly stated and is such as to provide reasonable justification for causing any hardship that may result to any person who has an interest in or right over the property.

2. Compulsory acquisition of property by the State shall only be made under a law which makes provision for–

a. the prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation; and

b. a right of access to the High Court by any person who has an interest in or right over the property whether direct or on appeal from any other authority for the determination of his interest or right and the amount of compensation to which he is entitled.

3. Where a compulsory acquisition or possession of land effected by the, State in accordance with clause (1) of this article involves displacement of any inhabitants, the State shall resettle the displaced inhabitants on suitable alternative land with due regard for their economic well-being and social and cultural values.

4. Nothing in this article shall be construed as affecting the operation of any general law so far as it provides for the taking of possession or acquisition of property-

a. by way of vesting or administration of trust property, enemy property or the property of persons adjudged or otherwise declared. bankrupt or insolvent, persons of unsound mind, deceased persons or bodies corporate or unincorporated in the course of being wound up; or

b. in the execution of a judgment or order of a court; or

c. by reason of its being in a dangerous state or injurious to the health of human beings, animals or plants; or

d. in consequence of any law with respect to die limitation of actions; or

e. for so long only as may be necessary for the purpose of any examination, investigation, trial or inquiry; or

f. for so long as may be necessary for the carrying out of work on any land for the purpose of the provision of public facilities or utilities, except that where any damage results from any such work there shall be paid appropriate compensation.

5. Any property compulsorily taken possession of or acquired in the public interest or for a public purpose shall be used only in the public interest or for the public purpose for which it was acquired.

6. Where the property is not used in the public interest or for the purpose for which it was acquired, the owner of the property immediately before the compulsory acquisition, shall be given the first option for acquiring the property and shall, on such reacquisition refund the whole or part of the compensation paid to him as provided for by law or such

other amount as is commensurate with the value of the property at the time of the reacquisition.

26. CULTURAL RIGHTS AND PRACTICES

1. Every person is entitled to enjoy, practice, profess, maintain and promote any culture, language, tradition or religion subject to the provisions of this Constitution.

2. All customary practices which dehumanise or are injurious to the physical and mental well-being of a person are prohibited.

29. RIGHTS OF DISABLED PERSONS

1. Disabled persons have the right to live with their families or with foster parents and to participate in social, creative or recreational activities.

2. A disabled person shall, not be subjected to differential treatment in respect of his residence other than that required by his condition or by the improvement which he may derive from the treatment.

3. If the stay of a disabled person in a specialised establishment is indispensable, the environment and living conditions there shall be as close as possible to those of the normal life of a person of his age.

4. Disabled persons shall be protected against all exploitation, all regulations and all treatment of a discriminatory, abusive or de grading nature.

5. In any judicial proceedings which a disabled person is a party the legal procedure applied shall take his physical and mental condition into account.

6. As far as practicable, every place to which the public has access shall have appropriate facilities for disabled persons.

7. Special incentives shall be given to disabled persons engaged in business and also to business organisations that employ disabled persons in significant numbers.

35. POLITICAL OBJECTIVES (Part of it)

1. Ghana shall be a democratic state dedicated to the realization of freedom and justice; and accordingly, sovereignty resides in the people of Ghana from whom Government derives all its powers and authority through this Constitution.

2. The State shall protect and safeguard the independence, unity and territorial integrity of Ghana, and shall seek the well-being of all her citizens.

3. The State shall promote just and reasonable access by all citizens to public facilities and services in accordance with law.

4. The State shall cultivate among all Ghanaians respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms and the dignity of the human person.

5. The State shall actively promote the integration of the peoples of Ghana and prohibit discrimination and prejudice on the grounds of place of origin, circumstances of birth, ethnic origin, gender or religion, creed or other beliefs.

6. Towards the achievement of the objectives stated in clause, (5) of this article, the State shall take appropriate measures to-

a. foster a spirit of loyalty to Ghana that overrides sectional, ethnic and other loyalties;

b. achieve reasonable regional and gender balance in recruitment and appointment to public offices;

c. provide adequate facilities for, and encourage free mobility of people, goods and services throughout Ghana;

d. make democracy a reality by decentralizing the administrative and financial machinery of government to the regions and districts and by affording all possible opportunities to the people to participate in decision-making at every level in national life and in government; and

e. ensure that whenever practicable, the headquarters of a Government or public institution offering any service is situated in an area within any region, taking into account the resources and potentials of the region and the area.

8. The State shall take steps to eradicate corrupt practices and the abuse of power.

9. The state shall promote among the people of Ghana the culture of political tolerance.

36. ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES

1. The State shall take all necessary action to ensure that the national economy is managed in such a manner as to maximize the rate of economic development and to secure the maximum welfare, freedom and happiness of every person in Ghana and to provide adequate means of livelihood and suitable employment and public assistance to the needy.

2. The State shall, in particular, take all necessary steps to establish a sound and healthy economy whose underlying principles shall include-

a. the guarantee of a fair and realistic remuneration for production and productivity in order to encourage continued production and higher productivity;

b. affording ample opportunity for individual initiative and creativity in economic activities and fostering an enabling environment for a pronounced role of the private sector in the economy;

c. ensuring that individuals and the private sector bear their fair share of social and national responsibilities including responsibilities to contribute to the overall development of the country;

d. undertaking even and balanced development of all regions and every part of each region of Ghana, and, in particular, improving the conditions of life in the rural areas, and generally, redressing any imbalance in development between the rural and the urban areas;

e. the recognition that the most secure democracy is the one that assures the basic necessities of life for its people as a fundamental duty.

3. The State shall take appropriate measures to promote the development of agriculture and industry.

9. The State shall take appropriate measures needed to protect and safeguard the national environment for posterity; and shall seek co-operation with other states and bodies for purposes of protecting the wider international environment for mankind.

10. The State shall safeguard the health, safety and welfare of all persons in employment, and shall establish the basis for the full deployment of the creative potential of all Ghanaians.

11. The State shall encourage the participation of workers in the decision-making process at the work place.

37. SOCIAL OBJECTIVES (Part of it)

2. The State shall enact appropriate laws to assure-

a. the enjoyment of rights of effective participation in development processes including rights of people to form their own associations free from state interference and to use them to promote and protect their interests in relation to development processes, rights of access to agencies and officials of the State necessary in order to realise effective participation in development processes; freedom to form organizations to engage in self-help and income generating projects; and freedom to raise funds to support those activities;

4. The State shall maintain a population policy consistent with the aspirations and development needs and objectives of Ghana.

5. The State shall ensure that adequate facilities for sports are provided throughout Ghana and that sports are promoted as a means of fostering national integration, health and self-discipline as well as international friendship and understanding.

6. The State shall-

a. ensure that contributory schemes are instituted and maintained that will guarantee economic security for self-employed and other citizens of Ghana; and

b. provide social assistance to the aged such as will enable them to maintain a decent standard of living.

41. DUTIES OF A CITIZEN (Part of it)

The exercise and enjoyment of rights and freedoms is inseparable from the performance of duties and obligations, and accordingly, it shall be the duty of every citizen-

b. to uphold and defend this Constitution and the law;

c. to foster national unity and live in harmony with others;

d. to respect the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of others, and generally to refrain from doing acts detrimental to the welfare of other persons;

e. to work conscientiously in his lawfully chosen occupation;

f. to protect and preserve public property and expose and combat misuse and waste of public funds and property;

g. to contribute to the well-being of the community where that citizen lives;

i. to co-operate with lawful agencies in the maintenance of law and order;

j. to declare his income honestly to the appropriate and lawful agencies and to satisfy all tax obligations; and

k. to protect and safeguard the environment.

55. ORGANIZATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES (Part of it)

4. Every political party shall have a national character, and membership shall not be based on ethnic, religious, regional or other sectional divisions.

7. For purposes of registration, a prospective political party shall furnish the Electoral Commission with a copy of its Constitution and the names and addresses of its national officers; and shall satisfy the Commission that-

a. there is ordinarily resident, or registered as a voter, in each district. of Ghana, at least one founding member of the party;

b. the party has branches in all the regions of Ghana and is, in addition, organised in not less than two-thirds of the districts in each region; and

c. the party's name, emblem, colour, motto or any other symbol has no ethnic, regional, religious or other sectional connotation or gives the appearance that its activities are confined only to a part of Ghana.

14. Political parties shall be required by law-

a. to declare to the public their revenues and assets and the sources of those revenues and assets; and

b. to publish to the public annually their audited accounts.

115. FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF PROCEEDINGS

There shall be freedom of speech, debate and proceedings in Parliament and that freedom shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament.

121. PRIVILEGES OF WITNESSES

1. A person summoned to attend to give evidence or to produce a paper, book, record or other document before Parliament, shall be entitled, in respect of his evidence, or the production of the document, as the case may be, to the same privileges as if he were appearing before a court.

2. A public officer shall not be required to produce before Parliament a document where–

a. the Speaker certifies–

i. that the document belongs to a class of documents, the production of which is injurious to the public interest; or

ii. that disclosure of the contents of the document will be injurious to the public interest; or

b. the National Security Council certifies–

i. that the document belongs to a class of documents, the production of which is prejudicial to the security of the State; or

ii. that disclosure of the contents of the document will be prejudicial to the security of the State.

3. Where there is a doubt as to the nature of a document such as is referred to in clause (2) of this article, the Speaker or the National Security Council, as the case may be, shall refer the matter to the Supreme Court for determination whether the production, or the disclosure of the, contents, of the document would be injurious to the public interest or, as the case may be, prejudicial to the security of the State.

4. An answer by a person to a question put by Parliament shall not be admissible in evidence against him in any civil or criminal proceedings out of Parliament, except proceedings for perjury brought under the criminal law.

257. PUBLIC LANDS AND OTHER PUBLIC PROPERTY

6. Every mineral in its natural state in, under or upon any land in Ghana, rivers, streams, water courses throughout Ghana, the exclusive economic zone and any area covered by the territorial sea or continental shelf is the property of the Republic of Ghana and shall be vested in the President on behalf of, and in trust for the people of Ghana.

284. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

A public officer shall not put himself in a position where his personal interest conflicts or is likely to conflict with the performance of the functions of his office.

286. DECLARATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Part of it)

1. A person who holds a public office mentioned in clause (5) of this article shall submit to the Auditor-General a written declaration of all property or assets owned by, or liabilities owed by, him whether directly or indirectly-

a. within three months after the coming into force of this Constitution or before taking office, as the case may be,

b. at the end of every four years; and

c. at the end of his term of office.

2. Failure to declare or knowingly making false declaration shall be a contravention of this Constitution and shall be dealt with in accordance with article 287 of this Constitution.

3. The declaration made under clause (1) of this article shall, on demand, be produced in evidence-

a. before a court of competent jurisdiction; or

b. before a commission of inquiry appointed under article 278 of this Constitution; or

c. before an investigator appointed by the Commissioner for Human Rights and Administrative Justice.

4. Any property or assets acquired by a public officer after the initial declaration required by clause (1) of this article and which is not reasonably attributable to income, gift, loan,

inheritance or any other reasonable source shall be deemed to have been acquired in contravention of this Constitution.

7. Before entering upon the duties of his office, a person appointed to an office to which the provisions of this article apply, shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance, the oath of secrecy and the official oath set out in the Second Schedule to this Constitution, or any other oath appropriate to his office.

Facts of Ghana's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

IN THE NAME OF THE ALMIGHTY GOD

11. THE LAWS OF GHANA (Part of it)

1. The laws of Ghana shall comprise–

a. this Constitution;

b. enactments made by or under the authority of the Parliament established by this Constitution;

c. any Orders, Rules and Regulations made by any person or authority under a power conferred by this Constitution;

d. the existing law; and

e. the common law.

3. For the purposes of this article, "customary law" means the rules of law which by custom are applicable to particular communities in Ghana.

97. TENURE OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS

1. A member of Parliament shall vacate his seat in Parliament-

d. if he is expelled from Parliament after having been found guilty of contempt of Parliament by a committee of Parliament; or

CHAPTER 22. CHIEFTAINCY

270. INSTITUTION OF CHIEFTAINCY

1. The institution of chieftaincy, together with its traditional councils as established by customary law and usage is hereby guaranteed.

2. Parliament shall have no power to enact any law which-

a. confers on any person or authority the right to accord or withdraw recognition to or from a chief for any purpose whatsoever, or

b. in any way detracts or derogates from the honour and dignity of the institution of chieftaincy.

3. Nothing in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with, or in contravention of, clause (1) or (2) of this article if the law makes provision for

a. the determination, in accordance with the appropriate customary law and usage, by a Traditional Council, a Regional House of Chiefs or the National House of Chiefs or a Chieftaincy Committee of any of them, of the validity of the nomination, election, selection, installation or deposition of a person as a chief;

b. a Traditional Council or a Regional House of Chiefs or the National House of Chiefs to establish and operate a procedure for the registration of chiefs and the public notification in the Gazette or otherwise of the status of persons as chiefs in Ghana.

271. NATIONAL HOUSE OF CHIEFS

1. There shall be a National House of Chiefs. .

2. The House of Chiefs of each region shall elect as members of the National House of Chiefs five paramount chiefs from the region.

3. Where in a region there are fewer than five paramount chiefs, the House of Chiefs of the region shall elect such number of divisional chiefs as shall make up the required representation of chiefs for the region.

272. FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF CHIEFS

The National House of Chiefs shall-

a. advise any person or authority charged with any responsibility under this Constitution or any other law for any matter relating to or affecting chieftaincy;

b. undertake the progressive study, interpretation and codification of customary law with a view to evolving, in appropriate cases, a unified system of rules of customary law, and compiling the customary laws and lines of succession applicable to each stool or skin;

c. undertake an evaluation of traditional customs and usages with a view to eliminating those customs and usages that are outmoded and socially harmful;

d. perform such other functions, not being inconsistent with any function assigned to the House of Chiefs of a region, as Parliament may refer to it.

273. JURISDICTION OF THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF CHIEFS

1. The National House of Chiefs shall have appellate jurisdiction in any cause or matter affecting chieftaincy which has been determined by the Regional House of Chiefs in a region, from which appellate jurisdiction there shall be an appeal to the Supreme Court, with the leave of the National House of Chiefs, or the Supreme Court.

2. The appellate jurisdiction of the National House of Chiefs shall be exercised by a Judicial Committee of the National House of Chiefs consisting of five persons appointed by that House from among its members.

3. A Judicial Committee of a National House of Chiefs shall be assisted by a lawyer of not less than ten years' standing appointed by the National House of Chiefs on the recommendation of the Attorney-General.

4. A member of a Judicial Committee of the National House of Chiefs shall be removed from office on the ground of proven misbehaviour or of infirmity of mind or body by the votes of not less than two-thirds of all the members of the National House of Chiefs.

5. A Judicial Committee of the National House of Chiefs shall have original jurisdiction in any cause or matter affecting chieftaincy

a. which lies within the competence of two or more Regional Houses of Chiefs; or

b. which is not properly within the jurisdiction of a Regional House of Chiefs; or

c. which cannot otherwise be dealt with by a Regional House of Chiefs.

6. An appeal shall lie as of right in respect of any cause or matter dealt with by a Judicial Committee of the National House of Chiefs under clause (5) of this article to the Supreme Court.

274. REGIONAL HOUSE OF CHIEFS

1. There shall be established in and for each region of Ghana a Regional House of Chiefs.

2. A Regional House of Chiefs shall consist of such members as Parliament may, by law, determine.

3. A Regional House of Chiefs shall–

a. perform such functions as may be conferred upon it by or under an Act of Parliament;

b. advise any person or authority charged under this Constitution or any other law with any responsibility for any matter relating to or affecting chieftaincy in the region;

c. hear and determine appeals from the traditional councils within the region in respect of the nomination, election, selection, installation or deposition of a person as a chief;

d. have original jurisdiction in all matters relating to a paramount stool or skin or the occupant of a paramount stool or skin, including a queen mother to a paramount stool or skin;

e. undertake a study and make such general recommendations as are appropriate for the resolution or expeditious disposition of chieftaincy disputes in the region;

f. undertake the compilation of the customary laws and lines of succession applicable to each stool or skin in the region.

4. The original and appellate jurisdictions of a Regional House of Chiefs shall be exercised by a Judicial Committee of the Regional House of Chiefs consisting of three chiefs appointed by the Regional House of Chiefs from among its members.

5. A Judicial Committee of a Regional House of Chiefs shall be assisted by a lawyer of not less than five years' standing appointed by the Regional House of Chiefs on the recommendation of the Attorney-General.

6. A member of a Judicial Committee of a Regional House of Chiefs may be removed from office on the ground of proven misbehaviour or infirmity of mind or body by the votes of not less than two-thirds of all the members of the Regional House of Chiefs.

275. DISQUALIFICATION OF CONVICTED PERSONS

A person shall not be qualified as a chief if he has been convicted for high treason, treason, high crime or for an offence involving the security of the State, fraud, dishonesty or moral turpitude.

276. CHIEFS NOT TO TAKE PART IN ACTIVE PARTY POLITICS

1. A chief shall not take part in active party politics; and any chief wishing to do so and seeking election to Parliament shall abdicate his stool or skin.

2. Notwithstanding clause (1) of this article and paragraph (c) of clause (3) of article 94 of this Constitution, a chief may be appointed to any public office for which he is otherwise qualified.

277. DEFINITION OF CHIEF

In this Chapter unless the context otherwise requires, "chief" means a person, who, hailing from the appropriate family and lineage, has been validly nominated, elected or selected and enstooled, enskinned or installed as a chief or queen mother in accordance with the relevant customary law and usage.

Constitution of Greece

February 03, 2023

Greece is a country in Europe, bordering Albania, North Macedonia, Bulgaria and Turkey. The population of this country is approx 1,04,32,000 with 1,31,957 square kilometers area. The official language is Greek, and about 90% follow the Greek Orthodox Church.

The Constitution clearly declares that no person shall be exempted from his duties to the State, or to refuse to obey the law on account of his religious beliefs. Any publication which discloses information about the formation, equipment and set-up etc. of the military, or which aims at the violent overthrow of the regime or is directed against the territorial integrity of the state, is prohibited. The privacy of correspondence and all other forms of free correspondence or communication is absolutely inviolable. However, an exception will be made for the purpose of investigating serious crimes Political parties are entitled to financial assistance from the state for their electoral and operational expenses.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Greece is not a secular state, as the preamble of the constitution makes clear. Christianity is the state religion. Even the president and parliamentarians have to take an oath in the name of Christianity.

Article 6 of the Constitution states, "The maximum duration of detention pending trial shall be specified by law; such detention may not exceed a period of one year in the case of felonies or six months in the case of misdemeanours. In entirely exceptional cases, these maximum limits may be extended by six or three months respectively, by decision of the competent judicial council." - It is totally incompatible with democracy.



Admirable Articles of Greece's Constitution

Article 9

1. Every person's home is a sanctuary. The private and family life of the individual is inviolable. No home search shall be made, except when and as specified by law and always in the presence of representatives of the judicial power.

2. Violators of the preceding provision shall be punished for violating the home's asylum and for abuse of power, and shall be liable for full damages to the sufferer, as specified by law.

Article 11

1. Greeks shall have the right to assemble peaceably and unarmed.

2. The police may be present only at outdoor public assemblies. Outdoor assemblies may be prohibited by a reasoned police authority decision, in general if a serious threat to public security is imminent, and in a specific area, if a serious disturbance of social and economic life is threatened, as specified by law.

Article 13 (Part of it)

2. All known religions shall be free and their rites of worship shall be performed unhindered and under the protection of the law. The practice of rites of worship is not allowed to offend public order or the good usages. **Proselytism is prohibited**.

3. The ministers of all known religions shall be subject to the same supervision by the State and to the same obligations towards it as those of the prevailing religion.

4. No person shall be exempt from discharging his obligations to the State or may refuse to comply with the laws by reason of his religious convictions.

5. No oath shall be imposed or administered except as specified by law and in the form determined by law.

Article 14 (Part of it)

1. Every person may express and propagate his thoughts orally, in writing and through the press in compliance with the laws of the State.

2. The press is free. Censorship and all other preventive measures are prohibited.

3. The seizure of newspapers and other publications before or after circulation is prohibited.

Seizure by order of the public prosecutor shall be allowed exceptionally after circulation and in case of:

c. a publication which discloses information on the composition, equipment and set-up of the armed forces or the fortifications of the country, or which aims at the violent overthrow of the regime or is directed against the territorial integrity of the State,

d. an obscene publication which is obviously offensive to public decency, in the cases stipulated by law.

Article 19

1. Secrecy of letters and **all** other **forms of** free **correspondence or communication shall be** absolutely **inviolable**. The guaranties under which the judicial authority shall not be bound by this secrecy for reasons of **national security or for the purpose of investigating especially serious crimes**, shall be specified by law.

2. Matters relating to the constitution, the operation and the functions of the independent authority ensuring the secrecy of paragraph 1 shall be specified by law.

3. Use of evidence acquired in violation of the present article and of articles 9 and 9A is prohibited.

Article 22 (Part of it)

All workers, irrespective of sex **or other distinctions**, shall be entitled to equal pay for work of equal value.

2. General working conditions shall be determined by law, supplemented by collective labour agreements concluded through free negotiations and, in case of the failure of such, by rules determined by arbitration.

3. The matters relating to the conclusion of collective labour agreements by civil servants and the servants of local government agencies or of other public law legal persons, shall be specified by law.

4. Any form of compulsory work is prohibited.

Special laws shall determine the requisition of personal services in case of **war or mobilization or to face defence needs of the country or urgent social emergencies resulting from disasters or liable to endanger public health**, as well as the contribution of personal work to local government agencies to satisfy local needs.

Article 29 (Part of it)

2. Political parties are entitled to receive financial support by the State for their electoral and operating expenses, as specified by law. A statute shall specify the guarantees of transparency concerning electoral expenses and, in general, the financial management of political parties, of Members of Parliament, parliamentary candidates and candidates for all degrees of local government. A statute shall impose the maximum limit of electoral expenses, may prohibit certain forms of pre-electoral promotion and shall

specify the conditions under which violation of the relevant provisions constitutes a ground for the forfeiture of parliamentary office on the initiative of the special body of the following section. The audit of the electoral expenses of political parties and parliamentary candidates is carried out by a special body which is constituted also with the participation of senior magistrates, as specified by law. A law may also extend these regulations to candidates for other offices held through election.

3. Manifestations of any nature whatsoever in favour of or against a political party by magistrates and by those serving in the armed forces and the security corps, are absolutely prohibited. In the exercise of their duties, manifestations of any nature whatsoever in favour of or against a political party by public servants, employees of local government agencies, of other public law legal persons or of public enterprises or of enterprises of local government agencies or of enterprises whose management is directly or indirectly appointed by the State, by administrative act or by virtue of its capacity as shareholder, are absolutely prohibited.

Article 78

2. A tax or any other financial charge may not be imposed by a retroactive statute effective prior to the fiscal year preceding the imposition of the tax.

Facts of Greece's Constitution

Preamble

In the name of the Holy and Consubstantial and Indivisible Trinity

Article 3

1. The prevailing religion in Greece is that of the Eastern Orthodox Church of Christ. The Orthodox Church of Greece, acknowledging our Lord Jesus Christ as its head, is inseparably united in doctrine with the Great Church of Christ in Constantinople and with

every other Church of Christ of the same doctrine, observing unwaveringly, as they do, the holy apostolic and synodal canons and sacred traditions. It is autocephalous and is administered by the Holy Synod of serving Bishops and the Permanent Holy Synod originating thereof and assembled as specified by the Statutory Charter of the Church in compliance with the provisions of the Patriarchal Tome of June 29, 1850 and the Synodal Act of September 4, 1928.

2. The ecclesiastical regime existing in certain districts of the State shall not be deemed contrary to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

3. The text of the Holy Scripture shall be maintained unaltered. Official translation of the text into any other form of language, without prior sanction by the Autocephalous Church of Greece and the Great Church of Christ in Constantinople, is prohibited.

Article 6 (Part of it)

4. The maximum duration of detention pending trial shall be specified by law; such detention may not exceed a period of **one year in the case of felonies or six months in the case of misdemeanours**. In entirely exceptional cases, these maximum limits **may be extended by six or three months respectively**, by decision of the competent judicial council.

It is prohibited to exceed these maximum limits of detention pending trial, by successively applying this measure to separate acts of the same case.

Article 15

1. The protective provisions for the press in the preceding article shall not be applicable to films, sound recordings, radio, television or any other similar medium for the transmission of speech or images.

2. Radio and television shall be under the direct control of the State. The control and imposition of administrative sanctions belong to the exclusive competence of the National Radio and Television Council, which is an independent authority, as specified by law. The direct control of the State, which may also assume the form of a prior permission status, shall aim at the objective and on equal terms transmission of information and news reports, as well as of works of literature and art, at ensuring the quality level of programs mandated by the social mission of radio and television and by the cultural

development of the Country, as well as at the respect of the value of the human being and the protection of childhood and youth.

Matters relating to the mandatory and free of charge transmission of the workings of the Parliament and of its committees, as well as of the electoral campaign messages of the political parties by radio and television, shall be specified by law.

Article 29 (Part of it)

1. Greek citizens possessing the right to vote may freely found and join political parties, the organization and activity of which must serve the free functioning of democratic government.

Citizens who have not yet acquired the right to vote may participate in youth sections of parties.

Article 33 (Part of it)

2. Before assuming the exercise of his duties, the President of the Republic shall take the following oath before Parliament:

"I do swear in the name of the Holy and Consubstantial and Indivisible Trinity to safeguard the Constitution and the laws, to care for the faithful observance thereof, to defend the national independence and territorial integrity of the Country, to protect the rights and liberties of the Greeks and to serve the general interest and the progress of the Greek People".

Article 47

1. The President of the Republic shall have the right, pursuant to a recommendation by the Minister of Justice and after consulting with a council composed in its majority of judges, to grant pardons, to commute or reduce sentences pronounced by the courts, and to revoke all consequences at law of sentences pronounced and served.

2. The President of the Republic shall have the right to grant pardon to a Minister convicted as provided in article 86, only with the consent of Parliament.

3. Amnesty may be granted only for political crimes, by statute passed by the Plenum of the Parliament with a majority of three-fifths of the total number of members.

4. Amnesty for common crimes may not be granted even by law.

Article 59

1. Before undertaking the discharge of their duties, Members of Parliament shall take the following oath in the Chamber and in a public sitting.

"I swear in the name of the Holy Consubstantial and Indivisible Trinity to keep faith in my Country and in the democratic form of government, obedience to the Constitution and the laws and to discharge conscientiously my duties".

2. Members of Parliament who are of a different religion or creed shall take the same oath according to the form of their own religion or creed.

3. Members of Parliament proclaimed elected in the absence of Parliament shall take the oath in the Section in session

Article 63

2. Members of Parliament shall enjoy exemption from transportation, postal and telephone charges, the extent of which shall be determined by decision of the Parliament in plenary session.

CHAPTER 3. Regime of Aghion Oros (Mount Athos)

Article 105

1. The Athos peninsula extending beyond Megali Vigla and constituting the region of Aghion Oros shall, in accordance with its ancient privileged status, be a self-governed part of the Greek State, whose sovereignty thereon shall remain intact. Spiritually, Aghion Oros shall come under the direct jurisdiction of the Ecumenical Patriarchate. All persons leading a monastic life thereon acquire Greek citizenship without further formalities, upon admission as novices or monks.

2. Aghion Oros shall be governed, according to its regime, by its twenty Holy Monasteries among which the entire Athos peninsula is divided; the territory of the peninsula shall be exempt from expropriation. The administration of Aghion Oros shall be exercised by representatives of the Holy Monasteries constituting the Holy Community. No change whatsoever shall be permitted in the administrative system or in the number of Monasteries of Aghion Oros, or in their hierarchical order or in their position to their subordinate dependencies. Heterodox or schismatic persons shall be prohibited from dwelling thereon.

3. The determination in detail of the regimes of the Aghion Oros entities and the manner of operation thereof is effected by the Charter of Aghion Oros which, with the cooperation of the State representative, shall be drawn up and voted by the twenty Holy Monasteries and ratified by the Ecumenical Patriarchate and the Parliament of the Hellenes.

4. Faithful observance of the regimes of the Aghion Oros entities shall in the spiritual field be under the supreme supervision of the Ecumenical Patriarchate, and, in the administrative, under the supervision of the State, which shall also be exclusively responsible for safeguarding public order and security.

5. The afore-mentioned powers of the State shall be exercised through a governor whose rights and duties shall be determined by law.

The law shall likewise determine the judicial power exercised by the monastic authorities and the Holy Community, as well as the customs and taxation privileges of Aghion Oros.

Constitution of Grenada

February 09, 2023

Grenada, a country in the Caribbean Sea, where 96% of people are Christians. A little more than half of the mentioned Christians are Catholics, while the rest are Protestants. Ethnically 82% African, 12% hybrid. The official language is English. The population of this country is approx 1,24,000 with 348.5 square kilometers area.

The constitution is quite normal. Nothing much to mention. Although, the constitutions of the Caribbean states are copy paste of each other. The Constitution guarantees security of life. Personal liberty is guaranteed, but may be detained in connection with a crime or for the purpose of preventing epidemics. It is also possible to take custody of a minor for his or her education or welfare, by order of the court or with the consent of the guardian. There is freedom to own property. Guarantees protection against illegal intrusions. There is conditional freedom of communication.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The existence of the creator is acknowledged in the constitution. The State is a civil institution, not a religion. Religious education is sanctioned, and which is a threat to universal education. Everyone will have to take an oath before entering Constitutional office, and a fundamental part of this oath is a declaration of allegiance to the British monarchy and its successor. What a circus!



Admirable Articles of Grenada's Constitution

2. Protection of right to life (Part of it)

2. A person shall not be regarded as having been deprived of his life in contravention of this section if he dies as the result of the use, to such extent and in such circumstances as are permitted by law, of force such as is reasonably justifiable–

a. for the defence of any person from violence or for the defence of property;

b. in order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained;

c. for the purpose of suppressing a riot, insurrection or mutiny; or

d. in order to prevent the commission by that person of a criminal offence,

or if he dies as the result of a lawful act of war.

3. Protection of right to personal liberty (Part of it)

1. No person shall be deprived of his personal liberty save as may be authorised by law in any of the following cases, that is to say:-

a. in execution of the sentence or order of a court, whether established for Grenada or some other country, in respect of a criminal offence of which he has been convicted;

d. for the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of the order of a court;

e. upon reasonable suspicion of his having committed, or being about to commit, a criminal offence under the law of Grenada;

f. under the order of a court or with the consent of his parent or guardian, for his education or welfare during any period ending not later than the date when he attains the age of eighteen years;

g. for the purpose of preventing the spread of an infectious or contagious disease;

2. Any person who is arrested or detained shall be informed as soon as reasonably practicable, in a language that he understands, of the reasons for his arrest or detention.

3. Any person who is arrested or detained-

a. for the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of the order of a court; or

and who is not released, shall be brought without undue delay before a court.

5. If any person arrested or detained as mentioned in subsection (3) (b) of this section is not tried within a reasonable time, then, without prejudice to any further proceedings that may be brought against him, he shall be released either unconditionally or upon reasonable conditions, including in particular such conditions as are reasonably necessary to ensure that he appears at a later date for trial or for proceedings preliminary to trial.

6. Any person who is unlawfully arrested or detained by any other person shall be entitled to compensation therefor from that other person or from any other person or authority on whose behalf that other person was acting.

6. Protection from deprivation of property (Part of it)

1. No property of any description shall be compulsorily taken possession of, and no interest in or right over property of any description shall be compulsorily acquired, except where provision is made by a law applicable to that taking of possession or acquisition for the prompt payment of full compensation.

6. Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of subsection (1) of this section-

a. to the extent that the law in question makes provision for the taking of possession or acquisition of any property, interest or right-

i. in satisfaction of any tax, rate or due;

ii. by way of penalty for breach of the law or forfeiture in consequence of a breach of the law;

iii. as an incident of a lease, tenancy, mortgage, charge, bill of sale, pledge or contract;

iv. in the execution of judgments or orders of a court in proceedings for the determination of civil rights or obligations;

v. in circumstances where it is reasonably necessary so to do because the property is in a dangerous state or likely to be injurious to the health of human beings, animals or plants;

vi. in consequence of any law with respect to the limitation of actions; or

vii. for so long only as may be necessary for the purposes of any examination, investigation, trial or inquiry or, in the case of land, for the purposes of the carrying out thereon of work of soil conservation or the conservation of other natural resources or work relating to agricultural development or improvement (being work relating to such development or improvement that the owner or occupier of the land has been required, and has without reasonable excuse refused or failed, to carry out),

and except so far as that provision or, as the case may be, the thing done under the authority thereof if shown not to be reasonably justifiable in a democratic society; or

b. to the extent that the law in question makes provision for the taking of possession or acquisition of any of the following property (including an interest in or right over property), that is to say-

ii. property of a deceased person, a person of unsound mind or a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years, for the purpose of its administration for the benefit of the persons entitled to the beneficial interest therein;

iii. property of a person adjudged bankrupt or a body corporate in liquidation, for the purpose of its administration for the benefit of the creditors of the bankrupt or body corporate and, subject thereto, for the benefit of other persons entitled to the beneficial interest in the property; or

iv. property subject to a trust, for the purpose of vesting the property in persons appointed as trustees under the instrument creating the trust or by a court or, by order of a court, for the purpose of giving effect to the trust.

7. Protection from arbitrary search or entry

1. Except with his own consent, no person shall be subjected to the search of his person or his property or the entry by others on his premises.

2. Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this section to the extent that the law in question makes provisions-

a. that is reasonably required in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, town and country planning, the development and utilisation of mineral resources or the development or utilisation of any property for a purpose beneficial to the community;

b. that is reasonably required for the purpose of protecting the rights or freedoms of other persons;

c. that authorises an officer or agent of the Government of Grenada, a local government authority or a body corporate established by law for public purposes to enter on the premises of any person in order to inspect those premises or anything thereon for the purpose of any tax, rate or due or in order to carry out work connected with any property that is lawfully on those premises and that belongs to that Governments, authority or body corporate, as the case may be; or

d. that authorises, for the purpose of enforcing the judgment or order of a court in any civil proceedings, the search of any person or property by order of a court or entry upon any premises by such order,

and except so far as that provision or, as the case may be, anything done under the authority thereof is shown not to be reasonably justifiable in a democratic society.

10. Protection of freedom of expression

1. Except with his own consent, no person shall be hindered in the enjoyment of his freedom of expression, including freedom to hold opinions without interference, freedom to receive ideas and information without interference, freedom to communicate ideas and information without interference (whether the communication be to the public generally or to any person or class of persons) and freedom from interference with his correspondence.

2. Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this section to the extent that the law in question makes provision–

a. that is reasonably required in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health;

b. that is reasonably required for the purpose of protecting the reputations, rights and freedoms of other persons or the private lives of persons concerned in legal proceedings, preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, maintaining the authority and independence of the courts or regulating the technical administration or the technical operation of telephony, telegraphy, posts, wireless broadcasting or television; or

c. that imposes restrictions upon public officers,

and except so far as that provision or, as the case may be, the thing done under the authority thereof is shown not to be reasonably justifiable in a democratic society.

Preamble (Part of it)

Whereas the people of Grenada

a. have affirmed that their nation is founded upon principles that acknowledge the fatherhood and supremacy of **God** and man's duties toward his fellow man;

b. recognise that, inasmuch as **spiritual** development is of supreme importance to human existence, and the highest expression thereof, it is their aspiration to serve that end with all their strength and resources;

c. firmly believe in the dignity of human values and that all men are endowed by the **Creator** with equal and inalienable rights, reason, and conscience; that rights and duties are correlatives in every social and political activity of man; and that while rights exalt individual freedom, duties express the dignity of that freedom;

9. Protection of freedom of conscience

3. Every religious community shall be entitled, at its own expense, **to establish and maintain places of education and to manage any place of education which it wholly maintains**; and no such community shall be prevented from providing religious instruction for persons of that community in the course of any education provided at any places of education which it wholly maintains or in the course of any education which it otherwise provides.

Schedule 3 to the Constitution. Forms of Oath

Oath of Allegiance

I, ..., do swear [or solemnly affirm] that I will faithfully bear true allegiance **to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, Her Heirs and Successors**, according to law.

So help me God. [To be omitted in affirmation.]

Oath of Office

I, ..., do swear [or solemnly affirm] that I will faithfully execute the office of ..... Without fear or favour, affection or ill-will and that in the execution of the functions of that office I will honour, uphold and preserve the Constitution of Grenada.

So help me God. [To be omitted in affirmation.]

Constitution of Guatemala

February 13, 2023

Guatemala is a country located in Central America, bordering Mexico, Belize, El Salvador and Honduras. Pacific Ocean is on one side and the Caribbean Sea is on the other side. The population of this country is approx 1,76,08,000 with 1,08,889 square kilometers area. The official language is Spanish. Ethnically 56% are Mestizo, and 41% Mayan. 11% have no religion, 88% are Christians; slightly more than half are Catholics, the rest are Protestants.

The Constitution clearly states, "All citizens have the right to do what the law does not prohibit; no one is bound to obey orders which is not based on law". The preservation, protection and improvement of natural heritage is declared to be in the national interest. The authority will control the quality of food products, drugs, chemicals and everything that can affect the health of citizens. Equality of salary for the same work in conditions, productivity and seniority is the main basis for making laws. The Constitution clearly mentioned which are state-owned resources.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

There is a constitutional validity to retroactive enforcement of the law, which is a serious threat to human rights. The Catholic Church has its own judicial powers, parallel to Parliament. Everyone has the right to bear arms, which only the police and military should have. Every person in the world is equal, but in Guatemala the so-called "indigenous" groups have special status. A university is vested with its own judicial powers, in addition they can propose to the legislature to make any new laws or to amend existing laws.



Admirable Articles of Guatemala's Constitution

Article 4. Freedom and Equality

In Guatemala[,] all [of the] human beings are free and equal in dignity and rights. The man and the woman, whatever their civil status may be, have equal opportunities and responsibilities. No person can be subject to servitude or to another condition that diminishes his or her dignity. The human beings must exercise [guardar] brotherly behavior among them.

Article 5. [The] Freedom of Action

All persons have the right to do what the law does not prohibit; [the persons] are not obligated to obey orders that are not based in law or issued in accordance to it. Neither may they be persecuted or harassed for their opinions or for acts that do not imply an infraction of it.

Article 8. Rights of the Detained

All detained [persons] must be informed immediately of their rights in a form that will be understandable, especially [of the right] to use a defender [defensor], who may be present at all police and judicial diligences. The detained [person] cannot be obligated to testify except before a competent judicial authority.

Article 23. Inviolability of the Home

The home [vivienda] is inviolable. No one may penetrate the dwelling of someone else without the permission of the resident who inhabits it, except by the written order of a competent judge in which the reason for the diligence is specified and never before six or after eighteen hours. Such diligence will always be carried out in the presence of the interested party, or his [or her] representative [mandatario].

Article 28. Right of Petition (Part of it)

The inhabitants of the Republic of Guatemala have the right to direct, individually or collectively, petitions to the authority, who is obligated to process them and resolve them according to the law.

In administrative matters the term to resolve the petitions and to notify the resolutions may not exceed thirty days.

Article 35. Freedom of Expression of Thought (Part of it)

The expression of thought through any means of dissemination, without censorship or prior permission, is free. This constitutional right may not be restrained by [the] law or by any governmental provision. [The person] who by using the freedom should fail to respect private life or morals, will be held responsible in accordance with the law. Whoever may feel offended has the right of publication of his [or her] defense, clarifications, and rectifications.

The publications which contain denunciations, criticisms, or accusations [imputaciones] against functionaries or public employees for actions conducted in the performance of their duties[,] do not constitute a crime or a fault.

The functionaries and [the] public employees can request a tribunal of honor, composed in the form determined by the law, to declare that the publication that affects them is

based on inaccurate facts or that the charges made against them are unfounded. A court ruling [fallo] that vindicates the offended, must be published in the same media of social communication where the accusation appeared.

The activity of the means of social communication is of public interest and in no case may they be expropriated. They may not be closed, attached [embargados], interfered with, confiscated, or seized [decomisados], nor may the enterprises, plants, equipment, machinery, and gear [enseres] of the means of communication be interrupted in their functioning, for faults or crimes in the expression of thought.

The access to the sources of information is free and no authority may limit this right.

Article 40. Expropriation

In specific cases, private property can be expropriated for reasons of duly proven collective utility, social benefit or public interest. The expropriation must be subject to the proceedings specified by the law, and the affected asset will be appraised by experts taking its actual value as a basis.

The indemnification must be prior and in an effective currency of legal tender, unless another form of compensation is agreed upon with the interested party.

Only in [the] cases of war, public calamity, or serious disruption of peace can a property be occupied or intervened, or be expropriated without prior compensation, but the latter must be made immediately following the end of the emergency. The law will establish the norms to be followed with enemy property.

The form of payment of the indemnifications due to the expropriation of idle [ociosas] lands will be determined by the law. In no case will the deadline [término] to make such payment effective exceed ten years.

Article 60. Cultural Heritage [Patrimonio]

The paleontological, archeological, historical, and artistic assets [bienes] and values of the country form [part of] the cultural heritage of the Nation and are under the protection of the State. Their transfer, export, or alteration, except in the cases determined by the law, is prohibited.

Article 64. Natural Heritage

The conservation, protection and improvement of the natural heritage of the Nation[,] is declared [to be] of national interest. The State will promote the creation of national parks, reservations, and natural sanctuaries [refugios], which are inalienable. A law will guarantee their protection and that of the fauna and the flora that exists within them.

Article 96. Quality Control of Products

The State will control the quality of food products, pharmaceuticals, chemicals and of everything that can affect the health and the well being of the inhabitants. It will see to the establishment and programming of the primary attention to health, and for the improvement of the conditions of the basic environmental sanitation [saneamiento] of the least protected communities.

Article 102. Minimum Social Rights of Labor Legislation (Part of it)

The minimum social rights that form the basis of the labor legislation and the activity of the tribunals and [the] authorities [are]:

a. The right to the free choice [elección] of work and the satisfactory economic conditions that guarantee a dignified existence for the worker and his [or her] family;

b. That all work be equitably remunerated, except with what the law determines in that regard;

c. The equality of salary for the same rendered work in equality of conditions, productivity, and seniority;

f. The periodic establishment [fijación] of the minimum salary in accordance with the law;

g. The ordinary effective workday [jornada] can neither exceed eight hours of work per day, nor forty-four hours per week, equivalent to forty-eight hours for the exclusive purpose of the payment of the salary.

The ordinary effective workday on the night shift can neither exceed six hours per day, nor thirty-six hours per week. The mixed ordinary effective workday can neither exceed seven hours per day, nor forty-two hours per week. All work effectively performed outside [of the] ordinary working hours, constitutes an extraordinary workday and must

be remunerated as such. The law will determine the very qualified situations of exception where the provisions relative to the workdays are not applicable.

Those that by provision of the law, by custom or by agreement with the employers work less than forty-four hours per week during the day, thirty-six hours during the night, or forty-two hours in mixed-schedule workdays, will have the right to receive the weekly salary in its entirety.

j. The obligation of the employer to grant[,] every year[,] a bonus [aguinaldo] of no less than one hundred percent of the monthly salary, or the one already established if greater, to those workers who may have worked for an uninterrupted year prior to the date of the payment. The law will regulate the form of payment. For those workers with less than one year of service, such bonus will be covered proportionally to the time [of duration] of [the] work;

k. The protection of the working woman and [the] regulation of the conditions under which she must render her services.

There may not be differences established between married and single women in terms of [the] work. The law will regulate the protection of the maternity rights of the working woman, who may not be required to [conduct any] work that may require an effort that puts her pregnancy in jeopardy [gravidez]. The working mother will enjoy a compulsory rest [period] [descanso forzoso] paid on the basis of one hundred percent of her salary, during the thirty days prior to giving birth and [during] the subsequent forty-five days. During the period of lactation she will have the right to two periods of extraordinary rest, during her workday. The prenatal and postnatal rest periods will be expanded according to her physical conditions, by medical prescription;

l. Minors under fourteen years of age may not be employed in any type of work, except for the exceptions established by the law. It is forbidden to employ [ocupar] minors in works that are incompatible with their physical capacity or that endanger their moral formation.

The workers older than sixty years of age will be the object of a treatment [that is] adequate to their age;

m. The protection and [the] promotion [fomento] of the work of the blind, the disabled and the persons with physical, psychic, or nervous deficiencies.

p. It is the obligation of the employer to provide to the spouse or partner, the minor children or the disabled [relatives] of a worker who may die while in service, a benefit [prestación] equivalent to the salary of one month for each year worked. This benefit will

be covered by monthly payments and its amount will not be less than the final salary received by the worker.

If death should occur for a reason of which risk is entirely covered by the social security regime, this obligation of the employer will cease. In case that this method should not cover the benefit completely, the employer must pay the difference;

Article 118. Principles of the Economic and Social Regime

The economic and social regime of the Republic of Guatemala is based on the principles of social justice.

It is the obligation of the State to guide the national economy to achieve the utilizations of the natural resources and the human potential, to increase wealth and to try to achieve full employment and the equitable distribution of the national income.

Article 119. [The] Obligations of the State

The following are the fundamental obligations of the State:

a. To promote the economic development of the Nation, stimulating the initiative in agricultural, livestock, industrial, tourist, and other types of activities.

b. To promote in a systematic manner the administrative economic decentralization, to achieve an adequate regional development of the country;

c. To adopt the means that may be necessary for the conservation, development and exploitation [aprovechamiento] of the natural resources in an efficient form;

d. To see to the raising of the standard of living of all the inhabitants of the country, securing [procurando] the wellbeing of the family;

e. To promote and protect the creation and functioning of [the] cooperatives, providing them with the necessary technical and financial aid;

f. To grant incentives, in accordance to the law, to the industrial enterprises [empresas] that may be established in the interior of the Republic and who contribute to decentralization;

g. To promote with priority the construction of popular housing [projects], through financing systems which are adequate so that the greatest number of Guatemalan families may enjoy them in ownership. When concerning emerging or cooperatively-held housing, the system of possession [tenencia] may be different;

h. To prevent the functioning of excessive practices leading to the concentration of assets and means of production in detriment of the collectivity;

i. The defense of the consumers and [the] users with regards to the preservations of the quality of the domestic and export consumer products to guarantee their health, security, and legitimate economic interests;

j. To actively promote programs of rural development which tend to increase and diversify the national production based on the principle of private property and of the protection of family patrimony. The peasant [campesino] and the artisan must be provided with technical and economic assistance;

k. To protect the formation of capital, savings and investment;

l. To promote the ordered and efficient development of the domestic and foreign trade of the country, promoting markets for national products;

m. To maintain within the economic policy, a congruent relationship between the public spending and the national production; and

n. To create the conditions adequate to promote the investment of national and foreign capital.

Article 121. [The] Assets of the State

The following are assets of the State:

a. Those of public domain;

b. The waters of the maritime zone that border the shores of its territory, the lakes, the navigable rivers and their banks, the secondary rivers [ríos vertientes] and the streams that serve as the international limit of the Republic, the waterfalls and headwaters for hydroelectric exploitation, the underground waters and [the] others that are susceptible to regulation by the law and the waters not exploited by individuals to the extent and limit set by the law.

c. Those which constitute the patrimony of the State, including those of the municipality and of the decentralized or autonomous entities;

d. The terrestrial maritime zone, the continental shelf and the air space, in the extension and the form determined by the laws or the international treaties ratified by Guatemala;

e. The subsoil, the deposits of hydrocarbons and minerals, as well as any other organic or inorganic substances of the subsoil;

f. The archeological monuments and relics;

g. The fiscal and municipal revenues, as well as those of a private character which are assigned by the laws to the decentralized and autonomous entities; and

h. The radio-electric frequencies.

Article 127. Water Regime

All the waters belong to the public domain, [they are] inalienable and imprescriptible. Their exploitation, use and enjoyment are granted in the form established by the law, in accordance with the social interest. A specific law will regulate this matter.

Facts of Guatemala's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

INVOKING THE NAME OF GOD

Article 15. Non-retroactivity of the Law

The law does not have retroactive effect, except in penal matters when it favors the defendant [reo].

Article 37. Juridical Personality of the Churches

The juridical personality of the Catholic Church is recognized. The other churches, cults, entities, and associations of religious character will obtain the recognition of their juridical personality in accordance with the rules of their institution[,] and the Government may not deny it[,] aside from reasons of public order.

The State will extend to the Catholic Church, without any cost, [the] titles of ownership of the real assets which it holds peacefully for its own purposes, as long as they have formed part of the patrimony of the Catholic Church in the past. The property assigned to third parties or those which the State has traditionally assigned to their services[,] may not be affected.

The real assets of the religious entities assigned [destinados] to cult, to education, and to social assistance, enjoy exemption from taxes, assessments, and contributions.

Article 38. Possession and Bearing of Arms

The right to own [tenencia] weapons for personal use, not prohibited by the law, in the place of inhabitation, is recognized. There will not be an obligation to hand them over, except in cases ordered by a competent judge.

The right to bear arms is recognized, [and is] regulated by the law.

THIRD SECTION. Indigenous Communities

Article 66. Protection of Ethnic Groups

Guatemala is formed by diverse ethnic groups among which are found the indigenous groups of Mayan descent. The State recognizes, respects, and promotes their forms of life, customs, traditions, forms of social organization, the use of the indigenous attire by men and women, [and their] languages and dialects.

Article 67. Protection of the Indigenous Agricultural Lands and Cooperatives

The lands of the cooperatives, [the] indigenous communities or any other forms of communal or collective possession of agrarian ownership, as well as the family patrimony and the people's housing, will enjoy special protection of the State, [and] of

preferential credit and technical assistance, which may guarantee their possession and development, in order to assure an improved quality of life to all of the inhabitants.

The indigenous communities and others that hold lands that historically belong to them and which they have traditionally administered in special form, will maintain that system.

Article 68. Lands for Indigenous Communities

Through special programs and adequate legislation, the State will provide state lands to the indigenous communities who may need them for their development.

Article 69. Transfer [Traslación] of Workers and their Protection

The labor activities that involve the transfer of workers outside of their communities, will be the object of protection and legislation to assure adequate conditions of health, security, and social prevision that prevent the payment of wages [that are] not adjusted to the law, the disintegration of those communities and in general all of discriminatory treatment.

Article 70. Specific Law

A law will regulate the matters related to this section.

Article 82. Autonomy of the University of San Carlos de Guatemala

The University of San Carlos de Guatemala, is an autonomous institution with juridical personality. In its character of [being] the only State university[,] it exclusively corresponds to it to direct, organize, and develop the superior education and the professional university education of the State, as well as the dissemination of the culture in all [of] its manifestations. It will promote by every means within its reach the research in every area of the human knowledge and will cooperate in the study and solution of the national problems.

It is governed by its Organic Law and by the statutes and regulations that it emits, having to observe in the conformation of its directive organs, the principle of representation of its titular professors [catedráticos], its graduates and its students.

Article 83. Government of the University of San Carlos de Guatemala

The government of the University of San Carlos de Guatemala corresponds to the Superior University Council [Consejo Superior Universitario], integrated by the Rector, who presides over it; the deans of the faculties; a representative of the professional association [colegio], graduated from the University of San Carlos de Guatemala, which corresponds to each faculty; a titular professor and a student for each faculty.

Article 84. Budgetary Allocation for the University of San Carlos de Guatemala

A specific [privativa] budgetary allocation corresponds to the University of San Carlos de Guatemala [that is] no less than five percent of the General Budget of Ordinary Revenues of the State, which must generate an adequate budgetary increase sufficient to cover the growth in the student population or the improvement of the academic level.

Article 92. Autonomy of Sports

The autonomy of federated sports is recognized and guaranteed through its administrative [rectores] organs, the Autonomous Sports Confederation of Guatemala [Confederación Deportiva Autónoma de Guatemala] and the Guatemalan Olympic Committee [Comité Olímpico Guatemalteco], which have juridical personality and their own patrimony, being exempt from all types of taxes and assessments.

Article 110. Indemnification

When the workers of the State are dismissed without a reasonable cause, [they] will receive the equivalent of the salary of one month for each year of continuous service rendered. In no case will this right exceed ten months of salary.

Article 174. [The] Initiative of Law

The deputies of Congress, the Executive Organ, the Supreme Court of Justice, **the University of San Carlos de Guatemala**, and the Supreme Electoral Tribunal have initiative for the formation of the laws.

Article 233. Election of the Comptroller General of Accounts

The head of the Office of the Comptroller General of Accounts will be elected for a term of four years by the Congress of the Republic, by an absolute majority of the total number of deputies that comprise this Organ. He [or she] may only be removed by the Congress of the Republic in cases of negligence, crime, or lack of fitness [falta de idoneidad]. He [or she] will render a report of his [or her] management to the Congress of the Republic, whenever requested to do so and[,] of office[,] twice a year. He [or she] will enjoy [the] equal immunities as the magistrates of the Court of Appeals. In no case may the Comptroller General of Accounts be reelected.

The Congress of the Republic shall carry out the election to which this Article refers to from a nómina of six candidates **proposed by a nominating commission integrated by a representative of the Rectors of the Universities of the country, who shall preside over it, the Deans of Departments that include the career of Public Accounting and Auditing of each University of the country and an equivalent number of representatives elected by the General Assembly of the Association of Economists, Public Accountants and Auditors and Business Administrators [Assemblea General del Colegio de Economistas, Contadores Públicos y Auditores y Administradores de Empresas].**

The election of [the] candidates requires the vote of at least the two-thirds part of the members of the such Commission.

In the elections [votaciones], to make up the Nominating Commission as well as to make up the nómina of candidates, no representation whatsoever will be accepted.

Constitution of Guinea

March 03, 2023

Guinea is a country in West Africa, bordering Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone and Liberia, with the Atlantic Ocean to the west. The population of this country is approx 1,32,37,000 with 2,45,857 square kilometers area. 89% follow Islam, official language is French. Ethnographically there are many communities - Fula, Mandinka, Susu, Kpelle, Kissi; And neither is the majority.

Political parties will always be national in character. Shall not be based on race, ethnicity, religion or region. If someone spreads false propaganda on the basis of caste, ethnicity, religion, or regionalism, the law ensures punishment. All are equal under the law, no one is privileged or discriminated against. Everyone has the right to health and physical well-being. It is the responsibility of the state to promote them, fight against epidemics and social disasters.

A provision of the constitution is that all presidential candidates must be medically examined. It is apparently beautiful, the purpose is to make the President work. However, in reality, this provision can create a context for many eligible candidates to be excluded by conspiracy before participating in the elections.

The President is not able to directly address the Parliament or participate in the debate. It is not compatible with democracy.



Admirable Articles of Guinea's Constitution

Article 3 (Part of it)

The political parties participate in the political education of the citizens, in the animation of the political life and in the expression of the suffrage. Only they present the candidates to the national elections.

They must be implanted on the whole of the national territory. They must not identify themselves to a race, an ethnicity, a religion or a region.

Article 4

The **law punishes whoever by an act of racial, ethnic, religious discrimination, by an act of regionalist propaganda**, or by any other act, infringes the national unity, the security of the State, the integrity of the territory of the Republic or the democratic functioning of the institutions.

Article 8

All human beings are equal before the law. Men and women have the same rights.

No one may be privileged or disadvantaged by virtue of their sex, of their birth, of their race, of their ethnicity, of their language, of their beliefs and of their political, philosophical or religious opinions.

Article 10 (Part of it)

All citizens have the right of demonstration and of procession.

All citizens have the right to form associations and societies to exercise collectively their rights and their political, economic, social or cultural activities.

Article 15

Each one has the right to health and to the physical well-being. The State has the duty to promote them, to fight against the epidemics and the social calamities.

Article 16

Every person has the right to a healthy and lasting environment and the duty to defend it. The State sees to the protection of the environment.

Article 17

The transit, the importation, the storage, the dumping on the national territory of toxic waste or pollutants, and all agreements relative to the matter constitute a crime against the Nation. The applicable sanctions are specified by the law.

Article 18

Marriage and family, which constitute the natural foundation of life in society, are protected and promoted by the State. Parents have the right and duty to assure the

education and the physique and moral health of their children. Children owe care and assistance to their parents.

Article 25 (Part of it)

The State has the duty to assure the diffusion and the teaching of the Constitution, of the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man of 1948, of the African Charter of the Rights of Man and of Peoples of 1981 as well as of all international instruments duly ratified relative to Human Rights.

Article 26

Whoever occupies a public office or exercises a public function is accountable for their activity and must respect the principle of neutrality of the public service. They must not use their functions for other ends than the interest of all.

Article 29

All candidates to the Presidency of the Republic must be of Guinean nationality, enjoying their civil and political rights, in a state of good health certified by a College of sworn Doctors designated by the Constitutional Court and thirty-five years old at least.

The candidatures are presented at the Greffe [Registry] of the Constitutional Court forty days at least and sixty days at most before the date of the ballot. No candidature is receivable if it is not presented by a legally constituted political party.

Each party may only present one sole candidacy.

Thirty-nine days before the ballot, the Constitutional Court orders and publishes the list of the candidates. The electors are then convoked by decree.

Article 75

The National Assembly votes the budget in equilibrium. It is referred to [the matter] of the bill of the Law of Finance by the Government no later than 15 October.

The Law of Finance is voted no later than 31 December.

If on the date of 31 December, the budget is not voted, the provisions of the bill of the Law of Finance may be brought into force by Ordinance.

The Government refers [the matter] for ratification to the National Assembly convoked in extraordinary session within a time period of fifteen days.

If the National Assembly has not voted the budget at the end of the extraordinary session, the budget is definitively established by Ordinance.

Facts of Guinea's Constitution

Article 50

The President of the Republic pronounces one time per year before the National Assembly a message on the state of the Nation. He may also at any moment address messages to the Nation and to the National Assembly.

He does not participate in the debates of the National Assembly.

When he addresses a message to the National Assembly, the message is read by a Minister.

Constitution of Guinea-Bissau

March 07, 2023

Guinea-Bissau is a country in Africa, bordering Senegal and Guinea. The population of this country is approx 20,26,000 with 36,125 square kilometers area. The official language is Portuguese, and many languages are spoken in civil life. Ethnicitically no one is the majority. In terms of religion, 46% are Muslims, 30% follow traditional religious beliefs, and 19% are Christians.

According to Guinea-Bissau's constitution, the state owns the main sources of energy. Eradication of illiteracy is the basic goal of the state. Both husband and wife have equal rights, with equal responsibilities for child rearing and education. Any worker or employee may be dismissed only for reasons prescribed by law; Not for political or ideological reasons.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

According to the constitution, an institution called "Council of State" is effective, whose functions and powers are in many respects conflicting with those of the Legislature. The power to remove any member of the legislature is a threat to the spirit of democracy.



Admirable Articles of Guinea-Bissau's Constitution

Article 12 (Part of it)

2. The State has ownership over the soil, the underground, mineral goods, the main **energy sources**, the forest wealth and social infrastructure.

Article 16 (Part of it)

2. The State considers the eradication of illiteracy a fundamental task.

Article 24

All citizens are equal before the law, enjoy the same rights and are subjected to the same duties, without distinction of race, sex, social status, social, intellectual or cultural level, religious belief or philosophical conviction.

Article 26 (Part of it)

3. Spouses have equal rights and duties in terms of civil and political capacities, as well as the maintenance and education of the children.

Article 37 (Part of it)

4. Criminal responsibility is personal and cannot be passed on.

Article 41 (Part of it)

1. No person may be found criminally liable if not for a violation of a previously established law that declares the action or omission as punishable, nor suffer security measures whose preconditions were not the subject of a previously established law.

2. No punishment or security measures will be applied if not expressly defined in a previously established law.

3. No person may be subject to punishments or security measures more severe than those in force during the time of the conduct or verification of the respective preconditions.

4. No person will be tried more than once for a given crime.

Article 46 (Part of it)

1. Workers have a right to protection, security and hygiene at work.

2. The worker can only be dismissed in the cases and terms established by law; dismissal for political or ideological motives is prohibited.

Article 52

1. Freedom of conscience and of religion is inviolable.

2. All are assured the liberty of worship, which in no manner may violate the fundamental principles established by this Constitution.

3. The freedom to teach any religion under its denomination is guaranteed.

Article 54

1. Citizens have the right to peaceful assembly in all spaces open to the public, in accordance with the law.

2. All citizens have the right to demonstrate, in accordance with the law.

Article 55

1. Citizens have the right to, freely and without requiring any specific authorization, start associations, as long as they are not promoting violence and their objectives are not contrary to the law.

2. Associations conduct their affairs freely without interference of public authorities and cannot be dissolved by the State or have their activities suspended except in the cases provided for by the law and as a result of judicial decision.

3. Armed, military, militarized and paramilitary associations are not allowed, nor organizations that promote racism or tribalism.

Article 100

1. In the performance of its functions, the Government is competent to:

a. Guide the Public Administration, coordinate and control the activities of Ministries and other bodies of the Central Administration and Local governments;

b. Organize and direct the performance of political, economic, cultural, scientific, social, defense and security activities, in accordance with its Program;

c. Prepare the National Development Plan and the General Budget of the State, and execute it;

h. All other matters assigned to it by law.

Facts of Guinea-Bissau's Constitution

Article 70

The President of the Republic may enact presidential decrees while performing his duties.

Section III. The Council of State

Article 73

The Council of State is the political body of consultation for the President of the Republic.

Article 74

1. The Council of State is presided over by the President of the Republic and composed of the following members:

a. the President of the National Assembly;

b. the Prime Minister;

c. the President of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice;

d. a representative of every political party with a seat in the National Popular Assembly;

e. five citizens assigned by the President for the duration of its term.

2. The representative mentioned in aforementioned item (d) will be chosen by vote between the members of the National Popular Assembly.

3. The members of the Council of State will be confirmed by the President of the Republic.

Article 75

The Council of State is responsible for:

a. **Issuing a statement on the dissolution of the National Popular Assembly;**

b. **Issuing a statement on the imposition of a martial law or declaration of state of emergency;**

c. **Issuing a statement on a declaration of war and the establishment of peace;**

d. **Advising the President of the Republic while on duty, when so requested.**

Article 83

1. **Law will establish all Congressmen's rights and benefits, as well as their powers and duties.**

2. **The Congressman that is in serious breach of its duties may be expelled by the National Popular Assembly.**

Constitution of Guyana

March 17, 2023

Guyana is a country in South America, bordering Brazil, Venezuela and Suriname. Also to the north is the Atlantic Ocean. The population of this country is approx 7,95,000 with 2,14,970 square kilometers area. The official language is English, although many other languages are spoken. Ethnically 39% Indian, 24% African, 20% hybrid. In terms of religion, 62% are Christians, 24% are Hindus, 7% are Muslims, and 3% do not believe in any religion.

Article 32 of the Constitution of Guyana states that "It is the joint duty of the State, the society and every citizen to combat and prevent crime and other violations of the law and to take care of and protect public property." It is a wonderful provision to mention the responsibilities of everyone directly in the constitution like this. Beside that, according to the constitution, no one can vilify a person's religion or religious belief. There must be a right to criticize religion but it cannot be a right to verbally abuse.

The economic objectives are clarified in the constitution, In this, everyone will fearlessly try to fulfill their responsibilities. Everyone has the right to work as well as entertainment. There are initiatives to conserve clean air, fertile soil, clean water and a rich diversity of flora, fauna and ecosystems.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The preamble to the Constitution reads "May God protect our people." Not everyone believes in religion. The constitution refers to part of the state's citizens as "Indigenous", which is strange. In fact, all people on earth are equal. Indigenous concept is discrimination for other citizens.



Admirable Articles of Guyana's Constitution

14. Goal of economic development

The goal of economic development includes the objective of creating, promoting and encouraging an economic system capable of achieving and maintaining sustainable competitive advantage in the context of a global competitive environment, by fostering entrepreneurship, individual and group initiative and creativity, and strategic alliances with domestic and global business partners in the private sector.

15. Further goal of economic development

The goal of economic development includes the objective of laying the material basis for the greatest possible satisfaction of the people's growing material, cultural and intellectual requirements, as well as the dynamically stable development of their personality, creativity, entrepreneurial skills, and cooperative relations in a plural society. The State shall intervene to mitigate any deleterious effects of competition on individuals or groups of individuals.

22. The right and the duty to work

1. Every citizen has the right to be rewarded according to the nature, quality and quantity of his or her work, to equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, and to just conditions of work.

2. Every citizen who is able to work has a duty to work.

23. Right to leisure

Every citizen has the right to rest, recreation and leisure. The State in co-operation with co-operatives, trade unions and other socio-economic organisations will guarantee this right by prescribing hours and conditions of work and by establishing holiday arrangements for workers, including a complex of cultural, educational and health institutions.

32. Duty to prevent crime and protect public property

It is the joint duty of the State, the society and every citizen to combat and prevent crime and other violations of the law and to take care of and protect public property.

33. Duty to defend State

It is the duty of every citizen to defend the State.

36. Land and the environment

The well-being for the nation depends upon preserving clean air, fertile soils, pure water and the rich diversity of plants, animals and eco-systems.

38A. Democratic state with a healthy economy

To ensure that Guyana is a democratic State with a healthy economy, the State shall-

a. facilitate the engagement of citizens in activities designed to achieve their sustainable livelihoods;

b. progressively remove the barriers that prohibit or limit the realisation of the potential for self-sustaining activities in such fields as agriculture, processing, manufacturing and artistic and information-based activities;

c. encourage and support the self-mobilisation of citizens: and

d. provide appropriate support to any group which is, or is claiming to be, under threat of marginalisation.

38F. Vilification of religion

No person's religion or religious belief shall be vilified.

38G. Public service to be free from political influence (Part of it)

4. In the discharge of his or her duties a public officer shall execute the lawful policies of the government.

149D. Equality of persons before the law (Part of it)

1. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection and benefit of the law.

3. Equality includes the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms guaranteed by or under this Constitution or any other law.

149J. The environment

1. Everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to his or her health or well-being.

2. The State shall protect the environment, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures designed to-

a. prevent pollution and ecological degradation;

b. promote conservation; and

c. secure sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

3. It shall not be an infringement of a person's rights under paragraph (1) if, by reason only of an allergic condition or other peculiarity, the environment is harmful to that person's health or well-being.

Facts of Guyana's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

May God protect our people.

149G. Indigenous peoples' right

Indigenous peoples shall have the right to the protection, preservation and promulgation of their languages, cultural heritage and way of life.

1. There are hereby established the following Commissions, the goals of which are to strengthen social justice and the rule of law-

a. the Human Rights Commission;

b. the **Women** and Gender Equality Commission;

c. the Indigenous Peoples' Commission;

d. the Rights of the Child Commission.

2. A Commission shall be independent, impartial, and shall discharge its functions fairly.

3. A Commission shall be funded by a direct charge upon the Consolidated Fund in accordance with article 222A.

212S. Indigenous Peoples' Commission

1. The Indigenous People s' Commission shall establish mechanisms to enhance the status of indigenous peoples and to respond to their legitimate demands and needs.

2. The Indigenous Peoples' Commission shall consist of persons of the categories referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) , (b) and (c) appointed by the President as follows-

a. not more than ten members nominated by entities, by a consensual mechanism determined by the National Assembly, after the entities are determined by the votes of not less than two-thirds of all elected members of the National Assembly;

b. three persons, at least one being a woman nominated by the Toshaos Council and two persons including one woman nominated by Amerindian organisations determined by the votes of not less than two-thirds of all elected members of the National Assembly; and

c. a member who shall be a nominee, without the right to vote, chosen by and from each of the following Commissions: the Human Rights Commission, Ethnic Relations Commission, Women and Gender Equality Commission and the Rights of the Child Commission.

212T. Functions of the Indigenous Peoples' Commission

In addition to the functions specified in article 212J (2) the functions of the Indigenous Peoples' Commission are to-

a. promote and protect the rights of the indigenous peoples;

b. raise awareness of the contribution of, and problems faced by, indigenous peoples;

c. promote empowerment of the indigenous peoples, especially with regard to the village council in the local government system and the scope and authority of the Council of Toshaos;

d. make recommendations on economic and education policies to advance the interest of the indigenous peoples;

e. make recommendations for the protection, preservation and promulgation of the cultural heritage and language of the indigenous peoples;

f. promote consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples especially with regard to their participation in national decision-making and other decisions that affect their lives;

g. recommend and promote training and technical assistance to support initiative by and for indigenous peoples;

h. educate employers and the public and make recommendations to improve employment practices related to indigenous peoples; and

i. monitor the need for and recommend where appropriate the establishment of mechanisms to provide counselling for indigenous peoples.

Constitution of Haiti

March 24, 2023

Haiti is an island nation in the Caribbean, with a direct border with the Dominican Republic. Besides, the nearest neighbors in the sea are Cuba, Jamaica, Bahamas. The population of this country is approx 1,13,34,000 with 27,800 square kilometers area. 87% are Christians, 10% do not believe in any religion. Ethnically 95% black. Official languages are French and Haitian Creole.

Haiti's constitution provides a list of state assets, and Haitian airspace is declared as a Haitian asset. It is not in the constitution of many countries of the world. As long as law and order is not disturbed, there is freedom to practice any religion.

It is clearly mentioned in the constitution that the duties and rights of everyone are parallel. For example, whether you listen to Michael Jackson or Lalon Shah songs, it is your right to choose. But you can't disturb others by creating noise pollution by playing music on loud speakers.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Police are not capable of entering inside of the educational institution without the permission of the supervisor of that institution. Is it another sovereign state within the state? According to the constitution, the oath must be taken in the name of God. Not everyone believes in religion. More than that, the responsibility of public representatives is towards the people.



Admirable Articles of Haiti's Constitution

First Article

Haiti is an **indivisible**, sovereign, independent, free, democratic and unified Republic.

Article 8

The territory of the Haitian Republic comprises:

a. the western part of the island of Haiti and the adjacent island of La Gonave, La Tortue, l'Ile a Vache, les Cayemittes, La Navase, La Grande Caye and the other islands of the Territorial Sea;

b. it is bounded on the east by the Dominican Republic, on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and west by the Caribbean Sea or Sea of the Antilles;

c. the air space over the land sea of the Republic.

Article 21

The crime of high treason consists in bearing arms in a foreign army against the Republic, serving a foreign nation in a conflict with the Republic, in any official's stealing state property, entrusted to his management, or any violation of the Constitution by those responsible for enforcing it.

Article 30

All religions and faiths shall be freely exercised. Everyone is entitled to profess his religion and practice his faith, provided the exercise of that right does not disturb law and order.

Article 30-1

No one may be compelled to belong to a religious organization or to follow a religious teaching contrary to his convictions.

Article 30-2

The law establishes the conditions for recognition and practice of religions and faiths.

Article 35-4

Unions are essentially nonpolitical, nonprofit, and nondenominational. No one may be forced to join a union.

Article 52

Citizenship entails civic duties. **Every right is counterbalanced by a corresponding duty.**

Article 52-1

Civic duties are the citizen's moral, political, social and economic obligations as a whole to the State and the country. These obligations are:

a. to respect the Constitution and the national emblem;

b. to respect the laws;

c. to vote in elections without constraint;

d. to pay his taxes;

e. to serve on a jury;

f. to defend the country in the event of war;

g. to educate and improve himself;

h. to respect and protect the environment;

i. to respect scrupulously the revenues and properties of the State;

j. to respect the property of others;

k. to work to maintain peace;

l. to provide assistance to persons in danger;

m. to respect the rights and freedom of others.

Article 52-2

Failure to abide by these provisions shall be punishable by law.

Article 100

Sessions of the National Assembly are public. However, they may be held in closed session at the request of five (5) members, and the resumption of public sessions shall then be decided by an absolute majority.

Article 103

The Legislature has its seat in Port-au-Prince. However, depending on the circumstances, this seat may be transferred elsewhere to the same place and at the same time as that of the Executive Power.

Facts of Haiti's Constitution

Article 34

Except where perpetrators of crimes are caught in the act, the premises of educational establishments are inviolable. No police forces may enter them except with the permission of the supervisors of those establishments.

Article 135-1

Before taking office, the President of the Republic shall take the following oath before the National Assembly: "I swear **before God** and the Nation faithfully to observe and enforce the Constitution and the laws of the Republic, to respect and cause to be respected the rights of the Haitian people, to work for the greatness of the country, and to maintain the nation's independence and the integrity of its territory".

Article 180-1

Sentences may not be delivered in closed session in cases of political offenses or offenses involving the press.

Article 187

Members of the High Court of Justice serve on an individual bases, and no opening proceedings, take the following oath;

"I swear before God and before the Nation to judge with the impartiality and the firmness appropriate to an honest and free man, according to my conscience and my deep-seated conviction".

Constitution of Honduras

March 28, 2023

Honduras is a country in Central America, bordering Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua. Along with the Pacific Ocean, the Gulf of Fonseca, the Gulf of Honduras and the Caribbean Sea. The population of this country is approx 94,60,000 with 1,12,492 square kilometers area. 76% are Christians, of which half are Catholics, and the other half are Protestants. 16% of people do not believe in any religion. Ethnographically 90% are mestizos, meaning hybrids of whites and natives. The official language is Spanish.

The Honduran constitution is one of the best constitutions in the world. All wonderful provisions have been added to it. It clearly declared, "There are no privileged classes in Honduras". As everyone has rights, they are at the same time limited by the rights of all others, collective security, etc. No one can take the law into their own hands, or use violence to assert their rights. Prisons are institutions to provide security and social protection. These will be used to rehabilitate prisoners and train them for work. In cases where the legislators of almost all the countries of the world have only thought of protecting the interests of the employed workers, Honduras has provided for the protection of the interests of the persons employed on the basis of the contract. A judge is incapable of judging his own relatives.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The constitution provides for the suspension of citizenship for certain reasons. This is terribly aggressive thinking. No matter how big the heinous criminal, the whole process has to be done within the system. This approach may boomerang in the future.



Admirable Articles of Honduras's Constitution

Article 59 (Part of it)

The human being is the supreme end of Society and of the State. Everyone has the obligation to respect and protect the person.

The dignity of the human being is inviolable.

Article 60

All men are born free and equal in rights. There are no privileged classes in Honduras. All Honduras are equal before the law.

All forms of discrimination on account of sex, race, class, or any other reason prejudicial to human dignity shall be punishable.

The law shall establish the crimes and penalties for violators of this provision.

Article 62

The rights of every man are limited by the rights of all others, by collective security, and by the just demands of the general welfare and democratic development.

Article 68

Every person has the right to have his physical, mental, and moral integrity respected.

No one shall be subjected to torture, or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading punishment or treatment.

Every person deprived of his liberty shall be treated with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.

Article 70

All Hondurans have the right to do that which is not harmful to others; likewise, no one shall be obliged to do that which is not legally prescribed nor shall be prevented from doing that which the law does not prohibit.

No one may take justice into his own hands, nor exercise violence to claim his rights.

No personal service may be exacted, nor must it be rendered gratuitously, except by virtue of the law or by a sentence based on the law.

Article 87

Prisons are establishments for the security and social defense. They shall be used to bring about the rehabilitation of prisoners, and their training for work.

Article 120

Physically or mentally handicapped minors, those with abnormal behavior, orphans, and abandoned children shall be subject to special legislation for their rehabilitation, supervision, and protection as the case may be.

Article 121

Parents are under obligation to feed, assist, and educate their children during their minority, and beyond in those cases established by law.

The state shall provide special protection for minors whose parents or guardians are economically unable to do so, to provide for their care and education.

Under circumstances of equal qualifications, these needy parents and guardians shall be given preference in filling public position.

Article 123

All children shall enjoy the benefits of social security and education.

Every child shall have the right to grow and develop in good health, for which special care shall be given during the prenatal period, as much for the child as for the mother, both being entitled to food, housing, education, recreation, exercise, sport, and adequate medical services.

Article 124

Every child must be protected against every form of abandonment, cruelty and exploitation. No child shall be the object of any type of bondage.

No child shall work before reaching an adequate minimum age, nor shall he be permitted to dedicate himself to any occupation or employment that may be prejudicial to his health, education, or serve as an impediment to his physical, mental, or moral development.

The use of minors by their parents or other persons for the purpose of begging is prohibited.

The law shall establish the applicable penalties for those who violate this provision.

Article 133

Independent intellectual workers and the product of their work must be covered by protective legislation.

Article 146

It is the duty of the State to regulate, supervise and control all food products, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and biological products through its duly constituted agencies and institutions in accordance with law.

Article 147

The law shall regulate the production, traffic, possession, donation, use and marketing of psychotropic drugs that may be destined only for health services and scientific experimentation under the supervision of a competent authority.

Article 154

The elimination of illiteracy is a primary task of the State. It is the duty of all Hondurans to cooperate in order to achieve this objective.

Article 257

The law shall regulate the civil service and in particular conditions for entering the public administration; promotions and advancement based on merit and aptitude; job security, transfers, suspensions and guarantees; the duties of public servants and reviewability against decisions that affect them.

Article 258

Both in the central government and in any of the decentralized agencies of the State, no person may hold at the same time two or more remunerated public offices except those rendering relief in medical care or educational services.

No official, employee or public worker that receives a regular salary shall receive a per diem allowance for the provision of a service in performance of his duties.

Article 276

Citizens between the age of eighteen and thirty shall lend military service in a voluntary form in times of peace, under the form of an educative, social, humanistic and democratic system. The State has the ability to use the draft in accordance with the Law of Military Service.

In the event of an international war, all Hondurans capable of defending and rendering service to the nation shall be soldiers.

Article 303

The power to dispense justice emanates from the people and is administered free of charge on behalf of the state by independent justices and judges, subject only to the Constitution and the laws. The judicial branch consists of a Supreme Court of Justice, the Courts of Appeals, the courts, by tribunals with exclusive competence in zones of the country subject to special regimes created by the Constitution of the Republic and additional offices specified by law.

No trial shall have more than two instances, t**he judge or justice that has exercised jurisdiction in one of them may not hear the other, nor in the appeal of the same matter, without incurring liability.**

They also may not judge in the case of spouses and relatives within the fourth degree through blood relation or the second through marriage.

Article 321

The servants of the state shall have no powers other than those expressly conferred on them by law. Any act they execute outside the law is null and void and entails liability.

Article 323

The officials are the repositories of authority, legally responsible for their official conduct, subject to the law and never above it.

No official or employee, civil or military, is required to fulfill unlawful orders or orders that entail the commission of an offense.

Article 328

The economic system of Honduras is based on the principles of efficiency in production and social justice in the distribution of wealth and national income, as well as on the harmonious coexistence of the factors of production that make it possible to dignify labor as the principal source of wealth and as a means of fulfillment of the human being.

Article 329 (Part of it)

The state promotes economic and social development, which must be subject to strategic planning. The law shall regulate the system and process of planning with the participation of the State powers, and political, economic and social organizations shall be duly represented.

In order to realize the function of promoting the economic and social development and complementing the actions of the other agents of this development, the state, with vision of medium and long terms shall in concert with Honduran society design a plan satisfying the exact objectives and the means and mechanisms to achieve them.

Plans of development of the medium and long terms shall include strategic policies and programs that guarantee the continuity of their execution from their conception and approval until their conclusion.

Article 331

The State recognizes, guarantees and promotes freedom of consumption, savings, investment, employment, initiative, commerce, industry, contract, business and any others that flow from the principles that underlie this Constitution. However, the exercise of these freedoms may not be contrary to the social interest nor harmful to morals, health, or public security.

Article 339

Monopolies, monopsonies, oligopolies, hoarding and similar practices in industrial and commercial activity are prohibited.

The temporary privileges granted to inventors, discoverers or authors as the rights of scientific, literary, artistic or commercial property, patents of invention or trademarks are not considered private monopolies.

Article 342

The issue of currency is the exclusive power of the State, which shall exercise it through the Central Bank of Honduras.

The banking, currency and credit regime shall be regulated by law.

The State, through the Central Bank of Honduras, shall be responsible for the formulation and development of the monetary, credit and exchange policy of the country, duly coordinated with the planned economic policy.

Facts of Honduras's Constitution

Preamble

We, the representatives elected by the sovereign will of the Honduran people, meeting in the National Constituent Assembly, invoking the protection of God and the example of our founding fathers, placing our faith in the restoration of the Central American union and faithfully interpreting the aspirations of the people who conferred upon us their mandate, hereby decree and sanction this Constitution so as to strengthen and perpetuate a rule of law which ensures a politically, economically and socially just society which affirms our nationality and establishes the conditions for the full realization of man as a human being, within a context of justice, liberty, security, stability, pluralism, peace, representative democracy and the common good.

Article 41

Citizenship is suspended for the following reasons:

1. **By commitment to prison decreed for a felony;**

2. **By final conviction imposed for a crime; and**

3. **By judicially decreed interdiction.**

Article 152

Parents have a preferential right to choose the type of education they wish to give their children.

Constitution of Hungary

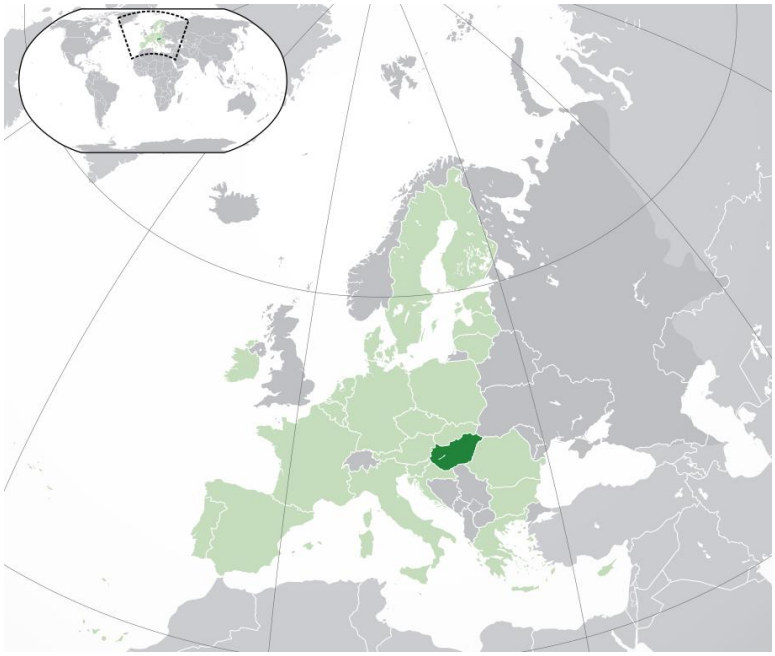
April 02, 2023

Hungary is a landlocked country in Europe, which shares borders with Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Austria. The population of this country is approx 96,78,000 with 93,030 square kilometers area. In terms of religion, 54% are Christians, 18% do not follow any religion, and 27% did not disclose their identity. Almost everyone is ethnically Hungarian, with a small number of Romanians. The official language is Hungarian.

Hungary is constitutionally committed to preserving the tradition of family formation through consensual marriage between men and women. Everyone is guaranteed freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Every worker has the right to a workplace that ensures health, safety and dignity. Every Hungarian citizen is entitled to assistance in the case of maternity, sickness, disability, disability, parentlessness and unemployment for reasons outside of citizen's control. The State shall strive to use the latest technological solutions and scientific achievements to make its operation efficient, raise the standard of public services, improve the transparency of public affairs and to promote equality of opportunity.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The Preamble to the Constitution favors God, King, Christianity, Europe, etc., like an old-fashioned medieval polity. Although the constitution mentions "European values" several times - all of these nonsense are not actually "secular", which is in conflict with real European values.



Admirable Articles of Hungary's Constitution

FOUNDATION

Article L

1. Hungary shall protect the institution of marriage as the union of a man and a woman established by voluntary decision, and the family as the basis of the survival of the nation. Family ties shall be based on marriage and/or the relationship between parents and children.

2. Hungary shall encourage the commitment to have children.

Article IX (Part of it)

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of speech.

2. Hungary shall recognise and protect the freedom and diversity of the press, and shall ensure the conditions for free dissemination of information necessary for the formation of democratic public opinion.

4. The right to freedom of speech may not be exercised with the aim of violating the human dignity of others.

5. The right to freedom of speech may not be exercised with the aim of violating the dignity of the Hungarian nation or of any national, ethnic, racial or religious community. Persons belonging to such communities shall be entitled to enforce their claims in court against the expression of an opinion which violates the community, invoking the violation of their human dignity, as provided for by an Act.

Article XII

1. Everyone shall have the right to freely choose his or her work, occupation and to engage in entrepreneurial activities. Everyone shall be obliged to contribute to the enrichment of the community through his or her work, in accordance with his or her abilities and possibilities.

2. Hungary shall strive to create the conditions ensuring that everyone who is able and willing to work has the opportunity to do so.

Article XVII (Part of it)

3. Every employee shall have the right to working conditions which respect his or her health, safety and dignity.

Article XIX (Part of it)

1. Hungary shall strive to provide social security to all of its citizens. Every Hungarian citizen shall be entitled to assistance in the case of maternity, illness, disability, handicap, widowhood, orphanage and unemployment for reasons outside of his or her control, as provided for by an Act.

4. Hungary shall contribute to ensuring the livelihood for the elderly by maintaining a general state pension system based on social solidarity and by allowing for the operation of voluntarily established social institutions. The conditions of entitlement to state pension may be laid down in an Act with regard to the requirement for stronger protection for women.

Article XXVI

The State shall strive to use the latest technological solutions and scientific achievements to make its operation efficient, raise the standard of public services, improve the transparency of public affairs and to promote equality of opportunity.

Facts of Hungary's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

God bless the Hungarians

NATIONAL AVOWAL

WE, THE MEMBERS OF THE HUNGARIAN NATION, at the beginning of the new millennium, with a sense of responsibility for every Hungarian, hereby proclaim the following:

• **We are proud that our king Saint Stephen built the Hungarian State on solid ground and made our country a part of Christian Europe one thousand years ago.**

• We are proud that our people has over the centuries defended Europe in a series of struggles and enriched **Europe's common values** with its talent and diligence.

• We **recognise the role of Christianity in preserving nationhood**. We value the various religious traditions of our country.

FOUNDATION

Article E

1. In order to enhance the liberty, prosperity and security of European nations, -Hungary shall contribute to the creation of European unity.

Article G

4. The detailed rules for citizenship shall be laid down in a cardinal Act.

FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY

Article VII (Part of it)

4. The State and religious communities may cooperate to achieve community goals. At the request of a religious community, the National Assembly shall decide on such cooperation. The religious communities participating in such cooperation shall operate as established churches. The State shall provide specific privileges to established churches with regard to their participation in the fulfilment of tasks that serve to achieve community goals.

THE STATE

Article 32 (Part of it)

1. In the management of local public affairs and within the framework of an Act, local governments:

> **k.** may freely associate with other local governments, establish associations for the representation of their interests, cooperate with local governments of other countries within their functions and powers, and become members of international organisations of local governments;

Constitution of Iceland

April 09, 2023

Iceland is an island country in Europe. The population of this country is approx 3,76,000 with 1,02,775 square kilometers area. The official language is Icelandic. Ethnically 86% Icelandic. 72% are Christians, almost all of them are the members of the "Church of Iceland". 25% do not believe in any religion.

It is wrong to think that the constitutions of European countries are always great. Very few Articles are interesting. Members of Parliament are independent for decision-making and are not bound to take the views of their constituencies. Everyone is free to practice religion. However, no one is able to refrain from fulfilling his civic duties due to religious beliefs. State assistance is assured in case of sickness, invalidity, old age and unemployment.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects. The Evangelical Lutheran Church is constitutionally recognized as the state church of Iceland.



Admirable Articles of Iceland's Constitution

Article 48

Members of Althingi are bound solely by their conviction and not by any instructions from their constituents.

Article 64 (Part of it)

No one may lose any of his civil or national rights on account of his religion, nor may anyone refuse to perform any generally applicable civil duty on religious grounds.

Everyone shall be free to remain outside religious associations. No one shall be obliged to pay any personal dues to any religious association of which he is not a member.

Article 65

Everyone shall be equal before the law and enjoy human rights irrespective of sex, religion, opinion, national origin, race, colour, property, birth or other status.

Men and women shall enjoy equal rights in all respects.

The law shall guarantee for everyone the necessary assistance in case of sickness, invalidity, infirmity by reason of old age, unemployment and similar circumstances.

The law shall guarantee for everyone suitable general education and tuition.

For children, the law shall guarantee the protection and care which is necessary for their well-being.

Facts of Iceland's Constitution

Article 62

The Evangelical Lutheran Church shall be the State Church in Iceland and, as such, it shall be supported and protected by the State.

This may be amended by law.

Article 64 (Part of it)

A person who is not a member of any religious association shall pay to the University of Iceland the dues that he would have had to pay to such an association, if he had been a member. This may be amended by law.

Article 79

Proposals to amend or supplement this Constitution may be introduced at regular as well as extraordinary sessions of Althingi. If the proposal is adopted, Althingi shall immediately be dissolved and a general election held. If Althingi then passes the resolution unchanged, it shall be confirmed by the President of the Republic and come into force as constitutional law.

If Althingi passes an amendment to the status of the Church under Article 62, it shall be submitted to a vote for approval or rejection by secret ballot of all those eligible to vote.

Constitution of India

April 17, 2023

India is seventh in terms of area size and second in terms of population. The population of this country is approx 137,55,00,000 with 32,87,263 square kilometers area. India shares land borders with Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar, and sea borders with Sri Lanka and Maldives. In fact, more than 447 languages are spoken. At the national level, the national languages are Hindi and English. There are more recognized languages at the provincial level. About 79% Hindu, 14% Muslim, 2.3% Christian and 1.7% Sikh; India is constitutionally secular.

Indian constitution is one of the most ridiculous constitutions in the world. However, there are some articles that are commendable. Let's discuss the positives first.

Blacks were enslaved earlier in the United States of America. Then it ended with the Civil War led by Abraham Lincoln. Later on, blacks were kept separate from the mainstream of society. The situation in India was even worse. In India, everyone's skin color is naturally brown. But according to Hinduism, the followers of that religion are divided into four castes or classes. Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, Shudras. Among these four castes or classes, Brahmin is the "highest" caste or class, and Shudras is the "lowest" caste or class. To counter this discrimination, the Constitution of India declared, "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. However, the situation did not improve in reality. Not visible in urban areas, but in rural areas, lower class people are forbidden to sit on chairs, to drink water, or to wear shoes in front of higher class people. Different restaurants have separate eating arrangements for higher and lower castes.

There are some other positive aspects along with the mentioned point. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Indian constitution is one of the largest constitutions in the world. The constitutions of Bolivia and Colombia are as big as those of India. Bolivia's constitution has 409 articles, India's 395, and Colombia's 380. However, the adding additional articles using A, B, C, D in the middle of other articles by amending the constitution is old practice. But the difference here is that, the constitutions of Bolivia and Colombia are big for adding essential provisions to guarantee the rights of citizens. And in the constitution of India it has gained a large shape for repeating the same topics again and again. The rules are almost the same in every states of India. A little bit change. But this mess happened only

because the same provisions were slightly modified for each province to be incorporated into the Constitution separately.

Freedom of speech is recognized, but reasonable restrictions may be imposed. There is no explanation of what this "reasonable" means. That is, the ruling party is able to give any explanation from time to time. A person can be detained for a maximum of three months without any reason. All of the Indian military personnel have one uniform, and the Sikhs have another; The constitutional validity of which is mentioned in Article 25. Part IV of the Constitution are not any laws, but only "directives". So what is the point of mentioning these in the constitution?

The Constitution of India came into force in 1950, and till 2023 the Constitution has been amended 105 times. That is 105 times in 73 years. Whenever a political party comes to power, They modify it with a single snap. Constitution should generally be such that it cannot be easily changed. But in India the opposite is the reality.



Admirable Articles of India's Constitution

15. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Part of it)

1. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

2. No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to–

a. access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment; or

b. the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of general public.

16. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment

1. There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

2. No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State.

3. Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from making any law prescribing, in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office under the Government of, or any local or other authority within, a State or Union territory, any requirement as to residence within that State or Union territory prior to such employment or appointment.

5. Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any law which provides that the incumbent of an office in connection with the affairs of any religious or denominational institution or any member of the governing body thereof shall be a person professing a particular religion or belonging to a particular denomination.

17. Abolition of Untouchability

"Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

25. Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion (Part of it)

1. Subject to public order, morality and **health** and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion.

2. Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law

> **a.** regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice;

27. Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion

No person shall be compelled to pay any taxes, the proceeds of which are specifically appropriated in payment of expenses for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination.

28. Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions (Part of it)

3. No person attending any educational institution recognised by the State or receiving aid out of State funds shall be required to take part in any religious instruction that may be imparted in such institution or to attend any religious worship that may be conducted in such institution or in any premises attached thereto unless such person or, if such person is a minor, his guardian has given his consent thereto.

41. Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases

The State shall**, within the limits of its economic capacity and development,** make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to **public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.**

43. Living wage, etc., for workers

The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas.

43A. Participation of workers in management of industries

The State shall take steps, by suitable legislation or in any other way, to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishments or other organisation engaged in any industry.

49. Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance

It shall be the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest, declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance, from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be.

228. Transfer of certain cases to High Court

If the High Court is satisfied that a case pending in a court subordinate to it involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution the determination of which is necessary for the disposal of the case, it shall withdraw the case and may-

a. either dispose of the case itself, or

b. determine the said question of law and return the case to the court from which the case has been so withdrawn together with a copy of its judgment on such question, and the said court shall on receipt thereof proceed to dispose of the case in conformity with such judgment.

267. Contingency Fund (Part of it)

1. Parliament may by law establish a Contingency Fund in the nature of an imprest to be entitled "the Contingency Fund of India" into which shall be paid from time to time such sums as may be determined by such law, and the said Fund shall be placed at the disposal of the President to enable advances to be made by him out of such Fund for the purposes of meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by Parliament by law under article 115 or article 116.

Facts of India's Constitution

15. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Part of it)

3. Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for **women and children**.

4. Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the **Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes**.

5. Nothing in this article or in sub-clause (g) of clause (1) of article 19 shall prevent the State from making any special provision, by law, for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the **Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes** in so far as such special provisions relate to their admission to educational institutions including private educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the State, other than the minority educational institutions referred to in clause (1) of article 30.

16. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Part of it)

4A. Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for reservation in matters of promotion, with consequential seniority, to any class or classes of posts in the services under the State in favour of the **Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes** which in the opinion of the States, are not adequately represented in the services under the State.

19. Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc (Part of it)

1. All citizens shall have the right-

a. to freedom of speech and expression;

b. to assemble peaceably and without arms;

c. to form associations or unions or co-operative societies;

d. to move freely throughout the territory of India;

e. to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India;

f. [omitted by s. 2, ibid., (w.e.f. 20-6-1979).]

g. to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

2. Nothing in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall affect the operation of any existing law, or prevent the State from making any law, in so far as such law imposes **reasonable restrictions** on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with Foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence.

3. Nothing in sub-clause (b) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India or public order, **reasonable restrictions** on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause.

4. Nothing in sub-clause (c) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India or public order or morality, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause.

5. Nothing in sub-clause (d) and (e) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, **reasonable restrictions on the exercise of any of the rights** conferred by the said sub-clauses either in the interests of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe.

6. Nothing in sub-clause (g) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, **in the interests of the general public, reasonable restrictions** on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause; and, in particular, nothing in the said sub-clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it relates to, or prevent the State from making any law relating to,-

22. Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases

1. No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest nor shall he be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by, a legal practitioner of his choice.

2. Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to court of the magistrate and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a magistrate.

3. Nothing in clauses (1) and (2) shall apply-

a. to any person who for the time being is an enemy alien; or

b. to any person who is arrested or detained under any law providing for preventive detention.

4. No law providing for preventive detention shall authorise the detention of a person **for a longer period than three months unless-**

a. an Advisory Board consisting of persons who are, or have been, or are qualified to be appointed as, Judges of a High Court has reported before the expiration of the said period of three months that there is in its opinion sufficient cause for such detention:

Provided that nothing in this sub-clause shall authorise the detention of any person beyond the maximum period prescribed by any law made by Parliament under sub-clause (b) of clause (7); or

b. such person is detained in accordance with the provisions of any law made by Parliament under sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (7).

5. When any person is detained **in pursuance of an order made under any law providing for preventive detention**, the authority making the order shall, as soon as may be, communicate to such person the grounds on which the order has been made and shall afford him the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order.

6. Nothing in clause (5) shall require the authority making any such order as is referred to in that clause to disclose facts which such authority considers to be against the public interest to disclose.

7. Parliament may by law prescribe-

a. the circumstances under which, and the class or classes of cases in which, **a person may be detained for a period longer than three months under any law providing for preventive detention** without obtaining the opinion of an Advisory Board in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (a) of clause (4);

b. the maximum period for which any person may in any class or classes of cases be detained under any law providing for preventive detention; and

c. the procedure to be followed by an Advisory Board in an inquiry under sub-clause (a) of clause (4).

25. Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion

1. Subject to public order, **morality** and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion.

2. Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law

a. regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice;

b. providing for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.

Explanation I

The wearing and carrying of kirpans shall be deemed to be included in the profession of the Sikh religion.

Explanation II

In sub-clause (b) of clause (2), the reference to Hindus shall be construed as including a reference to persons professing the Sikh, Jaina or Buddhist religion, and the reference to Hindu religious institutions shall be construed accordingly.

PART IV. DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

36. Definition

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, "the State" has the same meaning as in Part III.

37. Application of the principles contained in this Part

The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

46. Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections

The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

48. Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry

The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, **and prohibiting the slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle.**

80. Composition of the Council of States

1. The Council of States shall consist of-

a. twelve members to be nominated by the President in accordance with the provisions of clause (3); and

b. not more than two hundred and thirty-eight representatives of the States and of the Union territories.

3. The members to be nominated by the President under sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall consist of persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as the following, namely:-

Literature, science, art and social service.

168. Constitution of Legislatures in States

1. For every State there shall be a Legislature which shall consist of the Governor, and-

a. in the States of, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Uttar Pradesh, **two Houses**;

b. in other States, **one House**.

2. Where there are two Houses of the Legislature of a State, one shall be known as the Legislative Council and the other as the Legislative Assembly, and where there is only one House, it shall be known as the Legislative Assembly.

171. Composition of the Legislative Councils

1. The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council shall not exceed one-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of that State:

Provided that the total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State shall in no case be less than forty.

2. Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the composition of the Legislative Council of a State shall be as provided in clause (3).

3. Of the total number of members of the Legislative Council of a State-

a. as nearly as may be, one-third shall be elected by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and such other local authorities in the State as Parliament may by law specify;

b. as nearly as may be, one-twelfth shall be elected by electorates consisting of persons residing in the State who have been for at least three years graduates of any university in the territory of India or have been for at least three years in possession of qualifications prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament as equivalent to that of a graduate of any such university;

c. as nearly as may be, one-twelfth shall be elected by electorates consisting of persons who have been for at least three years engaged in teaching in such educational institutions within the State, not lower in standard than that of a secondary school, as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament;

d. as nearly as may be, one-third shall be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly;

e. the remainder shall be nominated by the Governor in accordance with the provisions of clause (5).

4. The members to be elected under sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause (3) shall be chosen in such territorial constituencies as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament, and the elections under the said sub-clauses and under sub-clause (d) of the said clause shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

5. The members to be nominated by the Governor under sub-clause (c) of clause (3) shall consist of persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as the following, namely:-

Literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service.

243D. Reservation of seats

1. Seats shall be reserved for-

a. the Scheduled Castes; and

b. the Scheduled Tribes,

in every Panchayat and the number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Panchayat as the population of the Scheduled Castes in that Panchayat area or of the Scheduled Tribes in that Panchayat area bears to the total population of that area and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.

2. Not less than one-third of the total number of seats reserved under clause (1) shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or, as the case may be, the Scheduled Tribes.

3. Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.

243T. Reservation of seats

1. Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in every Municipality and the number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filed by direct election in that Municipality as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the Municipal area or of the Scheduled Tribes in the Municipal area bears to the total population in that area and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a municipality.

2. Not less than one-third of the total number of seats reserved under clause (1) shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or, as the case may be, the Scheduled Tribes.

244. Administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas

1. The provisions of the Fifth Schedule shall apply to the administration and control of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in any State other than the States of Assam , Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

2. The provisions of the Sixth Schedule shall apply to the administration of the tribal areas in the States of Assam , Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

244A. Formation of an autonomous State comprising certain tribal areas in Assam and creation of local Legislature or Council of Ministers or both therefor

1. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may, by law, form within the State of Assam an autonomous State comprising (whether wholly or in part) all or any of the tribal areas specified in Part I of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule and create therefor-

a. a body, whether elected or partly nominated and partly elected, to function as a Legislature for the autonomous State, or

b. a Council of Ministers,

or both with such constitution, powers and functions, in each case, as may be specified in the law.

290A. Annual payment to certain Devaswom Funds

A sum of **forty-six lakhs and fifty thousand rupees** shall be charged on, and paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala every year to the Travancore Devaswom Fund; and a sum of thirteen lakhs and fifty thousand rupees shall be charged on, and paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu, every year to the Devaswom Fund established in that State for the maintenance of Hindu temples and shrines in the territories transferred to that State on the 1st day of November, 1956, from the State of Travancore-Cochin.

315. Public Service Commissions for the Union and for the States

1. Subject to the provisions of this article, there shall be a Public Service Commission for the Union and a Public Service Commission for each State.

2. Two or more States may agree that there shall be one Public Service Commission for that group of States, and if a resolution to that effect is passed by the House or, where there are two Houses, by each House of the Legislature of each of those States, Parliament may by law provide for the appointment of a Joint State Public Service Commission (referred to in this Chapter as Joint Commission) to serve the needs of those States.

330. Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People

1. Seats shall be reserved in the House of the People for-

a. the Scheduled Castes;

b. the Scheduled Tribes except the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam; and

c. the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam.

331. Representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People

Notwithstanding anything in article 81, the President may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo-Indian community is not adequately represented in the House of the People, nominate not more than two members of that community to the House of the People.

332. Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States

1. Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, except the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam, in the Legislative Assembly of every State.

2. Seats shall be reserved also for the autonomous districts in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam.

3. The number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any State under clause (1) shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats in the Assembly as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State or part of the State, as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the State.

3A. Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (3), until the taking effect, under article 170, of the re-adjustment, on the basis of the first census after the year 2026, of the number of seats in the Legislative Assemblies of the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland, the seats which shall be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any such State shall be,-

a. if all the seats in the Legislative Assembly of such State in existence on the date of coming into force of the Constitution (Fifty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1987 (hereafter in this clause referred to as the existing Assembly) are held by member of the Scheduled Tribes, all the seats except one;

b. in any other case, such number of seats as bears to the total number of seats, a proportion not less than the number (as on the said date) of members belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the existing Assembly bears to the total number of seats in the existing Assembly.

3B. Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (3), until the re-adjustment, under article 170, takes effect on the basis of the first census after the year 320.1 , of the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tripura, the seats which shall be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly shall be, such number of seats as bears to the total number of seats, a proportion not less than the number, as on the date of coming into force of the Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Act, 1992, of members belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly in existence on the said date bears to the total number of seats in that Assembly.

4. The number of seats reserved for an autonomous district in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam shall bear to the total number of seats in that Assembly a proportion not less than the population of the district bears to the total population of the State.

5. The constituencies for the seats reserved for any autonomous district of Assam shall not comprise any area outside that district.

6. No person who is not a member of a Scheduled Tribe of any autonomous district of the State of Assam shall be eligible for election to the Legislative Assembly of the State from any constituency of that district.

Provided that for elections to the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam, the representation of the Scheduled Tribes and non-Scheduled Tribes in the constituencies included in the Bodoland Territorial Areas District, so notified, and existing prior to the constitution of the Bodoland Territorial Areas District, shall be maintained.

333. Representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the Legislative Assemblies of the States

Notwithstanding anything in article 170, the Governor of a State may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo-Indian community needs representation in the Legislative Assembly of

the State and is not adequately represented therein, nominate one member of that community to the Assembly.

334. Reservation of seats and special representation to cease after seventy years

Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, the provisions of this Constitution relating to-

a. the reservation of seats for the **Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes** in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States; and

b. the representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States by nomination,

shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of seventy years from the commencement of this Constitution:

Provided that nothing in this article shall affect any representation in the House of the People or in the Legislative Assembly of a State until the dissolution of the then existing House or Assembly, as the case may be.

335. Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to services and posts

The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.

Provided that nothing in this article shall prevent in making of any provision in favour of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for relaxation in qualifying marks in any examination or lowering the standards of evaluation, for reservation in matters of promotion to any class or classes of services or posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.

336. Special provision for Anglo-Indian community in certain services

1. During the first two years after the commencement of this Constitution, appointments of members of the Anglo-Indian community to posts in the railway, customs, postal and

telegraph services of the Union shall be made on the same basis as immediately before the fifteenth day of August, 1947.

During every succeeding period of two years, the number of posts reserved for the members of the said community in the said services shall, as nearly as possible, be less by ten per cent, than the numbers so reserved during the immediately preceding period of two years:

Provided that at the end of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution all such reservations shall cease.

2. Nothing in clause (1) shall bar the appointment of members of the Anglo-Indian community to posts other than, or in addition to, those reserved for the community under that clause if such members are found qualified for appointment on merit as compared with the members of other communities.

337. Special provision with respect to educational grants for the benefit of Anglo-Indian community

During the first three financial years after the commencement of this Constitution, the same grants, if any, shall be made by the Union and by each State for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian community in respect of education as were made in the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of March, 1948.

During every succeeding period of three years the grants may be less by ten per cent, than those for the immediately preceding period of three years:

Provided that at the end of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution such grants, to the extent to which they are a special concession to the Anglo-Indian community, shall cease:

Provided further that no educational institution shall be entitled to receive any grant under this article unless at least forty per cent, of the annual admissions therein are made available to members of communities other than the Anglo-Indian community.

341. Scheduled Castes

1. The President may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the castes,

races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.

2. Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

342. Scheduled Tribes

1. The President may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.

2. Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

371E. Establishment of Central University in Andhra Pradesh

Parliament may by law provide for the establishment of a University in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

PART A. PROVISIONS AS TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE GOVERNORS OF STATES

1. There shall be paid to the President and to the Governors of the States the following emoluments per mensem, that is to say:-

- The President - 10,000 rupees.
- The Governor of a State - 5,500 rupees.

PART D. PROVISIONS AS TO THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT AND OF THE HIGH COURTS

9. 1. There shall be paid to the Judges of the Supreme Court, in respect of time spent on actual service, salary at the following rates per mensem, that is to say:-

• The Chief Justice - 10,000 rupees.

• Any Other Judge - 9,000 rupees.

10. 1. There shall be paid to the Judges of High Courts, in respect of time spent on actual service, salary at the following rates per mensem, that is to say,-

• The Chief Justice - 9,000 rupees.

• Any other Judge - 8,000 rupees.

5. Law applicable to Scheduled Areas

1. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution the Governor may by public notification direct that any particular Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State or shall apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State subject to such exceptions and modifications as he may specify in the notification and any direction given under this sub-paragraph may be given so as to have retrospective effect.

2. The Governor may make regulations for the peace and good government of any area in a State which is for the time being a Scheduled Area.

In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may-

a. prohibit or restrict the transfer of land by or among members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area;

b. regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area;

c. regulate the carrying on of business as money-lender by persons who lend money to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area.

Constitution of Indonesia

April 30, 2023

Located in Asia, Indonesia consists of 17,000 islands. Indonesia shares land borders with Papua New Guinea, East Timor, and Malaysia, as well as maritime borders with Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines, Australia, Palau, and India. The population of this country is approx 27,77,00,000 with 19,04,569 square kilometers area. The official language is Indonesian, as well as more than 700 languages are in use in civil life. There are more than 1300 ethnic communities. In terms of religion, 86% are Muslims, 10% are Christians, and 1.7% are Hindus.

Indonesia's constitution has very few interesting parts. Impoverished persons and abandoned children shall be taken care of by the State. The State shall have the obligation to provide sufficient medical and public service facilities.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

According to the constitution, the Parliament of Indonesia, "People's Consultative Assembly - MPR." shall convene a session at least once every five years, and the "People's Representative Council - DPR." shall convene a session at least once every one year. One of the prerequisites of democracy is an effective parliament, which is active all the time. Indonesia's Parliament is just a puppet parliament. Even the President's power to legislate is unusual.

Religious courts have constitutional recognition. The development of science and technology must be relevant to religion.



Admirable Articles of Indonesia's Constitution

Article 28A

Every person shall have the right to live and to defend his/her life and existence.

Article 28B (Part of it)

2. Every child shall have the right to live, to grow and to develop, and shall have the right to protection from violence and discrimination.

Article 28E

1. Every person shall be free to choose and to practice the religion of his/her choice, to choose one's education, to choose one's employment, to choose one's citizenship, and to choose one's place of residence within the state territory, to leave it and to subsequently return to it.

2. Every person shall have the right to the freedom to believe his/her faith (kepercayaan), and to express his/her views and thoughts, in accordance with his/her conscience.

3. Every person shall have the right to the freedom to associate, to assemble and to express opinions.

Article 28G (Part of it)

1. Every person shall have the right to protection of his/herself, family, honour, dignity, and property, and shall have the right to feel secure against and receive protection from the threat of fear to do or not do something that is a human right.

Article 28I (Part of it)

2. Every person shall have the right to be free from discriminative treatment based upon any grounds whatsoever and shall have the right to protection from such discriminative treatment.

4. The protection, advancement, upholding and fulfillment of human rights are the responsibility of the state, especially the government.

5. For the purpose of upholding and protecting human rights in accordance with the principle of a democratic and law-based state, the implementation of human rights shall be guaranteed, regulated and set forth in laws and regulations.

Article 28J

1. Every person shall have the duty to respect the human rights of others in the orderly life of the community, nation and state.

2. In exercising his/her rights and freedoms, every person shall have the duty to accept the restrictions established by law for the sole purposes of guaranteeing the recognition and respect of the rights and freedoms of others and of satisfying just demands base upon considerations of morality, religious values, security and public order in a democratic society.

Article 34

1. Impoverished persons and abandoned children shall be taken care of by the State.

2. The State shall develop a system of social security for all of the people and shall empower the inadequate and underprivileged in society in accordance with human dignity.

3. The State shall have the obligation to provide sufficient medical and public service facilities.

4. Further provisions in relation to the implementation of this Article shall be regulated by law.

Facts of Indonesia's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

By the grace of **God Almighty** and motivated by the noble desire to live a free national life, the people of Indonesia hereby declare their independence.

Subsequent thereto, to form a government of the state of Indonesia which shall protect all the people of Indonesia and all the independence and the land that has been struggled for, and to improve public welfare, to educate the life of the people and to participate toward the establishment of a world order based on freedom, perpetual peace and social justice, therefore the independence of Indonesia shall be formulated into a constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which shall be built into **a sovereign state based on a belief in the One and Only God**, just and civilised humanity, the unity of Indonesia, and democratic life led by wisdom of thoughts in deliberation amongst representatives of the people, and achieving social justice for all the people of Indonesia.

Chapter II. The People's Consultative Assembly (Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat or MPR)

Article 2

1. The MPR shall consist of the members of the DPR and the members of the DPD who have been elected through general elections, and shall be regulated further by law.

2. The MPR shall convene in a session at least once in every five years in the capital of the State.

3. All decisions of the MPR shall be taken by a majority vote.

Article 9

1. Prior to taking office, the President and Vice President shall swear an oath in accordance with their respective religions or shall make a solemn promise before the MPR or DPR. The oath or promise shall be as follows:

Presidential (Vice-Presidential) Oath:

"**I swear before God that**, to the best of my ability, I shall fulfil as justly as possible my duties as President (Vice-President) of the Republic of Indonesia, that I shall uphold faithfully the Constitution, conscientiously implement all statutes and regulations, and shall devote myself to the service of Country and Nation."

Presidential (Vice-Presidential) Promise:

"I solemnly promise that, to the best of my ability, I shall fulfil as justly as possible my duties as President (Vice-President) of the Republic of Indonesia, that I shall uphold faithfully the Constitution, conscientiously implement all statutes and regulations, and shall devote myself to the service of Country and Nation."

2. In the event that the MPR or DPR is unable to convene a sitting, the President and Vice-President shall swear an oath **in accordance with their respective religions** or shall make a solemn promise before the leadership of the MPR witnessed by the leadership of the Supreme Court.

Article 19

1. Members of the DPR shall be elected through a general election.

2. The structure of the DPR shall be regulated by law.

3. The DPR shall convene in a session at least once a year.

Article 20

1. The DPR shall hold the authority to establish laws.

2. Each bill shall be discussed by the DPR and the President to reach joint approval.

3. If a bill fails to reach joint approval, that bill shall not be reintroduced within the same DPR term of sessions.

4. The President signs a jointly approved bill to become a law.

5. If the President fails to sign a jointly approved bill within 30 days following such approval, that bill shall legally become a law and must be promulgated.

Article 22

1. Should exigencies compel, the President shall have the right to establish government regulations in lieu of laws.

2. Such government regulations must obtain the approval of the DPR during its next session.

3. Should there be no such approval, these government regulations shall be revoked.

Article 24

1. The judicial power shall be independent and shall possess the power to organise the judicature in order to enforce law and justice.

2. The judicial power shall be implemented by a Supreme Court and judicial bodies underneath it in the form of public courts, **religious affairs courts**, military tribunals, and state administrative courts, and by a Constitutional Court.

Article 28

The freedom to associate and to assemble, to express written and oral opinions, etc., shall be regulated by law.

Article 29

1. The State shall be based upon the belief in the One and Only God.

2. The State guarantees all persons the freedom of worship, each according to his/her own religion or belief.

Article 31 (Part of it)

5. The government **shall advance science and technology with the highest respect for religious values** and national unity for the advancement of civilisation and prosperity of humankind.

Constitution of Iran

May 12, 2023

The 17th largest country in the world, Iran is located in Asia, bordering Iraq, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan and Pakistan. The population of this country is approx 8,67,58,000 with 16,48,195 square kilometers area. The official language is Persian, as well as other languages. Ethnic communities include Persians, Azerbaijanis, Kurds, Mazanderanis, Lurs, Gilaks, Arabs, Turkmens, Baloch, Talysh. State religion is Shia Islam. Zoroastrian, Jewish, and Christian Iranians are the only recognized religious minorities.

According to the constitution of Iran, all people of Iran enjoy equal rights. In reality, however, Sunnis and Kurds are at odds. No one shall be arrested without specific application of the law, and is constitutionally guaranteed to appear before a judge within 24 hours; However, in reality, holding someone in jail for months is a common occurrence in Iran. Physical torture of someone is forbidden, although in practice the exact opposite happens.

Social security guaranteed. Economic freedom, full employment, excellence in professional skills, end of monopoly etc. are constitutional commitments. An account of the assets of every person holding constitutionally important posts and their family members shall be taken before and after assuming the respective duties.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Iran's constitution is the worst constitution in the history of the human nation. The authors and founders of this constitution - none of them are mentally healthy beings. They have no clear idea about what the Constitution means. Besides, the overall state system of Iran is also strange. It is a mixture of democracy and dictatorship.

Iran has a Parliament and a President, which is democratic. To be elected as a President, he must have the qualification of "administrative capacity and resourcefulness", although there is no mention of what constitutes someone considered administratively competent. Presidents change from time to time through elections. But above them all is a "Supreme Leader", who holds almost all power in Iran. Needless to say, this post is undemocratic. He can turn night into day and day into night if he wishes.

Many states in the world have preambles in their constitutions, but they are in a reasonable size. What is in the preamble of Iran's constitution is called 'novel'. There are

many countries in the world that are Islamic Sharia-based. But the way Iran has directly added verses from the Quran to its constitution continuously is unprecedented in the history of religious states. The use of Quranic verses in Iran's constitution has made the entire constitution ridiculous and indecent. The main purpose of writing this strange constitution is to sell Quranic verses, using them as a shield to gain power. If anyone opposes the constitution of Iran, it is as if he or she opposed the Quran - this is the target of this slander.

They could have written, "Constitution and all laws will be in conformity with Islamic criteria" only once in the entire constitution. Instead, this sentence has been attached to each relevant article.



Admirable Articles of Iran's Constitution

Article 19

All people of Iran, whatever the ethnic group or tribe to which they belong, enjoy equal rights; and colour, race, language, and the like, do not bestow any privilege.

Article 25

The inspection of letters and the failure to deliver them, the recording and disclosure of telephone conversations, the disclosure of telegraphic and telex communications, censorship, or the wilful failure to transmit them, eaves-dropping, and all forms of covert investigation are forbidden, except as provided by law.

Article 29

To benefit from social security with respect to retirement, unemployment, old age, disability, absence of a guardian, and benefits relating to being stranded, accidents, health services, and medical care and treatment, provided through insurance or other means, is accepted as a universal right.

The government must provide the foregoing services and financial support for every individual citizen by drawing, in accordance with the law, on the national revenues and funds obtained through public contributions.

Article 32

No one may be arrested except by the order and in accordance with the procedure laid down by law. In case of arrest, charges with the reasons for accusation must, without delay, be communicated and explained to the accused in writing, and a provisional dossier must be forwarded to the competent judicial authorities within a maximum of twenty-four hours so that the preliminaries to the trial can be completed as swiftly as possible. The violation of this article will be liable to punishment in accordance with the law.

Article 33

No one can be banished from his place of residence, prevented from residing in the place of his choice, or compelled to reside in a given locality, except in cases provided by law.

Article 38

All forms of torture for the purpose of extracting confession or acquiring information are forbidden. Compulsion of individuals to testify, confess, or take an oath is not permissible; and any testimony, confession, or oath obtained under duress is devoid of

value and credence. Violation of this article is liable to punishment in accordance with the law.

Article 40

No one is entitled to exercise his rights in a way injurious to others or detrimental to public interests.

Article 43

The economy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, **with its objectives of achieving the economic independence of the society, uprooting poverty and deprivation, and fulfilling human needs in the process of development while preserving human liberty, is based on the following criteria:**

1. the provision of basic necessities for all citizens: housing, food, clothing, hygiene, medical treatment, education, and the necessary facilities for the establishment of a family;

2. ensuring conditions and opportunities of employment for everyone, with a view to attaining full employment; placing the means of work at the disposal of everyone who is able to work but lacks the means, in the form of cooperatives, through granting interest free loans or **recourse to any other legitimate means that neither results in the concentration or circulation of wealth in the hands of a few individuals or groups, nor turns the government into a major absolute employer. These steps must be taken with due regard for the requirements governing the general economic planning of the country at each stage of its growth;**

3. the plan for the national economy, must be structured in such a manner that the form, content, and hours of work of every individual will allow him sufficient leisure and energy to engage, beyond his professional endeavour, in intellectual, political, and social activities leading to all-round development of his self, to take active part in leading the affairs of the country, improve his skills, and to make full use of his creativity;

4. respect for the right to choose freely one's occupation; refraining from compelling anyone to engage in a particular job; and preventing the exploitation of another's labour;

5. the prohibition of infliction of harm and loss upon others, monopoly, hoarding, usury, and other illegitimate and evil **practices;**

6. the prohibition of extravagance and wastefulness in all matters related to the economy, including consumption, investment, production, distribution, and services;

7. the utilization of science and technology, and the training of skilled personnel in accordance with the developmental needs of the country's economy;

8. prevention of foreign economic domination over the country's economy;

9. emphasis on increase of agricultural, livestock, and industrial production in order to satisfy public needs and to make the country self-sufficient and free from dependence.

Article 49

The government has the responsibility of confiscating all wealth accumulated through usury, usurpation, bribery, embezzlement, theft, gambling, misuse of endowments, misuse of government contracts and transactions, the sale of uncultivated lands and other resources subject to public ownership, the operation of centres of corruption, and other illicit means and sources, and restoring it to its legitimate owner; and if no such owner can be identified, it must be entrusted to the public treasury. This rule must be executed by the government with due care, after investigation and furnishing necessary evidence in accordance with the law of Islam.

Article 50

The preservation of the environment, in which the present as well as the future generations have a right to flourishing social existence, is regarded as a public duty in the Islamic Republic. Economic and other activities that inevitably involve pollution of the environment or cause irreparable damage to it are therefore forbidden.

Article 84

Every representative is responsible to the entire nation and has the right to express his views on all internal and external affairs of the country.

Article 86

Members of the Assembly are completely free in expressing their views and casting their votes in the course of performing their duties as representatives, and they cannot be prosecuted or arrested for opinions expressed in the Assembly or votes cast in the course of performing their duties as representatives.

Article 141

The President, the deputies to the President, ministers, and government employees cannot hold more than one government position, and it is forbidden for them to hold any kind of additional post in institutions of which all or a part of the capital belongs to the government or public institutions, to be a member of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, to practise the profession of attorney or legal adviser, or to hold the post of president, managing director, or membership of the board of directors of any kind of private company, with the exception of cooperative companies affiliated to the government departments and institutions.

Teaching positions in universities and research institutions are exempted from this rule.

Article 142

The assets of the Leader, the President, the deputies to the President, and ministers, as well as those of their spouses and offspring, are to be examined before and after their term of office by the head of the judicial power, in order to ensure they have not increased in a fashion contrary to law.

Article 165

Trials are to be held openly and members of the public may attend without any restriction; unless the court determines that an open trial would be detrimental to public morality or discipline, or if in case of private disputes, both the parties request not to hold open hearing.

Facts of Iran's Constitution

Preamble

In the Name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful

We sent aforetime Our apostles with clear signs, and sent down with them the Book and the Balance that men may uphold justice... (57:25)

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran sets forth the cultural, social, political, and economic institutions of Iranian society **on the basis of Islamic principles and norms, which represent the earnest aspiration of the Islamic Ummah**. This basic aspiration was made explicit by the very nature of the **great Islamic Revolution of Iran**, as well as the course of the **Muslim people's struggle**, from its beginning until victory, as reflected in the decisive and forceful slogans raised by all segments of the populations. Now, at the threshold of this great victory, our nation, with all its being, seeks its fulfilment.

The basic characteristic of this revolution, which distinguishes it from other movements that have taken place in Iran during the past hundred years, is its ideological and **Islamic nature**. After experiencing the anti-despotic constitutional movement and the anticolonialist movement centred on the nationalization of the oil industry, **the Muslim people of Iran** learned from this costly experience that the obvious and fundamental reason for the failure of those movements was their lack of an ideological basis. Although the **Islamic line of thought and the direction provided by militant religious leaders played an essential role in the recent movements**, nonetheless, the struggles waged in the course of those movements quickly fell into stagnation due to departure from **genuine Islamic positions**. Thus it was that the awakened conscience of the nation, **under the leadership of the eminent marji' al-taqlid, Ayatullah al-'Uzma Imam Khumaynî,** came to perceive the necessity of pursuing an authentically Islamic and ideological line in its struggles. And this time, the militant 'ulama' of the country, who had always been in the forefront of popular movements, together with the committed writers and intellectuals, found new impetus by following his leadership. (The beginning of the most recent movement of the Iranian people is to be put at 1382 of the lunar Islamic calendar, corresponding to 1341 of the solar Islamic calendar [1962 of the Christian calendar]).

The Dawn of the Movement

The devastating **protest of Imam Khumaynî against the American conspiracy known as the "White Revolution"**, which was a step intended to stabilize the foundations of despotic rule and to reinforce the political, cultural, and economic dependence of Iran on world imperialism, brought into being a united movement of the people and,

immediately afterwards, a momentous revolution of the Muslim nation in the month of Khurdad, 1342 [June 1963]. Although this revolution was drowned in blood, in reality it heralded the beginning of the blossoming of a glorious and massive uprising, **which confirmed the central role of Imam Khumaynî as an Islamic leader**. Despite his exile from Iran after his protest against the humiliating law of capitulation (which provided legal immunity for American advisers), the **firm bond between the Imam and the people endured, and the Muslim nation, particularly committed intellectuals and militant 'ulama',** continued their struggle in the face of banishment and imprisonment, torture and execution.

Throughout this time, the conscious and responsible segment of society was bringing enlightenment to the people from the **strongholds of the mosques, centres of religious teaching, and universities.** Drawing inspiration from the **revolutionary and fertile teachings of Islam**, they began the unrelenting yet fruitful struggle of raising the level of ideological **awareness and revolutionary consciousness of the Muslim people**. The despotic regime which had begun the **suppression of the Islamic movement** with barbaric attacks on the Faydiyyah Madrasah, Tehran University, and all other active centres of revolution, in an effort to evade the revolutionary anger of the people, resorted to the most savage and brutal measures. And in these circumstances, execution by firing squads, endurance of medieval tortures, and long terms of imprisonment were the price **our Muslim nation** had to pay to prove its firm resolve to continue the struggle. The **Islamic Revolution of Iran** was nurtured by the blood of hundreds of young men and women, infused with faith, who raised their cries of **"Allahu Akbar"** at daybreak in execution yards, or were gunned down by the enemy in streets and marketplaces. Meanwhile, the continuing declarations and messages of the Imam that were issued on various occasions, extended and deepened the consciousness and determination of the Muslim nation to the utmost.

Islamic Government

The plan of the **Islamic government based upon wilayat al-faqih, as proposed by Imam Khumaynî** at the height of the period of repression and strangulation practised by the despotic regime, produced a new specific, and streamlined motive **for the Muslim people**, opening up before them the **true path of Islamic ideological struggle**, and giving greater intensity to the struggle of militant and committed Muslims both within the country and abroad.

The movement continued on this course until finally popular dissatisfaction and intense rage of the public caused by the constantly increasing repression at home, and the projection of the struggle at the international level after exposure of the regime by the **'ulama' and militant students**, shook the foundations of the regime violently. The

regime and its sponsors were compelled to decrease the intensity of repression and to "liberalize" the political atmosphere of the country. This, they imagined, will serve as a safety valve, which would prevent their eventual downfall. But the people, aroused, conscious, and resolute under the decisive and unfaltering leadership of the Imam, embarked on a triumphant, unified, comprehensive, and countrywide uprising.

The Wrath of the People

The publication of an outrageous article meant to malign the revered **'ulama' and in particular Imam Khumaynî** on 15 Day, 1356 [January 7, 1978] by the ruling regime accelerated the revolutionary movement and caused an outburst of popular outrage across the country. The regime attempted to quell the volcano of the people's anger by drowning the protest and uprising in blood, but the bloodshed only quickened the pulse rate of the Revolution. The seventh-day and fortieth-day commemorations of the martyrs of the Revolution, like a series of steady heartbeats, gave greater vitality, intensity, vigour, and solidarity to this movement all over the country. In the course of this popular movement, the employees of all government establishments took an active part in the effort to overthrow the tyrannical regime by calling a general strike and participating in street demonstrations. The widespread solidarity of men and women of all segments of society and of all political and religious factions, played a clearly determining role in the struggle. Especially the women were actively and massively present in a most conspicuous manner at all stages of this great struggle. The common sight of mothers with infants in their arms rushing towards the scene of battle and in front of the barrels of machine-guns indicated the essential and decisive role played by this major segment of society in the struggle.

The Price the Nation Paid

After slightly more than a year of continuous and unrelenting struggle, the sapling of the Revolution, watered by the blood of more than 60,000 martyrs and 100,000 wounded and disabled, not to mention billions of tumans' worth of property damage, came to bear fruit amidst the cries of **"Independence! Freedom! Islamic government!"** This great movement, which attained victory through **reliance upon faith**, unity, and the decisiveness of its leadership at every critical and sensitive juncture, as well as the self-sacrificing spirit of the people, succeeded in upsetting all the calculations of imperialism and destroying all its connections and institutions, thereby opening a new chapter in the history of all embracing popular revolutions of the world.

Bahman 21 and 22, 1357 [February 12 and 13, 1979] witnessed the collapse of the monarchical regime; domestic tyranny and foreign domination, both of which were based upon it, were shattered. This great success proved to be the **vanguard of Islamic**

government--a long-cherished **desire of the Muslim people**--and brought with it the glad tidings of final victory.

Unanimously, and with the participation of the **maraji' al-taqlid, the 'ulama' of Islam, and the leadership, the Iranian people** declared their final and firm decision, in the referendum on the Islamic Republic, to bring about a new political system, that of the **Islamic Republic**. A 98.2% majority of the people voted for this system. The Constitution of the **Islamic Republic of Iran**, setting forth as it does the political, social, cultural, and economic institutions and their relations that are to exist in society, must now provide for the consolidation of the foundations of **Islamic government**, and propose the plan of a new system of government to be erected on the ruins of the **previous taghuti order**.

The Form of Government in Islam

In the view of Islam, government does not derive from the interests of a class, nor does it serve the domination of an individual or a group. It represents rather the crystallization of the political ideal of a people who bear a common faith and common outlook, taking an organized form in order to initiate the process of intellectual and ideological evolution towards the final goal, i.e., **movement towards Allah**. Our nation, in the course of its revolutionary developments, has cleansed itself of the dust and impurities that accumulated during the taghuti past and purged itself of foreign ideological influences, returning to **authentic intellectual standpoints and world-view of Islam**. It now intends to establish an ideal and model society on the basis of **Islamic norms**. The mission of the Constitution is to realize the ideological objectives of the movement and to create conditions conducive to the development of man in accordance with the **noble and universal values of Islam**.

With due attention to the **Islamic content of the Iranian Revolution**, which has been a movement aimed at the triumph of all the mustad'afun over the mustakbirun, the Constitution provides the necessary basis for ensuring the continuation of the Revolution at home and abroad. In particular, in the development of international relations, the Constitution will strive with other Islamic and popular movements to prepare the way for the **formation of a single world community (in accordance with the Qur'anic verse "This your community is a single community, and I am your Lord, so worship Me" [21:92])**, and to assure the continuation of the struggle for the liberation of all deprived and oppressed peoples in the world.

With due attention to the essential character of this great movement, the Constitution guarantees the rejection of all forms of intellectual and social tyranny and economic monopoly, and aims at entrusting the destinies of the people to the people themselves in order to break completely with the system of oppression. **(This is in accordance with the**

Qur'anic verse "He removes from them their burdens and the fetters that were upon them" [7:157]).

In creating, on the basis of ideological outlook, the political infrastructures and institutions that are the foundation of society, the righteous will assume the responsibility of governing and administering the country **(in accordance with the Qur'anic verse "Verily My righteous servants shall inherit the earth" [21:105]).** Legislation setting forth regulations for the **administration of society will revolve around the Qur'an and the Sunnah**. Accordingly, the exercise of **meticulous and earnest supervision by just, pious, and committed scholars of Islam (al-fuqaha' al-'udul) is an absolute necessity**. In addition, the aim of government is to foster the growth of man in such a way that he progresses **towards the establishment of a Divine order (in accordance with the Qur'anic phrase "And toward God is the journeying" [3:28])**; and to create favourable conditions for the emergence and blossoming of man's innate capacities, so that the theomorphic dimensions of the human being are manifested **(in accordance with the injunction of the Prophet (S), "Mould** yourselves according to the Divine morality"); this goal cannot be attained without the active and broad participation of all segments of society in the process of social development.

With due attention to this goal, the Constitution provides the basis of such participation by all members of society at all stages of the political decision-making process on which the destiny of the country depends. In this way, during the course of human development towards perfection, each individual will himself be involved in, and responsible for the growth, advancement, and leadership of society. Precisely in this lies the realization of the government of the mustad'afun upon the earth **(in accordance with the Qur'anic verse "And we wish to show favour to those who have been oppressed upon earth, and to make them leaders and the inheritors" [28:5])**.

The Wilayah of the Just Faqih

In keeping with the principles of governance [wilayat al-'amr] and the perpetual necessity of leadership [imamah], the Constitution provides for the establishment of leadership by a faqih possessing the necessary qualifications [jami' al-shara'it.] and recognized as leader by the people **(this is in accordance with the hadith "The direction of [public] affairs is in the hands of those who are learned concerning God and are trustworthy in matters pertaining to what He permits and forbids" [Tuhaf al-'uqul, p. 176])**. Such leadership will prevent any deviation by the various organs of State from their essential Islamic duties.

The Economy is a Means Not an End

In strengthening the foundations of the economy, the fundamental consideration will be fulfillment of the material needs of man in the course of his overall growth and development. This principle contrasts with other economic systems, where the aim is concentration and accumulation of wealth and maximization of profit. In materialist schools of thought, the economy represents an end in itself, so that it comes to be a subversive and corrupting factor in the course of man's development. **In Islam, the economy is a means**, and all that is required of a means is that it should be an efficient factor contributing to the attainment of the ultimate goal.

From this viewpoint, the **economic programme of Islam** consists of providing the means needed for the emergence of the various creative capacities of the human being. Accordingly, it is the **duty of the Islamic government** to furnish all citizens with equal and appropriate opportunities, to provide them with work, and to satisfy their essential needs, so that the course of their progress may be assured.

Woman in the Constitution

Through the creation of Islamic social infrastructures, all the elements of humanity that hitherto served the multifaceted foreign exploitation shall regain their true identity and human rights. As a part of this process, it is only natural that women should benefit from a particularly large augmentation of their rights, because of the greater oppression that they suffered under the taghuti regime.

The family is the fundamental unit of society and the main centre for the growth and edification of human being. Compatibility with respect to belief and ideal, which provides the primary basis for man's development and growth, is the main consideration in the establishment of a family. It is the duty of the **Islamic government** to provide the necessary facilities for the attainment of this goal. This view of the family unit delivers woman from being regarded as an object or as an instrument in the service of promoting consumerism and exploitation. Not only does woman recover thereby her momentous and precious function of motherhood, rearing of ideologically committed human beings, she also assumes a pioneering social role and becomes the fellow struggler of man in all vital areas of life. Given the weighty responsibilities that woman thus assumes, she is accorded in Islam great value and nobility.

An Ideological Army

In the formation and equipping of the country's defence forces, due attention must be paid to faith and ideology as the basic criteria. Accordingly, the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps are to be organized in conformity with this goal, and they will be responsible not only for guarding and preserving the frontiers of the country, **but also for fulfilling the ideological mission of**

jihad in God's way; that is, extending the sovereignty of God's law throughout the world (this is in accordance with the Qur'anic verse "Prepare against them whatever force you are able to muster, and strings of horses, striking fear into the enemy of God and your enemy, and others besides them" [8:60]).

The Judiciary in the Constitution

The judiciary is of vital importance in the context of safeguarding the rights of the people in accordance with the line followed by the **Islamic movement**, and the prevention of deviations within the **Islamic nation**. Provision has therefore been made for the creation of a judicial system based on **Islamic justice** and operated by just judges with **meticulous knowledge of the Islamic laws**. This system, because of its essentially sensitive nature and the need for full ideological conformity, must be free from every kind of unhealthy relation and connection **(this is in accordance with the Qur'anic verse "When you judge among the people, judge with justice" [4:58]).**

Executive Power

Considering the particular importance of the executive power in implementing the laws and ordinances of Islam for the sake of establishing the rule of just relations over society, and considering, too, its vital role in paving the way for the attainment of the ultimate goal of life, the executive power must work toward the creation of an Islamic society. Consequently, the confinement of the executive power within any kind of complex and inhibiting system that delays or impedes the attainment of this goal is rejected by Islam. Therefore, the system of bureaucracy, the result and product of taghuti forms of government, will be firmly cast away, so that an executive system that functions efficiently and swiftly in the fulfilment of its administrative commitments comes into existence.

MassCommunication Media

The **mass-communication media, radio and television, must serve the diffusion of Islamic culture in pursuit of the evolutionary course of the Islamic Revolution**. To this end, the media should be used as a forum for healthy encounter of different ideas, but they must strictly refrain from diffusion and propagation of destructive and anti-Islamic practices. It is incumbent on all to adhere to the principles of this Constitution, for it regards as its highest aim the freedom and dignity of the human race and provides for the growth and development of the human being. It is also necessary that the **Muslim people** should participate actively in the **construction of Islamic society** by selecting competent and believing [mu'min] officials and keeping close and constant watch on their performance. They may then hope for success in building an ideal Islamic society that can be a model for all people of the world and a witness to its perfection **(in**

accordance with the Qur'anic verse "Thus We made you a median community, that you might be witnesses to men" [2:143]).

Representatives

The Assembly of Experts, composed of representatives of the people, completed its task of framing the Constitution, on the basis of the draft proposed by the government as well as all the proposals received from different groups of the people, in one hundred and seventy-five articles arranged in twelve chapters, on the eve of the fifteenth century **after the migration of the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him and his Family), the founder of the redeeming school of Islam**, and in accordance with the aims and aspirations set out above, with the hope that this century will witness the establishment of a universal government of the mustad'afun and the downfall of all the mustakbirun.

Article 1

The form of government of Iran is that of an Islamic Republic, endorsed by the people of Iran on the basis of their longstanding belief in the sovereignty of truth and Qur'anic justice, in the referendum of Farwardîn 9 and 10 in the year 1358 of the solar Islamic calendar, corresponding to Jamadial-'Awwal 1 and 2 in the year 1399 of the lunar Islamic calendar [March 29 and 30, 1979], through the affirmative vote of a majority of 98.2% of eligible voters, held after the victorious Islamic Revolution led by the eminent marji' altaqlid, Ayatullah al-'Uzma Imam Khumayni.

Article 2

The Islamic Republic is a system based on belief in:

1. the One God (as stated in the phrase "There is no god except Allah"), His exclusive sovereignty and the right to legislate, and the necessity of submission to His commands;

2. Divine revelation and its fundamental role in setting forth the laws;

3. the return to God in the Hereafter, and the constructive role of this belief in the course of man's ascent towards God;

4. the justice of God in creation and legislation;

5. continuous leadership (imamah) and perpetual guidance, and its fundamental role in ensuring the uninterrupted process of the revolution of Islam;

6. the exalted dignity and value of man, and his freedom coupled with responsibility before God;

in which equity, justice, political, economic, social, and cultural independence, and national solidarity are secured by recourse to:

a. continuous ijtihad of the fuqaha' possessing necessary qualifications, exercised on the basis of the Qur'an and the Sunnah of the Ma'sumun, upon all of whom be peace;

b. sciences and arts and the most advanced results of human experience, together with the effort to advance them further;

c. negation of all forms of oppression, both the infliction of and the submission to it, and of dominance, both its imposition and its acceptance.

Article 3 (Part of it)

In order to attain the objectives specified in Article 2, the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has the duty of directing all its resources to the following goals:

1. the creation of a favourable environment for the growth of moral virtues based on faith and piety and the struggle against all forms of vice and corruption;

11. all round strengthening of the foundations of national defence to the utmost degree by means of universal military training for the sake of safeguarding the independence, territorial integrity, and the Islamic order of the country;

12. the planning of a correct and just economic system, in accordance with Islamic criteria, in order to create welfare, eliminate poverty, and abolish all forms of deprivation with respect to food, housing, work, health care, and the provision of social insurance for all;

15. the expansion and strengthening of Islamic brotherhood and public cooperation among all the people;

16. framing the foreign policy of the country on the basis of Islamic criteria, fraternal commitment to all Muslims, and unsparing support to the mustad'afun of the world.

Article 4

All civil, penal, financial, economic, administrative, cultural, military, political, and other laws and regulations must be based on Islamic criteria. This principle applies absolutely and generally to all articles of the Constitution as well as to all other laws and regulations, and the fuqaha' of the Guardian Council are judges in this matter.

Article 5

During the Occultation of the Walial-'Asr (may God hasten his reappearance), the wilayah and leadership of the Ummah devolve upon the just ['adil] and pious [muttaqi] faqih, who is fully aware of the circumstances of his age; courageous, resourceful, and possessed of administrative ability, will assume the responsibilities of this office in accordance with Article 107.

Article 7

In accordance with the command of the Qur'an contained in the verse ('Their affairs are by consultations among them" [42:38]) and ("Consult them in affairs" [3:159]), consultative bodies--such as the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the Provincial Councils, and the City, Region, District, and Village Councils and the likes of the--are the decision-making and administrative organs of the country.

The nature of each of these councils, together with the manner of their formation, their jurisdiction, and scope of their duties and functions, is determined by the Constitution and laws derived from it.

Article 8

In the Islamic Republic of Iran, al-'amr bilma'ruf wa al-nahy 'an al-munkar is a universal and reciprocal duty that must be fulfilled by the people with respect to one another, by the government with respect to the people, and by the people with respect to the government. The conditions, limits, and nature of this duty will be specified by law. (This is in accordance with the Qur'anic verse: "The believers, men and women, are guardians of one another, they enjoin the good and forbid the evil" [9:71]).

Article 10

Since the family is the fundamental unit of Islamic society, all laws, regulations, and pertinent programmes must tend to facilitate the formation of a family, and to safeguard its sanctity and the stability of family relations on the basis of the law and the ethics of Islam.

Article 11

In accordance with the sacred verse of the Qur'an ("This your community is a single community, and I am your Lord, so worship Me" [21:92]), all Muslims form a single nation, and the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has the duty of formulating its general policies with a view to cultivating the friendship and unity of all Muslim peoples, and it must constantly strive to bring about the political, economic, and cultural unity of the Islamic world.

Article 12

The official religion of Iran is Islam and the Twelver Ja'farî school [in usul al-Dîn and fiqh], and this principle will remain eternally immutable. Other Islamic schools, including the Hanafî, Shafi'î, Malikî, Hanbalî, and Zaydî, are to be accorded full respect, and their followers are free to act in accordance with their own jurisprudence in performing their religious rites. These schools enjoy official status in matters pertaining to religious education, affairs of personal status (marriage, divorce, inheritance, and wills) and related litigation in courts of law. In regions of the country where Muslims following any one of these schools of fiqh constitute the majority, local regulations, within the bounds of the jurisdiction of local councils, are to be in accordance with the respective school of fiqh, without infringing upon the rights of the followers of other schools.

Article 13

Zoroastrian, Jewish, and Christian Iranians are the **only recognized religious minorities**, who, within the limits of the law, are free to perform their religious rites and ceremonies, and to act according to their own canon in matters of personal affairs and religious education.

Article 14

In accordance with the sacred verse ("God does not forbid you to deal kindly and justly with those who have not fought against you because of your religion and who have not expelled you from your homes" [60:8]), the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and all Muslims are duty-bound to treat non-Muslims in conformity with ethical norms and the principles of Islamic justice and equity, and to respect their human rights. This principle applies to all who refrain from engaging in conspiracy or activity against Islam and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Article 16

Since the language of the Qur'an and Islamic texts and teachings is Arabic, and since Persian literature is thoroughly permeated by this language, it must be taught after elementary level, in all classes of secondary school and in all areas of study.

Article 17

The official calendar of the country takes as its point of departure the migration of the Prophet of Islam God's peace and blessings upon him and his Family. Both the solar and lunar Islamic calendars are recognized, but government offices will function according to the solar calendar. The official weekly holiday is Friday.

Article 18

The official flag of Iran is composed of green, white and red colours with the special emblem of the Islamic Republic, together with the motto (Allahu Akbar).

Article 20

All citizens of the country, both men and women, equally enjoy the protection of the law and enjoy all human, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, **in conformity with Islamic criteria**.

Article 21

The government must ensure the rights of women in all respects, **in conformity with Islamic criteria**, and accomplish the following goals:

1. create a favourable environment for the growth of woman's personality and the restoration of her rights, both the material and intellectual;

2. the protection of mothers, particularly during pregnancy and childrearing, and the protection of children without guardians;

3. establishing competent courts to protect and preserve the family;

4. the provision of special insurance for widows, and aged women and women without support;

5. the awarding of guardianship of children to worthy mothers, in order to protect the interests of the children, in the absence of a legal guardian.

Article 24

Publications and the press have freedom of expression except when it is detrimental to the fundamental principles of Islam or the rights of the public. The details of this exception will be specified by law.

Article 26

The formation of parties, societies, political or professional associations, as well as religious societies, whether Islamic or pertaining to one of the recognized religious minorities, is permitted provided they do not violate the principles of independence, freedom, national unity, the criteria of Islam, or the basis of the Islamic Republic. No one may be prevented from participating in the aforementioned groups, or be compelled to participate in them.

Article 27

Public gatherings and marches may be freely held, provided arms are not carried and that they are not detrimental to the fundamental principles of Islam.

Article 28

Everyone has the right to choose any occupation he wishes, **if it is not contrary to Islam** and the public interests, and does not infringe the rights of others. The government has the duty, with due consideration of the need of society for different kinds of work, to provide every citizen with the opportunity to work, and to create equal conditions for obtaining it.

Article 56

Absolute sovereignty over the world and man belongs to God, and it is He Who has made man master of his own social destiny. No one can deprive man of this divine right, nor subordinate it to the vested interests of a particular individual or group. The people are to exercise this divine right in the manner specified in the following articles.

Article 57

The powers of government in the Islamic Republic are vested in the legislature, the judiciary, and the executive powers, **functioning under the supervision of the absolute wilayat al-'amr and the Leadership of the Ummah**, in accordance with the forthcoming articles of this Constitution. These powers are independent of each other.

Article 64

There are to be two hundred seventy members of the Islamic Consultative Assembly which, keeping in view the human, political, geographic and other similar factors, may increase by not more than twenty for each ten-year period from the date of the national referendum of the year 1368 of the solar Islamic calendar.

The Zoroastrians and Jews will each elect one representative; Assyrian and Chaldean Christians will jointly elect one representative; and Armenian Christians in the north and those in the south of the country will each elect one representative.

The limits of the election constituencies and the number of representatives will be determined by law.

Article 67

Members of the Assembly must take the following oath at the first session of the Assembly and affix their signatures to its text:

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

In the presence of the Glorious Qur'an, I swear by God, the Exalted and Almighty, and undertake, swearing by my own honour as a human being, **to protect the sanctity of Islam and guard the accomplishments of the Islamic Revolution of the Iranian people** and the foundations of the Islamic Republic; to protect, as a just trustee, the honour bestowed upon me by the people, to observe piety in fulfilling my duties as people's representative; to remain always committed to the independence and honour of the country; to fulfil my duties towards the nation and the service of the people; to defend the Constitution; and to bear in mind, both in speech and writing and in the expression of my views, the independence of the country, the freedom of the people, and the security of their interests.

Members belonging to the religious minorities will swear by their own sacred books while taking this oath.

Members not attending the first session will perform the ceremony of taking the oath at the first session they attend.

Article 91

With a view to safeguard the Islamic ordinances and the Constitution, in order to examine the compatibility of the legislations passed by the Islamic Consultative Assembly with Islam, a council to be known as the Guardian Council is to be constituted with the following composition:

1. six 'adil fuqaha', conscious of the present needs and the issues of the day, to be selected by the Leader, and

2. six jurists, specializing in different areas of law, to be elected by the Islamic Consultative Assembly from among the Muslim jurists nominated by the Head of the Judicial Power.

Article 94

All legislation passed by the Islamic Consultative Assembly must be sent to the Guardian Council. The Guardian Council must review it within a maximum of ten days from its receipt with a view to ensuring its compatibility with the criteria of Islam and the Constitution. If it finds the legislation incompatible, it will return it to the Assembly for review. Otherwise the legislation will be deemed enforceable.

Article 96

The determination of compatibility of the legislation passed by the Islamic Consultative Assembly with the laws of Islam rests with the majority vote of the fuqaha' on the Guardian Council; and the determination of its compatibility with the Constitution rests with the majority of all the members of the Guardian Council.

Article 104

In order to ensure Islamic equity and cooperation in chalking out the programmes and to bring about the harmonious progress of all units of production, both industrial and agricultural, councils consisting of the representatives of the workers, peasants, other employees, and managers, will be formed in educational and administrative units, units of service industries, and other units of a like nature, similar councils will be formed, composed of representatives of the members of those units.

The mode of the formation of these councils and the scope of their functions and powers, are to be specified by law.

Article 105

Decisions taken by the councils must not be contrary to the criteria of Islam and the laws of the country.

Article 107

After the demise of the eminent marji' al-taqlid and great leader of the universal Islamic revolution, and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatullah al-'Uzma Imam Khumayni--quddisa sirruh al-sharif--who was recognised and accepted as marji' and Leader by a decisive majority of the people, the task of appointing the Leader shall be vested with the experts elected by the people. The experts will review and consult among themselves concerning all the fuqaha' possessing the qualifications specified in Articles 5 and 109. In the event they find one of them better versed in Islamic regulations, the subjects of the fiqh, or in political and social issues, or possessing general popularity or special prominence for any of the qualifications mentioned in Article 109, they shall elect him as the Leader. Otherwise, in the absence of such a superiority, they shall elect and declare one of them as the Leader. The Leader thus elected by the Assembly of Experts shall assume all the powers of the wilayat al-amr and all the responsibilities arising therefrom.

The Leader is equal with the rest of the people of the country in the eyes of law.

Article 108

The law setting out the number and qualifications of the experts [mentioned in the preceding article], the mode of their election, and the code of procedure regulating the sessions during the first term must be drawn up by the fuqaha' on the first Guardian Council, passed by a majority of votes and then finally approved by the Leader of the Revolution. The power to make any subsequent change or a review of this law, or approval of all the provisions concerning the duties of the experts is vested in themselves.

Article 109

Following are the essential qualifications and conditions for the Leader:

a. scholarship, as required for performing the functions of muftiin different fields of fiqh.

b. Justice and piety, as required for the leadership of the Islamic Ummah.

c. right political and social perspicacity, prudence, courage, administrative facilities and adequate capability for leadership.

In case of multiplicity of persons fulfilling the above qualifications and conditions, the person possessing the better jurisprudential and political perspicacity will be given preference.

Article 112

Upon the order of the Leader, the Nation's Exigency Council shall meet at any time the Guardian Council judges a proposed bill of the Islamic Consultative Assembly to be against the principles of Shari'ah or the Constitution, and the Assembly is unable to meet the expectations of the Guardian Council. Also, the Council shall meet for consideration on any issue forwarded to it by the Leader and shall carry out any other responsibility as mentioned in this Constitution.

The permanent and changeable members of the Council shall be appointed by the Leader. The rules for the Council shall be formulated and approved by the Council members subject to the confirmation by the Leader.

Article 113

After the office of Leadership, the President is the highest official in the country. His is the responsibility for implementing the Constitution and acting as the head of the executive, except in matters directly concerned with (the office of) the Leadership.

Article 115

The President must be elected **from among religious and political personalities** possessing the following qualifications:

Iranian origin; Iranian nationality; **administrative capacity and resourcefulness;** a good past-record; **trustworthiness and piety;** convinced belief in the fundamental principles of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the official madhhab of the country.

Article 121

The President must take the following oath and affix his signature to it at a session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly in the presence of the head of the judicial power and the members of the Guardian Council:

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful, I, as President, **swear, in the presence of the Noble Qur'an** and the people of Iran, **by God, the Exalted and Almighty**, that I will guard the official religion of the country, the order of the Islamic Republic and the Constitution of the country; that I will devote all my capacities and abilities to the fulfilment of the responsibilities that I have assumed; that I will dedicate myself to the service of the people, the honour of the country, **the propagation of religion and morality**, and the support of truth and justice, refraining from every kind of arbitrary behaviour; that I will protect the freedom and dignity of all citizens and the rights that the Constitution has accorded the people; that in guarding the frontiers and the political, economic, and cultural independence of the country I will not shirk any necessary measure; that, **seeking help from God and following the Prophet of Islam and the infallible Imams (peace be upon them)**, I will guard, as a pious and selfless trustee, the authority vested in me by the people as a sacred trust, and transfer it to whomever the people may elect after me.

Article 151

In accordance with the noble Qur'anic verse:

Prepare against them whatever force you are able to muster, and horses ready for battle, striking fear into God's enemy and your enemy, and others beyond them unknown to you but known to God ... (8:60).

the government is obliged to provide a programme of military training, with all requisite facilities, for all its citizens, in accordance with the Islamic criteria, in such a way that all citizens will always be able to engage in the armed defence of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The possession of arms, however, requires the granting of permission by the competent authorities.

Article 167

The judge is bound to endeavour to judge each case on the basis of the codified law. In case of the absence of any such law, he has to deliver his judgement on the basis of authoritative Islamic sources and authentic fatawa. He, on the pretext of the silence of or

deficiency of law in the matter, or its brevity or contradictory nature, cannot refrain from admitting and examining cases and delivering his judgement.

Article 168

Political and press offences will be tried openly and in the presence of a jury, in courts of justice. The manner of the selection of the jury, its powers, and the definition of political offences, will be determined by law in accordance with the Islamic criteria.

Article 170

Judges of courts are obliged to refrain from executing statutes and regulations of the government that are in conflict with the laws or the norms of Islam, or lie outside the competence of the executive power. Everyone has the right to demand the annulment of any such regulation from the Court of Administrative Justice.

Article 175

The freedom of expression and dissemination of thoughts in the Radio and Television of the Islamic Republic of Iran must be guaranteed in keeping with the Islamic criteria and the best interests of the country.

The appointment and dismissal of the head of the Radio and Television of the Islamic Republic of Iran rests with the Leader. A council consisting of two representatives each of the President, the head of the judiciary branch and the Islamic Consultative Assembly shall supervise the functioning of this organization.

The policies and the manner of managing the organization and its supervision will be determined by law.

Constitution of Iraq

June 03, 2023

Located in the Middle East of Asia, Iraq has borders with Turkey, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria. The population of this country is approx 4,53,18,000 with 4,38,317 square kilometers area. Official languages are Arabic and Kurdish. Ethnically 75% Arab and 15% Kurdish. 95% of Iraq's citizens are Muslim.

Iraq is a multilingual state. The attempt to solve the language problem in the constitution is noteworthy and commendable. Anything that stands in the way of Iraq's political pluralism is prohibited. Iraq is against any kind of terrorism. Balanced recruitment will be provided without any discrimination in the armed forces of Iraq. Everyone is equal under the law in Iraq. Every person shall have the right to personal privacy as long as it does not conflict with the rights of others. Free education at all levels is the right of all Iraqis. The State shall encourage scientific research for peaceful purposes that serve humanity and support various aspects of excellence, creativity, innovation, and ingenuity.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Iraq's constitution is not secular. Many things are forbidden on the pretext of 'morality', but morality can vary from person to person. The problems of some small ethnic communities have not been fully resolved.



Admirable Articles of Iraq's Constitution

Article 4

First

The Arabic language and the Kurdish language are the two official languages of Iraq. The right of Iraqis to educate their children in their mother tongue, such as Turkmen, Assyrian, and Armenian shall be guaranteed in government educational institutions in accordance with educational guidelines, or in any other language in private educational institutions.

Second

The scope of the term "official language" and the means of applying the provisions of this article shall be defined by a law and shall include:

A. **Publication of the Official Gazette, in the two languages;**

B. **Speech, conversation, and expression in official domains, such as the Council of Representatives, the Council of Ministers, courts, and official conferences, in either of the two languages;**

C. Recognition and publication of official documents and correspondence in the two languages;

D. Opening schools that teach the two languages, in accordance with the educational guidelines;

E. Use of both languages in any matter enjoined by the principle of equality such as bank notes, passports, and stamps.

Third

The federal and official institutions and agencies in the Kurdistan region shall use both languages.

Fourth

The Turkomen language and the Syriac language are two other official languages in the administrative units in which they constitute density of population.

Fifth

Each region or governorate may adopt any other local language as an additional official language if the majority of its population so decides in a general referendum.

Article 5

The law is sovereign. The people are the source of authority and legitimacy, which they shall exercise in a direct, general, secret ballot and through their constitutional institutions.

Article 7

First

Any entity or program that adopts, incites, facilitates, glorifies, promotes, or justifies racism or terrorism or accusations of being an infidel (takfir) or ethnic cleansing, especially the Saddamist Ba'ath in Iraq and its symbols, under any name whatsoever, shall be prohibited. Such entities may not be part of political pluralism in Iraq. This shall be regulated by law.

Second

The State shall undertake to combat terrorism in all its forms, and shall work to protect its territories from being a base, pathway, or field for terrorist activities.

Article 9 (Part of it)

First

A. The Iraqi armed forces and security services will be composed of the components of the Iraqi people with due consideration given to their balance and representation without discrimination or exclusion. They shall be subject to the control of the civilian authority, shall defend Iraq, shall not be used as an instrument to oppress the Iraqi people, shall not interfere in the political affairs, and shall have no role in the transfer of authority.

B. The formation of military militias outside the framework of the armed forces is prohibited.

E. The Iraqi Government shall respect and implement Iraq's international obligations regarding the non-proliferation, non-development, non-production, and non-use of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, and shall prohibit associated equipment, materiel, technologies, and delivery systems for use in the development, manufacture, production, and use of such weapons.

Article 13

First

This Constitution is the preeminent and supreme law in Iraq and shall be binding in all parts of Iraq without exception.

Second

No law that contradicts this Constitution shall be enacted. Any text in any regional constitutions or any other legal text that contradicts this Constitution shall be considered void.

Article 14

Iraqis are equal before the law without discrimination based on gender, race, ethnicity, nationality, origin, color, religion, sect, belief or opinion, or economic or social status.

Article 15

Every individual has the right to enjoy life, security and liberty. Deprivation or restriction of these rights is prohibited except in accordance with the law and based on a decision issued by a competent judicial authority.

Article 16

Equal opportunities shall be guaranteed to all Iraqis, and the state shall ensure that the necessary measures to achieve this are taken.

Article 17

First

Every individual shall have the right to personal privacy so long as it does not contradict the rights of others and public morals.

Second

The sanctity of the homes shall be protected. Homes may not be entered, searched, or violated, except by a judicial decision in accordance with the law

Article 23

First

Private property is protected. The owner shall have the right to benefit, exploit and dispose of private property within the limits of the law.

Second

Expropriation is not permissible except for the purposes of public benefit in return for just compensation, and this shall be regulated by law.

Third

A. Every Iraqi shall have the right to own property anywhere in Iraq. No others may possess immovable assets, except as exempted by law.

B. Ownership of property for the purposes of demographic change is prohibited.

Article 30 (Part of it)

First

The State shall guarantee to the individual and the family - especially children and women – social and health security, the basic requirements for living a free and decent life, and shall secure for them suitable income and appropriate housing.

Article 31

First

Every citizen has the right to health care. The State shall maintain public health and provide the means of prevention and treatment by building different types of hospitals and health institutions.

Second

Individuals and entities have the right to build hospitals, clinics, or private health care centers under the supervision of the State, and this shall be regulated by law.

Article 32

The State shall care for the handicapped and those with special needs, and shall ensure their rehabilitation in order to reintegrate them into society, and this shall be regulated by law.

Article 33

First

Every individual has the right to live in safe environmental conditions.

Second

The State shall undertake the protection and preservation of the environment and its biological diversity.

Article 34

First

Education is a fundamental factor for the progress of society and is a right guaranteed by the state. Primary education is mandatory and the state guarantees that it shall combat illiteracy.

Second

Free education in all its stages is a right for all Iraqis.

Third

The State shall encourage scientific research for peaceful purposes that serve humanity and shall support excellence, creativity, invention, and different aspects of ingenuity.

Fourth

Private and public education shall be guaranteed, and this shall be regulated by law.

Article 37

First

A. The liberty and dignity of man shall be protected.

B. No person may be kept in custody or investigated except according to a judicial decision.

C. All forms of psychological and physical torture and inhumane treatment are prohibited. Any confession made under force, threat, or torture shall not be relied on, and the victim shall have the right to seek compensation for material and moral damages incurred in accordance with the law.

Article 39

First

The freedom to form and join associations and political parties shall be guaranteed, and this shall be regulated by law.

Second

It is not permissible to force any person to join any party, society, or political entity, or force him to continue his membership in it.

Article 40

The freedom of communication and correspondence, postal, telegraphic, electronic, and telephonic, shall be guaranteed and may not be monitored, wiretapped, or disclosed except for legal and security necessity and by a judicial decision.

Article 127

The President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, members of the Council of Ministers, the Speaker of the Council of Representatives, his two Deputies, members of the Council of Representatives, members of the Judicial Authority, and people of special grades may not use their influence to buy or rent any state properties, to rent or sell any of their assets to the state, to sue the state for these assets, or to conclude a contract with the state under the pretense of being building contractors, suppliers, or concessionaires.

Facts of Iraq's Constitution

Preamble

In the name of God, the Most merciful, the Most compassionate

"We have honored the sons of Adam"

We, the people of Mesopotamia, the homeland of the **apostles and prophets**, **resting place of the virtuous imams,** cradle of civilization, crafters of writing, and home of numeration. Upon our land the first law made by man was passed, and the oldest pact of just governance was inscribed, **and upon our soil the saints and companions of the Prophet prayed**, philosophers and scientists theorized, and writers and poets excelled;

Acknowledging God's right over us, and in fulfillment of the call of our homeland and citizens, and in a response to the call of our **religious** and national leaderships and the determination of our great authorities and of our leaders and politicians, and in the midst of international support from our friends and those who love us, marched for the first time in our history towards the ballot boxes by the millions, men and women, young and old, on the thirtieth of January 2005, invoking the pains of sectarian oppression inflicted by the autocratic clique and inspired by the tragedies of Iraq's martyrs, Shiite and Sunni, Arabs and Kurds and Turkmen and from all other components of the people, and recollecting the darkness of the ravage of the holy cities and the South in the Sha'abaniyya uprising and burnt by the flames of grief of the mass graves, the marshes, Al-Dujail and others and articulating the sufferings of racial oppression in the massacres of Halabcha, Barzan, Anfal and the Fayli Kurds and inspired by the ordeals of the Turkmen in Bashir and the sufferings of the people of the western region, as is the case in the remaining areas of Iraq where the people suffered from the liquidation of their leaders, symbols, and Sheiks and from the displacement of their skilled individuals and from drying out of its cultural and intellectual wells, so we sought hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder to create our new Iraq, the Iraq of the future, free from sectarianism, racism, complex of regional attachment, discrimination, and exclusion.

Accusations of being infidels, and terrorism did not stop us from marching forward to build a nation of law. Sectarianism and racism have not stopped us from marching together to strengthen our national unity, following the path of peaceful transfer of power, adopting the course of just distribution of resources, and providing equal opportunity for all.

We, the people of Iraq, of all components and across the spectrum, have taken upon ourselves to decide freely and by choice to unite our future, to take lessons from

yesterday for tomorrow, and to enact this permanent Constitution, through the values and ideals of the heavenly messages and the findings of science and man's civilization. The adherence to this Constitution preserves for Iraq its free union of people, of land, and of sovereignty.

Article 2

First

Islam is the official religion of the State and is a foundation source of legislation:

A. No law may be enacted that contradicts the established provisions of Islam

B. No law may be enacted that contradicts the principles of democracy.

C. No law may be enacted that contradicts the rights and basic freedoms stipulated in this Constitution.

Second

This Constitution guarantees the Islamic identity of the majority of the Iraqi people and guarantees the full religious rights to freedom of religious belief and practice of all individuals such as Christians, Yazidis, and Mandean Sabeans.

Article 3

Iraq is a country of multiple nationalities, religions, and sects. It is a founding and active member in the Arab League and is committed to its charter, and it is part of the Islamic world.

Article 38

The State shall guarantee in a way that does not violate public order and **morality**:

First. Freedom of expression using all means.

Second. Freedom of press, printing, advertisement, media and publication.

Third. Freedom of assembly and peaceful demonstration, and this shall be regulated by law.

Article 43

First

The followers of all religions and sects are free in the:

A. Practice of religious rites, including the **Husseini rituals**.

B. Management of **religious endowments (waqf), their affairs, and their religious institutions**, and this shall be regulated by law.

Second

The State shall guarantee freedom of worship and the protection of places of worship.

Article 45

Second

The State shall seek **the advancement of the Iraqi clans and tribes, shall attend to their affairs in a manner that is consistent with religion** and the law, and shall uphold their noble human values in a way that contributes to the development of society. The State shall prohibit the tribal traditions that are in contradiction with human rights.

Article 50

Each member of the Council of Representatives shall take the following constitutional oath before the Council prior to assuming his duties:

"I swear by **God Almighty** to carry out my legal duties and responsibilities with devotion and integrity and preserve the independence and sovereignty of Iraq, and safeguard the interests of its people, and ensure the safety of its land, sky, water, wealth, and federal democratic system, and I shall endeavor to protect public and private liberties, the independence of the judiciary, and pledge to implement legislation faithfully and neutrally. **God** is my witness."

Article 119

One or more governorates shall have the right to organize into a region based on a request to be voted on in a referendum submitted in one of the following two methods:

First. A request by one-third of the council members of each governorate intending to form a region.

Second. A request by one-tenth of the voters in each of the governorates intending to form a region.

Article 120

Each region shall adopt a constitution of its own that defines the structure of powers of the region, its authorities, and the mechanisms for exercising such authorities, provided that it does not contradict this Constitution.

Article 125

This Constitution shall guarantee the administrative, political, cultural, and educational rights of the various nationalities, such as Turkomen, Chaldeans, Assyrians, and all other constituents, and this shall be regulated by law.

Constitution of Ireland

June 09, 2023

Ireland, located in Europe shares a border with Britain. Geographically, five-sixths of the island - 'Ireland' is an independent state - 'Republic of Ireland' and the remaining one-sixths - 'Northern Ireland', which is part of the United Kingdom. The population of this country is approx 51,23,000 with 70,273 square kilometers area. The official languages are Irish and English. Over 92% are white. More than 85% are Christians, almost all of them are Catholics. 10% do not believe in any religion.

If anyone thinks that the constitutions of rich countries are "something special" - then that's a big mistake. Only "Article 42A" of the Constitution of Ireland is interesting. With few exceptions, Ireland's constitution is one of the worst constitutions in the history of the world.

Same-sex marriage is legal under Ireland's constitution. One of the purposes of marriage is to give birth to children and preserve the integrity of the family tradition. Since so-called same-sex couples have no possibility of procreation, same-sex marriage is baseless. Why this simple truth is not understood by many is surprising. For those who think homosexuality or same-sex marriage is normal, were their parents homosexual? If all the people on earth were homosexual, then the birth of children would stop. The human nation would become extinct.

Besides, this constitution of Ireland is a very religion-centric constitution. Europe means secular - this is another misconception. There is no difference with the Muslim-dominated states of the Middle East. The Middle East rulers use Islam to stay in power, and preaches that the Jews of Israel will destroy everything if the royal families are not in power! Same situation in Ireland. The difference is that in Ireland it is Christianity instead of Islam.

The attempt to identify women as "fit for domestic work" under Article 41 is noteworthy. Court permission is required for divorce.

Irish politicians are used to playing both sides. They don't have their own moral position. Their main objective is to capture different vote banks by any means necessary. Religion has been used from time to time to secure votes for bigoted groups. At the same time, the constitutional legalization of same-sex marriage was granted to ensure the vote of homosexuals and their supporters. Divorce was banned in Ireland until 1995. Abortion was banned until 2018. Same-sex marriage was legalized in 2010.



Admirable Articles of Ireland's Constitution

Article 42A

1. The State recognises and affirms the natural and imprescriptible rights of all children and shall, as far as practicable, by its laws protect and vindicate those rights.

2.

> **1°.** In exceptional cases, where the parents, regardless of their marital status, fail in their duty towards their children to such extent that the safety or welfare of any of their children is likely to be prejudicially affected, the State as guardian of the common good shall, by proportionate means as provided by law, endeavour to supply the place of the parents, but always with due regard for the natural and imprescriptible rights of the child.
>
> **2°.** Provision shall be made by law for the adoption of any child where the parents have failed for such a period of time as may be prescribed by law in their duty towards the child and where the best interests of the child so require.

3. Provision shall be made by law for the voluntary placement for adoption and the adoption of any child.

Facts of Ireland's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

In the Name of the **Most Holy Trinity**, from Whom is all authority and to Whom, as our final end, all actions both of men and States must be referred,

We, the people of Éire,

Humbly acknowledging all our obligations to **our Divine Lord, Jesus Christ, Who sustained our fathers** through centuries of trial,

ARTICLE 6

1. All powers of government, legislative, executive and judicial, derive, **under God**, from the people, whose right it is to designate the rulers of the State and, in final appeal, to decide all questions of national policy, according to the requirements of the common good.

2. These powers of government are exercisable only by or on the authority of the organs of State established by this Constitution.

ARTICLE 8

1. The Irish language as the **national language** is the first official language.

2. The English language is recognised as a second official language.

3. Provision may, however, be made by law for the exclusive use of either of the said languages for any one or more official purposes, either throughout the State or in any part thereof.

ARTICLE 12 (Part of it)

8. The President shall enter upon his office by taking and subscribing publicly, in the presence of members of both Houses of the Oireachtas, of Judges of the Supreme Court, of the Court of Appeal and of the High Court, and other public personages, the following declaration:

"**In the presence of Almighty God** I , do solemnly and sincerely promise and declare that I will maintain the Constitution of Ireland and uphold its laws, that I will fulfil my duties faithfully and conscientiously in accordance with the Constitution and the law, and that I will dedicate my abilities to the service and welfare of the people of Ireland. **May God direct and sustain me**."

ARTICLE 31

4. Every member of the Council of State shall at the first meeting thereof which he attends as a member take and subscribe a declaration in the following form:

"**In the presence of Almighty God** I do solemnly and sincerely promise and declare that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfil my duties as a member of the Council of State."

ARTICLE 34 (Part of it)

6.

1°. Every person appointed a judge under this Constitution shall make and subscribe the following declaration:

"In the presence of Almighty God I do solemnly and sincerely promise and declare that I will duly and faithfully and to the best of my knowledge and power execute the office of Chief Justice (or as the case may be) without fear or favour, affection or ill-will towards any man, and that I will uphold the Constitution and the laws. May God direct and sustain me."

ARTICLE 40 (Part of it)

2.

1°. Titles of nobility shall not be conferred by the State.

2°. No title of nobility or of honour **may be accepted by any citizen except with the prior approval** of the Government.

3.

1°. The State guarantees in its laws to respect, and, as far as practicable, by its laws to defend and vindicate the personal rights of the citizen.

2°. The State shall, in particular, by its laws protect as best it may from unjust attack and, in the case of injustice done, vindicate the life, person, good name, and property rights of every citizen.

3°. Provision may be made by law for the regulation of termination of pregnancy.

4.

1°. No citizen shall be deprived of his personal liberty save in accordance with law.

2°. Upon complaint being made by or on behalf of any person to the High Court or any judge thereof alleging that such person is being unlawfully detained, the High Court and any and every judge thereof to whom such complaint is made shall forthwith enquire into the said complaint and may order the person in whose custody such person is detained to produce the body of such person before the High Court on a named day and to certify in writing the grounds of his detention, and the High Court shall, upon the body of such person being produced before that Court and after giving the person in whose custody he is detained an opportunity of justifying the detention, order the release of such person from such detention unless satisfied that he is being detained in accordance with the law.

3°. Where the body of a person alleged to be unlawfully detained is produced before the High Court in pursuance of an order in that behalf made under this section and that Court is satisfied that such person is being detained in accordance with a law but that such law is invalid having regard to the provisions of this Constitution, the High Court shall refer the question of the validity of such law to the Court of Appeal by way of case stated and may, at the time of such reference or at any time thereafter, allow the said person to be at liberty on such bail and subject to such conditions as the High Court shall fix until the Court of Appeal has determined the question so referred to it.

4°. The High Court before which the body of a person alleged to be unlawfully detained is to be produced in pursuance of an order in that behalf made under this

section shall, if the President of the High Court or, if he is not available, the senior judge of that Court who is available so directs in respect of any particular case, consist of three judges and shall, in every other case, consist of one judge only.

6.

1°. The State guarantees liberty for the exercise of the following rights, subject to public order and **morality**:

i. The right of the citizens to express freely their convictions and opinions.

The education of public opinion being, however, a matter of such grave import to the common good, the State shall endeavour to ensure that organs of public opinion, such as the radio, the press, the cinema, while preserving their rightful liberty of expression, including criticism of Government policy, shall not be used to undermine public order or morality or the authority of the State.

The publication or utterance of seditious or indecent matter is an offence which shall be punishable in accordance with law.

ii. The right of the citizens to assemble peaceably and without arms.

Provision may be made by law to prevent or control meetings which are determined in accordance with law to be calculated to cause a breach of the peace or to be a danger or nuisance to the general public and to prevent or control meetings in the vicinity of either House of the Oireachtas.

iii. The right of the citizens to form associations and unions.

Laws, however, may be enacted for the regulation and control in the **public interest** of the exercise of the foregoing right.

2°. Laws regulating the manner in which the right of forming associations and unions and the right of free assembly may be exercised shall contain no political, religious or class discrimination.

ARTICLE 41 (Part of it)

2.

1°. In particular, the State recognises that by her life within the home, woman gives to the State a support without which the common good cannot be achieved.

2°. The State shall, therefore, endeavour to ensure that mothers shall not be obliged by economic necessity to engage in labour to the neglect of their duties in the home.

3.

1°. The State pledges itself to guard with special care the institution of Marriage, on which the Family is founded, and to protect it against attack.

2°. A Court designated by law may grant a dissolution of marriage where, but only where, it is satisfied that

i. there is no reasonable prospect of a reconciliation between the spouses,

ii. such provision as the Court considers proper having regard to the circumstances exists or will be made for the spouses, any children of either or both of them and any other person prescribed by law, and

iii. any further conditions prescribed by law are complied with.

iv.

3°. Provision may be made by law for the recognition under the law of the State of a dissolution of marriage granted under the civil law of another state.

4. Marriage may be contracted in accordance with law by two persons without distinction as to their sex.

ARTICLE 42

1. The State acknowledges that **the primary and natural educator of the child is the Family and guarantees to respect the inalienable right and duty of parents to provide, according to their means, for the religious and moral, intellectual, physical and social education** of their children.

2. Parents shall be free **to provide this education in their homes** or in private schools or in schools recognised or established by the State.

3.

1°. The State **shall not oblige parents in violation of their conscience and lawful preference to send their children to schools** established by the State, or to any particular type of school designated by the State.

2°. The State shall, however, as guardian of the common good, require in view of actual conditions that the children receive a certain minimum education, moral, intellectual and social.

ARTICLE 44

1. The State acknowledges that the homage of public worship is due to Almighty God. It shall hold His Name in reverence, and shall respect and honour religion.

2.

1°. Freedom of conscience and the free profession and practice of religion are, subject to public order and **morality**, guaranteed to every citizen.

2°. The State guarantees not to endow any religion.

3°. The State shall not impose any disabilities or make any discrimination on the ground of religious profession, belief or status.

4°. Legislation providing State aid for schools shall not discriminate between schools under the management of different religious denominations, nor be such as to affect prejudicially the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attending religious instruction at that school.

5°. Every religious denomination shall have the right to manage its own affairs, own, acquire and administer property, movable and immovable, and maintain institutions for religious or charitable purposes.

6°. The property of any religious denomination or any educational institution shall not be diverted save for necessary works of public utility and on payment of compensation.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL POLICY

ARTICLE 45

The principles of social policy set forth in this Article **are intended for the general guidance of the Oireachtas**. The application of those principles in the making of laws shall be the care of the Oireachtas exclusively, and **shall not be cognisable by any Court** under any of the provisions of this Constitution.

1. The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the whole people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice and charity shall inform all the institutions of the national life.

2. The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing:

i. That the citizens (all of whom, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood) may through their occupations find the means of making reasonable provision for their domestic needs.

ii. That the ownership and control of the material resources of the community may be so distributed amongst private individuals and the various classes as best to subserve the common good.

iii. That, especially, the operation of free competition shall not be allowed so to develop as to result in the concentration of the ownership or control of essential commodities in a few individuals to the common detriment.

iv. That in what pertains to the control of credit the constant and predominant aim shall be the welfare of the people as a whole.

v. That there may be established on the land in economic security as many families as in the circumstances shall be practicable.

3.

1°. The State shall favour and, where necessary, supplement private initiative in industry and commerce.

2°. The State shall endeavour to secure that private enterprise shall be so conducted as to ensure reasonable efficiency in the production and distribution of goods and as to protect the public against unjust exploitation.

4.

1°. The State pledges itself to safeguard with especial care the economic interests of the weaker sections of the community, and, where necessary, to contribute to the support of the infirm, the widow, the orphan, and the aged.

2°. The State shall endeavour to ensure that the strength and health of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children shall not be abused and that citizens shall not be forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their sex, age or strength.

Constitution of Israel

June 18, 2023

Israel is located in the Middle East, bordering Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt. It also borders the so-called State of Palestine. The population of this country is approx 97,36,000 with approx 21,000 square kilometers area. Hebrew is the official language, along with Arabic. 73% are Jewish, 18% are Muslim, 2% are Christian, 1.6% are Druze.

According to the Israeli constitution, no religious figure is able to participate in the elections of the Israeli Parliament. Election Day has been declared a holiday. There is a constitutional obligation to present a multi-year plan after the presentation of the annual budget in Parliament.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

No one who rejects the Jewish state of Israel can be a Member of Parliament. Israel's constitution is influenced by religion. Even religious courts have constitutional recognition.



Admirable Articles of Israel's Constitution

Basic Law. The Knesset (1958)

7. Who shall not be a candidate (Amendments 2, 21, and 33)

The following shall not be candidates for the Knesset:

1. the President of the State;

2. the two Chief Rabbis;

3. a judge (shofet);

4. a judge (dayan) of a religious court;

5. the State Comptroller;

6. the Chief of the General Staff of the Defense Army of Israel;

7. rabbis and ministers of other religions, while holding paid office;

8. senior State employees and Army officers of such grades or ranks and in such functions as shall be determined by Law.

9. policemen and prison warders of such ranks and positions as shall be determined by law;

10. employees of corporations established by law of such ranks and positions as shall be determined by law.

Unless they have ceased to serve in the aforementioned position or office, prior to the date for submitting the lists of candidates for the Knesset, and if an earlier date has been set by law prior to the set date.

10. Election day to be a day of rest

Election Day shall be a day of rest, but transport services and other public services shall function normally.

Basic Law. The State Economy (1975)

3. The State Budget (Amendments 1, 2, and 7) (Part of it)

a.

1. The State Budget shall be prescribed by Law.

2. The Budget shall be for one year and shall set out the expected and planned expenditure of the Government.

3A. Multi-annual budget (Amendment 4)

a. Towards every fiscal year, the Government shall prepare a multi-annual budget plan that will include the Budget Bill for the coming year, as well as a budget plan for the two following consecutive years.

b. The Government shall submit to the Knesset the multi-annual budget plan together with the Budget Bill.

c. Every budget bill submitted by the Government to the Knesset shall be based on the multi-annual budget plan prepared and submitted under with this Section in the previous year.

Basic Law. Human Dignity and Liberty (1992)

4. Protection of life, body and dignity

All persons are entitled to protection of their life, body and dignity.

Facts of Israel's Constitution

Basic Law. The Knesset (1958)

7A. Prevention of participation of candidates' list (Amendments 9, 35, and 39) (Part of it)

a. A candidates' list shall not participate in elections to the Knesset, and a person shall not be a candidate for election to the Knesset, if the objects or actions of the list or the actions of the person, expressly or by implication, include one of the following:

1. negation of the existence of the State of **Israel as a Jewish** and democratic state;

2. incitement to racism;

3. support of armed struggle, by a hostile state or a terrorist organization, against the State of Israel.

12. Convening of the Knesset (Amendment 37)

The Knesset shall convene for its first meeting, after the election results are published, within fourteen days of Election Day on the date fixed by law, unless an earlier date is prescribed by law due to a rest day, holiday, festival day, memorial day, or due to proximity to one of them, or due to the intermediate days of certain **Jewish festivals**.

21A. Knesset supervision of secondary legislation (Amendment 30)

a. Regulations enacted by a Minister whose violation entails criminal punishment shall not enter into force, unless they have been approved prior to publication by a committees of the Knesset committees responsible for that matter; should the committee fail to approve or reject the regulations within 45 days of receiving the regulations, the regulations will be deemed approved.

b. The provisions of this subsection do not prejudice the provisions of any Basic Law or other law regarding regulations.

Basic Law. The Judiciary (1984)

Chapter One. Basic Provisions

1. Judicial power

a. Judicial power is vested in the following courts:

1. the Supreme Court;

2. a District Court;

3. a Magistrate's Court;

4. another court designated by Law as a court.

In this Law, "judge" means a judge of a court as aforesaid.

b. Judicial power is vested also in the following:

1. a religious court (beit din);

2. any other court (beit din):

3. another authority all as prescribed by Law.

c. No court or court (beit din) shall be established for a particular case.

Constitution of Italy

July 05, 2023

Italy is a European country, bordering France, Switzerland, Austria, Slovenia and also Vatican City and San Marino as enclaves. The population of this country is approx 5,88,53,000 with 3,01,230 square kilometers area.

The primacy of the constitution is clearly stated at the very beginning of the Italian constitution. Liability for crime is personal and non-transferable. Persons with disabilities and handicaps are entitled to education and vocational training.

Whether a child is born out of wedlock or not, parents are bound to exercise due responsibilities towards the child. Italian law shall be enacted in such a way that it does not distinguish in application between children born in wedlock and children born out of wedlock.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The Catholic Church is declared "independent" rather than subservient to the state. While almost everywhere else in the world citizens are able to vote at the age of 18, Italy requires a minimum age of 25 to vote in Senate elections.



Admirable Articles of Italy's Constitution

Art 1

Italy is a democratic Republic founded on labour.

Sovereignty belongs to the people and is exercised by the people in the forms and within the limits of the Constitution.

Art 3

All citizens have equal social dignity and are equal before the law, without distinction of sex, race, language, religion, political opinion, personal and social conditions.

It is the duty of the Republic to remove those obstacles of an economic or social nature which constrain the freedom and equality of citizens, thereby impeding the full development of the human person and the effective participation of all workers in the political, economic and social organisation of the country.

Art 9

The Republic promotes the development of culture and of scientific and technical research.

It safeguards natural landscape and the historical and artistic heritage of the Nation.

Art 15

Freedom and confidentiality of correspondence and of every other form of communication is inviolable.

Limitations may only be imposed by judicial decision stating the reasons and in accordance with the guarantees provided by the law.

Art 16

Every citizen has the right to reside and travel freely in any part of the country, **except for such general limitations as may be established by law for reasons of health or security.** No restriction may be imposed for political reasons.

Every citizen is free to leave the territory of the republic and return to it, notwithstanding any legal obligations.

Art 27

Criminal responsibility is personal.

A defendant shall be considered not guilty until a final sentence has been passed.

Punishments may not be inhuman and shall aim at re-educating the convicted.

Death penalty is prohibited.

Art 30

It is the duty and right of parents to support, raise and educate their children, even if born out of wedlock.

In the case of incapacity of the parents, the law provides for the fulfilment of their duties.

The law ensures such legal and social protection measures as are compatible with the rights of the members of the legitimate family to any children born out of wedlock.

The law shall establish rules and constraints for the determination of paternity.

Art 38

Every citizen unable to work and without the necessary means of subsistence is entitled to welfare support.

Workers have the right to be assured adequate means for their needs and necessities in the case of accidents, illness, disability, old age and involuntary unemployment.

Disabled and handicapped persons are entitled to receive education and vocational training.

Responsibilities under this article are entrusted to entities and institutions established by or supported by the State.

Private-sector assistance may be freely provided.

Art 44

For the purpose of ensuring the rational use of land and equitable social relationships, the law imposes obligations and constraints on private ownership of land; it sets limitations to the size of property according to the region and the agricultural area; encourages and imposes land reclamation, the conversion of latifundia and the reorganisation of farm units; and assists small and medium-sized properties.

The law makes provisions for mountain areas.

Art 46

For the economic and social betterment of workers and in harmony with the needs of production, the Republic recognises the rights of workers to collaborate in the management of enterprises, in the ways and within the limits established by law.

Art 47

The Republic encourages and safeguards savings in all forms. It regulates, co-ordinates and oversees the operation of credit.

The Republic promotes house and farm ownership and direct and indirect shareholding in the main national enterprises through the use of private savings.

Art 67

Each Member of Parliament represents the Nation and carries out his duties without a binding mandate.

Facts of Italy's Constitution

Art 7

The State and the Catholic Church are independent and sovereign, each within its own sphere.

Their relations are regulated by the Lateran pacts. Amendments to such Pacts which are accepted by both parties shall not require the procedure of constitutional amendments.

Art 8

All religious denominations are equally free before the law.

Denominations other than Catholicism have the right to self-organisation according to their own statutes, provided these do not conflict with Italian law.

Their relations with the State are regulated by law, based on agreements with their respective representatives.

Art 20

No special limitation or tax burden may be imposed on the establishment, legal capacity or activities of any organisation on the ground of its religious nature or its religious or confessional aims.

Art 56

The Chamber of deputies is elected **by direct and universal suffrage**.

Art 58

Senators are elected by universal and direct suffrage **by voters who are twenty-five years of age**.

Voters who have attained the age of forty are eligible to be elected to the Senate.

Art 59

Former Presidents of the Republic are Senators by right and for life unless they renounce the office.

The President of the Republic may appoint citizens who have honoured the Nation through their outstanding achievements in the **social, scientific, artistic and literary** fields as life Senators. The total number of sitting Senators appointed by the President of the Republic may not, under any circumstances, be greater than five.

Constitution of Ivory Coast

July 06, 2023

Ivory Coast is a country in Africa bordering Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana. The population of this country is approx 2,93,44,000 with 3,22,463 square kilometers area. The official language is French, but many native languages are spoken proudly. Ethnically no one is the majority. Muslims 42%, Christians 45%, 10% do not believe in any religion.

In Ivory Coast all are declared to be entitled to equal status regardless of class distinctions. Slavery, human trafficking, forced labour, physical or mental torture, inhuman, cruel, degrading treatment, physical violence, female genital mutilation etc are prohibited. Any medical or scientific experiment on a person without his or her or zer consent is prohibited, as well as organ trafficking for commercial or non-commercial purposes. But everyone has the right to donate their organs under the conditions prescribed by law.

There is nothing seriously negative in the constitution of Ivory Coast.



Admirable Articles of Ivory Coast's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

Taking into account our ethnic, cultural and religious diversity, and determined to build a multi-ethnic and multi-racial Nation on the principles of national sovereignty;

Convinced that union with respect for this diversity ensures, through work and discipline, the economic progress and social well-being of everyone;

Persuaded that political, ethnic, religious tolerance as well as forgiveness and cross-cultural dialogue constitute fundamental elements of pluralism contributing to the strengthening of our unity, to the reinforcement of the process of national reconciliation and to social cohesion;

Article 3

The right to life is inviolable.

No one has the right to take the life of another person.

Article 4

All Ivoirians are born and remain free and equal in rights.

No one may be privileged or discriminated against by reason of their race, their ethnicity, their clan, their tribe, their skin color, their sex, their region, their social origin, their religion or belief, their opinion, their fortune, their difference in culture or language, their social status or their physical or mental state.

Article 5

Slavery, human trafficking, forced labor, physical or moral torture, **inhumane, cruel, degrading and humiliating treatment**, physical violence, **female genital mutilation** as well as all other forms of degradation of a human being are prohibited.

Any medical or scientific experimentation on a person without their informed consent as well as organ trafficking for commercial or ulterior motives are also prohibited. However, everyone has the right to donate their organs, under the conditions prescribed by law.

Article 16

Child labor is prohibited and punishable by law.

It is prohibited to employ a child in an activity that puts them in danger or affects their health, their growth, as well as their physical and mental balance.

Article 19

Freedom of thought and freedom of expression, particularly, freedom of conscience, of philosophical and religious conviction or of worship are guaranteed to everyone. Everyone has the right to express and disseminate their ideas freely.

These freedoms are exercised subject to respect for the law, for the rights of others, for national security and for public order.

Any propaganda whose objective or outcome is to elevate one social group above another, or to encourage racial, tribal or religious, hatred is prohibited.

Article 33

The State and public communities protect persons with disabilities against any form of discrimination. They promote their integration by facilitating their access to all public and private services.

The State and public communities ensure the protection of persons with disabilities against any form of degradation. They guarantee their rights in the educational, medical and economic spheres as well as in those of sports and leisure.

Constitution of Jamaica

July 13, 2023

Jamaica is an island country located in the Caribbean Sea with nearest neighbors Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The population of this country is approx 28,25,000 with 10,991 square kilometers area. 68% are Protestant Christians by religion, and there are also many internal groups. In this case Church of God, Seventh-day Adventist Church, Pentecostal, Baptist, Anglican, United Church, Methodist, Moravian, Plymouth Brethren, Jehovah's Witnesses, Mormon are worth mentioning. Other religions include Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Judaism etc. Even a religion called Rastafari originated here, which is followed by about 2% of the population. 20% of people do not believe in any religion.

Constitutions of Caribbean states are copy/paste of each other. Nothing much to mention. Some civil rights are described as catchwords. What could have been shortly mentioned has been lengthened, but many important points are missing. And on the negative side is the belief in 'God' constitutionally, where not everyone believes in religion; even don't believe in one religion.



Admirable Articles of Jamaica's Constitution

13. Fundamental rights and freedoms (Part of it)

1. Whereas–

a. the state has an obligation to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and freedoms;

b. all persons in Jamaica are entitled to preserve for themselves and future generations the fundamental rights and freedoms to which they are entitled by virtue of their inherent dignity as persons and as citizens of a free and democratic society; and

c. all persons are under a responsibility to respect and uphold the rights of others recognized in this Chapter,

the following provisions of this Chapter shall have effect for the purpose of affording protection to the rights and freedoms of persons as set out in those provisions, to the extent that those rights and freedoms do not prejudice the rights and freedoms of others.

14. Protection of freedom of the person

1. No person shall be deprived of his liberty except on reasonable grounds and in accordance with fair procedures established by law in the following circumstances–

a. in consequence of his unfitness to plead to a criminal charge;

b. in execution of the sentence or order of a court whether in Jamaica or elsewhere, in respect of a criminal offence of which he has been convicted;

c. in execution of an order of the Supreme Court or of the Court of Appeal or such other court as may be prescribed by Parliament on the grounds of his contempt of any such court or of another court or tribunal;

d. in execution of the order of a court made in order to secure the fulfilment of any obligation imposed on him by law;

e. for the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of the order of a court;

f. the arrest or detention of a person–

i. for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority on reasonable suspicion of his having committed an offence; or

ii. where it is reasonably necessary to prevent his committing an offence;

g. in the case of a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years, for the purpose of his care and protection;

h. the detention of a person-

i. for the prevention of the spreading of an infectious or contagious disease constituting a serious threat to public health; or

ii. suffering from mental disorder or addicted to drugs or alcohol where necessary for his care or treatment or for the prevention of harm to himself or others; or

i. the arrest or detention of a person-

i. who is not a citizen of Jamaica, to prevent his unauthorized entry into Jamaica; or

ii. against whom action is being taken with a view to deportation or extradition or other lawful removal or the taking of proceedings relating thereto.

2. Any person who is arrested or detained shall have the right-

a. to communicate with and be visited by his spouse, partner or family member, religious counsellor and a medical practitioner of his choice;

b. at the time of his arrest or detention or as soon as is reasonably practicable, to be informed, in a language which he understands, of the reasons for his arrest or detention;

c. where he is charged with an offence, to be informed forthwith, in a language which he understands, of the nature of the charge; and

d. to communicate with and retain an attorney-at-law.

3. Any person who is arrested or detained shall be entitled to be tried within a reasonable time and-

a. shall be-

i. brought forthwith or as soon as is reasonably practicable before an officer authorized by law, or a court; and

ii. released either unconditionally or upon reasonable conditions to secure his attendance at the trial or at any other stage of the proceedings; or

b. if he is not released as mientioned in paragraph (a)(ii), shall be promptly brought before a court which may thereupon release him as provided in that paragraph.

4. Any person awaiting trail and detained in custody shall be entitled to bail on reasonable conditions unless sufficient cause is shown for keeping him in custody.

5. Any person deprived of his liberty shall be treated humanely and with respect for the inherent dignity of the person.

66. Constituencies and local government

5. Parliament may make provision–

a. for local authorities to generate and spend their own revenue;

b. for assigning functions between the various tiers of government;

c. relating to the manner in which local authorities are constituted and the nature and extent of their functions;

d. for the holding of local government elections; and

e. prescribing any other matter relating to the governance of local authorities.

118. Contingencies Fund

1. Any law for the time being in force may create or authorise the creation of a Contingencies Fund and may authorise the Minister responsible for finance to make advances from that Fund if he is satisfied that there is an unforeseen need for expenditure for which no provision or no sufficient provision has been made by an Appropriation law.

2. Where any advance is made by virtue of an authorisation conferred under subsection (1) of this section, a supplementary estimate of the sum required to replace the amount

so advanced shall, as soon as practicable, be laid before and voted on by the House of Representatives and the sum so voted shall be included in a Supplementary Appropriation Bill or a Final Appropriation Bill.

Facts of Jamaica's Constitution

FIRST SCHEDULE. OATHS (Sections 28, 29(2), 42(2), 43(2), 62, 74, 78(4), 102 and 108)

Oath of Allegiance.

I, , do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Jamaica, that I will uphold and defend the Constitution and the laws of Jamaica and that I will conscientiously and impartially discharge my responsibilities to the people of Jamaica. **So help me God.**

Oath for the due execution of the office of Prime Minister or other Minister or Parliamentary Secretary.

I, , being appointed Prime Minister/Minister/Parliamentary Secretary, do swear that I will to the best of my judgment, at all times when so required, freely give my counsel and advice to the Governor-General (or any other person for the time being lawfully performing the functions of that office) for the good management of the public affairs of Jamaica, and I do further swear that I will not on any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose the counsel, advice, opinion or vote of any particular Minister or Parliamentary Secretary and that I will not, except with the authority of the Cabinet and to such extent as may be required for the good management of the affairs of Jamaica, directly or indirectly reveal the business or proceedings of the Cabinet or the nature or contents of any documents communicated to me as a Minister/Parliamentary Secretary or any matter coming to my knowledge in my capacity as such and that in all things I will be a true and faithful Prime Minister/Minister/Parliamentary Secretary. **So help me God.**

Judicial Oath.

I, , do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Jamaica, that I will uphold and defend the Constitution of Jamaica and that I will administer justice to all persons alike in accordance with the laws and usages or Jamaica without fear or favour, affection or ill will. **So help me God.**

Constitution of Japan

July 17, 2023

Japan is an island country located in the Pacific Ocean. The population of this country is approx 12,48,40,000 with 3,77,975 square kilometers area. Official language is Japanese, ethnically everyone is Japanese. At least 84% of Japanese citizens believe in the Shinto religion.

After the end of World War II in 1945, the Constitution of Japan was enacted, which came into effect in 1947. The US Army is the author of Japan's constitution. As a defeated power, Japan had no choice. The US military is behind the drafting of the constitutions of at least two countries in the world. One is Japan, the other is Iraq. Iraq's current constitution was adopted after the fall of Saddam Hussein. Both are well written and thoughtful. Since the Japanese constitution came into force in 1947, it never needed to be amended to date.

In many countries of the world, the police are able to arrest, torture and extract confessions at will. Article 38 of the Japanese Constitution clearly states, "Confessions obtained under torture or threats are not admissible in court as evidence. No person shall be convicted or punished in cases where the only evidence against him is his own confession." This extraordinary article of the Japanese constitution is one of the most important provisions in the history of the world to protect human rights.

If a citizen is harmed by a government employee, there is an opportunity to file a suit for compensation.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Japan has a monarchy. Although it is decorative, it is incongruous in the age of democracy. Japan's parliament can expel any of its members with a two-thirds vote. That is, this article has created an opportunity for the rulers to behave like a dictator, at any time there is an opportunity to use it for political nefarious purposes.

The total number of members of the Japanese parliament is not determined by the constitution, but by common law. That means, there is an opportunity to change it at will by the ruling group from time to time. Even their qualifications will be determined by common law. Constitution should be relatively difficult to change. Its main purpose is that the constitution should not become a puppet of the rulers. So neglecting such fundamentals is dangerous.



Admirable Articles of Japan's Constitution

Article 13

All of the people shall be respected as individuals. Their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness shall, to the extent that it does not interfere with the public welfare, be the supreme consideration in legislation and in other governmental affairs.

Article 15 (Part of it)

In all elections, secrecy of the ballot shall not be violated. A voter shall not be answerable, publicly or privately, for the choice he has made.

Article 16

Every person shall have the right of peaceful petition for the redress of damage, for the removal of public officials, for the enactment, repeal or amendment of laws, ordinances

or regulations and for other matters; nor shall any person be in any way discriminated against for sponsoring such a petition.

Article 17

Every person may sue for redress as provided by law from the State or a public entity, in case he has suffered damage through illegal act of any public official.

Article 20

Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all. No religious organization shall receive any privileges from the State, nor exercise any political authority.

No person shall be compelled to take part in any religious act, celebration, rite or practice.

The State and its organs shall refrain from religious education or any other religious activity.

Article 38

No person shall be compelled to testify against himself.

Confession made under compulsion, torture or threat, or after prolonged arrest or detention shall not be admitted in evidence.

No person shall be convicted or punished in cases where the only proof against him is his own confession.

Article 41

The Diet shall be the highest organ of state power, and shall be the sole law-making organ of the State.

Article 76

The whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as are established by law.

No extraordinary tribunal shall be established, nor shall any organ or agency of the Executive be given final judicial power.

All judges shall be independent in the exercise of their conscience and shall be bound only by this Constitution and the laws.

Facts of Japan's Constitution

Article 1

The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the People, deriving his position from the will of the people with whom resides sovereign power.

Article 2

The Imperial Throne shall be dynastic and succeeded to in accordance with the Imperial House Law passed by the Diet.

Article 43

Both Houses shall consist of elected members, representative of all the people.

The number of the members of each House shall be fixed by law.

Article 44

The qualifications of members of both Houses and their electors shall be fixed by law. However, there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed, sex, social status, family origin, education, property or income.

Article 49

Members of both Houses shall receive **appropriate** annual payment from the national treasury in accordance with law.

Article 58

Each House shall select its own president and other officials.

Each House shall establish its rules pertaining to meetings, proceedings and internal discipline, and may punish members for disorderly conduct. However, **in order to expel a member, a majority of two-thirds or more of those members present must pass a resolution thereon**.

Constitution of Jordan

July 29, 2023

Jordan is a Middle Eastern country sharing a border with Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Israel. The population of this country is approx 1,11,80,568 with 89,342 square kilometers area. Official language is Arabic. Ethnically 95% are Arabs, the remaining 5% are Circassians, Chechens, Armenians, etc. 95% Sunni Muslims, remaining 5% Christians, Shia Muslims, Druze, Bahai, Ahmadiyya etc.

According to the Jordanian constitution, no minister shall purchase or lease any public property; even if it is through public auction. Minister cannot be a member of the board of directors of any commercial organization, participate in any commercial or financial business or receive salary from any commercial organization during his ministry.

If someone is a debtor and is not legally discharged; or who has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term exceeding one year for a non-political offense and has not been pardoned; or a relative of the king - such a person is ineligible to be a member of the Jordanian parliament.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Monarchical rule is prevalent. After the death of the King, his family member will become the next King. Although there is a parliament and a government, almost all its powers are vested in the King. Parliament has two chambers; And the King can at any moment dissolve the "House of Representatives" or the "Senate". Beside that, he can also dismiss any member of the Senate. The king appoints and dismisses the Prime Minister. Even the Prime Minister, Ministers and Members of Parliament have to take an oath of loyalty to the King to start their duties. The Judges of the court are appointed and dismissed by the King.



Admirable Articles of Jordan's Constitution

Article 6 (Part of it)

1. Jordanians shall be equal before the law with no discrimination between them in rights and duties even if they differ in race, language or religion.

Article 8

1. No person may be **seized, detained**, imprisoned or the freedom thereof restricted except in accordance with the provisions of the law.

2. Every person seized, detained, imprisoned or the freedom thereof restricted **should be treated in a manner that preserves human dignity; may not be tortured, in any manner, bodily or morally harmed; and may not be detained in other than the places permitted by laws**; and every statement uttered by any person under any torture, harm or threat shall not be regarded.

Article 10

Dwelling houses shall be inviolable and may not be entered except in the circumstances prescribed by law, and in the manner provided for therein.

Article 11

No property of any person shall be expropriated except for public utility and in consideration of a just compensation as shall be prescribed by law.

Article 13

Compulsory labour shall not be imposed on any person, but pursuant to law, work or service may be imposed on any person:

1. in a state of necessity, such as the state of war, the occurrence of a public danger, fire, flood, famine, earthquake, severe epidemic among humans or animals; or diseases of animals, insects, plants or any other similar disease, or in any other circumstances which might endanger the safety of the population, in whole or in part.

2. as a result of the conviction thereof by a court, provided that the work or service is performed under the supervision of an official authority; and provided that the convicted person shall not be hired to any persons, companies, societies or any public body, or be placed at their disposal.

Article 14

The State shall safeguard the free exercise of the rites of religions and creeds in accordance with the customs observed in the Kingdom, if such is not inconsistent with public order or morality.

Article 18

All postal and telegraphic correspondence, telephonic communications, and the other communications means shall be regarded as secret and shall not be subject to

censorship, viewing, suspension or confiscation except by a judicial order in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article 44

The Minister may not purchase or lease any Government property even if this is in public auction. He may not, during his ministerial office, be a member of the board of directors of any company, take part in any commercial or financial business or receive a salary from any company.

Article 75 (Part of it)

1. No person shall be a member of the Senate and the House of Representatives:

a. Who is not a Jordanian.

b. Who was adjudged bankrupt and has not been legally discharged.

c. Who was interdicted and the interdiction has not been removed.

d. Who was sentenced to imprisonment for a period exceeding one year for a non-political crime and has not been pardoned.

e. Who is insane or imbecile.

f. Who is of the relatives of the King in the degree of consanguinity to be prescribed by a special law.

2. Every member of the Senate and the House of Representatives - during the term of his membership - shall refrain from contracting with the government; public official corporations; the companies owned or dominated by the government; or any public official corporation whether this contracting is in a direct or indirect way with the exception of contracts of lease of land and property and who is a shareholder in a company the members of which exceed ten persons.

Facts of Jordan's Constitution

Preamble

We, Talal the First, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in accordance with Article 25 of the Constitution, and in pursuance of the decision of the Senate and the House of Representatives, hereby approve the following amended Constitution and decree its promulgation.

Article 2

Islam is the religion of the State and Arabic is its official language.

Article 28

The Throne of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is hereditary to the dynasty of King Abdullah Bin Al-Hussein in a direct line through the male heirs pursuant to the following provisions:

a. The Royal title shall pass from the holder of the Throne to his eldest son, then to the eldest son of that eldest son, and in linear succession in a similar process thereafter. Should the eldest son die before the Throne devolves upon him, his eldest son shall inherit the Throne, even if the deceased has brothers. The King may, however, select one of his brothers as heir apparent. In this event, the title to the Throne shall pass to him from the holder of the Throne.

b. If the person entitled to the Throne does not have a male heir, it shall pass to his eldest brother. If he has no brothers, to the eldest son of his eldest brother. If his eldest brother has no son, to the eldest son of his other brothers according to the seniority in age of the brothers.

c. In the absence of brothers and nephews, the title to the Throne shall pass to the uncles and their descendants, in the order prescribed in Paragraph (b).

d. Should the last King die without an heir in the manner prescribed above, the Throne shall devolve upon the person selected by the Parliament from amongst the descendants of the founder of the Arab Renaissance, the late King Hussein Bin Ali.

e. It is a condition for the person who shall ascend the Throne to be a Moslem, mentally sound, born by a legitimate wife, and of Moslem parents.

f. None of the persons who have been excluded from succession by a Royal Decree on the ground of their unsuitability shall ascend the Throne.

Such exclusion shall not include the descendants of such person. Such Decree shall be countersigned by the Prime Minister and four Ministers at least, of whom shall be the Ministers of Interior and of Justice.

g. The King attains his majority upon the completion of eighteen lunar years of his age. If the Throne devolves upon a person who is below this age, the powers of the King shall be exercised by the Regent or the Council of Regency who shall have been appointed by a Royal Decree issued by the reigning King. If he dies without making such nomination, the Council of Ministers shall appoint the Regent or the Council of Regency.

h. Should the King become unable to exercise his power on account of his illness, his powers shall be exercised by a Viceregent or a Council of Viceregents. The Viceregent or the Council of Viceregents shall be appointed by a Royal Decree. When the King is unable to make such appointment, it shall be made by the Council of Ministers.

i. Should the King intend to leave the country, he shall, before his departure and by a Royal Decree, appoint a Viceregent or a Council of Viceregents to exercise his powers during the period of his absence. The Viceregent or Council of Viceregents shall observe any conditions which may be contained in that Decree. If the absence of the King extends to more than four months and the Parliament is not in session, it shall be summoned immediately to consider the matter.

j. Before the Regent or Viceregent or the member of the Council of Regency or of the Council of Viceregents assumes his office, he shall take the oath prescribed in Article (29) of this Constitution before the Council of Ministers.

k. Should the Regent or Viceregent or a member of the Council of Regency or of the Council of Viceregents die or become incapable of performing his functions, the Council of Ministers shall appoint a suitable person to replace him.

l. The age of a Regent or Viceregent or a member of the Council of Regency or of the Council of Viceregents shall not be less than (30) lunar years. However, a male relative of the King who has completed eighteen lunar years of his age may be appointed.

m. If it is impossible for who has the title to the Throne to rule due to a mental illness, the Council of Ministers, on confirmation of that, shall immediately convene the Parliament. Should that illness be definitely confirmed, the Parliament shall decide to terminate his

rule, whereupon the title to the Throne shall be transferred to the person entitled thereto after him according to the provisions of the Constitution. If the House of Representatives stands dissolved at that time or if its term had expired and the new House has not been elected, the former House of Representatives shall be convened for this purpose.

Article 31

The King shall ratify the laws, promulgate them and order the enactment of the regulations necessary for their implementation, provided that they shall not contain whatever violates the provisions thereof.

Article 33

1. The King declares war, makes peace and concludes treaties and agreements.

2. Treaties and agreements which entail any expenditures to the Treasury of the State or affect the public or private rights of Jordanians shall not be valid unless approved by the Parliament; and in no case shall the secret terms in a treaty or agreement be contrary to the overt terms.

Article 34

1. The King issues orders for the holding of elections to the House of Representatives in accordance with the provisions of the law.

2. The King convenes the Parliament, inaugurates, adjourns, and prorogues it in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

3. The King may dissolve the House of Representatives.

4. The King may dissolve the Senate or relieve one of its members of the membership.

Article 35

The King appoints the Prime Minister, dismisses him and accepts his resignation, and appoints the Ministers, dismisses them and accepts their resignation upon the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

Article 36

The King appoints the members of the Senate and appoints the Speaker of the Senate from amongst them and accepts their resignation.

Article 40

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this article: The King shall exercise his powers by a Royal Decree, and the Royal Decree shall be signed by the Prime Minister and the Minister or Ministers concerned. The King shall express his concurrence by placing his signature above the said signatures.

2. The King shall exercise his powers without a royal decree signed by the Prime Minister and the Minister or Ministers concerned in the following cases:

a. Choosing the Crown Prince.

b. Appointing a Viceroy.

c. Appointing the Speaker of the Senate and its members, dissolving the Senate, and accepting the resignation of any of its members or relieving members of their membership.

d. Appointing the chair of the Judicial Council and accepting his resignation.

e. Appointing the chair of the Constitutional Court and its members and accepting their resignations.

f. Appointing the commander of the army, the director of intelligence, and director of the gendarmerie and terminating their services.

Article 43

The Prime Minister and Ministers shall, before assuming their functions, take the following oath before the King:

"I **swear by Almighty God to be loyal to the King**, uphold the Constitution, serve the Nation and conscientiously perform the duties entrusted to me".

Article 61

2. The President and Members of the Constitutional Court shall prior to assuming their functions take - before the King - an oath the text of which is:

"I **swear by Almighty God to be loyal to the King** and the country, to uphold the Constitution, to serve the Nation, and to honestly perform the duties entrusted to me".

Article 75

3. If any of the cases of disqualification provided for in Paragraph (1) of this Article takes place as regards any of the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives during his membership or appears after his election, or violates the provisions of Paragraph (2) of this Article, his membership shall necessarily be non-existent and his seat shall become vacant, **provided that the decision - if issued by Senate - shall be submitted to His Majesty the King for ratification.**

Article 80

Every member of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall, before starting his work, take an oath before his House in the following provision:

"I **swear by Almighty God to be loyal to the King** and to the country, uphold the Constitution, serve the Nation, and duly perform the duties entrusted to me."

Article 98 (Part of it)

1. Judges of the Civil and Sharia Courts shall be appointed and dismissed by a Royal Decree in accordance with the provisions of the laws.

Article 99

The courts are of three types:

1. Civil Courts

2. Religious Courts

3. Special Courts

Article 104

Religious Courts shall be divided into:

1. The Sharia Courts

2. The Tribunals of other Religious Communities

Article 105

The Sharia Courts alone shall have the jurisdiction - in accordance with their own laws - in the following matters:

1. Matters of personal status of Moslems.

2. Cases of blood money (Diya) if the two parties are both Moslems or one of the parties is not a Moslem and the two parties consent to that the right of jurisdiction be for the Sharia Courts.

3. Matters pertaining to Islamic (Waqfs).

Article 106

Sharia Courts shall in their jurisdiction apply the provisions of the Sharia.

Article 107

The manner of organisation of the affairs of the Islamic (Waqfs) and the administration of their financial and other matters, shall be specified by a special law.

Article 108

The Tribunals of Religious Communities are the tribunals of the non-Moslem religious communities that have been or will be recognised by the Government as established in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Article 109

1. The Tribunals of Religious Communities shall be composed in conformity with the provisions of laws issued pertaining thereto. In such laws the jurisdictions of said Tribunals shall be defined as regards matters of personal status and (Waqfs) constituted for the benefit of the community concerned. However, matters of personal status of such community shall be the matters of personal status of Moslems within the jurisdiction of the Sharia Courts.

2. The Tribunals of Religious Communities shall apply the procedures and provisions related to the matters of personal status which are not considered matters of personal status of Moslems within the jurisdiction of the Sharia Courts; provided that the legislations of such Tribunals shall organize the conditions of the appointment of their judges and the procedures of trials before them.

Constitution of Kazakhstan

August 05, 2023

Kazakhstan is an Asian country that shares a border with Russia, China, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan. The population of this country is approx 1,93,98,000 with 27,24,900 square kilometers area. Official languages are Kazakh and Russian. Ethnically 70.7% Kazakh, 15.2% Russian, 3.3% Uzbek, 1.9% Ukrainian, 1.5% Uyghur, 1.1% German,1.1% Tatar, 5.2% Others live in Kazakhstan. Religiously 70% Muslims, 17% Christians, 1% Atheists, 1% followers of other religions live in Kazakhstan. 11% have never revealed a religious identity.

Propaganda or agitation for forcible change of the constitutional system, violation of the integrity of the State, undermining of State security and incitement to war, social, racial, national, religious, class and group superiority as well as cruelty shall not be permitted. Members of the military, law enforcement agency officials and judges shall refrain from activities in support of political parties, trade unions and any political parties. Adult children must take care of their physically challenged parents.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

If a member of the First Chamber of Parliament deviates from his political party in any way, his duties as a lawmaker will cease.



Admirable Articles of Kazakhstan's Constitution

Article 13

1. Everyone shall have the right to be recognized as subject of the law and protect his rights and freedoms with all means not contradicting the law including self-defense.

2. Everyone shall have the right to judicial defense of his rights and freedoms.

3. Everyone shall have the right to qualified legal assistance. In cases stipulated by law, legal assistance shall be provided free of charge.

Article 15

1. Everyone shall have the right to life.

2. No one shall have the right to arbitrarily deprive life of a person. The death penalty shall be established by law as an exceptional punishment for terroristic crimes which have resulted in death casualties, and also for especially grave crimes, committed in wartime, with granting to a sentenced person a right to appeal for pardon.

Article 16

1. Everyone shall have the right to personal freedom.

2. Arrest and detention shall be allowed only in cases stipulated by law and with the sanction of a court with right of appeal of an arrested person. Without the sanction of a court, a person may be detained for a period no more than seventy-two hours.

3. Every person detained, arrested and accused of committing crime shall have the right to the assistance of defense lawyer (defender) from the moment of detention, arrest or accusation.

Article 17

1. A person's dignity shall be inviolable.

2. No one must be subject to torture, violence or other treatment and punishment that is cruel or humiliating to human dignity.

Article 18

1. Everyone shall have the right to inviolability of private life, personal or family secrets, protection of honor and dignity.

2. Everyone shall have the right to confidentiality of personal deposits and savings, correspondence, telephone conversations, postal, telegraph and other messages. Limitation of this right shall be permitted only in the cases and according to the procedure directly established by law.

3. State bodies, public associations, officials, and the mass media must provide every citizen with the possibility to obtain access to documents, decisions and other sources of information concerning his rights and interests.

Article 20

1. The freedom of speech and creative activities shall be guaranteed. Censorship shall be prohibited.

2. Everyone shall have the right to freely receive and disseminate information by any means not prohibited by law. The list of items constituting state secrets of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be determined by law.

3. Propaganda of or agitation for the forcible change of the constitutional system, violation of the integrity of the Republic, undermining of state security, and advocating war, social, racial, national, religious, class and clannish superiority as well as the cult of cruelty and violence shall not be allowed.

Article 23

1. Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall have the right to freedom of forming associations. The activities of public associations shall be regulated by law.

2. The military, employees of national security, law-enforcement bodies and judges must abstain from membership in political parties, trade unions, and actions in support of any political party.

Article 24

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of labor, and the free choice of occupation and profession. Involuntary labor shall be permitted only on sentence of court or in the conditions of state of emergency or martial law.

2. Everyone shall have the right to safe and hygienic working conditions, to just remuneration for labor without discrimination, as well as to social protection against unemployment.

3. The right to individual and collective labor disputes with the use of methods for resolving them, stipulated by law including the right to strike, shall be recognized.

4. Everyone shall have the right to rest. Working labor agreements stipulating the length of working time, days-off and holidays, and paid annual leave shall be guaranteed by law.

Article 25

1. Housing shall be inviolable. Deprivation of housing shall not be permitted unless otherwise stipulated by court decision. Penetration into housing, its inspection and search shall be permitted only in cases and according to the procedure stipulated by law.

2. Conditions shall be created in the Republic of Kazakhstan to provide citizens with housing. Citizens in need of housing shall be categorized in manner to be prescribed by law and provided with housing at an affordable price from the state housing funds in accordance with the norms stipulated by law.

Article 27

1. Marriage and family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood shall be under the protection of the state.

2. Care of children and their upbringing shall be natural right and responsibility of parents.

3. Able-bodied children of age must take care of their disabled parents.

Article 32

Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall have the right to peacefully and without arms **assemble, hold meetings, rallies and demonstrations, street processions and pickets**. The use of this right may be restricted by law in the interests of state security, public order, protection of health, rights and freedoms of other persons.

Article 36

1. Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be sacred duty and responsibility of its every citizen.

2. Citizens of the Republic shall perform military service according to the procedure and in the forms established by law.

Article 42 (Part of it)

5. One and the same person may not be elected the President of the Republic more than two times in row. The present restriction shall not extend on the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Article 52 (Part of it)

2. The deputies of Parliament must take part in its work. The deputies shall only vote in person in Parliament. Absence of deputy at sittings of the Chambers and their bodies without good reason for more than three times as well as transferring the right to vote shall cause the imposition of penalties established by law.

3. A deputy of Parliament shall have no right to be deputy of another representative body, hold other paid offices, except teaching, research and creative activities, engage in entrepreneurial activity, enter managing body or supervisory board of commercial organization. Violation of this rule shall result in the termination of deputy's powers.

4. A deputy of Parliament during the term of his office may not be arrested, subject to detention, measures of administrative punishment imposed by court of law, arraigned on criminal charge without the consent of respective Chamber except for the cases of being apprehended on the scene of crime or committing grave crimes.

Facts of Kazakhstan's Constitution

Article 7

1. The state language of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be the Kazak language.

2. In state institutions and local self-administrative bodies the Russian language shall be officially used on equal grounds along with the Kazak language.

3. The state shall promote conditions for the study and development of the languages of the people of Kazakhstan.

Article 52 (Part of it)

5. The powers of the deputies of Parliament shall be terminated in cases of resignation, his death, being recognized of the deputy on the judgment which has entered validity incapacitated, died or is unknown absent and others provided by the Constitution and the constitutional law cases. A deputy of the Parliament shall be deprived of his mandate in cases of:

A deputy of Majilis of the Parliament shall be deprived of his mandate in cases:

1. exit or an exception of the deputy from the political party from which according to the constitutional law the deputy is selected;

2. termination of activity of political party from which according to the constitutional law the deputy is selected. Powers of the appointed deputies of the Senate of the Parliament shall be ahead of schedule stopped under the decision of the President of the Republic. Powers of deputies of the Parliament and the Majilis of the Parliament stop in dissolution cases accordingly the Parliament and the Majilis of the Parliament.

Constitution of Kenya

August 13, 2023

Kenya is an African country located on the shores of the Indian Ocean, sharing a border with South Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Tanzania. The population of this country is approx 5,15,26,000 with 5,80,367 square kilometers area. Official languages are Swahili and English. Swahili is the lingua franca in Africa. A lot of ethnic communities including 17.13% Kikuyu, 14.35% Luhya, 10.65% Luo, 9.81% Kamba, 5.85% Somali, 5.68% Kisii, 5.23% Mijikenda, 4.15% Meru live in Kenya. Religiously, 85% are Christians, followed by Muslims.

If a Country is economically weak, its constitution will be 'weak' - It's not right at all. Kenyan constitution is one of the best constitutions in the world. Kenya's constitution mandates equitable sharing of revenue collected between the national and local governments. Freedom of speech is recognized, but restrictions are imposed on war propaganda, incitement to violence, hate speech, etc. Every adult citizen has the right to marry someone of the opposite gender by mutual consent. A political party shall not be established on the basis of religion, language, ethnic community, gender or region.

It is guaranteed that a particular gender can not dominate constitutional posts. Many countries in the world have or had women-only political parties - most of which have failed or been very less successful. Leaders of all these political parties should read the Constitution of Kenya.

A candidate shall be declared President-elect if the candidate receives more than half of the votes cast in the election; and won at least twenty-five percent of the vote in each of more than half the counties. The second is the extremely difficult condition which is not realistic, but this democratic mindset of the Kenyan citizens is admirable. But if such a rule were made, if half of the total electorate in each county did not vote, the entire vote of that county would be retaken - it would be more effective.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The Constitution of Kenya recognizes the existence of God. Although Christians are 85%, there is a separate judicial system for Muslims in special cases. The county is given the power to levy taxes, which is odd. Each county may levy a different tax in each location, and someone specific can be targeted and abused.



Admirable Articles of Kenya's Constitution

2. Supremacy of this Constitution (Part of it)

1. This Constitution is the supreme law of the Republic and binds all persons and all State organs at both levels of government.

2. No person may claim or exercise State authority except as authorised under this Constitution.

3. The validity or legality of this Constitution is not subject to challenge by or before any court or other State organ.

4. Any law, including customary law, that is inconsistent with this Constitution is void to the extent of the inconsistency, and any act or omission in contravention of this Constitution is invalid.

3. Defence of this Constitution

1. Every person has an obligation to respect, uphold and defend this Constitution.

2. Any attempt to establish a government otherwise than in compliance with this Constitution is unlawful.

21. Implementation of rights and fundamental freedoms (Part of it)

1. It is a fundamental duty of the State and every State organ to observe, respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights and fundamental freedoms in the Bill of Rights.

22. Enforcement of Bill of Rights (Part of it)

1. Every person has the right to institute court proceedings claiming that a right or fundamental freedom in the Bill of Rights has been denied, violated or infringed, or is threatened.

2. In addition to a person acting in their own interest, court proceedings under clause (1) may be instituted by–

a. a person acting on behalf of another person who cannot act in their own name;

b. a person acting as a member of, or in the interest of, a group or class of persons;

c. a person acting in the public interest; or

d. an association acting in the interest of one or more of its members.

26. Right to life

1. Every person has the right to life.

2. The life of a person begins at conception.

3. A person shall not be deprived of life intentionally, except to the extent authorised by this Constitution or other written law.

4. Abortion is not permitted unless, in the opinion of a trained health professional, there is need for emergency treatment, or the life or health of the mother is in danger, or if permitted by any other written law.

27. Equality and freedom from discrimination (Part of it)

4. The State shall not discriminate directly or indirectly against any person on any ground, including race, sex, **pregnancy**, marital status, **health status**, ethnic or social origin, colour, age, **disability**, religion, conscience, belief, culture, **dress**, language or birth.

33. Freedom of expression

1. Every person has the right to freedom of expression, which includes-

a. freedom to seek, receive or impart information or ideas;

b. freedom of artistic creativity; and

c. academic freedom and freedom of scientific research.

2. The right to freedom of expression does not extend to-

a. propaganda for war;

b. incitement to violence;

c. hate speech; or

d. advocacy of hatred that-

i. constitutes ethnic incitement, vilification of others or incitement to cause harm; or

ii. is based on any ground of discrimination specified or contemplated in Article 27 (4).

3. In the exercise of the right to freedom of expression, every person shall respect the rights and reputation of others.

41. Labour relations

1. Every person has the right to fair labour practices.

2. Every worker has the right-

a. to fair remuneration;

b. to reasonable working conditions;

c. to form, join or participate in the activities and programmes of a trade union; and

d. to go on strike.

3. Every employer has the right-

e. to form and join an employers organisation; and

f. to participate in the activities and programmes of an employers organisation.

4. Every trade union and every employers' organisation has the right-

a. to determine its own administration, programmes and activities;

b. to organise; and

c. to form and join a federation.

5. Every trade union, employers' organisation and employer has the right to engage in collective bargaining.

45. Family (Part of it)

1. The family is the natural and fundamental unit of society and the necessary basis of social order, and shall enjoy the recognition and protection of the State.

2. Every adult has the right to marry a person of the opposite sex, based on the free consent of the parties.

3. Parties to a marriage are entitled to equal rights at the time of the marriage, during the marriage and at the dissolution of the marriage.

77. Restriction on activities of State officers (Part of it)

1. A full-time State officer shall not participate in any other gainful employment.

81. General principles for the electoral system (Part of it)

The electoral system shall comply with the following principles-

d. universal suffrage based on the aspiration for fair representation and equality of vote; and

e. free and fair elections, which are-

i. by secret ballot;

ii. free from violence, intimidation, improper influence or corruption;

iii. conducted by an independent body;

iv. transparent; and

v. administered in an impartial, neutral, efficient, accurate and accountable manner.

91. Basic requirements for political parties

1. Every political party shall-

a. have a national character as prescribed by an Act of Parliament;

b. have a democratically elected governing body;

c. promote and uphold national unity;

d. abide by the democratic principles of good governance, promote and practise democracy through regular, fair and free elections within the party;

e. respect the right of all persons to participate in the political process, including minorities and marginalised groups;

f. respect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, and gender equality and equity;

g. promote the objects and principles of this Constitution and the rule of law; and

h. subscribe to and observe the code of conduct for political parties.

2. A political party shall not–

a. be founded on a religious, linguistic, racial, ethnic, gender or regional basis or seek to engage in advocacy of hatred on any such basis;

b. engage in or encourage violence by, or intimidation of, its members, supporters, opponents or any other person;

c. establish or maintain a paramilitary force, militia or similar organisation;

d. engage in bribery or other forms of corruption; or

e. except as is provided under this Chapter or by an Act of Parliament, accept or use public resources to promote its interests or its candidates in elections.

137. Qualifications and disqualifications for election as President (Part of it)

1. A person qualifies for nomination as a presidential candidate if the person–

a. is a citizen by birth;

b. is qualified to stand for election as a member of Parliament;

c. is nominated by a political party, or is an independent candidate; and

d. is nominated by not fewer than two thousand voters from each of a majority of the counties.

138. Procedure at presidential election

1. If only one candidate for President is nominated, that candidate shall be declared elected.

2. If two or more candidates for President are nominated, an election shall be held in each constituency.

3. In a presidential election–

a. all persons registered as voters for the purposes of parliamentary elections are entitled to vote;

b. the poll shall be taken by secret ballot on the day specified in Article 101 (1) at the time, in the places and in the manner prescribed under an Act of Parliament; and

c. after counting the votes in the polling stations, the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission shall tally and verify the count and declare the result.

4. A candidate shall be declared elected as President if the candidate receives–

a. more than half of all the votes cast in the election; and

b. at least twenty-five per cent of the votes cast in each of more than half of the counties.

5. If no candidate is elected, a fresh election shall be held within thirty days after the previous election and in that fresh election the only candidates shall be–

a. the candidate, or the candidates, who received the greatest number of votes; and

b. the candidate, or the candidates, who received the second greatest number of votes.

6. If more than one candidate receives the greatest number of votes, clause (5) (b) shall not apply and the only candidates in the fresh election shall be those contemplated in clause (5) (a).

7. The candidate who receives the most votes in the fresh election shall be declared elected as President.

8. A presidential election shall be cancelled and a new election held if–

a. no person has been nominated as a candidate before the expiry of the period set for the delivery of nominations;

b. a candidate for election as President or Deputy President dies on or before the scheduled election date; or

c. a candidate who would have been entitled to be declared elected as President, dies before being declared elected as President.

9. A new presidential election under clause (8) shall be held within sixty days after the date set for the previous presidential election.

10. Within seven days after the presidential election, the chairperson of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission shall–

a. declare the result of the election; and

b. deliver a written notification of the result to the Chief Justice and the incumbent President.

175.Principles of developed government (Part of it)

County governments established under this Constitution shall reflect the following principles-

c. no more than two-thirds of the members of representative bodies in each county government shall be of the same gender.

197. County assembly gender balance and diversity

1. Not more than two-thirds of the members of any county assembly or county executive committee shall be of the same gender.

2. Parliament shall enact legislation to-

a. ensure that the community and cultural diversity of a county is reflected in its county assembly and county executive committee; and

b. prescribe mechanisms to protect minorities within counties.

201. Principles of public finance

The following principles shall guide all aspects of public finance in the Republic-

a. there shall be openness and accountability, including public participation in financial matters;

b. the public finance system shall promote an equitable society, and in particular-

i. the burden of taxation shall be shared fairly;

ii. revenue raised nationally shall be shared equitably among national and county governments; and

iii. expenditure shall promote the equitable development of the country, including by making special provision for marginalised groups and areas;

c. the burdens and benefits of the use of resources and public borrowing shall be shared equitably between present and future generations;

202. Equitable sharing of national revenue

1. Revenue raised nationally shall be shared equitably among the national and county governments.

2. County governments may be given additional allocations from the national government's share of the revenue, either conditionally or unconditionally.

Facts of Kenya's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

We, the people of Kenya -

ACKNOWLEDGING the supremacy of the **Almighty God** of all creation:

GOD BLESS KENYA

170. Kadhis' Courts

1. There shall be a **Chief Kadhi** and such number, being not fewer than three, of other Kadhis as may be prescribed under an Act of Parliament.

2. A person shall not be qualified to be appointed to hold or act in the office of Kadhi unless the person–

a. professes the Muslim religion; and

b. possesses such knowledge of the **Muslim law applicable to any sects of Muslims as qualifies the person**, in the opinion of the Judicial Service Commission, to hold a Kadhi's court.

3. Parliament shall **establish Kadhis' courts**, each of which shall have the jurisdiction and powers conferred on it by legislation, subject to clause (5).

4. The Chief Kadhi and the other Kadhis, or the Chief Kadhi and such of the other Kadhis (not being fewer than three in number) as may be prescribed under an Act of Parliament, shall each be empowered to hold a Kadhi's court having jurisdiction within Kenya.

5. The jurisdiction of a Kadhis' court shall be limited to the determination of questions of Muslim law relating to personal status, marriage, divorce or inheritance in proceedings in which all the parties profess the Muslim religion and submit to the jurisdiction of the Kadhi's courts.

209. Power to impose taxes and charges (Part of it)

1. Only the national government may impose-

a. income tax;

b. value-added tax;

c. customs duties and other duties on import and export goods; and

d. excise tax.

2. An Act of Parliament may authorise the national government to impose any other tax or duty, except a tax specified in clause (3)(a) or (b).

3. A county may impose-

a. property rates;

b. entertainment taxes; and

c. any other tax that it is authorised to impose by an Act of Parliament.

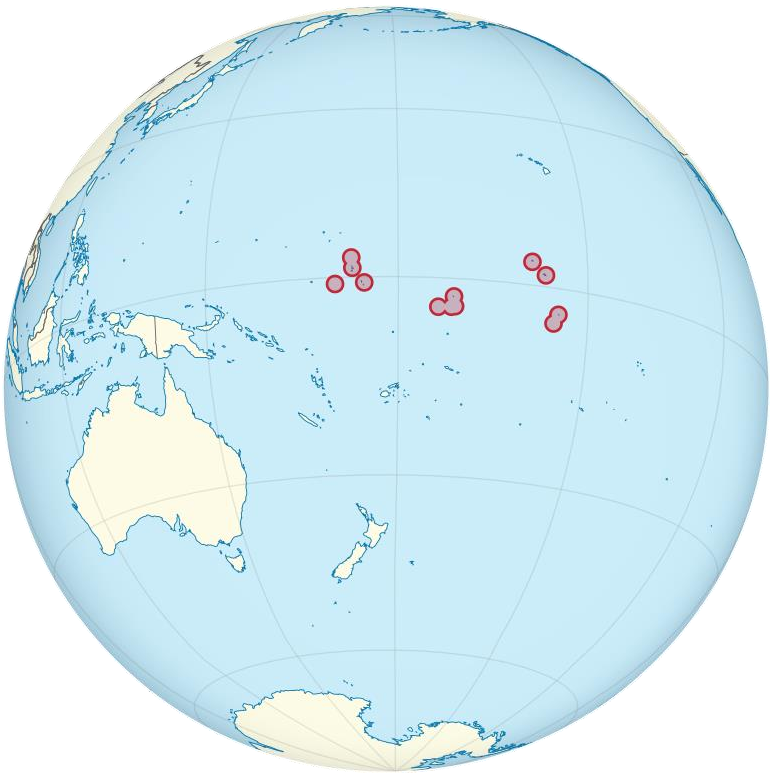
Constitution of Kiribati

August 20, 2023

Kiribati is an island country in the Pacific Ocean, consisting of 33 islands. The area is only 811 square kilometers, though it is spread over an area of 34,41,810 sq km. The population of this state is about 1,21,000. Official languages are English and Gilbertese. Ethnically 95% are Gilbertese. Religiously, 96% are Christian, more than half of them are Catholic. The Bahai religion has a significant number of followers.

Due to climate change, the sea level is slowly rising. Kiribati, located in the Pacific Ocean, is gradually sinking into sea water. Perhaps Kiribati will be the first country in the world to disappear from the world map under water. For this reason, in June 2008, Kiribati requested Australia and New Zealand to accept Kiribati citizens as permanent refugees. In early 2012, the government of Kiribati purchased the 2,200 hectare Natoavatu Estate on Vanua Levu, Fiji's second largest island. Fiji is another country located in the Pacific Ocean. At the time it was widely reported in the press that the government had undertaken to evacuate the entire population of Kiribati to Fiji. In April 2013, President Tong began urging citizens to evacuate the islands and migrate elsewhere. In May 2014, President confirmed the purchase of some 5,460 acres of land on Vanua Levu at a cost of 9.3 million Australian dollars.

According to Kiribati's constitution, the government can compel citizens to engage in labor if labor is necessary to meet the situation during a public calamity or other emergency that threatens the life and well-being of the people. This is the positive side. Now let's discuss the negative side. The Constitution guarantees the so-called recognition and special status of the so-called 'indigenous people'. Every person in the world has equal dignity. Indigenous people have been on Earth since beginning, and others are aliens - Of course not. Now everyone in Kiribati is on the verge of becoming 'refugees'. The so-called indigenous people, who so far regarded others as 'outsiders', are now preparing to live as 'outsiders' elsewhere.



Admirable Articles of Kiribati's Constitution

4. Protection of right to life

1. No person shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in execution of the sentence of a court in respect of a criminal offence under the law in force in Kiribati of which he has been convicted.

2. A person shall not be regarded as having been deprived of his life in contravention of this section if he dies as the result of the use, to such extent and in such circumstances as are permitted by law, of such force as is reasonably justifiable—

a. for the defence of any person from violence or for the defence of property;

b. in order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained;

c. for the purpose of suppressing a riot, insurrection or mutiny; or

d. in order to prevent the commission by that person of a criminal offence,

or if he dies as the result of a lawful act of war.

6. Protection from slavery and forced labour

1. No person shall be held in slavery or servitude.

2. No person shall be required to perform forced labour.

3. For the purposes of this section, the expression "forced labour" does not include—

a. any labour required in consequence of the sentence or order of a court;

b. any labour required of any person while he is lawfully detained that, though not required in consequence of the sentence or order of a court, is reasonably necessary in the interests of hygiene or for the maintenance of the place at which he is detained;

c. any labour required of a member of a disciplined force in pursuance of his duties as such or, in the case of a person who has conscientious objections to service as a member of a disciplined force, any labour that that person is required by law to perform in place of such service;

d. any labour required during any period of public emergency or in the event of any other emergency or calamity that threatens the life and well-being of the community, to the extent that the requiring of such labour is reasonably justifiable in the circumstances of any situation arising or existing during that period or as a result of that other emergency or calamity, for the purpose of dealing with that situation; or

e. any labour reasonably required as part of reasonable and normal communal or other civic obligations.

8. Protection from deprivation of property

1. No property of any description shall be compulsorily taken possession of, and no interest in or right over property of any description shall be compulsorily acquired, except where the following conditions are satisfied, that is to say—

a. the taking of possession or acquisition is necessary or expedient in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, town or country planning or the development or utilisation of any property for a public purpose; and

b. there is reasonable justification for the causing of any hardship that may result to any person having an interest in or right over the property; and

c. provision is made by a law applicable to that taking of possession or acquisition—

i. for the payment of adequate compensation within a reasonable time; and

ii. securing to any person having an interest in or right over the property a right of access to the High Court, whether direct or on appeal from any other authority, for the determination of his interest or right, the legality of the taking of possession or acquisition of the property, interest or right and the amount of any compensation to which he is entitled, and for the purpose of obtaining that compensation.

2. Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this section—

a. to the extent that the law in question makes provision for the taking of possession or acquisition of any property—

i. in satisfaction of any tax, rate or duty;

ii. by way of penalty for breach of the law of forfeiture in consequence of a breach of the law;

iii. as an incident of a lease, tenancy, mortgage, charge, bill of sale, pledge or contract;

iv. in the execution of judgments or orders of a court in proceedings for the determination of civil rights or obligations;

v. in circumstances where it is reasonably necessary so to do because the property is in a dangerous state or injurious to the health of human beings, animals or plants;

vi. in consequence of any law with respect to the limitation of actions or acquisitive prescription;

vii. for so long only as may be necessary for the purposes of any examination, investigation, trial or inquiry or, in the case of land, the carrying out thereon—

A. of work of soil conservation or of conservation of other natural resources; or

B. of work relating to agricultural development or improvement which the owner or occupier of the land has been required, and has without reasonable excuse refused or failed, to carry out; or

viii. pursuant to rights granted to any person to prospect for or mine minerals where the law in question makes reasonable provision for the payment of royalties and provides for adequate compensation for disturbance of surface rights, except so far as that provision or, as the case may be, the thing done under the authority thereof is shown not to be reasonably justifiable in a democratic society; or

b. to the extent that the law in question makes provision for the taking of possession or acquisition of—

i. enemy property;

ii. property of a deceased person, a person of unsound mind, a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years or a person who is absent from Kiribati, for the purpose of its administration for the benefit of the persons entitled to the beneficial interest therein;

iii. property of a person declared to be insolvent or a body corporate in liquidation, for the purpose of its administration for the benefit of the creditors of the insolvent or body corporate and, subject thereto, for the benefit of other persons entitled to the beneficial interest in the property; or

iv. property subject to a trust, for the purpose of vesting the property in persons appointed as trustees under the instrument creating the trust or by a court or, by order of a court, for the purpose of giving effect to the trust.

3. Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the making or operation of any law for the compulsory taking of possession in the public interest of any property, or the compulsory acquisition in the public interest of any interest in or right over property, where that property, interest or right is held by a body corporate established for public purposes by any law and in which no moneys have been invested other than moneys provided by the Government.

Facts of Kiribati's Constitution

Preamble

We the people of Kiribati, acknowledging **God as the Almighty Father** in whom we put our trust, and with faith in the enduring value of our traditions and heritage, do now grant ourselves this Constitution establishing a sovereign democratic State.

8. Protection from deprivation of property (Part of it)

1. No property of any description shall be compulsorily taken possession of, and no interest in or right over property of any description shall be compulsorily acquired, except where the following conditions are satisfied, that is to say—

> **a.** the taking of possession or acquisition is necessary or expedient in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, **public morality**, public health, town or country planning or the development or utilisation of any property for a public purpose; and

11. Protection of freedom of conscience (Part of it)

2. Every religious community shall be entitled, at its own expense, to establish and maintain **places of education and to manage any place of education** which it wholly maintains.

3. No religious community shall be prevented from providing religious instruction for persons of that community in the course of any education provided at any place of education which it wholly maintains or in the course of any education which it otherwise provides.

CHAPTER IX. BANABA AND THE BANABANS

117. Nominated member of Maneaba ni Maungatabu

1. In the Maneaba ni Maungatabu one seat shall be reserved for a nominated representative of the Banaban community (in this section referred to as "the nominated member").

2. The Electoral Commission shall declare the nominated member to be such person, qualified under the next following subsection, as shall have been nominated by the Rabi Council to fill the seat provided for by this section.

3. No person shall be qualified to be a nominated member unless—

a. he is a Banaban; and

b. he is qualified to be elected as an elected member of the Maneaba in accordance with sections 55(b) and 56 of this Constitution.

4. The seat of the nominated member shall become vacant—

a. if he ceases to be a Banaban; or

b. in any of the circumstances specified in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (e) and (f) of section 57 and section 58 of this Constitution.

5. The High Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any question whether any person has been validly declared to be the nominated member or the nominated member has vacated his seat in the Maneaba or is required by virtue of the preceding subsection and section 58 of this Constitution to cease to perform his functions as a member.

6. An application to the High Court for the determination of any question under the preceding subsection may be made by the nominated member, the Rabi Council, the Electoral Commission or the Attorney-General:

Provided that if such an application is made by a person other than the Attorney-General, the Attorney-General may intervene and may then appear or be represented in the proceedings.

118. Elected representation in Maneaba

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 55 of this Constitution, a person who has attained the age of twenty-one years shall be qualified to be elected as an elected member of the Maneaba ni Maungatabu for an electoral district comprising or including Banaba if he is a citizen of Kiribati or a Banaban.

2. Section 57 of this Constitution shall have effect in relation to an elected member of the Maneaba for an electoral district comprising or including Banaba subject to the qualification that the seat of such a member shall become vacant if that member ceases to be either a citizen of Kiribati or a Banaban.

3. A person shall be entitled to be registered as an elector on Banaba if he is a Banaban or a citizen of Kiribati and is otherwise entitled under section 64 of this Constitution to be registered as an elector in that place.

4. In reviewing the number of electoral districts, the boundaries of electoral districts and the number of elected representatives as these relate to Banaba, the Electoral Commission shall take account of the most recent census data for citizens of Kiribati and for Banabans on Banaba whether or not they are citizens of Kiribati.

119. Land on and access to Banaba

1. Where any Banaban possesses any right over or interest in any land in Banaba, such right or interest shall not be affected in any way by reason of the fact that he resides in Rabi Island in Fiji.

2. Where the Republic has acquired any right over or interest in land in Banaba—

a. from any Banaban for the purpose of phosphate extraction; or

b. by operation of law where the Crown had acquired it before Independence Day from any Banaban for that purpose,

the Republic shall transfer that right or interest to the Banaban from whom it was acquired (whether by the Republic or the Crown) or to his heirs and successors upon the completion of phosphate extraction from that land.

3. Where any Banaban possesses any right over or interest in land in Banaba, no such right or interest shall be compulsorily acquired other than a leasehold interest and in accordance with section 8(1) of this Constitution, and then only where the following conditions are satisfied, that is to say—

a. the Banaba Island Council has been consulted; and

b. every reasonable effort has been made to acquire the interest by agreement with the person who possesses the right over or interest in the land.

4. Every Banaban shall have an inalienable right to enter and reside in Banaba and accordingly section 14 of this Constitution shall apply to Banabans in relation to Banaba as if paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of that section were deleted.

120. Movement of persons into Banaba

Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of section 14 of this Constitution to the extent that the law in question makes provision for the imposition of restrictions on the movement of persons other than Banabans into Banaba.

121. Banaba Island Council

1. There shall be a Banaba Island Council.

2. The powers and duties of the Banaba Island Council shall be prescribed by or under law.

122. Independent Commission of Inquiry

1. At the expiration of a period of three years after Independence Day, the Government shall appoint an independent Commission of Inquiry, which shall review the operation of the provisions of—

a. this Chapter; and

b. Chapter III, to the extent that the provisions of that Chapter confer rights on Banabans.

2. Having conducted a review under this section, the Commission shall make such recommendations as it thinks fit, which shall be presented to the Maneaba ni Maungatabu.

3. In the exercise of its functions under this section the Commission shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority.

123. Appeals to Judicial Committee

1. An appeal shall lie as of right to the Judicial Committee from any decision of the High Court involving the interpretation of this Constitution in any proceedings in which application has been made to the High Court alleging that any provision of this Constitution has been contravened and the rights or interests of any Banaban or of the

Rabi Council under this Chapter or Chapter III are being or are likely to be affected by such contravention.

2. Any decision by the Judicial Committee in any appeal under this section shall be enforced in like manner as if it were a decision of the High Court.

3. The Judicial Committee shall, in relation to any appeal to it under this section in any case, have all the jurisdiction and powers possessed in relation to that case by the High Court.

124. Entrenchment

1. A Bill for an Act to alter any of the provisions of—

a. this Chapter; and

b. Chapter III, to the extent that the provisions of that Chapter confer rights on Banabans,

shall not be passed by the Maneaba in Maungatabu except in accordance with this section.

2. Consideration of any such Bill shall be deferred after its first reading in the Maneaba until the next following meeting of the Maneaba.

3. At its second reading in the Maneaba the Bill shall not be passed if—

a. it is not supported by the votes of at least two-thirds of all the members of the Maneaba; or

b. either the nominated member or a Banaba elected member votes against the Bill.

4. If the nominated member is not present in the Maneaba at the time of voting on the second reading of the Bill (whether or not any Banaba elected member is present at that time), consideration of the Bill shall be deferred until the next following meeting of the Maneaba, and the Rabi Council and the Banaba Island Council shall be so informed in writing.

5. At the next following meeting of the Maneaba a further vote on the Bill may be held, and—

a. if the Bill is supported by the votes of at least two-thirds of all the members of the Maneaba and the nominated member does not vote against it, the Bill shall be passed;

b. if the Bill is not supported by the votes of at least two-thirds of all the members of the Maneaba, or if the nominated member votes against it, the Bill shall not be passed.

6. In this section—

a. "nominated member" means the member of the Maneaba provided for in section 117 of this Constitution;

b. "Banaba elected member" means an elected member of the Maneaba for an electoral district comprising or including Banaba;

c. references to provisions of this Constitution include references to any other law in so far as that law alters those provisions;

d. references to altering provisions of this Constitution include references—

i. to repealing them, with or without re-enactment thereof or the making of different provision in lieu thereof;

ii. to modifying them, whether by omitting or amending any such provisions or inserting additional provisions in the Constitution or otherwise;

iii. to suspending their operation for any period, or terminating any such suspension; and

iv. to making any other provision that is repugnant to them or otherwise inconsistent with them.

125. Interpretation

In this Chapter—

a. "Banaban" and "Banabans" means the former indigenous inhabitants of Banaba and such other persons one of whose ancestors was born in Kiribati before 1900 as may now or hereafter be accepted as members of the Banaban community in accordance with custom;

b. "Rabi Council" means the Council of Leaders established by the Banaban Settlement Ordinance 1970 of Fiji, and includes such successor body as represents the Banaban community on Banaba and Rabi Island in Fiji.

Constitution of North Korea

September 02, 2023

North Korea is an Asian country located on the shores of the Yellow Sea and Sea of Japan, sharing a border with South Korea, China, and Russia. North Korea occupies the northern half of the Korean peninsula. North Korea's border with South Korea is a disputed border as both sides claim the entire Korean Peninsula. North Korea, like its southern counterpart, claims to be the legitimate government of the entire peninsula and adjacent islands. The population of this country is approx 2,60,72,000 with 1,20,540 square kilometers area. The official language is Korean. 73% of citizens are atheists, but 13% follow Cheondoism, 12% Shamanism and 1.5% Buddhism.

According to the North Korean constitution, the daily working time is eight hours. Citizens are guaranteed freedom of speech, press, assembly, demonstration and association. The state shall guarantee the conditions for free functioning of democratic political parties and social organizations. All working citizens can choose a profession according to their desire and skills. Citizens are entitled to free medical care, and all persons who are no longer able to work due to old age, illness or physical disability, and the elderly and minors who have no means of support are entitled to assistance.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Although North Korea's constitutional system is a multi-party democracy, the country is effectively governed by a one-party system. The Workers' Party of Korea, led by Kim Jong Un, is the country's only ruling political party. On 17 December 2011, Kim Jong Il died from a heart attack. His youngest son Kim Jong Un was announced as his successor.

The sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea lies in the workers, peasants, soldiers, working intellectuals and all other working people. So what are the others?



Admirable Articles of North Korea's Constitution

Article 6

The organs of State power at all levels, from the county People's Assembly to the Supreme People's Assembly, are elected on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

Article 28

The State shall industrialize and modernize agriculture through the rural technical revolution and improve the role of the county and its guidance and assistance to rural areas in order to eliminate the difference between town and countryside and the class distinction between workers and peasants. The State shall undertake, at its own expense, the building of production facilities for cooperative farms and modern houses in the countryside.

Article 30

The working day shall be eight hours. The length of the working day shall be reduced by the State in arduous trades and other special categories of work. The State shall guarantee that the working hours are fully utilized through proper organization of labour and enforcement of labour discipline.

Article 63

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the rights and duties of citizens are based on the collectivist principle: "One for all and all for one."

Article 65

Citizens enjoy equal rights in all spheres of State and public activity.

Article 67

Citizens are guaranteed freedom of speech, the press, assembly, demonstration and association. The State shall guarantee the conditions for the free activities of democratic political parties and social organizations.

Article 69

Citizens are entitled to submit complaints and petitions. The State shall investigate and deal with complaints and petitions impartially as stipulated by law.

Article 70

Citizens have the right to work. All able-bodied citizens may choose occupations in accordance with their wishes and skills and are provided with stable jobs and working conditions. Citizens work according to their abilities and are paid in accordance with the quantity and quality of their work.

Article 71

Citizens have the right to relaxation. This right is ensured by the establishment of working hours, and the provision of holidays, paid leave, accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes at State expense and by a growing network of cultural facilities.

Article 72

Citizens are entitled to free medical care, and all persons who are no longer able to work because of old age, illness or physical disability, and seniors and minors who have no means of support are all entitled to material assistance. This right is ensured by free medical care, an expanding network of hospitals, sanatoria and other medical institutions, State social insurance and other social security systems.

Article 75

Citizens have freedom of residence and travel.

Facts of North Korea's Constitution

Preamble

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the socialist motherland of Juche where the **ideas and leadership of the great Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il** are applied.

The great Comrade Kim Il Sung was the founder of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the father of socialist Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung authored the immortal Juche idea and, by organizing and leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under its banner, created the glorious revolutionary traditions and achieved the historic cause of national restoration. He laid solid foundations for the building of an independent and sovereign State in the political, economic, cultural and military fields, and based on them, founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Having put forward Juche-oriented revolutionary lines, Comrade Kim Il Sung wisely led various stages of social revolution and construction work, thus strengthening and developing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into a socialist country centred on the masses, into a socialist State which is independent, self-sufficient and self-reliant in defence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated the fundamental principles governing the building and activities of the State, established an ideal State and social system, an ideal mode of politics and an ideal system and ideal methods for administering society, and laid solid foundations for the prosperity of the socialist motherland and for the inheritance and completion of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The great Comrade Kim Jong Il was a peerless patriot and defender of socialist Korea who, true to the ideas and cause of Comrade Kim Il Sung, strengthened and developed the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into Kim Il Sung's State and placed the dignity and power of the nation on the highest ever plane.

Comrade Kim Jong Il developed in depth and in an all-round way the immortal Juche idea and Songun idea authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, further perfecting them as ideas guiding the era of independence, and ensured the continuity of the Korean revolution by firmly defending the revolutionary traditions of Juche and carrying them forward in their purity and entirety.

In the face of the collapse of the world socialist system and the vicious offensive of the imperialist allied forces to stifle the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Kim Jong Il administered Songun politics; thus he safeguarded with honour the achievements of socialism which are the precious legacy of Comrade Kim Il Sung, developed the DPRK into an invincible politico-ideological power, a nuclear state and an unchallengeable military power, and opened a broad avenue for the building of a powerful socialist country.

Regarding "The people are my God" as their maxim, Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il always mixed with the people, devoted their whole lives to them and turned the whole of society into a large family which is united in one mind by taking care of the people and leading them through their noble benevolent politics.

The great Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il are the sun of the nation and the lodestar of national reunification. Regarding the reunification of the country as the supreme national task, they devoted all their efforts and care for its realization. They made the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a powerful bastion for national reunification. At the same time, they set out the fundamental principle and ways of achieving national reunification and developed the movement for national reunification into a nationwide

movement, opening the way for completing the cause of reunification through the united efforts of the whole nation.

The great Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il clarified the basic ideals of the foreign policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On the basis of this, they expanded and developed the country's foreign relations and ensured that the international prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was exalted. As veteran world statesmen, they opened up a new era of independence, carried out energetic activities for strengthening and developing the socialist movement and the non-aligned movement, as well as for world peace and for friendship among peoples, and made an imperishable contribution to the cause of human independence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Kim Jong Il were geniuses of ideology and theory, masters of the leadership art, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commanders, great revolutionaries and statesmen, and great men.

The great ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Kim Jong Il and the great achievements made under their leadership are the lasting treasures of the Korean revolution and the basic guarantee for the prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun where Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Kim Jong Il are preserved in their lifetime appearance is a grand monument to their immortality and a symbol of the dignity and eternal sanctuary of the entire Korean nation.

Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will uphold the great Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il as the eternal leaders of Juche Korea, and will carry the revolutionary cause of Juche through to completion by defending and carrying forward their ideas and achievements.

The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall, as the codification of the Juche-oriented ideas of the great Comrades Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il on State building and their exploits in it, be called Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il Constitution.

Article 3

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is guided in its activities by the Juche idea and the Songun idea, a world outlook centred on people, a revolutionary ideology for achieving the independence of the masses of the people.

Article 4

The sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resides in the **workers, peasants, soldiers, working intellectuals and all other working people**. The working people exercise State power through their representative organs—the Supreme People's Assembly and local People's Assemblies at all levels.

Article 8

The social system of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a people-centred system under which the **working people** are the masters of everything and everything in **society serves them**. The State shall defend the interests of the **workers, peasants, soldiers, working intellectuals and all other working people** who have been freed from exploitation and oppression and become the masters of the State and society, and respect and protect human rights.

Article 9

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall strive to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of Korea by strengthening the people's power and vigorously performing the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—and reunify the country on the principle of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Article 10

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is underpinned by the politico-ideological unity of all the people based on the **worker-peasant alliance led by the working class**. The State shall revolutionize all the members of society, and assimilate them to the working class by intensifying the ideological revolution, and shall turn the whole of society into a collective, united in a comradely way.

Article 11

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall **conduct all activities under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea**.

Article 12

The State shall adhere to the class line and strengthen the dictatorship of the people's democracy so as to firmly defend the people's power and socialist system against all subversive acts of hostile elements at home and abroad.

Article 13

The State shall implement the mass line and apply the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method to all its activities, the spirit and method by which superiors assist their subordinates, mix with the masses to find solutions to problems and rouse them to conscious enthusiasm by giving precedence to political work, work with people.

Article 14

The State shall determinedly conduct the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and other mass movements so as to accelerate the building of socialism to the maximum.

Article 18

The law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reflects the wishes and interests of the working people and is a basic instrument for State administration. Respect for the law and strict adherence to and execution of it is the duty of all institutions, enterprises, organizations and citizens. The State shall perfect the system of socialist law and promote the socialist law-abiding life.

Article 20

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the means of production are owned by the State and social, cooperative organizations.

Article 24

Private property is property owned and consumed by individual citizens. Private property is derived from socialist distribution according to work done **and from supplementary benefits granted by the State and society**. The products of individual **sideline activities including those from kitchen gardens**, as well as income from other legal economic activities shall also be private property. The State shall protect private property and guarantee by law the right to inherit it.

Article 26

The independent national economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a solid foundation for the people's happy socialist life and for the country's prosperity. The State, adhering to the line of building a socialist, independent national economy, shall endeavor to promote the national economy on a **Juche-oriented**, modern and scientific basis so as to make the national economy a highly developed, **Juche-oriented** economy and build material and technical foundations commensurate with a completely socialist society.

Article 112

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly is the highest organ of State power when the Supreme People's Assembly is not in session.

Article 116 (Part of it)

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly has the following duties and authority to:

4. interpret the Constitution as well as current laws and regulations;

Article 120

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issues decrees, decisions and directives.

Constitution of South Korea

September 03, 2023

South Korea is an Asian country located on the shores of the Yellow Sea and Sea of Japan, sharing a border with North Korea. South Korea occupies the Southern half of the Korean peninsula. South Korea's border with North Korea is a disputed border as both sides claim the entire Korean Peninsula. South Korea, like its Northern counterpart, claims to be the legitimate government of the entire peninsula and adjacent islands. The population of this country is approx 5,19,66,000 with 1,00,363 square kilometers area. The official language is Korean. Ethnically 95% are Korean. In South Korea, 53% do not believe in any religion, 29% believe in Christianity and 13% believe in Buddhism.

South Korean citizens have the right to pursue happiness. Although the definition of happiness varies from person to person, the metaphorical addition of this provision is interesting. Citizens' liberties and rights may be limited by law only when necessary for national security, maintenance of law and order or public welfare. Even when such restrictions are imposed, no essential aspect of freedom or right shall be infringed. The term of office of the President shall be five years and the President shall not be re-elected. The term of office of the Chief Justice shall be six years and he or she shall not be re-appointed.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

According to the constitution of South Korea, the number of members of the parliament shall be determined by ordinary law, but the number shall be not less than 200. It is terribly strange. The ruling party can legislate "the number of members of Parliament shall be 10,000" at will. The constitution is the supreme law of the State, which means that only the fundamental provisions will be mentioned in it. Its amendment will be more difficult than ordinary laws, so that no one can change it easily. How such a big negligence was possible is a matter of concern.



Admirable Articles of South Korea's Constitution

Article 10

All citizens shall be assured of human worth and dignity and **have the right to pursue happiness**. It shall be the duty of the State to confirm and guarantee the fundamental and inviolable human rights of individuals.

Article 22

1. All citizens shall enjoy freedom of learning and the arts.

2. The rights of authors, inventors, scientists, engineers and artists shall be protected by law.

Article 23

1. The right of property of all citizens shall be guaranteed. The contents and limitations thereof shall be determined by law.

2. The exercise of property rights shall conform to the public welfare.

3. Expropriation, use or restriction of private property from public necessity and compensation therefor shall be governed by law. However, in such a case, just compensation shall be paid.

Article 37

1. Freedoms and rights of citizens shall not be neglected on the grounds that they are not enumerated in the Constitution.

2. The freedoms and rights of citizens may be restricted by law only when necessary for national security, the maintenance of law and order or for public welfare. **Even when such restriction is imposed, no essential aspect of the freedom or right shall be violated.**

Article 66 (Part of it)

1. The President shall be the Head of State and represent the State vis-a-vis foreign states.

4. Executive power shall be vested in the Executive Branch headed by the President.

Article 67 (Part of it)

1. The President shall be elected by universal, equal, direct and secret ballot by the people.

Article 70

The term of office of the President shall be five years, and the President shall not be reelected.

Article 105

1. The term of office of the Chief Justice shall be six years and he shall not be reappointed.

2. The term of office of the Justices of the Supreme Court shall be six years and they may be reappointed as prescribed by law.

3. The term of office of judges other than the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court shall be ten years, and they may be reappointed as prescribed by law.

4. The retirement age of judges shall be determined by law.

Facts of South Korea's Constitution

Article 41

1. The National Assembly shall be composed of members elected by universal, equal, direct and secret ballot by the citizens.

2. The number of members of the National Assembly shall be determined by law, but the number shall not be less than 200.

3. The constituencies of members of the National Assembly, **proportional representation** and other matters pertaining to National Assembly elections shall be determined by law.

Constitution of Kuwait

September 20, 2023

Kuwait is a Middle Eastern country located on the shores of the Persian Gulf, sharing a border with Iraq and Saudi Arabia. The population of this country is approx 42,94,000 with 17,818 square kilometers area. The official language of Kuwait is Arabic. Ethnically only 32% are Kuwaitis, the rest are almost all expatriates. Religiously 76% follow Islam religion.

A Member of Parliament in office

- **cannot be appointed to the Board of Directors of any company,**
- **cannot participate in contracts entered into with the government,**
- **cannot buy or rent state property,**
- **cannot lease to the state,**
- **cannot sell or exchange his own property to the Government,**
- **does not participate in government auctions,**
- **does not participate in government tenders.**

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The religion of the State is Islam and Islamic Law shall be a main source of legislation. Kuwait is a hereditary monarchy that will continue in the descendants of Mubarak Al Sabah. Legislative power will be vested in the Emir and the Parliament. Executive powers shall be vested in the Emir and the Council of Ministers in the manners specified in the Constitution. Parliament Members swear by God Almighty to be loyal to the Emir before taking up his functions at the Parliament.



Admirable Articles of Kuwait's Constitution

Article 31

No person may be arrested, imprisoned, searched, have his residence restricted or be restrained in liberty of residence or of movement save in conformity with the provisions of the Law.

No person shall be subjected to torture or to ignominious treatment.

Article 32

Crime and punishment will be regulated by Law. Criminal punishment shall not be inflicted on the basis of ex post facto laws.

Article 33

Punishment is personal.

Article 34

The accused is innocent until proved guilty in a Court of Law which shall guarantee him the necessary sureties to exercise his right of defense.

The accused shall not be bodily or mentally injured.

Article 35

Freedom of belief is unrestricted. The State shall protect freedom in the observance of religious rites established by custom, provided such observance does not conflict with morals or disturb public order.

Article 36

Freedom of opinion and scientific research is guaranteed. Subject to the conditions and stipulations specified by Law, every person shall have the right to express his opinion by speaking or writing or otherwise.

Article 41

Every Kuwaiti shall have the right to work and to choose the nature of his occupation.

Work is the duty of every citizen. Dignity requires it and the public welfare ordains it. The State shall make work available to citizens and shall see to the equity of its conditions.

Article 42

No coercive labor shall be imposed on any one save in cases of national emergency determined by Law and with equitable compensation.

Article 110

A member of the National Assembly shall be free to voice his opinion at the Assembly or at its Committees. In any circumstance he shall not be held responsible therefor.

Article 121

A member of the National Assembly shall not during the period of his membership be appointed to the Board of Directors of a Company nor be allowed to participate in contracts entered into by Government or by public organizations.

He shall not during that period be allowed to purchase or rent State property, nor lease to the State nor sell it any of his own property nor barter it, save by means of public auction or tender or by application of the Expropriation regulations.

Facts of Kuwait's Constitution

Preamble

In the Name of God the Compassionate, the Merciful

We, Abdallah Al Salem Al Sabah, Amir of the State of Kuwait,

Desirous of fulfilling all of the exigencies of democratic rule in our beloved homeland;

Confident in the role this Nation can play in the wake of Arab nationalism, of service to world peace and of civilization;

Striving towards a better future in which the Nation may enjoy an abundance of comfort and a higher international standing, a future which shall provide citizens with ample political freedom, equality and social justice as well, which shall brace the props of those traits in which the Arab spirit is kneaded such as pride in the dignity of the individual, jealous watch over the commune bonum, counsel in rule and safeguard of the homeland's unity and stability;

After perusal of Ordinance No. 1/1962 regarding the organic system of rule during the transitional period;

And in accordance with the decision of the Constituent Assembly:

Hereby sanction and promulgate this Constitution.

Article 2

The religion of the State is Islam and Islamic Law shall be a main source of legislation.

Article 4

Kuwait is a hereditary Amirate held in succession in the descendants of the Mubarak Al Sabah.

The Heir Apparent shall be appointed within a period not exceeding one year from the date of the Amir's investiture, and his appointment shall follow his nomination by the Amir and the swearing of fealty to him by a consenting majority of the members composing the National Assembly sitting in special session.

Where the appointment does not proceed as indicated above, the Amir shall nominate at least three of the above-mentioned lineage to the heirdom and the Assembly shall swear fealty to one of them as Heir Apparent.

To qualify, the Heir Apparent must have attained the age of majority, must be endowed with reason and must be a legitimate son of Muslim parents.

All of the provisions governing the succession to the Principality shall be set out in a special Ordinance to be promulgated within one year from the coming into force of this Constitution. This special Ordinance shall have force of constitutional law and may not therefore be amended save in the manner prescribed for the amendment of the Constitution itself.

Article 12

The State shall maintain the Islamic and Arab heritage and shall share in the path of civilization and humanitarianism.

Article 18 (Part of it)

Inheritance is a right governed by Islamic Law.

Article 44 (Part of it)

Public assemblies, processions and gatherings are permitted in accordance with the conditions and the stipulations defined by Law provided the objects and the means of the gathering be peaceful and not incompatible with **morals**.

Article 51

In conformity with the Constitution legislative power shall be vested in the Amir and the National Assembly.

Article 52

Executive power shall be vested in the Amir, the Cabinet and the Ministers in the manner specified in the Constitution.

Article 53

Within the limits of the Constitution judicial power shall be vested in the Courts in the Amir's name.

Article 54

The Amir is the Head of the State. His person is safeguarded and inviolable.

Article 55

The Amir shall exercise his powers by the medium of his Ministers.

Article 56 (Part of it)

The Amir shall appoint the Prime Minister after the traditional consultations and shall relieve him from his post. He shall also appoint the Ministers and relieve them from their posts on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

Article 60

At a special session of the National Assembly and before taking over his functions the Amir shall take the following Oath:

I swear by God Almighty to respect the Constitution and the Laws of the State, to defend the people's liberties, their interests and their property, and to safeguard the Nation's independence and the safety of its territories.

Article 91

Before taking up his functions at the Assembly or at its Committees a member of the National Assembly shall, at a public meeting of the Assembly, take the following Oath:

I swear by God Almighty to be loyal to the Amir, to respect the Constitution and the laws of the State, to defend the people's liberties, their interests and their property, and to perform my duties faithfully and sincerely.

Constitution of Kyrgyzstan

September 27, 2023

Kyrgyzstan is a landlocked country in Central Asia, sharing a border with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and China. But there is no border with Russia. The population of this country is approx 70,00,000 with 1,99,951 square kilometers area. 77.5% Kyrgyz, 14.2% Uzbeks, 4.1% Russians and people of other ethnicities live in Kyrgyzstan. In terms of religion, 90% are Muslims and 7% are Christians.

Political diversity and multi-party systems are recognized, but the formation of political parties on religious or ethnic grounds is prohibited. Unconstitutional usurpation of state power is a crime of the highest degree. Any such activity is legal, which is not prohibited by the constitution and the law. Unless one's guilt is proved beyond reasonable doubt, he or she or zee is entitled to acquittal. No one can be convicted of an offense solely on the basis of the accused's own confession to the commission of the offence. The marriage will be registered by the authorities.

The current constitution is quite dictatorial, and the present 2021 constitution stipulates a five-year term for the president and can be elected twice. In the 2010 constitution ,prior to the current constitution, the term of the president was six years, and the president could be elected at most once in his life.



Admirable Articles of Kyrgyzstan's Constitution

Article 4 (Part of it)

1. Political diversity and **multi-party system shall be recognized** in the Kyrgyz Republic.

4. The following shall be prohibited in the Kyrgyz Republic:

1. merger of state, municipal and party institutions; establishment and activity of party organizations in state and municipal institutions and organizations; **carrying out party activity by civil and municipal servants** except for the cases when such activity is implemented outside their official duties;

2. membership of those serving in the army, law-enforcement agencies as well as judges in political parties as well as their statements in support of any political party;

3. creation of political parties on religious or ethnic basis as well as pursuit of political goals by religious associations;

4. creation of militant formations by associations of citizens;

5. activity of political parties, public and religious organizations, their representations and branches in the event that such structures pursue political goals aimed at forced change of the constitutional setup, undermining national security, incitement of social, racial, inter-national, inter-ethnic and religious hatred.

Article 5

1. The state and its authorities shall serve for the benefit of the entire society and not a certain part thereof.

2. No part of the population, no association and no separate person shall have the right to monopolize power in the state. **Usurpation of state power shall be considered as a gravest crime.**

3. The state, its authorities, local self-government bodies and officials thereof shall not go beyond the limits of powers defined in the present Constitution and laws.

4. State authorities, local self-governance bodies and officials thereof shall be responsible for any illegal action in accordance with the regulations envisaged in the law.

Article 6 (Part of it)

1. The Constitution shall have supreme legal force and direct application in the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. The Constitution shall serve the basis for the adoption of constitutional laws, laws as well as other regulatory legal acts.

Article 12 (Part of it)

5. The **land, its resources, airspace**, waters, forests, flora and fauna, as well as other natural resources shall be the exclusive property of the Kyrgyz Republic; these shall be used for the purpose of preserving a unified environmental system as the basis of life and activity of the people of Kyrgyzstan and shall enjoy special protection from the State.

Land may also be in private, municipal and other forms of ownership except for pastures which may not be in private property.

Article 18

Everyone shall have the right to perform any action and activity except for those prohibited by the present Constitution and laws.

Article 26 (Part of it)

1. Everyone shall be presumed innocent of committing a crime until found guilty in accordance with the law and his/her guilt was ascertained by a court verdict having entered into force. The violation of this principle shall serve a basis for the compensation of material and moral damage through a court.

2. No one should prove his/her innocence. Any doubts in respect of culpability shall be interpreted for the benefit of the accused.

3. No one shall be convicted of a crime solely on the basis of his/her own confession in having committed an offense.

4. The burden of proof of guilt in criminal case shall be on the accuser. Evidence obtained in violation of the law shall not be used for the justification of the accusation and delivery of court verdict.

Article 31

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought and opinion.

2. Everyone shall have the right to free expression of opinion, freedom of speech and press.

3. No one may be forced **to express** his/her opinion or **deny** it.

4. The propagation of national, ethnic, racial and religious hatred, gender as well as other **social supremacy which calls to discrimination, hostility and violence** shall be prohibited.

Article 36

1. Family shall be the foundation of the society. Family, paternity, maternity and childhood shall be the subject of care of the entire society and preferential protection by law.

2. Each child shall have the right to the level of life, necessary for his/her physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

3. The responsibility for ensuring living conditions necessary for the development of a child, shall be borne by each of the parents or other persons rearing a child within their capacity and financial possibilities.

4. The state shall ensure the maintenance, upbringing and education to child orphans and children deprived of parental care.

5. A family is created upon voluntary union of a man and a woman who reached the age of consent and entry into marriage. No marriage shall be entered into without mutual consent of persons desiring to marry. **The marriage shall be registered by the state.**

The spouses shall have equal rights and obligations in marriage and family.

Article 39

Everyone shall have the right to compensation for any damage caused by illegal acts of state authorities, local self governance bodies or officials thereof in their official capacity.

Article 61

1. The President shall be elected by the citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic for a term of 6 years.

2. One and the same person may not be elected President twice.

Article 99 (Part of it)

1. The cases in all courts shall be heard in an open manner. The hearing of a case in closed session shall be permitted only in cases provided for in the law. The decision of the court shall be announced publicly.

Constitution of Laos

October 04, 2023

Laos is a landlocked country in Asia, sharing a border with Myanmar, China, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand. The population of this country is approx 77,49,595 with 2,36,800 square kilometers area. The official language is Lao; in real life Lao, Khmu, Hmong, Phu Thai, Tai, English, French languages are spoken. Ethnically Lao are half of the population here, 53% to be precise. Beside Lao, 11% Khmu, 9.2% Hmong, 3.4% Phu Thai, 3.1% Tai, 2.5% Makong, 2.2% Katang, 2.0% Lue, 1.8% Akha and others live here. 66% believe in Buddhism, and 31% believe in Tai folk religion.

One-party rule exists in Laos. This system was initiated to establish communism. Currently this system is obsolete. According to Article 14 of the Constitution the avenues of trade and commerce are open.

From 1964 to 1973, the United States carried out extensive aerial bombing and dropped two million tons of bombs. A small country like Laos is bombed almost as much as the United States dropped on Europe and Asia during the entirety of World War II. About eighty million bombs remain unexploded, making large amounts of land uncultivable. According to Article 19 of the Constitution, Laos is committed to environmental restoration.

The Constitution of Laos provides patronage to Buddhism.



Admirable Articles of Laos's Constitution

Article 1

The Lao People's Democratic Republic is an independent country with sovereignty and territorial integrity over its territorial waters and airspace. It is a unified country belonging to all its multi-ethnic people and is indivisible.

Article 14

The State promotes investment by all domestic economic sectors in production, commerce, and services, to contribute to the industrial transformation and modernization of, and to develop and strengthen, the national economy.

Article 19 (Amended)

The State promotes the protection and restoration of the environment which has been destroyed and degraded to develop it so that it may become abundant and sustainable.

All organizations and citizens must protect and preserve the bio-diversity and use natural resources in line with the direction of ensuring sustainability.

Article 27

The State and society attend to developing skilled labor, upgrading labor discipline, promoting vocational skills and occupations and protecting the legitimate rights and benefits of workers.

Article 39 (Part of it)

Lao citizens have the right to work and engage in occupations which are not contrary to the laws.

Article 42 (Amended) (Part of it)

Lao citizens have the right to prevent the violations to their life, body, **integrity** and properties.

Facts of Laos's Constitution

Preamble

Since the 1930's, under the correct leadership of the former Indochinese Communist Party and the present **Lao People's Revolutionary Party**, the multi-ethnic Lao people have carried out difficult and arduous struggles full of great sacrifices until they managed to crush the yokes of domination and oppression, tumble the colonial and feudal regimes, completely liberate the country and establish the Lao People's Democratic Republic on 2 December 1975, thus opening a new era - an era of genuine independence for the country and true freedom for the people.

During the years since the country has been liberated, under the leadership of Lao Revolutionary Party, our people have together been implementing the two strategic tasks of defending and building the country, especially the undertaking of reforms on every side, guided by the principles of mobilizing the resources within the nation and the era to preserve the people's democratic regime, the people's wealth, prosperity, social harmony, democracy, justice and civilization, creating conditions to move towards socialism.

Article 3

The rights of the multi-ethnic people to be the masters of the country are exercised and ensured through the functioning of the political system with the **Lao People's Revolutionary Party as its leading nucleus.**

Article 4 (Amended) (Part of it)

Voters have **the right to propose the removal of their own representatives** if they are found to behave in a way unbefitting their [honorable positions] and to lose the people's confidence.

Article 7 (Amended)

The Lao Front for National Construction, the Lao Veterans Federation, the Lao Federation of Trade Unions, the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, the Lao Women's Union and other social organizations are the organizations to unite and mobilize all strata of the multi-ethnic people to take part in the tasks of protection and construction of the country, to develop the right of self-determination of the people, and to protect the legitimate rights and interests of members of their respective organizations. They have the right and duty to monitor the activities of the National Assembly, Local People's Assemblies and other members of such assemblies.

Article 8 (Amended)

The State pursues the policy of promoting unity and equality among all ethnic groups. All ethnic groups have the **right to protect, preserve** and promote the **fine customs and**

cultures of their own tribes and of the nation. All acts creating division and discrimination among ethnic groups are prohibited.

The State uses every measure to gradually develop and upgrade the socio-economic levels of all ethnic groups.

Article 9 (Amended)

The State respects and **protects all lawful activities of Buddhists** and of followers of other religions, [and] mobilizes and **encourages Buddhist monks and novices** as well as the priests of other religions to participate in activities that are beneficial to the country and people. All acts creating division between religions and classes of people are prohibited.

Article 10 (Amended)

The State manages and protects the society through the provisions of the Constitution and the laws.

Party and state organizations, the **Lao Front for National Construction**, mass organizations, social organizations and all citizens must function within the bounds of the Constitution and the laws.

Article 36 (Amended)

Lao citizens aged eighteen years and above have the right to vote and those aged twenty years and above have the right to be elected, except insane persons, persons with mental disorders **and persons whose rights to vote and to be elected have been revoked by a court.**

Constitution of Latvia

October 12, 2023

Latvia is a European country located on the shores of the Baltic Sea, sharing a border with Estonia, Lithuania, Russia, and Belarus. The population of this country is approx 18,42,000 with 64,589 square kilometers area. The official language is Latvian. When a referendum was held on whether to accept Russian as a second official language, the "no vote" won. Many ethnic communities, including the 63% Latvians, 24.2% Russians, 3.1% Belarusians, 2.2% Ukrainians, 1.9% Poles, 1.1% Lithuanians, 0.3% Roma, live in the state. 64% of the Country's citizens are Christians, and more than half of them are the members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Latvia. 35% of Latvian citizens are atheists.

Both interesting and questionable aspects are few in Latvia's constitution. The scope for discussion is limited. Everyone in Latvia has the right to know about their rights. Everyone has the right to social security in old age, incapacity for work, unemployment and in other cases provided by law.

There is a negative aspect. The President can send the proposal for a referendum to dissolve the parliament before the scheduled time. If it is approved by the voters, parliament will be dissolved, and if it is not approved, the presidency will be dissolved. A Parliament should enjoy a full term limit. Overthrowing midway is an affront to democracy. Besides, the powers of the President and Parliament should be completely separated.



Admirable Articles of Latvia's Constitution

Article 90

Everyone has the right to know about his or her rights.

Article 109

Everyone has the right to social security in old age, for work disability, for unemployment and in other cases as provided by law.

Article 110

The State shall protect and support marriage – a union between a man and a woman, the family, the rights of parents and rights of the child. The State shall provide special support to disabled children, children left without parental care or who have suffered from violence.

Facts of Latvia's Constitution

Article 48

The President shall be entitled to propose the dissolution of the Saeima. Following this proposal, a national referendum shall be held. If in the referendum more than half of the votes are cast in favour of dissolution, the Saeima shall be considered dissolved, new elections called, and such elections held no later than two months after the date of the dissolution of the Saeima.

Article 49

If the Saeima has been dissolved or recalled, the mandate of the members of the Saeima shall continue to be in effect until the convening of the newly elected Saeima, but the former Saeima may only hold sittings upon the request of the President. The President shall determine the agenda of such sittings of the Saeima. New elections shall take place not earlier than one month and not later than two months after recalling of the Saeima.

Article 50

If in the referendum more than half of the votes are cast against the dissolution of the Saeima, then the President shall be deemed to be removed from office, and the Saeima shall elect a new President to serve for the remaining term of office of the President so removed.

Constitution of Lebanon

October 18, 2023

Lebanon is an Asian country located on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, sharing a border with Syria and Israel. The population of this country is approx 52,96,000 with 10,452 square kilometers area. Official languages are Arabic and French. Ethnically 95% are Arab and 4% are Armenian. Lebanese are of various religions, including 28% Sunni Muslim, 28% Shia Muslim, 22% Maronite Christian, 8% Greek Orthodox Christian, 5% Melkite Greek Catholic Christian, 4% Armenian Orthodox Christian, 5% Druze. Being so religiously diverse and being one of the most turbulent places in the world, they have adopted a strange political system – and that is the division of political seats on the basis of religion. In the context of decades of religious conflict, this system has improved the situation somewhat. However, that is not applicable elsewhere in the world or even in Lebanon for a long time.

Now let's discuss the positive aspects of the Lebanese constitution. Almost nothing is there. Judges and senior civil servants are not eligible to be elected to be the President during the term of office, or within two years of resignation or retirement.

Now let's discuss the general negative aspects. The vote of no confidence in Parliament will be public. In many cases, voters may wish to remain anonymous for their own safety. According to Article 41, is it reasonable to have a gap in the highest institution of the state for a certain period?



Admirable Articles of Lebanon's Constitution

Article 12

Every Lebanese has the right to public employment, without any distinction, except on qualification and merit according to the conditions laid down by the law. A special code shall be established to safeguard the rights of employees in the areas to which they belong.

Article 35

The Chamber meets publicly. However, it may convene in a closed meeting, if requested by the Government or five of its members. It may decide to rediscuss the same topic in a public meeting.

Article 49 (Part of it)

The President of the Republic is the Chief of State, and the symbol of the unity of the Homeland.

The judges and the civil servants of the first category or the equivalent category in all public administrations, public bodies and other public law corporations are not eligible to be elected **during the exercise of their official functions and during the two years following their resignation and the actual termination of their functions or the date of their retirement.**

Facts of Lebanon's Constitution

Article 19

A Constitutional Council is established to review the constitutionality of the laws, and to decide on the disputes and protests resulting from the presidential and the representative elections.

The right to resort to this Council, with respect to watching the constitutionality of the laws, is due to the President of the Republic, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, and the Prime Minister, or to the members of the Chamber of Deputies, **and to Heads of the legally recognized sects**, with respect to personal affairs, freedom of belief and the exercise of religious rituals, and **freedom of religious education.** The rules concerning the organization, the functioning and the composition of the Council and the application to it are established by law.

Article 22

With the election of the first Chamber of Deputies on a national basis, not sectarian, a new Senate shall be established in which all religious communities are represented and whose power shall be limited to supreme national causes.

Article 24

The Chamber of Deputies consists of elected representatives whose number and the manner of the election are determined by the electoral laws in effect.

Until the Chamber of Deputies issues an Electoral Law, outside the sectarian record, representative seats are distributed according to the following rules:

- Equally between Christians and Moslems.
- Proportional between the sects of both sides.
- Proportional among districts.

Exceptionally, and once, representative seats vacant at the date of publishing this Law, and the seats created by the Electoral Law, are filled totally by appointment by a two-thirds majority of the National Détente Government, in implementation of the equality between the Christians and the Moslems, according to the National Détente Document. The Electoral Law determines the details of the application of this Article.

Article 50

When the President of the Republic assumes his office, he has to take the oath of loyalty to the Nation and the Constitution, before the Parliament, according to the following text:

"I swear **by Almighty God** to respect the Constitution of the Lebanese Nation and its laws, and to maintain the independence of the Lebanese Homeland, and its territorial integrity."

PART VI. CONCLUDING AND TEMPORARY PROVISIONS

Article 95

The Chamber of Deputies, elected on the basis of half Moslems and half Christians, must take the appropriate measures to eliminate political sectarianism, according to an interim plan, and the formation of a National Council under the presidency of the President of the Republic consisting, in addition to the President of the Chamber of Deputies and the Prime Minister, political, intellectual and social notables.

The mission of the Council is to study and suggest the means capable of eliminating the sectarianism, and introducing them to the Chamber of Deputies and the Council of Ministers, and to follow up on the interim plan.

In the transitory period:

• The sects are fairly represented in the formation of the Cabinet.

• The rule of sectarian representation is abrogated. Jurisdiction and efficiency are adopted in public employment, the Judiciary, the military and security establishments, the public and mixed organizations, according to the exigencies of national harmony, with the exception of the jobs of the first rank and the equivalence of the first rank therein. These jobs are equally divided between Christians and Moslems without specifying any job to a specific sect, taking into consideration the two principles of jurisdiction and efficiency.

Constitution of Lesotho

October 22, 2023

Lesotho is a landlocked country in Africa, located inside South Africa. Lesotho is completely surrounded from all sides by South Africa. Lesotho is one of only three countries in the world to be completely surrounded by a different country. The other two are: San Marino and Vatican City. The population of this country is approx 22,10,000 with 30,355 square kilometers area. Official languages are Sesotho and English. Ethnically over 99% are Basotho. In terms of religion, 92% are Christians and 6% follow traditional religions. Some of Lesotho's politicians are interested in abolishing the state of Lesotho and merging with South Africa.

Article 4 of Lesotho's constitution lists 16 rights together - which is strange. Each right should be mentioned separately in at least one paragraph, along with the terms and conditions. The interesting thing is that the rights referred to in Article 4 are again mentioned in different Articles, and that too in a much longer form. Lesotho's constitution is not suitable to read. The worst part is, many of the rights mentioned are limited by "defence, public safety, public order, public morality" etc. That means, the government is able to restrict civil rights whenever it wants, in any way it wants.



Admirable Articles of Lesotho's Constitution

4. Fundamental human rights and freedoms (Part of it)

Whereas every person in Lesotho is entitled, whatever his race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status to fundamental human rights and freedoms, that is to say, to each and all of the following--

- **the right to life;**
- **the right to personal liberty;**
- **freedom of movement and residence;**
- **freedom from inhuman treatment;**
- **freedom from slavery and forced labour;**
- **freedom from arbitrary search or entry;**
- **the right to respect for private and family life;**
- **the right to a fair trial of criminal charges against him and to a fair determination of his civil rights and obligations;**
- **freedom of conscience;**
- **freedom of expression;**
- **freedom of peaceful assembly;**
- **freedom of association;**
- **freedom from arbitrary seizure of property;**
- **freedom from discrimination;**
- **the right to equality before the law and the equal protection of the law; and**
- **the right to participate in government,**

6. Right to personal liberty (Part of it)

• Every person shall be entitled to personal liberty, that is to say, he shall not be arrested or detained save as may be authorised by law in any of the following cases, that is to say--

- **in execution of the sentence or order of a court, whether established for Lesotho or for some other country, in respect of a criminal offence of which he has been convicted;**
- **in execution of the order of the court punishing him for contempt of that court or of a tribunal;**
- **in execution of the order of a court made to secure the fulfilment of any obligation imposed on him by law;**

- for the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of the order of a court;
- upon reasonable suspicion of his having committed, or being about to commit, a criminal offence under the law of Lesotho;
- in the case of a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years, for the purpose of his education or welfare;
- for the purpose of preventing the spread of an infectious or contagious disease;
- in the case of a person who is, or is reasonably suspected to be, of unsound mind, addicted to drugs or alcohol, or a vagrant, for the purpose of his care and treatment or the protection of the community;

9. Freedom from slavery and forced labour

• No person shall be held in slavery or servitude.

• No person shall be required to perform forced labour.

• For the purposes of this section, the expression "forced labour" does not include--

- any labour required in consequence of the sentence or order of a court;
- any labour required of any person while he is lawfully detained that, though not required in consequence of the sentence or order of a court, is reasonably required in the interests of hygiene or for the maintenance of the place at which he is detained;
- any labour required of a member of a disciplined force in pursuance of his duties as such or, in the case of a person who has conscientious objections to service as a member of a military or air force, any labour that that person is required by law to perform in place of such service;
- any labour required during any period when Lesotho is at war or a declaration of emergency under section 23 of this Constitution is in force or in the event of any other emergency or calamity that threatens the life or well-being of the community, to the extent that the requiring of such labour is reasonably justifiable, in the circumstances of any situation arising or existing during that period or as a result of that other emergency or calamity, for the purpose of dealing with that situation; or
- any labour reasonably required by law as part of reasonable and normal community or other civic obligations.

12. Right to fair trial, etc (Part of it)

• If any person is charged with a criminal offence, then, unless the charge is withdrawn, the case shall be afforded a fair hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial court established by law.

• Every person who is charged with a criminal offence--

- shall be presumed to be innocent until he is proved or has pleaded guilty;
- shall be informed as soon as reasonably practicable, in a language that he understands and in adequate detail, of the nature of the offence charged;
- shall be given adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence;
- shall be permitted to defend himself before the court in person or by a legal representative of his own choice;
- shall be afforded facilities to examine in person or by his legal representative the witnesses called by the prosecution before the court and to obtain the attendance and carry out the examination of witnesses to testify on his behalf before the court on the same conditions as those applying to witnesses called by the prosecution; and
- shall be permitted to have without payment the assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand the language used at the trial of the charge,

and except with his own consent the trial shall not take place in his absence unless he so conducts himself as to render the continuance of the proceedings in his presence impracticable and the court has ordered him to be removed and the trial to proceed in his absence.

• When a person is tried for any criminal offence, the accused person or any person authorised by him in that behalf shall, if he so requires and subject to payment of such reasonable fee as may be prescribed by law, be given within a reasonable time after judgement a copy for the use of the accused person of any record of the proceedings made by or on behalf of the court.

• No person shall be held to be guilty of a criminal offence on account of any act or omission that did not, at the time it took place, constitute such an offence, and no penalty shall be imposed for a criminal offence that is severer in degree or description than the maximum penalty that might have been imposed for that offence at the time when it was committed.

• No person who shows that he has been tried by a competent court for a criminal offence and either convicted or acquitted shall be tried again for that offence or for any other criminal offence of which he could have been convicted at the trial for that offence, save upon the order of a superior court in the course of appeal or review proceedings relating to the conviction or acquittal.

• No person shall be tried for a criminal offence if he shows that he has been pardoned for that offence.

• No person who is tried for a criminal offence shall be compelled to give evidence at the trial.

27. Protection of health

• Lesotho shall adopt policies aimed at ensuring the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health for its citizens, including policies designed to--

- provide for the reduction of stillbirth rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child;
- improve environmental and industrial hygiene;
- provide for the prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases;
- create conditions which would assure to all, medical service and medical attention in the event of sickness; and
- improve public health.

29. Opportunity to work

• Lesotho shall endeavour to ensure that every person has the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts.

• Lesotho shall adopt policies aimed at--

- achieving and maintaining as high and stable a level of employment as possible;
- providing technical and vocational guidance and training programmes; and
- achieving steady economic, social and cultural development and full and productive employment under conditions safeguarding fundamental political and economic freedoms to the individual.

59. Disqualifications for membership of Parliament (Part of it)

• Parliament may provide that, subject to such exceptions and limitations as may be prescribed by Parliament, a person shall not be qualified to be nominated as a Senator or elected as a member of the National Assembly if--

- he holds or acts in any office or appointment that is so prescribed; or
- he is a member of the Defence Force; or
- he is a member of the Police Force; or
- he is a member of the National Security Service: or
- he is a member of the Prison Service.

Facts of Lesotho's Constitution

13. Freedom of conscience (Part of it)

• Every religious community shall be entitled, at its own expense, to establish and maintain places of education and to manage any place of education which it wholly maintains; and no such community shall be prevented from providing religious instruction for persons of that community in the course of any education provided at any places of education which it wholly maintains or in the course of any education which it otherwise provides.

16. Freedom of association

• Every person shall be entitled to, and (except with his own consent) shall not be hindered in his enjoyment of freedom to associate freely with other persons for ideological, religious, political, economic, labour, social, cultural, recreational and similar purposes.

• Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of any law to the extent that the law in question makes provision--

- in the interests of **defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health**;
- for the purpose of protecting the rights and freedoms of other persons; or
- for the purpose of imposing restrictions upon public officers.

17. Freedom from arbitrary seizure of property (Part of it)

No property, movable or immovable, shall be taken possession of compulsorily, and no interest in or right over any such property shall be compulsorily acquired, except where the following conditions are satisfied, that is to say--

- the taking of possession or acquisition is necessary in the interests of defence, public safety, **public order, public morality**, public health, town and country planning or the development or utilisation of any property in such manner as to promote the public benefit; and

21. Derogation from fundamental human rights and freedoms

- Nothing contained in or done under the authority of an Act of Parliament shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of section 6, section 18 or section 19 of this Constitution to the extent that the Act authorises the taking during any period when Lesotho is at war or when a declaration of emergency under section 23 of this Constitution is in force of measures that are necessary in a practical sense in a democratic society for dealing with the situation that exists in Lesotho during that period.

- When a person is detained by virtue of any such law as is referred to in subsection (1) the following provisions shall apply, that is to say--

- he shall, as soon as reasonably practicable after the commencement of his detention, be furnished with a statement in writing in a language that he understands specifying in detail the grounds upon which he is detained;
- **not more than fourteen days after** the commencement of his detention, a notification shall be published in the Gazette stating that he has been detained and giving particulars of the provision of law under which his detention is authorised;
- **not more than one month after** the commencement of his detention and thereafter during his detention at intervals of not more than six months, his case shall be investigated by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law and presided over by a person appointed by the Chief Justice;
- he shall be afforded reasonable facilities to consult a legal representative of his own choice who shall be permitted to make representations to the tribunal appointed for the investigation of the case of the detained person; and
- at the hearing of his case by the tribunal appointed for the investigation of his case he shall be permitted to appear in person or by a legal representative of his own choice.

• On any investigation by a tribunal in pursuance of this section of the case of a detained person, the tribunal may make recommendations concerning the necessity or expediency of continuing his detention to the authority by which it was ordered but, unless it is otherwise provided by law, that authority shall not be obliged to act in accordance with any such recommendations.

• Nothing contained in subsection (2)(d) or (e) shall be construed as entitling a person to legal representation at public expense.

Constitution of Liberia

October 28, 2023

Liberia is an African country located on the shores of the Atlantic ocean, sharing a border with Sierra Leone, Guinea, Ivory Coast. The population of this country is approx 55,06,280 with 1,11,369 square kilometers area.

Liberia began in the early 19th century as a project of the American Colonization Society, which believed that freedom and prosperity for Black people would be better preserved in Africa than in America. Between 1822 and the outbreak of the American Civil War in 1861, more than 15,000 freed and free-born African Americans, along with 3,198 Afro-Caribbeans, relocated to Liberia. Liberia declared independence on 1847, which the U.S. did not recognize until 1862.

The Americo-Liberian settlers did not relate well to the native peoples they encountered. Former enslaved blacks from America enslaved native African blacks. Colonial settlements were raided by native people. Americo-Liberians formed into a small elite that held disproportionate political power. Native Africans were excluded from birthright citizenship in their own land until 1904.

Do we really have any interest to learn from our history?

Freedom of speech is recognized under the Liberian constitution, but can be limited in cases such as defamation, fraud, false advertising and copyright infringement. Registration of a political party is not acceptable if that seeks to undermine or abolish the free democratic society of Liberia or endanger the existence of the Republic. Corporations and labor unions are not able to donate to political party funds. There is no scope for suspension or annulment of constitution, parliament, courts etc. in Emergency period.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

According to Article 68 of the Constitution, the President shall, with the consent of the Senate, appoint any Liberian of good moral character as Chief Justice and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. There is no explanation of what is meant by 'having good moral character' in this case.



Admirable Articles of Liberia's Constitution

Article 11

• All persons are born equally free and independent and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights, among which are the right of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of pursuing and maintaining and security of the person and of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, subject to such qualifications as provided for in this Constitution.

• All persons, irrespective of ethnic background, race, sex, creed, place of origin or political opinion, are entitled to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, subject to such qualifications as provided for in this Constitution.

• All persons are equal before the law and are therefore entitled to the equal protection of the law.

Article 12

No person shall be held in slavery or forced labor within the Republic, nor shall any citizen of Liberia nor any person resident therein deal in slaves or subject any other person to forced labor, **debt bondage or peonage**; but labor reasonably required in consequence of a court sentence or order conforming to acceptable labor standards, service in the military, work or service which forms part of normal civil obligations or service exacted in cases of emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community shall not be deemed forced labor.

Article 14

All persons shall be entitled to freedom of thought, conscience and religion and no person shall be hindered in the enjoyment thereof except as may be required by law to protect public safety, order, health, or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others. **All persons who, in the practice of their religion, conduct themselves peaceably, not obstructing others and conforming to the standards set out herein, shall be entitled to the protection of the law. No religious denomination or sect shall have any exclusive privilege or preference over any other**, but all shall be treated alike; and no religious tests shall be required for any civil or military office or for the exercise of any civil right. Consistent with the principle of separation of religion and state, the Republic shall establish no state religion.

Article 15 (Part of it)

• Every person shall have the right to freedom of expression, being fully responsible for the abuse thereof. This right shall not be curtailed, restricted or enjoined by government save during an emergency declared in accordance with this Constitution.

• This freedom may be limited only **by judicial action in proceedings grounded in defamation** or **invasion of the rights of privacy and publicity** or in the **commercial aspect of expression in deception**, **false advertising** and **copyright infringement**.

Article 18

All Liberian citizens shall have equal opportunity for work and employment regardless of sex, creed, religion, ethnic background, place of origin or political affiliation, and all shall be entitled to equal pay for equal work.

Article 80 (Part of it)

• Parties or organizations which, by reason of their aims or the behavior of their adherents, seek to impair or abolish the free democratic society of Liberia or to endanger the existence of the Republic shall be denied registration.

• Parties or organization which retain, organize, train or equip any person or group of persons for the use or display of physical force or coercion in promoting any political objective or interest, trained or equipped, shall be denied registration, or if registered, shall have their registration revoked.

Article 81 (Part of it)

• Constitution and laws of the land, shall have the right to canvass for the votes for any political party or candidate at any election, provided that corporate and business organizations and labor unions are excluded from so canvassing directly or indirectly in whatsoever form.

Article 82 (Part of it)

• Any citizen or citizens, political party association or organization, being of Liberian nationality or origin, shall have the right to contribute to the funds or election expenses of any political party or candidate; provided that **corporate and business organizations and labor unions shall be excluded from making and contribution to the funds or expenses of any political party.** The Legislature shall by law prescribe the guidelines under which such contributions may be made and the maximum amount which may be contributed.

Article 87

• Emergency powers do not include the power to suspend or abrogate the Constitution, dissolve the Legislature, or suspend or dismiss the Judiciary; and no constitutionals amendment shall be promulgated during a state of emergency. Where the Legislature is not in session, it must be convened immediately in special session and remain in session during the entire period of the state of emergency.

• The writ of habeas corpus shall remain available and exercisable at all times and shall not be suspended on account of any state of emergency. It shall be enjoyed in the most free, easy, inexpensive, expeditious and ample manner. Any person who suffers from a violation of this right may challenge such violation in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Facts of Liberia's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

We the People of the Republic of Liberia:

Acknowledging our devout **gratitude to God** for our existence as a Free, Sovereign and Independent State, and relying on His Divine Guidance for our survival as a Nation;

Article 68

The Chief Justice and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court shall, with the consent of the Senate, be appointed and commissioned by the President; provided that any person so appointed shall be:

• a citizen of Liberia and **of good moral character**; and

• a counselor of the Supreme Court Bar who has practiced for at least 5 years.

Constitution of Libya

November 01, 2023

Libya is an African country located on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, sharing a border with Egypt, Sudan, Chad, Niger, Algeria, and Tunisia. The population of this country is approx 72,52,000 with 17,59,541 square kilometers area. Official language is Arabic. Ethnically 92% are Arab. 97% are Muslims, almost all of whom are Sunni Muslims. A significant proportion of Coptic Christians live in Libya.

After Gaddafi's death at some point in the Arab Spring in 2011, there is no actual constitution in Libya. The National Transitional Council produced a draft constitution in 2011. This review is about the draft constitution. It should be noted that a civil war broke out in Libya in 2014, which ended in 2020.

According to Libya's draft constitution, all Libyan citizens are equal under the law. It is the duty of every citizen to ensure respect for the constitutional democratic system and to fight regional, factional and tribal tendencies. Any secret or armed organization is prohibited. These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects. Islamic Shari'a shall be the main source of legislation.



Admirable Articles of Libya's Constitution

Article 5

Family shall be the basis of society and shall be protected by the State. The State shall protect and encourage marriage. The State shall guarantee the protection of motherhood, Childhood and old age and look after children, young people and persons with special needs.

Article 6

Libyans shall be equal before the law, enjoy equal civil and political rights with, have the same opportunities in all areas and be subject to the same public duties and obligations, without distinction on the grounds of religion, belief, language, wealth, gender, kinship, political opinions, social status, or tribal, regional or familial adherence.

Article 9

Every citizen shall have the duty to defend the homeland, preserve its national unity, ensure respect for the civil constitutional democratic system, and adhere to civil values and combat the regional, factional and tribal tendencies.

Article 14

The State shall guarantee freedom of opinion, individual and collective expression, research, communication, press, media, printing and editing, movement, assembly, demonstration and peaceful sit-in in accordance with the statute.

Article 15

The state shall ensure freedom of establishing political parties, associations and other civil society organizations, and shall adopt a statute for their regulation. Secret or armed associations or societies in conflict with public order or public morals or threatening in other ways the State or the integrity of the national territory shall be prohibited.

Facts of Libya's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

In The Name of Allah, the Merciful, the Compassionate

Believing in the Revolution of 17th of February, 2011 (14th Rabi' El-Awal, 1432 Hijri), lead by the Libyan people in the different regions of the country, and being faithful to the martyrs of this blessed revolution who sacrificed their lives to obtain freedom, live in dignity in the territory of their country and recover their rights derided by Kadhafi and his fallen regime;

Article 1

Libya shall be an independent democratic state in which the people shall be the source of all powers. Its capital shall be Tripoli, Islam shall be its religion and Islamic Shari'a shall be the main source of legislation. The State shall guarantee for non-Muslims the freedom to practice their religious rituals. Arabic shall be the official language, while the linguistic and cultural rights of the Amazigh, the Tabous, the Touareg and the other components of the Libyan society shall be guaranteed.

Constitution of Liechtenstein

November 06, 2023

Liechtenstein is a landlocked country in Europe, bordered by Austria and Switzerland. Even interesting, the mentioned Austria and Switzerland are also landlocked countries. The population of this country is approx 39,000 with 160 square kilometers area. Liechtenstein is one of the smallest countries in the world, which is a paradise for thieves and corrupt people. Their tax rates are extremely low, and many of the world's tax evasive businesses register companies in Liechtenstein to avoid taxes. The official language is German. Ethnically only 67% are native, the rest are Swiss, Austrian, German, Italian, Portuguese, Turk, Albanian, Spaniard. Religiously 82% are Christian, 7% do not believe in any religion, 6% are Muslim.

Liechtenstein's constitution provides for the support and encouragement of fire insurance, which is rare in the history of the world. If someone is found innocent after arrest, he or she or zee is entitled to compensation. These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects. Liechtenstein is a hybrid state consisting of a monarchy and a theocracy. Liechtenstein is a relic of the Middle Ages in today's democratic Europe.



Admirable Articles of Liechtenstein's Constitution

Art 20 (Part of it)

• It shall pay special attention to the development of the transportation system in accordance with modern requirements.

• It shall support landslide control measures and afforestation and drainage operations and shall monitor and encourage every endeavour to develop new sources of income.

Art 21

The State shall possess sovereign rights over waters in conformity with the laws existing or to be enacted hereafter in this matter. The utilisation and distribution of such waters and flood control measures shall be regulated by law and promoted, with due regard to the development of technology. Rights relating to electricity shall be regulated by law.

Art 22

The State shall exercise sovereign rights over hunting, fishing and mining; when legislating on these matters, it shall protect the interests of agriculture and of communal revenues.

Art 26

The State shall support and promote health, old age, disability and fire insurance schemes.

Art 32 (Part of it)

• Persons arrested unlawfully or when demonstrably innocent and those proved innocent after conviction shall be entitled to full compensation from the State as determined by the courts. Whether and to what extent the State has a right of recourse against third parties in such cases shall be regulated by law.

Art 40

Every person shall be entitled to freely express his opinion and to communicate his ideas by word of mouth or in writing, print or pictures within the limits of the law and morality; no censorship may be exercised except in respect of public performances and exhibitions.

Facts of Liechtenstein's Constitution

Preamble

We, John II, by the Grace of God, Prince Regnant of Liechtenstein, Duke of Troppau, Count of Rietberg, etc. etc. etc. make known that the Constitution of 26 September 1862 has been modified by Us with the assent of Our Parliament as follows:

Art 3

The succession to the throne, hereditary in the Princely House of Liechtenstein, the coming-of-age of the **Prince Regnant and of the Heir Apparent**, as well as any guardianship which may be required, are to be determined by the Princely House in the form of a **dynasty law**.

Art 9

Every law shall require the sanction of the Prince Regnant in order to acquire validity.

Art 13ter

Not less than 1,500 citizens have the right to table a reasoned motion of no confidence in the Prince. Parliament must issue a recommendation on this at its next session and order the holding of a referendum in accordance with Art. 66 Para. 6. If the motion is accepted in the referendum, it must be communicated to the Prince for consideration under the dynasty law. The prince must inform Parliament within six months of the decision reached in compliance with the said Law.

Art 14

The supreme function of the State is to promote the general welfare of the People. For this purpose, the State shall provide for the institution and maintenance of law, and for the protection of the **religious, moral** and economic interests of the People.

Art 15

The State shall devote particular attention to education and schooling. This must be so ordered and administered that, from the co-operation of the family, the school **and the Church**, the younger generation may be imbued with **religious and moral principles** and patriotic sentiments and may be fitted for their future occupations.

Art 16

- **The whole field of education and schooling shall be under the supervision of the State, without prejudice to the inviolability of the doctrine of the Church.**
- Education shall be compulsory for all.
- The State shall ensure that adequate compulsory instruction in the elementary subjects is given free of charge in public schools.
- **Religious instruction shall be given by the Church authorities.**
- All persons with children in their care shall ensure that they receive education of the standard prescribed for public elementary schools.
- Annulled
- Annulled
- Private education shall be permissible provided that it conforms with the legal regulations governing the period of schooling, the educational aims and the arrangements prevailing in the public schools.

Art 37

• Freedom of belief and conscience are guaranteed for all persons.

• **The Roman Catholic Church is the State Church and as such enjoys the full protection of the State**; other confessions shall be entitled to practise their creeds and to hold religious services to the extent consistent with morality and public order.

Art 65

• Without the participation of Parliament, no law may be issued, amended, or declared to be in force. For a law to become valid, it must in every case receive the assent of Parliament and be sanctioned by the Prince Regnant, countersigned by the responsible Head of the Government or his deputy and promulgated in the National Legal Gazette (Landesgesetzblatt). **If the Prince does not give his assent within six months, it shall be deemed to have been refused.**

• In addition, a popular vote (referendum) shall be held under the conditions set forth in the following Article.

Art 108

Members of the Government, State officials, and all mayors, their deputies and the treasurers of the communes shall take the following oath on appointment:

"I swear that I will be **loyal to the Prince Regnant**, that I will obey the laws and that I will strictly observe the Constitution. **So help me God**."

Constitution of Lithuania

November 12, 2023

Lithuania is a European country located on the shores of the Baltic Sea, sharing a border with Latvia, Belarus, Poland, and Russia. The population of this country is approx 28,67,000 with 65,300 square kilometers area. The official language is Lithuanian. Ethnically 83% are Lithuanians, the rest are Poles, Russians, Belarusians, Ukrainians etc. Religiously 80% are Christians, almost all of them are Catholics. 6% do not believe in any religion, and 13% of citizens did not reveal their religious identity.

Marriage is valid based on the consent of a woman and a man. The authorities will register births, marriages and deaths. Both husband and wife have equal status in the family. Any religious provision that is in conflict with the Constitution and the law is void. Lithuania's economy is based on individual property rights, and freedom of enterprise; But the state will regulate economic activity for the general welfare of the citizens. Monopolies are prohibited, while the State will protect the interests of consumers.

These are positive aspects. Lithuania's constitution has no debatable negative aspects.



Admirable Articles of Lithuania's Constitution

Article 21

The person of the human being shall be inviolable.

The dignity of the human being shall be protected by law.

It shall be prohibited to torture, injure a human being, degrade his dignity, subject him to cruel treatment as well as establish such punishments.

No human being may be subjected to scientific or medical experimentation without his knowledge and free consent.

Article 29

All persons shall be equal before the law, the court, and other State institutions and officials.

The rights of the human being may not be restricted, nor may he be granted any privileges on the ground of gender, race, nationality, language, origin, social status, belief, convictions, or views.

Article 30

The person whose constitutional rights or freedoms are violated shall have the right to apply to court.

Compensation for material and moral damage inflicted upon a person shall be established by law.

Article 38

The family shall be the basis of society and the State.

Family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood shall be under the protection and care of the State.

Marriage shall be concluded upon the free mutual consent of man and woman.

The State shall register marriages, births, and deaths. The State shall also recognise church registration of marriages.

In the family, the rights of spouses shall be equal.

The right and duty of parents is to bring up their children to be honest people and faithful citizens and to support them until they come of age.

The duty of children is to respect their parents, to take care of them in their old age, and to preserve their heritage.

Article 43 (Part of it)

The teaching proclaimed by churches and religious organization[s], other religious activities and houses of prayer may not be used for purposes which are in conflict with the Constitution and laws.

There shall not be a State religion in Lithuania.

Article 46

Lithuania's economy shall be based on the right of private ownership, freedom of individual economic activity and initiative.

The State shall support economic efforts and initiative that are useful to society.

The State shall regulate economic activity so that it serves the general welfare of the Nation.

The law shall prohibit monopolisation of production and the market and shall protect freedom of fair competition.

The State shall defend the interests of the consumer.

Article 47 (Part of it)

The underground, internal waters, forests, parks, roads, historical, archaeological and cultural objects of State importance shall belong by the right of exclusive ownership to the Republic of Lithuania.

The Republic of Lithuania shall have exclusive rights to the airspace over its territory, its continental shelf and the economic zone in the Baltic Sea.

Article 117

In all courts, the consideration of cases shall be public. A closed court hearing may be held in order to protect the secrecy of private or family life of the human being, or where public consideration of the case might disclose a **State, professional or commercial secret.**

In the Republic of Lithuania, court proceedings shall be conducted in the State language.

Persons who have no command of Lithuanian shall be guaranteed the right to participate in investigation and court acts through a translator.

Constitution of Luxembourg

November 16, 2023

Luxembourg is a landlocked country in Europe, bordering Belgium, Germany and France. This small country is located in the middle of these three countries. The population of this country is approx 6,60,000 with 2,586.4 square kilometers area. National language is Luxembourgish; German and French are also used administratively. Ethnically only 52.8% are Luxembourgers. 14.5% Portuguese, 7.6% French, 3.7% Italians are also notable. 73% are Christian, eight-tenths of them are Catholic, and 24% don't believe in any religion.

Only one article in the entire Constitution is worth discussing positively. According to Article 11 everyone has the right to work and freedom to strike. And the downside? Luxembourg is a kind of monarchy disguised as a democracy. At least that's what the constitution says. The entire state is Duke-centric.



Admirable Articles of Luxembourg's Constitution

Article 11 (Part of it)

- The law guarantees the right to work and the State sees to assurance to each citizen the exercise of this right. The law guarantees the syndical freedom and organizes the right to strike.

Facts of Luxembourg's Constitution

Article 4

The person of the grand Duke is inviolable.

Article 5

- The Grand Duke of Luxembourg attains his majority on the completion of eighteen years of age. When he accedes to the throne, he takes, as soon as possible, in the presence of the Chamber of Deputies or of a deputation appointed by it, the following oath:

"I swear to observe the Constitution and the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, to maintain the national independence and integrity of the territory, as well as public and individual freedoms."

Article 6

If on the death of the Grand Duke, His successor is a minor, the regency is exercised conforming to the Family Pact.

Article 7

If the Grand Duke finds it impossible to reign, the regency is provided for as in the case of minority.

In the case of vacancy of the throne, the Chamber provides for the regency provisionally. A new Chamber, convoked with the double numbers within thirty days, provides for the vacancy definitely.

Article 32 (Part of it)

• The sovereign power resides in the Nation.

The Grand Duke exercises it conforming to this Constitution and to the laws of the country.

• However, in the case of international crisis, the Grand Duke can, if there is urgency, act in any matter the regulations, likewise in derogation of existing legal provisions. The duration of the validity of these regulations is limited to three months.

Article 33

The Grand Duke is the Head of State, symbol of its unity and guarantor of the national independence. He exercises the executive power conforming to the Constitution and to the laws of the country.

Article 35

The Grand Duke appoints to civil and military posts in conformity to the law, and save the exceptions made by it.

A salaried function can only be created by the State by virtue of a legislative provision.

Article 36

The Grand Duke makes the regulations and decisions necessary for the execution of the laws.

Article 76 (Part of it)

The Grand Duke regulates the organization of his Government, which is comprised of three members at least.

Article 77

The Grand Duke appoints and dismisses the members of the Government.

Constitution of Madagascar

November 21, 2023

Madagascar is an island nation located in the southeast of the African continent. The population of this country is approx 2,88,12,000 with 5,87,041 square kilometers area. Official languages are Malagasy and French. Ethnically many communities live in Madagascar, and none is the majority. Religiously, 84% are Christian, 7% do not believe in any religion, and 4% believe in traditional religion.

There is nothing much to mention in Madagascar's constitution. Associations and political parties which threaten the unity of the State and which advocate totalitarianism or ethnic, tribal or religious separatism are prohibited. This is the positive side. Now let's discuss the negative aspects. Preventive detention is legal in Madagascar.



Admirable Articles of Madagascar's Constitution

Article 8

The right of all persons to life is protected by the Law. No one may be arbitrarily deprived of life. Death is not considered as inflicted in violation of this Article in the cases where it would result from recourse to the force rendered absolutely necessary, in view of assuring the defense of all persons against illegal violence.

No one may be submitted to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading penalties or treatments.

In particular, it is prohibited to submit a person without their free consent to a medical or scientific experiment.

Article 9

All persons have the right to liberty and may not be subject to arrest or arbitrary detention.

No one may be prosecuted, arrested or detained except in cases determined by the law and accordingly to the forms prescribed by it.

Any individual made a victim of illegal arrest or detention has the right to reparation.

Article 13 (Part of it)

The State guarantees the plenitude and the inviolability of the rights to defense before all the jurisdictions and at all the stages of the procedure, including that of the preliminary investigation, and at the level of the judicial police or of prosecution.

Article 14 (Part of it)

The associations and the political parties that jeopardize the unity of the Nation and the republican principles, and that advocate totalitarianism or segregation of ethnic, tribal or religious character, are prohibited.

Article 77

The sittings of the National Assembly are public. A record is held and its publication is assured within the conditions specified by the law.

The National Assembly sits in closed session at the demand of one-quarter of its members or of the Government. A record of the ordered decisions is written.

Facts of Madagascar's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

The sovereign Malagasy People,

Affirming its belief in Andriamanitra Andriananahary,

Resolute to promote and to develop its heritage of society living in harmony and respectful of otherness, of the wealth and of the dynamism of its cultural and spiritual values through the « fanahy maha-olona »,

Convinced of the necessity of the Malagasy society to recover its originality, its authenticity and its Malagasy character, and to inscribe itself in the modernity of the millennium while conserving its traditional fundamental principles and values based on the Malagasy fanahy that includes « ny fitiavana, ny fihavanana, ny fifanajàna, ny fitandroana ny aina », and privileging a framework of life allowing a « living together » without distinction of region, of origin, of ethnicity, of religion, of political opinion, or of gender,

Conscious that it is indispensable to implement a process of national reconciliation,

Convinced that the Fokonolona, organized in Fokontany, constitutes a framework of life, of emancipation, of exchange and of participative dialog of the citizen,

Article 10

The freedoms of opinion and of expression, of communication, of the press, of association, of assembly, of circulation, of conscience and of religion are guaranteed to

all and may only be limited by the respect for the freedoms and rights of others, and by the imperative of safeguarding the public order, the **national dignity** and the security of the State.

Article 13 (Part of it)

Preventive detention is an exception.

Constitution of Malawi

November 27, 2023

Malawi is an African landlocked country that shares borders with Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique. The population of this country is approx 2,00,91,635 with 1,18,484 square kilometers area. The official language is English. Along with many regional languages. There are many ethnic groups, and none is the majority. Religiously 82% are Christian, 13% are Muslim, and 5% follow other religions.

Democracy in Malawi is nascent and weak. In this situation, the supremacy of the Constitution has been declared, which is commendable. Any political dispute shall be resolved only according to the Constitution. Everyone shall have the right to form political parties and participate in peaceful political activities. Freedom of speech is recognized. Equal rights are guaranteed to all irrespective of ethnic community, caste, biological gender, language, religion, political or other opinion. Everyone shall have the right to an effective remedy by a court of law for violation of rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution or by law.



Admirable Articles of Malawi's Constitution

4. Protection of the people of Malawi under this constitution

This Constitution shall bind all executive, legislative and judicial organs of the State at all levels of Government and all the peoples of Malawi are entitled to the equal protection of this Constitution, and laws made under it.

5. Supremacy of this Constitution

Any act of Government or any law that is inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be invalid.

10. Application of this Constitution (Part of it)

• In the interpretation of all laws and in the resolution of political disputes the provisions of this Constitution shall be regarded as the supreme arbiter and ultimate source of authority.

20. Equality

• Discrimination of persons in any form is prohibited and all persons are, under any law, guaranteed equal and effective protection against discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, disability, property, birth or other status or condition.

• Legislation may be passed addressing inequalities in society and prohibiting discriminatory practices and the propagation of such practices and may render such practices criminally punishable by the courts.

22. Family and marriage

1. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

2. Each member of the family shall enjoy full and equal respect and shall be protected by law against all forms of neglect, cruelty or exploitation.

3. All men and women have the right to marry and found a family.

4. No person shall be forced to enter into marriage.

5. Subsections (3) and (4) shall apply to all marriages at law, custom and marriages by repute or by permanent cohabitation.

6. No person over the age of eighteen years shall be prevented from entering into marriage.

26. Culture and language

Every person shall have the right to use the language and to participate in the cultural life of his or her choice.

34. Freedom of opinion

Every person shall have the right to freedom of opinion, including the right to hold, receive and impart opinions without interference.

40. Political rights

• Subject to this Constitution, every person shall have the right—

- **to form, to join, to participate in the activities of, and to recruit members for, a political party;**
- **to campaign for a political party or cause;**
- **to participate in peaceful political activity intended to influence the composition and policies of the Government; and**
- **freely to make political choices.**

• The State shall, provide funds so as to ensure that, during the life of any Parliament, any political party which has secured more than one-tenth of the national vote in

elections to that Parliament has sufficient funds to continue to represent its constituency.

• Save as otherwise provided in this Constitution, every person shall have the right to vote, to do so in secret and to stand for election for any elective office.

41. Access to justice and legal remedies

• Every person shall have a right to recognition as a person before the law.

• Every person shall have the right of access to any court of law or any other tribunal with jurisdiction for final settlement of legal issues.

• **Every person shall have the right to an effective remedy by a court of law or tribunal for acts violating the rights and freedoms granted to him or her by this Constitution or any other law.**

88. Responsibility of the President

• The President and members of the Cabinet shall not hold any other public office and shall not perform remunerative work outside the duties of their office and shall, within three months from the date of election or appointment, as the case may be, fully disclose all of their assets, liabilities and business interests, and those of their spouses, held by them or on their behalf as at that date; and, unless Parliament otherwise prescribes by an Act of Parliament, such disclosure shall be made in a written document delivered to the Speaker of the National Assembly who shall immediately upon receipt deposit the document with such public office as may be specified in the Standing Orders of Parliament.

• Any business interests held by the President and members of the Cabinet shall be held on their behalf in a beneficial trust which shall be managed in such manner as to ensure conformity with this section.

• The President and members of the Cabinet shall not use their respective offices for personal gain or place themselves in a situation where their material interests conflict with the responsibilities and duties of their offices.

179. Contingency Fund

• The National Assembly may make provision for the establishment of a Contingencies Fund and for authorizing the Minister responsible for Finance, if he or she is satisfied that there has arisen an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which no other provision exists, to make advances from that Fund to meet that need.

Facts of Malawi's Constitution

122. Appointment of Ombudsman

• Nominations for appointment to the office of Ombudsman shall be received from the public by way of a public advertisement placed by the Clerk to the National Assembly and the successful candidate shall be appointed by the Public Appointments Committee in accordance with the requirements of this section.

• The person appointed to the office of Ombudsman shall—

- have sufficient knowledge of the law;
- **be publicly regarded as a person who can make impartial judgments;**
- have sufficient knowledge of the workings of Government;
- not have had any criminal convictions and not have been a bankrupt;
- be otherwise competent and capable of performing the duties of his or her office;
- not be the President, Vice-President, a Minister or Deputy Minister, a serving public officer in any public office other than that of Ombudsman or a member of Parliament; and
- not hold any other public office unless otherwise provided for in this Constitution.

Constitution of Malaysia

December 23, 2023

Malaysia is an Asian country that is mainly divided into two islands, Peninsular Malaysia and Borneo's East Malaysia, with the South China Sea in between. Peninsular Malaysia shares a land border with Thailand and maritime borders with Singapore, Vietnam, and Indonesia. East Malaysia shares land borders with Brunei and Indonesia, and a maritime border with the Philippines and Vietnam. The population of this country is approx 3,32,00,000 with 3,29,847 square kilometers area. The official language is Malay. English is widely used. Ethnically 70% Bumiputera, 23% Chinese. Religiously 63% Sunni Muslim, 18% Buddhist, 9% Christian, 6% Hindu.

No Senator shall hold the office of Senator for more than two terms, whether consecutively or not. A person who resigns from membership of the House of Representatives shall be disqualified from membership of the House of Representatives for a period of five years from the date of resignation. There is a national language declared in Constitution, but it is legally permissible for someone to use, learn or teach any other languages.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

King is the head of state. But the difference compared to other monarchical states is that the King serves for five years. There are 'hereditary rulers' in 9 provinces of Malaysia. From among them, every 5 years, each ruler becomes the King of Malaysia. That means, it is a cycle of 45 years. Apart from the said 9 provinces, 4 other provinces, which have decorative governors, did not participate in this cycle. King's duties are decorative. Except he is the head of Islam. The state religion of Malaysia is Islam.

More than half of the senators in the Senate are appointed by the king alone. Mentionable that according to Article 40, King shall act in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet



Admirable Articles of Malaysia's Constitution

7. Protection against retrospective criminal laws and repeated trials

• No person shall be punished for an act or omission which was not punishable by law when it was done or made, and no person shall suffer greater punishment for an offence than was prescribed by law at the time it was committed.

• A person who has been acquitted or convicted of an offence shall not be tried again for the same offence except where the conviction or acquittal has been quashed and a retrial ordered by a court superior to that by which he was acquitted or convicted.

8. Equality (Part of it)

• No public authority shall discriminate against any person on the ground that he is resident or carrying on business in any part of the Federation outside the jurisdiction of the authority.

45. Composition of Senate (Part of it)

• A member of the Senate shall not hold office for more than two terms either continuously or otherwise:

48. Disqualification for membership of Parliament (Part of it)

• A person who resigns his membership of the House of Representatives shall, for a period of five years beginning with the date on which his resignation takes effect, be disqualified from being a member of the House of Representatives.

63. Privileges of Parliament

• The validity of any proceedings in either House of Parliament or any committee thereof shall not be questioned in any court.

• No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him when taking part in any proceedings of either House of parliament or any committee thereof.

• No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything published by or under the authority of either House of Parliament.

103. Contingencies Fund

• Parliament may by law provide for the creation of a Contingencies Fund and for authorising the Minister charged with responsibility for finance, if satisfied that there has arisen an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which no other provision exists, to make advances from the Contingencies Fund to meet that need.

• Where any advance is made in accordance with Clause (1), a supplementary estimate shall be presented and a Supply Bill introduced as soon as possible for the purpose of replacing the amount so advanced.

152. National language

• The national language shall be the Malay language and shall be in such script as Parliament may by law provide:

Provided that–

• **no person shall be prohibited or prevented from using (otherwise than for official purposes), or from teaching or learning, any other language**; and

• nothing in this Clause shall prejudice the right of the Federal Government or of any State Government to preserve and sustain the use and study of the language of any other community in the Federation.

Facts of Malaysia's Constitution

3. Religion of the Federation

• Islam is the religion of the Federation; but other religions may be practised in peace and harmony in any part of the Federation.

• In every State other than States not having a Ruler the position of the Ruler as the Head of the religion of Islam in his State in the manner and to the extent acknowledged and declared by the Constitution of that State, and, subject to that Constitution, all rights, privileges, prerogatives and powers enjoyed by him as Head of that religion, are unaffected and unimpaired; but in any acts, observances of ceremonies with respect to which the Conference of Rulers has agreed that they should extend to the Federation as a whole each of the other Rulers shall in his capacity of Head of the religion of Islam authorise the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to represent him.

• The Constitution of the States of Malacca, Penang, Sabah and Sarawak shall each make provision for conferring on the Yang di-Pertuan Agong the position of Head of the religion of Islam in that State.

• Nothing in this Article derogates from any other provision of this Constitution.

• Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall be the Head of the religion of Islam in the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya; and for this purpose Parliament may by law make provisions for regulating

Islamic religious affairs and for constituting a Council to advise the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in matters relating to the religion of Islam.

8. Equality (Part of it)

• Except as expressly authorised by this Constitution, there shall be no discrimination against citizens on the ground only of religion, race, descent, place of birth or gender in any law or in the appointment to any office or employment under a public authority or in the administration of any law relating to the acquisition, holding or disposition of property or the establishing or carrying on of any trade, business, profession, vocation or employment.

• There shall be no discrimination in favour of any person on the ground that he is a **subject of the Ruler** of any State.

• This Article does not invalidate or prohibit-

- any provision regulating personal law;
- any provision or practice restricting office or employment connected with the affairs of any religion, or of an institution managed by a group professing any religion, to persons professing that religion;
- any provision for the protection, well-being or advancement of the aboriginal peoples of the Malay Peninsula (including the reservation of land) or the reservation to aborigines of a reasonable proportion of suitable positions in the public service;
- any provision prescribing residence in a State or part of a State as a qualification for election or appointment to any authority having jurisdiction only in that State or part, or for voting in such an election;
- any provision of a Constitution of a State, being or corresponding to a provision in force immediately before Merdeka Day;
- any provision restricting enlistment in the Malay Regiment to Malays.

32. Supreme Head of the Federation, and his Consort (Part of it)

• There shall be a Supreme Head of the Federation, to be called the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, who shall take precedence over all persons in the Federation and shall not be liable to any proceedings whatsoever in any court except in the Special Court established under Part XV.

• The Consort of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong (to be called the Raja Permaisuri Agong) shall take precedence next after the Yang di-Pertuan Agong over all other persons in the Federation.

• The Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall be elected by the Conference of Rulers for a term of five years, but may at any time resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Conference of Rulers or be removed from office by the Conference of Rulers, and shall cease to hold office on ceasing to be a Ruler.

34. Disabilities of Yang di-Pertuan Agong, etc (Part of it)

• The Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall not exercise his functions as Ruler of his State except those of Head of the religion of Islam.

38. Conference of Rulers (Part of it)

• There shall be a Majlis Raja-Raja (Conference of Rulers), which shall be constituted in accordance with the Fifth Schedule.

• The Conference of Rulers shall exercise its functions of-

  • electing, in accordance with the provisions of the Third Schedule, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong;

  • agreeing or disagreeing to the extension of any religious acts, observances or ceremonies to the Federation as a whole;

  • consenting or withholding consent to any law and making or giving advice on any appointment which under this Constitution requires the consent of the Conference or is to be made by or after consultation with the Conference;

  • appointing members of the Special Court under Clause (1) of Article 182;

  • granting pardons, reprieves and respites, or of remitting, suspending or commuting sentences, under Clause (12) of Article 42,

• No law directly affecting the privileges, position, honours or dignities of the Rulers shall be passed without the consent of the Conference of Rulers.

45. Composition of Senate (Part of it)

• Subject to Clause (4), the Senate shall consist of elected and appointed members as follows:

• two members for each State shall be elected in accordance with the Seventh Schedule; and

• two members for the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur, one member for the Federal Territory of Labuan and one member for the Federal Territory of Putrajaya shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong; and

• forty members shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

• The members to be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall be persons who in his opinion have rendered distinguished public service or have achieved distinction in the professions, commerce, industry, agriculture, cultural activities or social service or are representative of racial minorities or are capable of representing the interests of aborigines.

112B. Borrowing powers of States of Sabah and Sarawak

Clause (2) of Article 111 shall not restrict the power of the State of Sabah or Sarawak to borrow under the authority of State law within the State, if the borrowing has the approval of the Central Bank for the time being of the Federation.

112C. Special grants and assignments of revenue to States of Sabah and Sarawak

• Subject to the provisions of Article 112D and to any limitation expressed in the relevant section of the Tenth Schedule-

> • the Federation shall make to the States of Sabah and Sarawak in respect of each financial year the grants specified in Part IV of that Schedule; and

- each of those States shall receive all proceeds from the taxes, fees and dues specified in Part V of that Schedule, so far as collected, levied or raised within the States, or such part of those proceeds as is so specified.

- The amounts required for making the grants specified in the said Part IV, and the amounts receivable by the State of Sabah or Sarawak under section 3 or 4 of the said Part V, shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund; and the amounts otherwise receivable by the State of Sabah or Sarawak under the said Part V shall not be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

- In Article 110, Clauses (3A) and (4) shall not apply to the State of Sabah or Sarawak.

- Subject to Clause (5) of Article 112D, in relation to the State of Sabah or Sarawak Clause (3B) of Article 110–

  - shall apply in relation to all minerals, including mineral oils; but

  - shall not authorise Parliament to prohibit the levying of royalties on any mineral by the State or to restrict the royalties that may be levied in any case so that the State is not entitled to receive a royalty amounting to ten per cent ad valorem (calculated as for export duty).

Constitution of Maldives

December 27, 2023

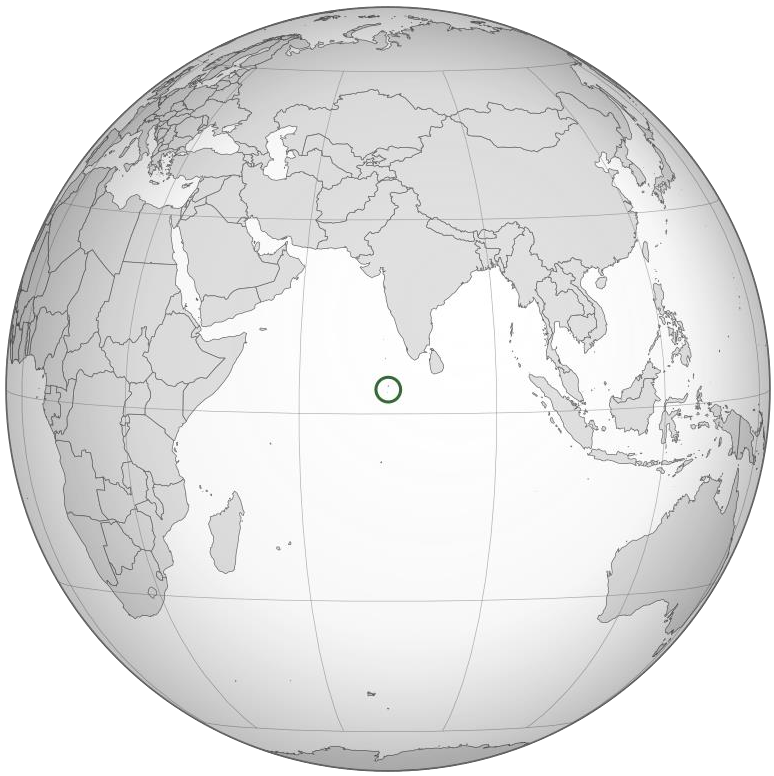
Located in the Indian Ocean, Maldives consists of numerous islands. Nearest neighbors of Maldives at sea are India and Sri Lanka. The population of this country is approx 5,15,000 with 300 square kilometers area. The official language is Divehi. Almost everyone knows English. Almost all are Sunni Muslims and Maldivian.

It is constitutionally declared that The fundamental responsibility of Maldives is to protect and to preserve the natural environment, biodiversity, resources and beauty of the Maldives for the benefit of present and future generations. Everyone has the freedom to acquire and impart knowledge, information and education. Everyone accused of a crime has the right to an interpreter by the state – if he or she or zee speaks a language other than the language in which the court is conducting, or if he or she or zee is speech impaired or hearing impaired. Those arrested or detained without lawful authority have the right to compensation.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The state religion of Maldives is Islam. Presidents, ministers, judges must all be Muslims, and even they need to take an oath in the name of Allah. This is the strange thing, 100% of the citizens of Maldives are Muslims. So naturally, even if there is no religious obligation, only Muslims would be elected to the post. But the main target of such a stipulation from the middle is the vote bank.

Civil rights are guaranteed according to Islam. Freedom of speech is recognized according to Islam. Everyone's right to education is guaranteed according to Islam. According to Islam, everyone has responsibilities and duties.



Admirable Articles of Maldives's Constitution

20. Equality

Every individual is equal before and under the law, and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law.

22. Protection of the environment

The State has a fundamental duty to protect and preserve the natural environment, biodiversity, resources and beauty of the country for the benefit of present and future generations. The State shall undertake and promote desirable economic and social goals through ecologically balanced sustainable development and shall take measures necessary to foster conservation, prevent pollution, the extinction of any species and ecological degradation from any such goals.

25. No slavery or forced labour

• No one shall be held in slavery or servitude, or be required to perform forced labour.

• Compulsory military service, service required in cases of emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community, or service required pursuant to a court order shall not be deemed to be contrary to article (a).

28. Freedom of the media

Everyone has the right to freedom of the press, and other means of communication, including the right to espouse, disseminate and publish news, information, views and ideas. No person shall be compelled to disclose the source of any information that is espoused, disseminated or published by that person.

29. Freedom of acquiring and imparting knowledge

Everyone has the freedom to acquire and impart knowledge, information and learning.

37. Right to work

• Every citizen has the right to engage in any employment or occupation.

• Everyone is entitled to just and safe conditions of work, fair wages, equal remuneration for work of equal value, and equal opportunity for promotion.

• Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including limits on hours of work and periodic holidays with pay.

• Everyone has the right to spend time at rest and leisure. In order to provide this right to each employed person, the maximum number of working hours have to be determined as well as the length of paid holidays.

51. Rights of the accused

Everyone charged with an offence has the right:

• to be informed without delay of the specific offence in a language understood by the accused;

• to be tried within a reasonable time;

• not to be compelled to testify;

• to an interpreter to be provided by the State where he does not speak the language in which the proceedings are conducted, or is **deaf or mute**;

• to have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence and to communicate with and instruct legal counsel of his own choosing;

• to be tried in person, and to defend himself through legal counsel of his own choosing;

• to examine the witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses;

• to be presumed innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

58. Compensation

Everyone who has been arrested or detained without legal authority or justification has the right to be compensated.

182. Responsibilities and powers

• The Civil Service Commission's responsibilities and powers include the following:

• to recruit, appoint, promote, transfer and dismiss the members of the Civil Service, as defined by law;

• to establish uniform standards of organization and administration within the Civil Service;

• to formulate measures to ensure effective and efficient performance within the Civil Service;

• to establish personnel procedures relating to recruitment, appointments, transfers, promotions and dismissals;

• to report to the Executive and to the People's Majlis on its activities and the performance of its functions, including personnel policies, findings, directions and

advice it may give, and an evaluation of the extent to which the values and principles set out in article (b) are complied with;

• to exercise or perform such additional powers and responsibilities prescribed bylaw.

• In carrying out its powers and functions, the Civil Service Commission shall be governed by democratic values and principles, including the following:

• a high standard of professional ethics shall be promoted and maintained;

• efficient, economic and effective use of resources shall be promoted;

• services shall be provided impartially, fairly, equitably and without prejudice;

• the needs of the public shall be responded to, and the public shall be encouraged to participate in policy-making;

• the accountability of the Civil Service to all branches of the State and to the public;

• transparency shall be fostered by providing the public with timely, accessible and accurate information;

• good human-resource management and career-development practices to maximise human potential shall be cultivated;

• employment and personnel management practices shall be based on ability, analysis of determined principles and fairness;

• no member of the Civil Service may be favoured or prejudiced only because of support for or opposition to a particular political party or cause;

• no member of the Civil Service shall use his position or any information entrusted to him to improperly benefit himself or any other person.

2. Republic of the Maldives

The Maldives is a sovereign, independent, democratic Republic based on the principles of **Islam**, and is a unitary State, to be known as the Republic of the Maldives. Any reference to "the Maldives" is a reference to the Republic of the Maldives.

10. State Religion

• **The religion of the State of the Maldives is Islam**. Islam shall be the one of the basis of all the laws of the Maldives

• No law contrary to any tenet of Islam shall be enacted in the Maldives

16. Guarantee of Rights (Part of it)

• This Constitution guarantees to all persons, in a manner that is not contrary to any tenet of **Islam**, the rights and freedoms contained within this Chapter, subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by a law enacted by the People's Majlis in a manner that is not contrary to this Constitution. Any such law enacted by the People's Majlis can limit the rights and freedoms to any extent only if demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.

• The limitation of a right or freedom specified in this Chapter by a law enacted by the People's Majlis as provided for in this Constitution, and in order to protect and maintain the tenets of **Islam**, shall not be contrary to article (a).

19. Freedom from restraint

A citizen is free to engage in any conduct or activity that is not expressly prohibited by **Islamic Shari'ah** or by law. No control or restraint may be exercised against any person unless it is expressly authorised bylaw.

27. Freedom of expression

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought and the freedom to communicate opinions and expression in a manner that is not contrary to any tenet of **Islam**.

36. Right to education

• Everyone has the right to education without discrimination of any kind.

• Primary and secondary education shall be freely provided by the State. It is imperative on parents and the State to provide children with primary and secondary education. Opportunity for higher education shall be generally accessible to all citizens.

• Education shall strive to inculcate obedience to **Islam**, instil love for **Islam**, foster respect for human rights, and promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all people.

67. Responsibilities and duties (Part of it)

The exercise and enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms is inseparable from the performance of responsibilities and duties, and it is the responsibility of every citizen:

- to preserve and protect the State religion of **Islam**, culture, language and heritage of the country;

Every person in the Maldives must also respect these duties.

70. Legislative authority (Part of it)

• The legislative authority of the Maldives shall be vested in the People's Majlis.

• The People's Majlis shall not pass any law that contravenes any tenet of **Islam**.

73. Qualifications of members (Part of it)

• A person elected to be a member of the People's Majlis shall be so qualified if he:

- is a citizen of the Maldives;
- is not a citizen of a foreign country;
- **is a Muslim and a follower of a Sunni school of Islam**;

- has attained the age of eighteen years; and
- is of sound mind.

100. Removal of President or Vice President (Part of it)

• The People's Majlis, by a resolution, may remove the President or the Vice President from office only on the grounds of:

- direct violation of **a tenet of Islam,** the Constitution or law;
- serious misconduct unsuited to the office of the President or Vice President; or
- inability to perform the responsibilities of office of President or Vice President.

109. Qualifications for election as President

A person elected as President shall have the following qualifications:

• be a Maldivian citizen **born to parents who are Maldivian citizens**, and who is not also a citizen of a foreign country;

• **be a Muslim and a follower of a Sunni school of Islam**;

• be at least thirty-five years of age;

• be of sound mind;

• not have an undischarged decreed debt;

• not have been convicted of a criminal offence and sentenced to a term of more than twelve months, unless a period of three years has elapsed since his release, or pardon for the offence for which he was sentenced; and

• despite the provisions of article (f), not have been convicted of an offence for which a hadd is prescribed in Islam or of fraud, deception or criminal breach of trust.

130. Qualifications of Ministers (Part of it)

• A person shall be qualified to be a member of the Cabinet if he:

- is a citizen of the Maldives;
- is not a citizen of a foreign country;
- **is a Muslim and a follower of a Sunni school of Islam**;
- has attained the age of twenty-five years;
- is of sound mind.

142. Compliance with law

The Judges are independent, and subject only to the Constitution and the law. **When deciding matters on which the Constitution or the law is silent, Judges must consider Islamic Shari'ah**. In the performance of their judicial functions, Judges must apply the Constitution and the law impartially and without fear, favour or prejudice.

149. Qualifications of Judges

• A person appointed as a Judge in accordance with law, must possess the educational qualifications, experience and recognized competence necessary to discharge the duties and responsibilities of a Judge, and must be of high moral character.

• In addition to the qualifications specified in article (a), a Judge shall possess the following qualifications:-

- **be a Muslim and a follower of a Sunni school of Islam**;
- be twenty-five years of age;
- **has not been convicted of an offence for which a hadd is prescribed in Islam**, criminal breach of trust, or bribery;
- be of sound mind.

243. Military Service

• The primary object of the Military Service is to defend and protect the Republic, its territorial integrity, its **Exclusive Economic Zone** and the people.

SCHEDULE 1. OATHS OF OFFICE

1. OATH OF OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

I, ...(name of person)..., do swear **in the name of Almighty Allah** that I will respect the religion of Islam, that I will uphold the Constitution of the Republic of Maldives and the fundamental rights of the Maldivian citizens, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Republic of Maldives, and will discharge the duties and responsibilities of the office of President honestly and faithfully in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Maldives.

2. OATH OF OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT

I, ...(name of person)..., do swear **in the name of Almighty Allah** that I will respect the religion of Islam, that I will uphold the Constitution of the Republic of Maldives and the fundamental rights of the Maldivian citizens, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Republic of Maldives, and will discharge the duties and responsibilities of the office of Vice President honestly and faithfully in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Maldives.

3. OATH OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

I, ...(name of person)..., do swear **in the name of Almighty Allah** that I will respect the religion of Islam, that I will uphold the Constitution of the Republic of Maldives and the fundamental rights of the Maldivian citizens, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Republic of Maldives, and will discharge the duties and responsibilities entrusted to me by the President and my duties and responsibilities as Cabinet Minister/Attorney General honestly and faithfully in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Maldives.

4. OATH OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLE'S MAJLIS

I, ...(name of person)..., do swear **in the name of Almighty Allah** that I will respect the religion of Islam, that I will uphold the Constitution of the Republic of Maldives and the fundamental rights of the Maldivian citizens, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Republic of Maldives, and will discharge my duties and responsibilities as a member of the People's Majlis honestly and faithfully in accordance with the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Maldives.

5. OATH OF OFFICE OF CHIEF JUSTICE AND JUDGES

I, ...(name of person)..., do swear **in the name of Almighty Allah** that I will respect the religion of Islam, that I will uphold the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Maldives, that I will uphold the fundamental rights of the Maldivian citizens and will discharge the duties and responsibilities of Chief Justice/Judge honestly and faithfully in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Maldives.

6. OATH OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS OF INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES

I, ...(name of person)..., do swear **in the name of Almighty Allah** that I will respect the religion of Islam, that I will uphold the Constitution of the Republic of Maldives, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Maldives, that I will uphold the fundamental rights of the Maldivian citizens and will discharge the duties and responsibilities of Auditor General/Prosecutor General/membership of the Elections Commission/membership of the Judicial Service Commission/membership of the Human Rights Commission/membership of the Civil Service Commission/membership of the Anti-Corruption Commission honestly and faithfully in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Maldives.

Constitution of Mali

January 07, 2024

Mali is an African landlocked country located, sharing a border with Algeria, Niger, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Guinea and Senegal. The population of this country is approx 2,13,59,000 with 12,41,238 square kilometers area. Mali has 13 national languages. The official language was French for a long time, which was abolished in 2023. Anthropologically no one is the majority. 95% of Mali is Muslim. Although Article No. 24 of the 1992 Constitution mentions that everyone is bound to obey the Constitution, the tendency of the military is not to obey it.

Mali's 1992 constitution prohibits all discrimination based on social origin, skin color, language, ethnic group, sex, religion and political opinion. Physical abuse is prohibited. If someone's property is nationalized at the state's request, compensation will be paid in a predetermined manner.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The President is bound to take an oath in the name of God. The President, if desires, can dissolve Parliament by consulting with the Prime Minister and the President of the National Assembly - which is a dangerous power. The legislature is not in session throughout the year.



Admirable Articles of Mali's Constitution

Article 2

Every Malian shall be born and remain free and equal in rights and obligations. All discrimination founded on social origin, color, language, race, sex, religion and political opinion shall be prohibited.

Article 3

No one shall be submitted to torture, nor to inhuman, cruel, degrading or humiliating treatment or brutality (especially from one under who's protection one falls).

Every individual, every agent of the state who by his actions is culpable of such acts, whether of his own initiative, or by instruction, shall be punished in conformity with the law.

Article 9

Punishment shall be personal.

No one shall be pursued, arrested or accused except by virtue of a law promulgated anterior to the acts for which he is reproached.

The accused shall be presumed innocent until his culpability is determined by the competent jurisdiction.

The right to a defense shall encompass the assistance of the advocate of the defendant's choice after the preliminary investigation.

Article 11

Everything not prohibited by law shall not be hindered and no one shall be forced to do that which it does not order.

Article 13

The right of property shall be guaranteed. None shall be expropriated except for public use and then **only against a just and prearranged indemnification**.

Article 14

Entrepreneurial freedom shall be guaranteed within the limits of the law and regulations then in force.

Article 15

Every person shall have the right to a healthy environment. The protection, defense and promotion of the environment shall be obligations for all and for the State.

Article 24

Every citizen, every person living within the Malian territory shall have the obligation to respect the Constitution in all circumstances.

Facts of Mali's Constitution

Article 20

The freedom of syndication shall be guaranteed. The syndicates exercise their activities without interference and without limits except those preordained by law.

Article 37

Before assuming office, the President elect shall take before the Supreme Court the following oath:

"I SWEAR BEFORE GOD AND THE MALIAN PEOPLE TO PRESERVEFAITHFULLY THE REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT TO RESPECT ANDTO SEE THAT THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS ARE RESPECTED BY OTHERS, TO CARRY OUT MY DUTIES IN THE HIGHER INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE, TOPRESERVE THE DEMOCRATIC GAINS, TO GUARANTEE THE NOTIONALUNITY, THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE HOME LAND AND NATIONTERRITORIAL INTEGRITY.

I SOLEMNLY AND WITH HONOR UNDERTAKE TO UTILIZE EVERYTHINGIN ORDER TO REALIZE AFRICAN UNITY."

After the instatement ceremony and within forty eight hours time, the President of the Supreme Court shall publicly receive the written declaration of the good intentions of the President of the Republic.

This declaration shall be the object of an annual reaffirmation.

Article 42

The President of the Republic may, after consultation with the Prime Minister and the President of the National Assembly, pronounce the dissolution of the National Assembly.

General elections shall take place twenty one days at the least and forty days at the most, after the dissolution.

The National Assembly shall not be dissolved in the year following these elections.

Article 64 (Part of it)

The organic law may authorize, under exceptional circumstances, the delegation of a vote. In this case, no member may be delegated more than one vote.

Article 65

The National Assembly shall convene by right in two ordinary sessions per year.

The first session shall begin the first Monday in October.

It may not exceed 75 days.

The second session shall begin the first Monday in April and may not exceed a duration of ninety days.

Constitution of Malta

January 12, 2024

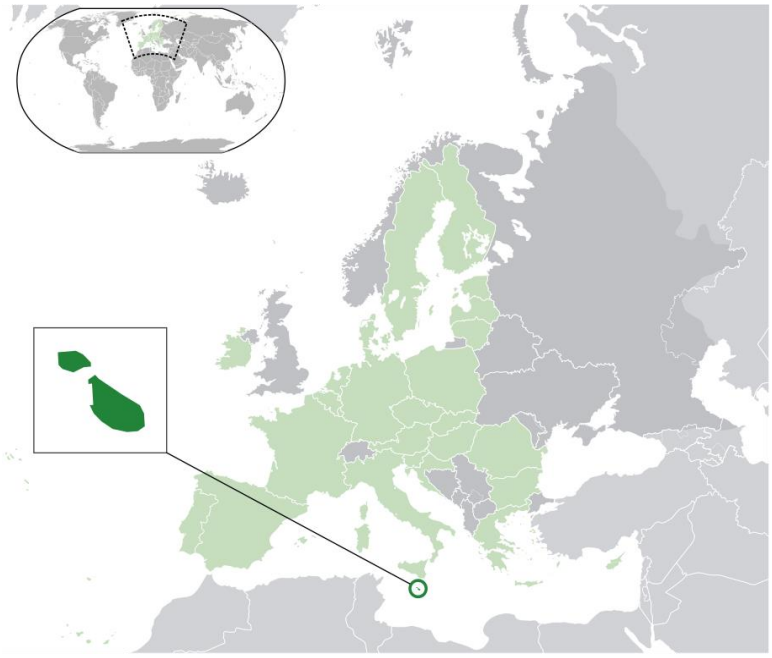
Malta is an island country in Europe located in the Mediterranean Sea. The population of this country is approx 5,19,000 with 316 square kilometers area. Official languages are Maltese and English. About 62% of citizens are also proficient in Italian. Ethnically 77% are Maltese. 88% are Christians, almost all of them are Catholics. 5% do not believe in any religion. Besides, 4% believe in Islam and 2% in Hinduism.

Article 13 of the Constitution states, “The worker is entitled to a weekly day of rest and to annual holidays with pay; he cannot renounce this right.” - This is an interesting condition. However, the condition of not being able to waive constitutional rights should be applicable to all types of constitutional rights. Let's say, like a Hollywood movie - where a man on an island has to be killed before sunset as part of a game, the victim tries to save himself, and the hunter who kills first wins, - in such a game, can anyone give the right others to kill himself for a huge amount of money? It is to be noted that a few years ago, poor children from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Iran, Sudan were kidnapped and taken to United Arab Emirates, Oman, Qatar, and used as camel jockeys against their will and killed. This game was televised.

Anyone in Malta is entitled to benefits for involuntary unemployment. See well the word, - “involuntary unemployment”.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

"Roman Catholic Apostolic Religion" is the religion of Malta. State religion in Europe? Why is it the fault of Afghanistan alone? The Parliament shall convene at least once in a year. What is the work of Parliament during the rest of the year?



Admirable Articles of Malta's Constitution

8. Promotion of culture, etc

The State shall promote the development of culture and scientific and technical research.

9. Safeguarding of landscape and historical and artistic patrimony

The State shall safeguard the landscape and the historical and artistic patrimony of the Nation.

10. Compulsory and free primary education

Primary education shall be compulsory and in State schools shall be free of charge.

13. Hours of work

- The maximum number of hours of work per day shall be fixed by law.

• The worker is entitled to a weekly day of rest and to annual holidays with pay; **he cannot renounce this right.**

17. Social assistance and insurance

• Every citizen incapable of work and unprovided with the resources necessary for subsistence is entitled to maintenance and social assistance.

• Workers are entitled to reasonable insurance on a contributory basis for their requirements in case of accident, illness, disability, old-age and **involuntary unemployment.**

• Disabled persons and persons incapable of work are entitled to education and vocational training.

34. Protection from arbitrary arrest or detention (Part of it)

• No person shall be deprived of his personal liberty save as may be authorised by law in the following cases, that is to say -

- for the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of the order of a court or before the House of Representatives in execution of the order of that House;
- in the case of a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years, for the purpose of his education or welfare;
- for the purpose of preventing the spread of an infectious or contagious disease;

• Any person who is arrested or detained shall be informed at the time of his arrest or detention, in a language that he understands, of the reasons for his arrest or detention:

Provided that if an interpreter is necessary and is not readily available or if it is otherwise impracticable to comply with the provisions of this sub-article at the time of the person's arrest or detention, such provisions shall be complied with as soon as practicable.

• Any person who is unlawfully arrested or detained by any other person shall be entitled to compensation therefor from that person.

35. Protection from forced labour

• No person shall be required to perform forced labour.

• For the purposes of this article, the expression "forced labour" does not include -

• any labour required in consequence of the sentence or order of a court;

• labour required of any person while he is lawfully detained by sentence or order of a court that, though not required in consequence of such sentence or order, is reasonably necessary in the interests of hygiene or for the maintenance of the place at which he is detained or, if he is detained for the purpose of his care, treatment, education or welfare, is reasonably required for that purpose;

• any labour required of a member of a disciplined force in pursuance of his duties as such or, in the case of a person who has conscientious objections to service as a member of a naval, military or air force, any labour that that person is required by law to perform in place of such service;

• any labour required during a period of public emergency or in the event of any other emergency or calamity that threatens the life or well-being of the community.

37. Protection from deprivation of property without compensation (Part of it)

• No property of any description shall be compulsorily taken possession of, and no interest in or right over property of any description shall be compulsorily acquired, except where provision is made by a law applicable to that taking of possession or acquisition -

• for the payment of adequate compensation;

• securing to any person claiming such compensation a right of access to an independent and impartial court or tribunal established by law for the purpose of determining his interest in or right over the property and the amount of any compensation to which he may be entitled, and for the purpose of obtaining payment of that compensation; and

• securing to any party to proceedings in that court or tribunal relating to such a claim a right of appeal from its determination to the Court of Appeal in Malta:

Provided that in special cases Parliament may, if it deems it appropriate so to act in the national interest, by law establish the criteria which are to be followed, including the factors and other circumstances to be taken into account, in the determination of the compensation payable in respect of property compulsorily taken possession of or acquired; and in any such case the compensation shall be determined and shall be payable accordingly.

• Nothing in this article shall be construed as affecting the making or operation of any law so far as it provides for the taking of possession or acquisition of property –

- in satisfaction of any tax, rate or due;
- by way of penalty for, or as a consequence of, breach of the law, whether under civil process or after conviction of a criminal offence;
- by way of the taking of a sample for the purposes of any law;
- where the property consists of an animal upon its being found trespassing or straying;
- as an incident of a lease, tenancy, licence, privilege or hypothec, mortgage, charge, bill of sale, pledge or other contract;
- by way of the vesting or administration of property on behalf and for the benefit of the person entitled to the beneficial interest therein, trust property, enemy property or the property of persons adjudged bankrupt or otherwise declared bankrupt or insolvent, persons of unsound mind, deceased persons, or bodies corporate or unincorporate in the course of being wound up or liquidated;
- in the execution of judgments or orders of courts;
- by reason of its being in a dangerous state or injurious to the health of human beings, animals or plants;
- in consequence of any law with respect to the limitation of actions, acquisitive prescription, derelict land, treasure trove, mortmain or the rights of succession competent to the Government of Malta; or
- for so long only as may be necessary for the purposes of any examination, investigation, trial or inquiry or, in the case of land, the carrying out thereon –
    - of work of soil conservation or the conservation of other natural resources of any description or of war damage reconstruction; or

• of agricultural development or improvement which the owner or occupier of the land has been required and has without reasonable and lawful excuse refused or failed to carry out.

• Nothing in this article shall be construed as affecting the making or operation of any law so far as it provides for vesting in the Government of Malta the ownership of any underground minerals, water or antiquities.

• Nothing in this article shall be construed as affecting the making or operation of any law for the compulsory taking of possession in the public interest of any property, or the compulsory acquisition in the public interest of any interest in or right over property, where that property, interest or right is held by a body corporate which is established for public purposes by any law and in which no monies have been invested other than monies provided by any legislature in Malta.

97. Tenure of office of judges

• Subject to the provisions of this article, a judge of the Superior Courts shall vacate his office when he attains the age of sixty-five years.

• A judge of the Superior Courts shall not be removed from his office except by the President upon an address **by the House of Representatives supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds of all the members** thereof and praying for such removal on the ground of proved inability to perform the functions of his office (whether arising from infirmity of body or mind or any other cause) or proved misbehaviour.

Facts of Malta's Constitution

2. Religion

• The religion of Malta is the Roman Catholic Apostolic Religion.

• The authorities of the Roman Catholic Apostolic Church have the duty and the right to teach which principles are right and which are wrong.

• Religious teaching of the Roman Catholic Apostolic Faith shall be provided in all State schools as part of compulsory education.

41. Protection of freedom of expression

• Except with his own consent or by way of parental discipline, no person shall be hindered in the enjoyment of his freedom of expression, including freedom to hold opinions without interference, freedom to receive ideas and information without interference, freedom to communicate ideas and information without interference (whether the communication be to the public generally or to any person or class of persons) and freedom from interference with his correspondence.

• Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of subarticle (1) of this article to the extent that the law in question makes provision –

- that is reasonably required –
    - in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, **public morality or decency**, or public health; or
    - for the purpose of protecting the reputations, rights and freedoms of other persons, or the private lives of persons concerned in legal proceedings, preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, maintaining the authority and independence of the courts, protecting the privileges of Parliament, or regulating telephony, telegraphy, posts, wireless broadcasting, television or other means of communication, public exhibitions or public entertainments; or
- that imposes restrictions upon public officers,

and except so far as that provision or, as the case may be, the thing done under the authority thereof is shown not to be reasonably justifiable in a democratic society.

75. Sessions of Parliament (Part of it)

• There shall be a session of Parliament **once at least in every year**, so that a period of twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of Parliament in one session and the first sitting thereof in the next session.

Constitution of Marshall Islands

January 16, 2024

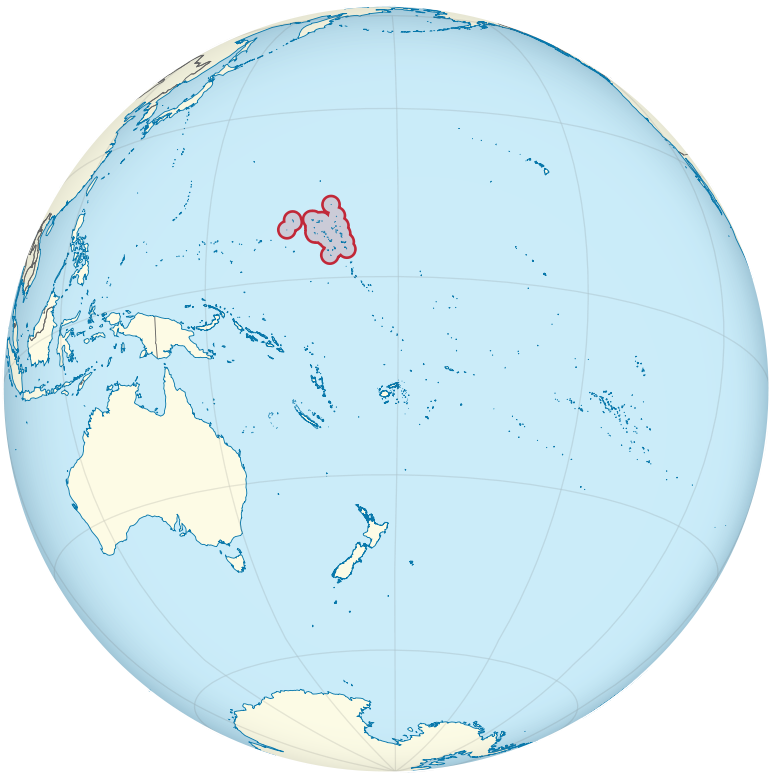
Marshall Islands is an island country located in the Pacific Ocean. The population of this country is approx 62,000 with 181 square kilometers area. Official languages are Marshallese and English. Ethnically 92% are Marshallese and religiously 97% are Christian.

There is an interesting clause in the constitution of Marshall Islands, if the total number of ministers due to a ministerial vacancy is below 6, the President shall nominate a minister to the Speaker within 30 days of the vacancy. If the President fails, he shall be deemed to have resigned from office.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

An obligation has been created to provide financial assistance to charitable institutions. Even if there is no limitation, it has not been clarified.

The constitution calls for an ethical government to govern the state ethically. What ethics means can vary from person to person. Some may find long skirts ethical and mini skirts unethical. To another person wearing a mini skirt is normal but topless on the beach may seem unethical. The law will always clearly state what is legal and what is illegal. A state cannot be governed on the basis of which everyone can interpret differently.



Admirable Articles of Marshall Islands's Constitution

ARTICLE I. SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION

Section 2. Inconsistency with this Constitution

• Any existing law and any law made on or after the effective date of this Constitution, which is inconsistent with this Constitution shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void.

• Any other action taken by any person or body on or after the effective date of this Constitution, shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be unlawful.

ARTICLE II. BILL OF RIGHTS

Section 1. Freedom of Thought, Speech, Assembly, Association, and Petition

1. Every person has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and belief; to freedom of speech and of the press; to the free exercise of religion; to freedom of peaceful assembly and association; and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

2. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to invalidate reasonable restrictions imposed by law on the time, place, or manner of conduct, provided

a. the restrictions are necessary to preserve public peace, order, health, or security or the rights or freedoms of others;

b. there exist no less restrictive means of doing so; and

c. the restrictions do not penalize conduct on the basis of disagreement with the ideas or beliefs expressed.

Section 4. Due Process and Fair Trial (Part of it)

• No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of the law.

• Every person charged with a criminal offense shall be presumed innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Section 6. Cruel and Unusual Punishment

• No crime under the law of the Republic of the Marshall Islands may be punishable by death.

• No sentence of imprisonment at hard labor shall be imposed on any person who has not attained the age of 18 years.

• No person shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman and degrading treatment, to cruel and unusual punishment, or to excessive fines or deprivations.

Section 8. Ex Post Facto Laws and Bills of Attainder

• No person shall be subjected to ex post facto punishment--such as punishment in excess of that validly applicable at the time the act in question was committed, or punishment imposed by a procedure less favorable to the accused than that validly applicable at the time the act was committed.

• No person shall be subjected to punishment under a bill of attainder--such as a law which singles out for penalty a named or readily identifiable individual or group of individuals.

Section 13. Personal Autonomy and Privacy

All persons shall be free from unreasonable interference in personal choices that do not injure others and from unreasonable intrusions into their privacy.

ARTICLE IV. THE LEGISLATURE

Section 3. Elections of Members of the Nitijela (Part of it)

1. Elections of members of the Nitijela shall be conducted by secret ballot under a system of universal suffrage for all citizens of the Republic of the Marshall Islands who have attained the age of 18 years, and who are otherwise qualified to vote pursuant to this Section.

2. No person shall be qualified to be a voter if

a. he is certified to be insane; or

b. in respect of his conviction for a felony, he is serving a sentence of imprisonment or is released on parole or probation.

Section 6. Vacation of Seats by Members of the Nitijela (Part of it)

• The seat of any member of the Nitijela shall become vacant if, and only if,

• he ceases to possess any qualification to be a candidate which he was required to have at the time of his candidature; or

• he dies; or

• he resigns his seat, by writing signed by him, delivered, in the case of a member other than the Speaker to the Speaker, and, in the case of the Speaker, to the Clerk of the Nitijela; or

• he is absent without the leave of the Nitijela from the meetings of the Nitijela held on 20 consecutive sitting days; or

• he accepts appointment (except as a member of the Cabinet) to any other office entitling him to compensation from public money; or

• the Nitijela is dissolved.

ARTICLE V. THE EXECUTIVE

Section 8. Vacation of Office by Ministers (Part of it)

• If the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of a Minister brings the total number of Ministers below 6, the President shall, within 30 days after the occurrence of the vacancy, submit to the Speaker the nomination of a Minister pursuant to paragraph (1) of Section 6 of this Article.

• If, in any case where paragraph (2) of this Section applies, the President does not nominate a Minister in accordance with its provisions, he shall be deemed to have tendered his resignation from office.

Facts of Marshall Islands's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

WE, THE PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, **trusting in God**, the Giver of our life, liberty, identity and our inherent rights, do hereby exercise these rights and establish for ourselves and generations to come this Constitution, setting forth the legitimate legal framework for the governance of the Republic.

ARTICLE II. BILL OF RIGHTS

Section 1. Freedom of Thought, Speech, Assembly, Association, and Petition (Part of it)

3) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prevent government from **extending financial aid to religiously supported institutions** insofar as they furnish educational, medical or other services at no profit, provided such aid does not discriminate among religious groups or beliefs on the basis of a governmental preferences for some religions over others, and provided such aid goes no further than

- reimbursing users of educational, medical, or other non-profit services for fees charged to such users, or
- reimbursing such institutions for costs incurred in providing such services, but only with funds channeled through an organization open to all religious institutions that provide the services in question.

Section 16. Ethical Government

The Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands recognizes the right of the people to responsible and **ethical government** and the obligation to take every step reasonable and necessary to conduct government in accord with a **comprehensive code of ethics**.

Constitution of Mauritania

January 20, 2024

Mauritania is an African country bordered by Algeria, Mali, and Senegal. To the west is the Atlantic Ocean. The population of this country is approx 46,14,000 with 10,30,000 square kilometers area. Islam is the State Religion.

The constitution of Mauritania is not very rich. But Article 11 is beautiful. Political parties in Mauritania are not capable of destroying national sovereignty, territorial integrity and the unity of the nation and the state.

Article 2 is very beautiful, which clearly states, "The people are the source of all power.". Coup d'état and unconstitutional change of power have been treated as grave crimes. But strangely enough, Article 2 also says, "Nevertheless, these acts, when they were committed before the date of entry into force of this constitutional law will not give rise to prosecution." The question is why? Because during the reign of the ruler, this constitution was written and effective, he himself obtained illegal power.

The military coup in Mauritania is a two fingers slap type thing. The most junior officer in the military believes that the government is a complete failure in running the country and all problems will be solved overnight if he takes over as president himself. Even if someone is dismissed from the job, he stages a coup against the government.



Admirable Articles of Mauritania's Constitution

Article 4

The law is the supreme expression of the will of the people. All are required to submit to it.

Article 11

The political parties and groups concur in the formation and to the expression of the political will. They are formed and they exercise their activities freely under the condition of respecting the democratic principles and of not infringing, by their object or by their action[,] the national sovereignty, the territorial integrity, and the unity of the Nation and of the Republic.

The law establishes the conditions of creation, of functioning, and of dissolution of the political parties.

Facts of Mauritania's Constitution

Preamble

Trusting in the omnipotence of Allah, the Mauritanian people proclaim their will to guarantee the integrity of its Territory, its Independence, and its National Unity and to assume its free political, economic and social evolution.

Strong from its **spiritual** values and from the radiation of its civilization, it also proclaims, solemnly, its attachment to **Islam** and to the principles of democracy as they have been defined by the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man of 10 December 1948 and by the African Charter of the Rights of Man and of Peoples of 28 June 1981 as well as in the other international conventions to which Mauritania has subscribed.

Considering that the liberty, the equality, and the dignity of Man cannot be assured except in a society which consecrates the primacy of law, concerned by creating durable conditions for a harmonious social evolution, respectful of the precepts of **Islam**, sole source of law and open to the exigencies of the modern world, the Mauritanian people proclaim, in particular, the intangible guarantee of the following rights and principles:

- the right to equality;
- the fundamental freedoms and rights of the human person;
- the right of property;
- the political freedoms and the trade union [syndicales] freedoms;
- the economic and social rights;
- the rights attached to the family, basic unit of the **Islamic** society.

United throughout history, by shared moral and **spiritual** values and aspiring to a common future, the Mauritanian People recognize and proclaim their cultural diversity, base of national unity and of social cohesion, and its corollary, the right to be different [à la difference]. The Arabic language, official language of the country and the other national languages, the Poular, the Soninké and the Wolof, constitute, each in itself, a

national common patrimony to all Mauritanians that the State must, in the name of all, preserve and promote.

Conscious of the necessity of strengthening the ties with [their] brother peoples, the Mauritanian people, Muslim people, Arab and African, proclaim that they will work for the realization of the unity of the Grand Maghreb, of the Arab Nation and of Africa and for the consolidation of peace in the world.

Article 1 (Part of it)

Mauritania is an **Islamic**, indivisible, democratic, and social Republic.

Article 2

The people are the source of all power.

The national sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it through their elected representatives and by way [voie] of referendum.

No fraction of the people or any individual may arrogate its exercise.

Political power is acquired, is exercised and is transmitted, within the framework of peaceful alternation, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution. The coups d'état and other forms of unconstitutional changes of power are considered as imprescriptible crimes whose authors or accomplices, physical or juridical persons [personnes physiques ou morales], are punished by the law. **Nevertheless, these acts, when they were committed before the date of entry into force of this constitutional law will not give rise to prosecution.**

No partial or total abandonment of sovereignty may be decided without the consent of the people.

Article 5

Islam is the religion of the people and of the State.

Article 23

The President of the Republic is the Head of the State. He is of Muslim religion.

Article 29

The President of the Republic newly elected enters his functions at the expiration of the mandate of his predecessor. Before entering into [his] function, the President of the Republic takes an oath in these terms:

"I swear by Allah the Unique to well and faithfully perform my functions, respecting the Constitution and the laws, to watch over the interest of the Mauritanian People, to safeguard the independence and the sovereignty of the country, the unity of the fatherland and the integrity of the national territory.

I swear by Allah the Unique, not to take or support at all, directly or indirectly, an initiative that could lead to the revision of constitutional provisions related to the duration of the presidential mandate and to the regime of its renewal, specified in Articles 26 and 28 of this Constitution."

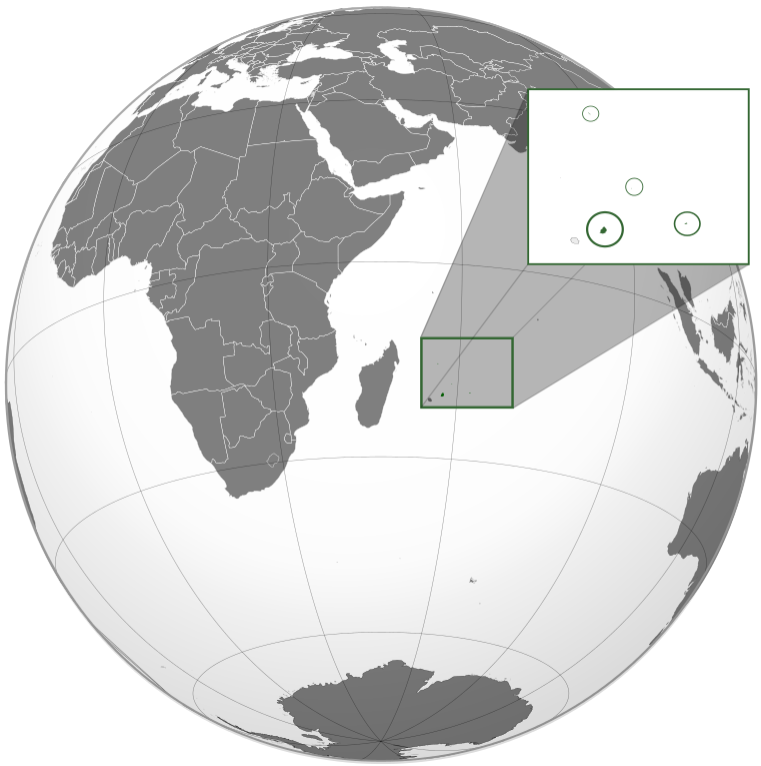
The oath is taken before the Constitutional Council, in the presence of the Bureau of the National Assembly, of the Bureau of the Senate, of the President of the Supreme Court and of the President of the High Islamic Council.

Constitution of Mauritius

January 24, 2024

Mauritius is an island country located in the Indian Ocean. The population of this country is approx 12,65,000 with 2040 square kilometers area. There is no officially declared working language, but English and French are used in offices without any declaration. In terms of language, 86% of the people speak Mauritian Creole, with 5% Bhojpuri, 4% French. Ethnically 67% are of Indian descent, 28% Creole, 3% Chinese, 2% French. In terms of religion, 48% are Hindus, 32% are Christians, and 17% are Muslims. It is also noticeable in the case of public holidays. Holidays are celebrated on Maha Shivratri, Ganesh Chaturthi, Diwali, Christmas, Eid-ul-Fitr etc.

Articles of the Constitution of Mauritius are very familiar and traditional. Influenced by the British Commonwealth. The problem is that the paragraphs are too long. The same is mentioned repeatedly. Even more disturbing is the repeated mention of the word "public morality". There is no definition of morality, and everyone's judgement is different. Some people like green shirts, some people like blue shirts.



Admirable Articles of Mauritius's Constitution

4. Protection of right to life (Part of it)

• A person shall, not be regarded as having been deprived of his life in contravention of this section, if he dies as the result of the use, to such extent and in such circumstances as are permitted by law, of such force as is reasonably justifiable

- for the defence of any person from violence or for the defence of property;
- in order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained;
- for the purpose of suppressing a riot, insurrection or mutiny; or
- in order to prevent the commission by that person of a criminal offence, or if he dies as the result of a lawful act of war.

5. Protection of right to personal liberty (Part of it)

• No person shall be deprived of his personal liberty save as may be authorised by law

- in execution of the order of a court made to secure the fulfillment of any obligation imposed on him by law;
- for the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of the order of a court;
- upon reasonable suspicion of his having committed, or being about to commit, a criminal offence;
- in the case of a person who has not attained the age of 18 years, for the purpose of his education or welfare;
- for the purpose of preventing the spread of an infectious or contagious disease;
- in the case of a person who is, or is reasonably suspected to be, of unsound mind or addicted to drugs or alcohol, for the purpose of his care or treatment or the protection of the community;
- upon reasonable suspicion of his being likely to commit breaches of the peace; or

6. Protection from slavery and forced labour

- No person shall be held in slavery or servitude.
- No person shall be required to perform forced labour.
- For the purposes of this section, the expression "forced labour" does not include -
    - any labour required in consequence of the sentence or order of a court;
    - labour required of any person while he is lawfully detained that, though not required in consequence of the sentence or order of a court, is reasonably necessary in the interests of hygiene or for the maintenance of the place at which he is detained;
    - any labour required of a member of a disciplined force in pursuance of his duties as such or, in the case of a person who has conscientious objections to service as a member of a naval, military or air force, any labour that that person is required by law to perform in place of such service; or
    - any labour required during a period of public emergency or in the event of any other emergency or calamity that threatens the life or well-being of the community, to the extent that the requiring of such labour is reasonably justifiable, in the circumstances of any situation arising or existing during that period or as a result of that other emergency or calamity, for the purpose of dealing with that situation.

Constitution of Mexico

January 28, 2024

Mexico is a country in North America, bordering the United States, Guatemala, and Belize. The population of this country is approx 12,98,75,000 with 19,72,550 square kilometers area. The official language is Mexican Spanish, with 68 other co-official languages at various levels. 78% are Christians, almost all of them are Catholics. Also 14% do not believe in any religion.

Mexico's constitution prohibits discrimination based on biological gender, age, physical disability, medical condition, or anything else. Education provided by the State will be secular and science based. The government will prepare the academic syllabus and accordingly the teaching will be done all over the state. Freedom of speech is open; However, restrictions may be imposed due to privacy, third party rights, crime, public order disturbance etc. No armed meeting will be organized. No titles of nobility, or privileges and hereditary honors shall be conferred.

Every child has the right to an identity and registration immediately after birth. The State shall register the birth free of charge and issue a certified certificate thereof.

All religious activities shall be practiced inside the place of worship, and all activities outside the place of worship must conform to state laws. It is strictly prohibited to form any kind of political party with a name containing any word or any other symbol related to any religion. No meeting of a political character shall be held inside the place of worship.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Many things of the constitution have been elaborated, which has made the constitution long. Some passages are literally novel-length. Only the fundamentals should be included in the constitution. As well as mentioning so many unrelated things together in one article - this is also stinky. Even the sorting and formatting style is not normal.

Everyone has a constitutional right to bear arms, which creates a fearful social order. Everyone is keeping guns at home for their own 'safety', this mentality is terrifying. Only law enforcers will bear arms - this concept is the hallmark of a healthy society.



Admirable Articles of Mexico's Constitution

Article 1 (Part of it)

Any form of discrimination, based on **ethnic** or national origin, **gender, age, disabilities**, social status, **medical conditions**, religion, opinions, sexual orientation, marital status, or any other form, which violates the human dignity or seeks to annul or diminish the rights and freedoms of the people, is prohibited.

Article 3 (Part of it)

Education provided by the State shall develop harmoniously all human abilities and will stimulate in pupils the love for the country, respect for human rights and the principles of international solidarity, independence and justice.

The State will guarantee the quality in mandatory education, in a way that educational material and methods, school organization, educational infrastructure and the suitability of teachers and principals ensure the highest learning achievement of students.

• According to the Article 24 **regarding the freedom of religion, the education provided by the State shall be secular, therefore, state education shall be maintained entirely apart from any religious doctrine.**

• The guiding principles for state education shall be based on scientific progress and shall fight against ignorance and its effects, servitude, fanaticism and prejudices.

Furthermore, state education shall:

• Be democratic, understanding democracy not only as a legal structure and political regime, but also as a way of life grounded on the continuous economic, social and cultural development;

• Be national, which means that, without hostility or exclusivism, state education shall cover national problems and the utilization of our resources, shall defend our political independence, assure our economic independence, and preserve and develop our culture;

• Contribute to a better human coexistence, in order to strengthen the appreciation and respect for cultural diversity, human dignity, the integrity of the family, the convictions over society's general interest, the fraternity and equality of rights ideals, avoiding privileges based on race, religion, group, sex or individual, and

• It shall be of quality, based on the constant progress and highest academic achievement of the students;

• To fully comply with the provisions established in the second paragraph and under section II, the Federal Executive shall establish the syllabus for preschool, elementary and secondary education, as well as for teacher training colleges, to be applied throughout the country. To that end, the Federal Executive shall take into account the opinion of the States' and the Federal District's governments, as well as the opinions of civil society groups involved in education, teachers and parents, in accordance with the law. Additionally, admission to teaching positions and the promotions to management and supervisory positions in basic and medium education ran by the State shall be granted through competitive contest that shall guarantee that the knowledge and abilities are suitable for the post. The implementing law will set the criteria, terms and conditions of the mandatory evaluation for the admission, promotion, acknowledgment and continuance in the professional service with full respect to the constitutional rights of education workers. All admissions and promotions not granted according to law shall be deemed null and void. The provisions in this paragraph shall not be applicable to institutions referred to in section VII of this article;

• All the education provided by the State shall be free of charge;

• Private entities may provide all kinds of education. In accordance with the law, the State shall have powers to grant and cancel official accreditation to studies done at private institutions. In the case of pre-school, elementary and secondary education, as well as teacher training college, private schools must:

  • Provide education in accordance with the same purposes and criteria established in paragraph second and section II, as well as to comply with the syllabus mentioned in section III; and

  • Obtain a previous and explicit authorization from the authorities, under the terms provided by the Law.

• In order to guarantee the provision of quality education services, the National Education Evaluation System has been created. The National Institute for the Evaluation of Education will coordinate said system. The National Institute for the Evaluation of Education will be an autonomous public agency, with legal personality and its own budget. The Institute shall evaluate the quality, performance and results of the national educational system in the preschool, elementary, junior high and high school. To that end, it shall:

  • Design and perform the evaluation measurements corresponding to components, processes or results of this system;

  • Issue the guidelines to which the federal and local educational authorities will be subject to, to perform the corresponding evaluation functions, and

  • Generate and publicize information, based on which it will issue the relevant guidelines to contribute to decisions about the improvement of education quality and its equity as an essential factor in the search of social equality.

• The law shall establish the necessary mechanisms and actions to allow efficacious cooperation and coordination between the Institute and the federal and local education authorities to achieve a better discharge of their respective duties.

Article 4 (Part of it)

Man and woman are equal under the law. The law shall protect the organization and development of the family.

All individuals have the right to nutritional, sufficient and quality nourishment. The State shall guarantee this.

Any person has the right of access, provision and drainage of water for personal and domestic consumption in a sufficient, healthy, acceptable and affordable manner. The State will guarantee such right and the law will define the bases, subsidies and modality for the equitable and sustainable access and use of the freshwater resources, establishing the participation of the Federation, local governments and municipalities, as well as the participation of the citizens for the achievement of such purposes.

Any family has the right to enjoy a decent and respectable house. The law will set the instruments and supports necessary to achieve such objective.

Any person has the right to identity and to be registered immediately after their birth. The State shall guarantee the compliance of these rights. The competent authority shall issue, without any cost, the first certified copy of the birth certificate or registration.

The State will grant aid to individuals in order to assist with the compliance of the rights of children.

Every person has cultural rights, has the right of access to culture and the right to enjoy state cultural services. The State shall provide the means to spread and develop culture, taking into account the cultural diversity of our country and respecting creative freedom. The law shall provide instruments that guarantee access and participation of any cultural expression.

All individuals have a right to physical culture and the practice of sports. The State shall promote and stimulate this right by issuing laws on the matter.

Article 6 (Part of it)

Expression of ideas shall not be subject to judicial or administrative inquiry, except for those cases when such expression of ideas goes against the moral, **privacy** or **the rights of third parties**, **causes perpetration of a felony**, or **disturbs the public order**. The right of reply shall be exercised according to law. The State shall guarantee the right to information.

Article 9

The right to peacefully associate or assembly for any licit purpose cannot be restricted. Only citizens of the Republic may take part in the political affairs of the country. **No armed meeting has the right to deliberate.**

Meetings organized to make a petition or to submit a protest to any authority cannot be considered as unlawful, nor be broken, provided that no insults are uttered against the authority and no violence or threats are used to intimidate or force the decision of such authority.

Article 12

No titles of nobility, nor prerogatives and hereditary honors shall be granted in the United Mexican States. Furthermore, those granted by any other country shall have no effect.

Article 16 (Part of it)

No person shall be disturbed in his private affairs, his/her family, papers, properties or be invaded at home without a written order from a competent authority, duly explaining the legal cause of the proceeding.

The Public Prosecution Service may order arrest of the accused, explaining the causes of such decision, only under the following circumstances all together: **a) in urgent cases, b) when dealing with serious offence, c) under reasonable risk that the accused could evade the justice and, d) because of the time, place or circumstance, accused cannot be brought before judicial authority.**

In cases of urgency or flagrancy, the judge before whom the prisoner is presented shall immediately confirm the arrest or order his release, according to the conditions established in the law.

Private communications shall not be breached. The law shall punish any action against the liberty and privacy of such communications, except when they are voluntarily given by one of the individuals involved in them. A judge shall assess the implications of such communications, provided they contain information related to the perpetration of a crime. Communications that violate confidentiality established by law shall not be admitted in any case.

Only the federal judicial authority can authorize telephone tapping and interception of private communications, at the request of the appropriate federal authority or the State Public Prosecution Service. The authority that makes the request shall present in writing the legal causes for the request, describing therein the kind of interception required, the individuals subjected to interception and the term thereof. The federal judicial authority cannot authorize telephone tapping nor interception of communications in the following cases: a) when the matters involved are of electoral, fiscal, commercial, civil, labor or administrative nature, b) communications between defendant and his attorney.

Authorized telephone tapping and interception of communications shall be subjected to the requirements and limitations set forth in the law. The results of telephone tapping and interception of communications that do not comply with the aforesaid requirements will not be admitted as evidence.

Article 18 (Part of it)

Convicts may serve their sentence in the penitentiaries closer to their home, in order to encourage their reintegration to the community. This provision shall not be applicable to organized crime and to inmates who require special security measures.

Special centers shall be created for preventive imprisonment and for penalties regarding organized crime. The competent authority can restrict communication between accused person or prisoner and third parties in the event of organized crime, except for defender. The authority also can impose measures of special surveillance on these inmates. This provision can be applied to other inmates who require special security measures.

Article 22 (Part of it)

Penalties of **death, mutilation, infamy, marks, physical punishments, torture, excessive fines, confiscation of assets, and other cruel punishments** are prohibited. Every penalty shall be in proportion to the crime committed and to the legally protected interest.

Article 24

Every person has the right to have freedom of ethical convictions, of conscience and of religion, and to have or to adopt, as the case may be, the one of her preference. Such freedom includes the right to participate, individually or collectively, in both public and

private ceremonies, worship or religious acts of the respective cult, **as long as they are not a felony or a misdemeanor punished by law**. No person is allowed to use these public acts of religious expression with political ends, for campaigning or as means of political propaganda.

Congress cannot dictate laws that establish or abolish any given religion.

Ordinarily, all religious acts will be practiced in temples, and those that extraordinarily are practiced outside temples must adhere to law

Article 28 (Part of it)

In the United Mexican States, all monopolies, monopoly practices, state monopolies and tax exemptions are prohibited. Protectionist policies are also prohibited.

Article 130 (Part of it)

The historic principle of separation between the State and religion shall guide the provisions established in this article. Churches and any other religious groups shall observe the law.

Only the Congress of the Union can legislate on matters of public worship, churches and religious groups. The respective public statutory law shall develop and detail the following provisions:

• Churches and religious groups shall have a legal status as religious association after the registration procedures. The law shall regulate the religious associations and shall establish the requirements to get registration.

• The government shall not intervene in the internal affairs of the religious associations.

• Mexicans can become ministers of any religious denomination. For this purpose, Mexicans and foreigners must meet the requirements established by law.

• Religious ministers cannot hold public offices, according to the statutory law. As citizens, religious ministers have the right to vote, but they do not have the right to be elected. Those who have ceased being church ministers with the required anticipation and by the procedures established in the law may be elected.

• Church ministers cannot join together for political purposes nor proselytize in favor of certain candidate, party or political association or against them. Neither may they oppose the laws of the Nation or its institutions, nor insult patriotic symbols in any form, in public meetings, in worship or in religious literature.

The formation of any kind of political group with a name containing any word or other symbol related to any religion is strictly prohibited. No meeting of a political character may be held in churches or temples.

The simple promise of truthfulness and fulfillment, subjects the person to the penalties established by law in the event of failing to fulfill them.

The law shall confer powers and duties on civil matters to the federal, state and municipal authorities.

Article 134

All contracts made by the authorities and entities mentioned before on acquisitions, renting, transfers, provision of services and works shall be awarded by open tenders, where bidders submit their sealed bids. These sealed bids will be opened in public for scrutiny and to guarantee that the State get the best market conditions available in regard to price, quality, financing, opportunity and other appropriate conditions.

When tender is not appropriate to guarantee the conditions mentioned in the previous paragraph, the law shall establish the bases, procedures, regulations, requirements and other conditions necessary to prove the good price, effectiveness, efficiency, impartiality and honesty of the process for the benefit of the State.

Management of federal economic resources by state governments, municipal governments, the Federal District Government and its political-administrative bodies shall be carried out observing the basis established in this article and the applicable statutory laws. Revision of the use of such resources shall be made by the technical state agencies mentioned in the second paragraph of this article.

Public servants shall be accountable for any violation committed against the provisions established in this article, according to the terms stated in the Title Four of this Constitution.

The public servants working in the federal, state and local governments, as well as the Federal District public servants are always obliged to impartially invest the public

resources under their management and not to affect the equity of the competition between political parties.

Propaganda disseminated through any media by the government, the autonomous bodies, the government agencies or any other entity belonging to any of the three levels of government, shall be institutional and shall bring information, education or guiding. Such propaganda cannot include names, images, voices or symbols that imply the personal promotion of a public servant.

The laws shall, within their field, guarantee enforcement of the two previous paragraphs and shall define penalties to be applied to offenders.

Facts of Mexico's Constitution

Article 2 (Part of it)

The nation is multicultural, based originally on its **indigenous** peoples, described as descendants of those inhabiting the country before colonization and that preserve their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions, or some of them.

Consciousness of indigenous identity will be the fundamental criteria to determine to whom apply the provisions on indigenous people.

An indigenous community is defined as the community that constitutes a cultural, economic and social unit settled in a territory and that recognizes its own authorities, according to their customs.

Indigenous people's right to self-determination shall be subjected to the Constitution in order to guarantee national unity. States' and Federal District's constitutions and laws must recognize indigenous peoples and communities, taking into account the general principles established in the previous paragraphs, as well as ethnic-linguistic and land settlement criteria.

• This Constitution recognizes and protects the **indigenous** peoples' right to self-determination and, consequently, the **right to autonomy**, so that they can:

• Decide their internal forms of coexistence, as well their social, economic, political and cultural organization.

• **Apply their own legal systems** to regulate and solve their internal conflicts, subjected to the general principles of this Constitution, respecting the fundamental rights, the human rights and, above all, the dignity and safety of women. The law shall establish the way in which judges and courts will validate the aforementioned regulations.

• Elect, in accordance with their traditional rules, procedures and customs, their authorities or representatives to exercise their own form of internal government, guaranteeing the right to vote and being voted of indigenous women and men under equitable condition; as well as to guarantee the access to public office or elected positions to those citizens that have been elected or designated within a framework that respects the federal pact and the sovereignty of the states. In no case the communitarian practices shall limit the electoral or political rights of the citizens in the election of their municipal authorities.

• Preserve and enrich their languages, knowledge and all the elements that constitute their culture and identity.

• Maintain and improve their environment and **lands**, according to this Constitution.

• Attain with preferential use of the natural resources of the sites inhabited by their indigenous communities, except for the strategic resources defined by this Constitution. The foregoing rights shall be exercised respecting the forms of property ownership and land possession established in this Constitution and in the laws on the matter as well as respecting third parties' rights. To achieve these goals, indigenous communities may form partnerships under the terms established by the Law.

• Elect indigenous representatives for the town council in those municipalities with indigenous population.

The constitutions and laws of the States shall recognize and regulate these rights in the municipalities, with the purpose of strengthening indigenous peoples' participation and political representation, in accordance with their traditions and regulations.

• Have full access to State jurisdiction. In order to protect this right, in all trials and proceedings that involve natives, individually or collectively, their customs and

cultural practices must be taken into account, respecting the provisions established in this Constitution. Indigenous people have, at all times, the right to be assisted by interpreters and counsels, who are familiar to their language and culture.

• The constitutions and laws of the States and the Federal District shall establish those elements of self-determination and autonomy that may best express the conditions and aspirations of indigenous peoples in each State, as well as the rules, according to which indigenous communities will be defined as public interest entities.

• In order to promote equal opportunities for indigenous people and to eliminate discriminatory practices, the Federation, the Federal District, the States and the local councils **shall establish the necessary institutions and policies to guarantee indigenous people's rights and comprehensive development of indigenous communities.** Such institutions and policies shall be designed and operated together with them.

In order to eliminate the scarcities and backwardness affecting indigenous towns and communities, authorities are obliged to:

• Stimulate regional development in indigenous areas with the purpose of strengthening local economies and improving the quality of life. To achieve this goal, the three levels of government and the indigenous communities must take part in a coordinated manner. Local governments shall equitably determine the budget that is to be directly managed by the indigenous communities for specific goals.

• Guarantee education and increase educational level of indigenous peoples, favoring bilingual and cross-cultural education, literacy, completion of the elementary and secondary education, technical training, high education and university education. Also, the authorities must establish a scholarship system for indigenous students at all grades, as well as define and carry out regional educational programs, according to indigenous peoples' cultural heritage and opinion, and according to the law. Authorities must promote respect towards the several cultures of the Nation and knowledge about them.

• Enforce an effective access to health services by increasing the coverage of the national health services, while making good use of traditional medicine and also to improve the indigenous people's nutrition through food programs focusing especially on children.

• Improve the living conditions of indigenous communities and the spaces used for social activities and recreation through policies that enables the access to public

and private financing for housing construction and home improvements, as well as policies that extend the coverage of basic social services.

• Promote indigenous women development by supporting their productive projects, protecting their health, granting incentives for their education and fostering indigenous women participation in decision-making process of their communities.

• Extend the communication infrastructure, enabling integration of communities to the rest of the country, by constructing and expanding transportation routes and telecommunication means. Also, authorities are obliged to develop the conditions required so that indigenous peoples and communities may acquire, operate and manage media, in accordance with the law.

• Support productive activities and sustainable development of indigenous communities through actions that allow them to achieve economic self-sufficiency; granting incentives for public and private investments that create new jobs; the use of new technology to increase productive capacity and to assure equitable access to supply and marketing systems.

• Establish social policies to protect indigenous immigrants both, in Mexican territory and foreign countries, through actions that: assure farm workers' labor rights, improve women's health, provide special educational and nutrition programs for children and young people belonging to immigrant families, ensure their human rights are respected and spread indigenous peoples' culture.

• Consult indigenous peoples' opinion and recommendations while preparing the National Development Plan, the State plans and the local plans and, if appropriate, incorporate their recommendations and proposals.

• In order to enforce the obligations set forth herein, the House of Representatives, the legislative bodies of the Federal District and the States, as well as the Municipal Councils, within the scope of their jurisdictions, shall establish specific budgets to comply with these obligations, as well as the procedures enabling communities to participate in the exercise and supervision thereof.

Any community comparable to indigenous peoples shall have the same rights as the indigenous people, according to the law, without detrimental to rights of natives, their communities and peoples established in this Constitution.

Article 4 (Part of it)

Every person has the right to decide, in a free, responsible and informed manner, about the number of children desired and the timing between each of them.

Article 6 (Part of it)

Expression of ideas shall not be subject to judicial or administrative inquiry, except for those cases when such expression of ideas goes against the **moral**, privacy or the rights of third parties, causes perpetration of a felony, or disturbs the public order. The right of reply shall be exercised according to law. The State shall guarantee the right to information.

Article 10

The inhabitants of the United Mexican States have the right to keep arms at home, for their protection and legitimate defense, with the exception of those prohibited by the Federal Law and those reserved for the exclusive use of the Army, Navy, Air Force and National Guard. Federal Law will state the cases, conditions, requirements and places where inhabitants can be authorized to carry weapons.

Constitution of Micronesia

February 02, 2024

The Federated States of Micronesia is an island country consisting of 607 islands in the Pacific Ocean. Its area is 702 square kilometers, although its extent in the sea is about three million square kilometers. The population is about 1,04,000 of which 95% are Christians. The official language is English, but there are 4 recognized regional languages; And many languages are actually in use. No one is the majority in the ethnographic community.

After collection of tax, proportional rate shall be deposited in national treasury and respective provincial treasury. Revenue derived from sea-bed mineral resources shall be shared equally between the national government and the respective provincial governments.

Vacancies in Parliament will be filled by by-elections. However, if the tenure is less than one year, the concerned provincial government will provide direct recruitment. Parliament is able to increase the salary of its members, but it will not be effective for that term.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

In the Federated States of Micronesia, the constitutional legitimacy of traditional leaders alongside mainstream government – democracy can no longer run in exceptional parallel motion. Parliament reserves the right to expel a member of Parliament by a two-thirds vote – Only the powerful can enjoy rights. Court rulings will be consistent with the constitution, Micronesian customs and traditions - although customs are not written anywhere.



Admirable Articles of Micronesia's Constitution

ARTICLE IV. DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Section 4

Equal protection of the laws may not be denied or impaired on account of sex, race, **ancestry**, national origin, language, or social status.

Section 6

The defendant in a criminal case has a right to a speedy public trial, to be informed of the nature of the accusation, to have counsel for his defense, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, and to compel attendance of witnesses in his behalf.

Section 10

Slavery and involuntary servitude are prohibited except to punish crime.

Section 12

A citizen of the Federated States of Micronesia may travel and migrate within the Federated States.

ARTICLE IX. LEGISLATIVE

Section 5

National taxes shall be imposed uniformly. Not less than 50% of the revenues shall be paid into the treasury of the state where collected.

Section 6

Net revenue derived from ocean floor mineral resources exploited under Section 2(m) shall be divided equally between the national government and the appropriate state government.

Section 12

A vacancy in Congress is filled for the unexpired term. In the absence of provision by law, an unexpired term is filled by special election, except that an unexpired term of less than one year is filled by appointment by the state chief executive.

Section 13

A member of Congress may not hold another public office or employment. During the term for which he is elected **and 3 years thereafter**, a member may not be elected or appointed to a public office or employment created by national statute during his term. A member may not engage in any activity which conflicts with the proper discharge of his duties. The Congress may prescribe further restrictions.

Section 14

The Congress may prescribe an annual salary and allowances for members. An increase of salary may not apply to the Congress enacting it.

ARTICLE XI. JUDICIAL

Section 8

When a case in a state or local court involves a substantial question requiring the interpretation of the Constitution, national law, or a treaty, on application of a party or on its own motion the court shall certify the question to the appellate division of the Supreme Court. The appellate division of the Supreme Court may decide on the case or remand it for further proceedings.

ARTICLE XIII. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 2

Radioactive, toxic chemical, or other harmful substances may not be tested, stored, used, or disposed of within the jurisdiction of the Federated States of Micronesia without the express approval of the national government of the Federated States of Micronesia.

Facts of Micronesia's Constitution

ARTICLE V. TRADITIONAL RIGHTS

Section 1

Nothing in this Constitution takes away a role or function of a traditional leader as recognized by custom and tradition, or prevents a traditional leader from being recognized, honored, and given formal or functional roles at any level of government as may be prescribed by this Constitution or by statute.

Section 2

The traditions of the people of the Federated States of Micronesia may be protected by statute. If challenged as violative of Article IV, protection of Micronesian tradition shall be considered a compelling social purpose warranting such governmental action.

Section 3

The Congress may establish, when needed, a Chamber of Chiefs consisting of traditional leaders from each state having such leaders, and of elected representatives from states having no traditional leaders. The constitution of a state having traditional leaders may provide for an active, functional role for them.

ARTICLE IX. LEGISLATIVE

Section 11

A state may provide that one of its seats is set aside for a traditional leader who shall be chosen as provided by statute for a 2-year term, in lieu of one representative elected on the basis of population. The number of congressional districts shall be reduced and reapportioned accordingly.

Section 17 (Part of it)

• The Congress shall be the sole judge of the elections and qualifications of its members, may discipline a member, and, by 2/3 vote, may suspend or expel a member.

Section 22

A bill passed by Congress shall be presented to the President for approval. If he disapproves of the bill, he shall return it with his objections to Congress within 10 days. If Congress has 10 or less days remaining in its session, or has adjourned, he shall return the bill within 30 days after presentation. If the President does not return a bill within the appropriate period, it becomes law as if approved.

ARTICLE XI. JUDICIAL

Section 4

If the Chief Justice is unable to perform his duties he shall appoint an associate justice to act in his stead. If the office is vacant, or the Chief Justice fails to make the appointment,

the President shall appoint an associate justice to act as Chief Justice until the vacancy is filled or the Chief Justice resumes his duties.

Section 11

Court decisions shall be consistent with this Constitution, Micronesian customs and traditions, and the social and geographical configuration of Micronesia. In rendering a decision a court shall consult and apply sources of the Federated States of Micronesia.

Constitution of Moldova

February 07, 2024

Moldova is a landlocked country in Europe, bordering Romania and Ukraine. The population of this country is approx 25,12,000 with 33,843 square kilometers area. The national and official language is Romanian. Ethnically, 82% are Romanian, 6.5% are Ukrainian, 4.5% are Gagauz, 4% are Russian. 92% are Christians, almost all of them are Eastern Orthodox.

Moldovan constitution is very average. It mentions separation of powers, equal rights for all citizens, protection from illegal intrusion into homes, privacy of communication, right to healthy environment, prohibition of forced labour, protection of orphans and physically challenged, protection of property etc. But the most interesting provision is that the maximum working hours per week is 40 hours.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects. The period of preventive arrest shall not exceed 72 hours. Where arrest should be made only directly from the crime scene and in connection with the case, but there 72 hours!



Admirable Articles of Moldova's Constitution

Article 2. Sovereignty and State power

• National sovereignty resides with the people of the Republic of Moldova, who shall directly and through its representative bodies exercise it in the manners provided for by the Constitution.

• Neither an individual person or a group of people, nor a social group, a political party or any other public organization may exercise the State power on their own behalf. The usurpation of the State power shall constitute the gravest crime against the people.

Article 6. Separation and cooperation of powers

In the Republic of Moldova the legislature, the executive and the judiciary shall be separate and cooperate in the exercise of the assigned prerogatives pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution.

Article 16. Equality

• The foremost duty of the State shall be the respect and protection of human person.

• All citizens of the Republic of Moldova shall be equal **before the law and public authorities**, regardless of the race, nationality, ethnic origin, language, religion, sex, **opinion, political affiliation**, property or **social origin**.

Article 22. Non-retroactivity of the law

No one shall be sentenced for actions or drawbacks, which did not constitute an offence at the time they were committed. No punishment more severe than that applicable at the time when the offence was committed shall be imposed.

Article 23. Right of every person to be acknowledged on his/her rights and duties

• Every one shall have the right to an acknowledged legal status.

• The State shall ensure the right of everyone to be aware of his/her rights and duties. For this purpose, the State shall publish and make accessible all the laws and other normative acts.

Article 29. Inviolability of domicile

• The domicile and place of residence shall be inviolable. No one may enter or remain within the premises of a person's domicile or place of residence without his/her consent.

• The law shall allow the derogation from the provisions of paragraph (1) under the following circumstances:

- for carrying into effect of an arrest warrant or a court sentence;
- **for forestalling of an imminent danger threatening a person's life, physical integrity and belongings;**
- **for preventing the spreading of an epidemic disease.**

• Searches and investigations on the spot shall be ordered and carried out only under the terms of law.

• House searches at night shall be forbidden except for the cases of a flagrant misdemeanour.

Article 30. Privacy of correspondence

• The State shall ensure the privacy of letters, telegrams and other postal despatches, as well as of telephone calls and other **legal means of communication.**

• The law shall allow the derogation from the provisions of paragraph (1) in cases the latter is required in the interests of national security, state economic welfare, public order and offence prevention.

Article 37. Right to a healthy environment

• Every human being shall have the right to live in an ecologically safe and healthy environment, to consume healthy food products and to use harmless household appliances.

• The State shall guarantee to anyone the right of free access and dissemination of the truthful information related to the environment state, living and working conditions, and the quality of food products and household appliances.

• Concealment or forgery of the information regarding the factors detrimental to human health shall be prohibited by law.

• Natural and legal entities shall be held liable for the damages caused to a person's health and property due to ecological trespasses.

Article 43. Right to work and labour protection

• Every person shall benefit by the right to work, to freely choose his/her profession and workplace, and to equitable and satisfactory working conditions, as well as to the protection against unemployment.

• All employees shall have the right to social protection of labour. The protecting measures shall bear upon the labour safety and hygiene, working conditions for women and young people, the introduction of a minimum wage per economy, week-ends and annual paid leave, as well as difficult working conditions and other specific situations.

• **The length of the working week shall not exceed 40 hours.**

• The right to hold labour bargaining and the binding nature of collective agreements shall be guaranteed.

Article 44. Prohibition of forced labour

• Forced labour shall be prohibited.

• It shall not be regarded as forced labour:

    • any service of military character or activities performed in lieu thereof by those who, under the law, are exempted from compulsory military service;

• the work of a sentenced person, carried out under normal conditions, during detention or conditional release;

• services such as required to deal with calamities or other dangers, as well as those which are part of normal civil obligations, as foreseen by law.

Article 48. Family (Part of it)

• The family shall represent the natural and fundamental factor of the society, and shall enjoy the State and society protection.

• The family shall be founded on a freely consented marriage between a husband and wife, on their full equality in rights and the parents' right and obligation to ensure their children's upbringing, education and training.

• Children shall pledge to take care of their parents and support them in need.

Article 49. Protection of family and orphaned children (Part of it)

• All the concerns aimed at maintaining, upbringing and educating the orphaned children and those deprived of parental care shall be devolved to the State and society. The State shall promote and support the charitable activities for the benefit of these children.

Article 50. Protection of mothers, children and young people (Part of it)

• Mothers and children shall benefit by special assistance and protection. All the children, including those born out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

• The State shall grant the necessary allowances for children and benefits required for the care of sick or disabled children. Other forms of social assistance for children and young people shall be provided for by law.

• Public authorities shall be bound to secure appropriate conditions enabling young people to freely take part in the social, economic, cultural and sporting life of the country.

Article 51. Protection of disabled persons

• The disabled persons shall enjoy special protection from the whole of society. The State shall ensure normal conditions for medical treatment and rehabilitation, education, training and social integration of disabled persons.

• No one can be subdued to the forced medical treatment unless for the cases foreseen by law.

Article 71. Independence of opinion

The Parliament members may not be prosecuted or held legally responsible for their votes or opinions expressed in the exercise of their mandate.

Article 127. Property (Part of it)

• All the underground resources, airspace, waters and forests used to the benefit of the public at large, natural resources of the economic regions and continental shelf, lines of communication, as well as other domains stipulated by law, shall constitute the exclusive province of the public property.

Article 130. Financial and crediting system (Part of it)

• The formation, administration, utilization and control of financial resources of the State, the territorial-administrative units and public institutions shall be regulated under the terms of law.

Facts of Moldova's Constitution

Preamble

REASSERTING our devotion to overall human values and desire to live in peace and harmony with all world-wide peoples, in compliance with the unanimously acknowledged principles and **norms** of the international law,

We herewith adopt the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova, and declare it as the SUPREME LAW OF OUR **SOCIETY** AND STATE.

Article 13. State language, use of other languages

• The State language in the Republic of Moldova is the Moldavian language, and its writing is based on the Latin alphabet

• The State shall acknowledge and protect the right to the preservation, development and use of the Russian language and other languages spoken within the territory of the State.

• The State shall facilitate the study of languages of widespread international usage.

• The manner of functioning of languages within the territory of the Republic of Moldova shall be established by organic law.

Article 25. Individual freedom and security of person (Part of it)

• The period of detention in custody may not exceed 72 hours.

Article 111. Autonomous territorial – unit of Gagauzia

• Gagauzia is an autonomous territorial-unit having a special statute and representing a form of self-determination of the Gagauzian people, shall constitute an integrant and inalienable part of the Republic of Moldova and shall independently solve, within the limits of its competence, pursuant to the provisions of the Republic of Moldova Constitution, in the interest of the whole of society, the political, economic and cultural issues.

• On the territory of the autonomous territorial-unit of Gagauzia all the rights and liberties foreseen by the Constitution and the legislation of the Republic of Moldova shall be guaranteed.

• Within the autonomous territorial-unit of Gagauzia shall operate representative and executive bodies according to the law.

• The soil, subsoil, waters, flora and fauna, as well as other natural resources on the territory of the autonomous territorial-unit of Gagauzia shall belong to the people of the Republic of Moldova and shall simultaneously constitute the economic basis of Gagauzia.

• The budget of the autonomous territorial-unit of Gagauzia shall be formed in conformity with the terms established by the law, which governs the special statute of Gagauzia.

• The control over the observance of the Republic of Moldova legislation within the autonomous territorial-unit of Gagauzia shall be performed by the Government under the terms of the law.

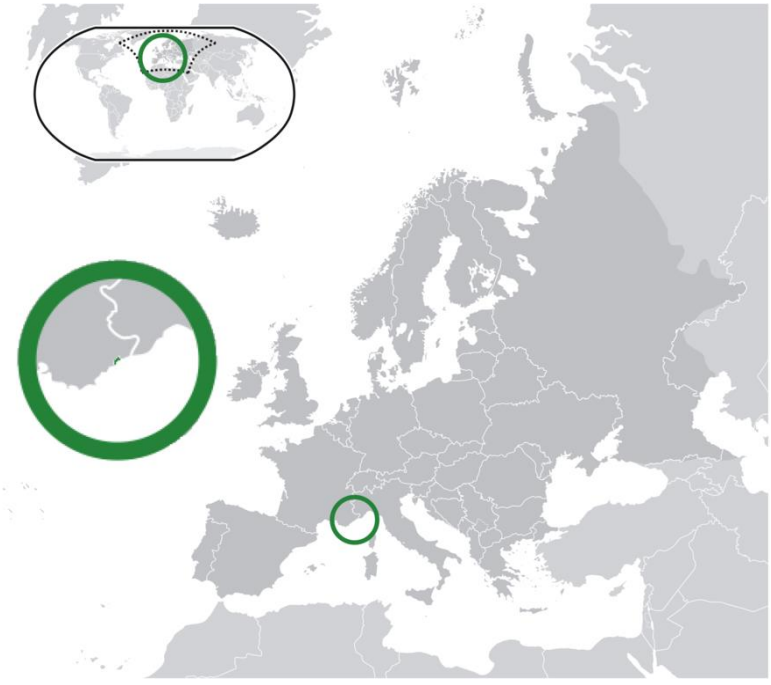
• Organic laws that govern the special statute of the autonomous territorial-unit of Gagauzia may be amended based on the vote of three fifths of the elected Parliament members.

Constitution of Monaco

February 11, 2024

Monaco is a European country located next to France. Monaco is a city state, the second smallest state in the world, and recognized as the most expensive in the world. The population of this country is approx 39,050 with 2.08 square kilometers area. The official language is French, as well as Italian. About 86% are Christians, almost all of whom are Catholics. Besides, 11% of people do not believe in religion. The Prime Minister can be either a citizen of Monaco or a citizen of France. The Prince of Monaco interacted with the French government during the appointment of the Prime Minister. Many of the judiciary came from France.

Monaco's constitution has nothing interesting to mention. There is a mention of human rights, but it is conventional. The downside is dire. Monaco has a hereditary monarchy. Executive power is fully under the control of the monarchy. To vote in so-called Parliament, the voter must be 25 years of age. The Prince can dissolve Parliament after that consultation with the Crown Council. The president and three members of this so-called 7-members Crown Council are appointed by the prince himself. All the Supreme Court members are appointed by the prince. Different constitutional bodies can propose names for the Supreme Court, but if the prince does not like it, the name must be re-proposed.



Admirable Articles of Monaco's Constitution

Art 17

All Monegasques are equal before the law. There is no privilege among them.

Art 20

No penalty may be introduced or applied except by law.

Criminal law must ensure respect for individual personality and dignity. No one may be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

Death penalty is abolished.

Criminal law cannot have any retroactive effect.

Facts of Monaco's Constitution

Art 1

The Principality of Monaco is a sovereign and independent State within the framework of the general principles of international law and of the particular conventions with France.

The territory of the Principality is unalienable.

Art 2

The principle of government is the hereditary and constitutional monarchy.

The Principality is a State under the rule of law, committed to fundamental freedoms and rights.

Art 3

The executive power is exercised by the highest authority of the Prince.

The Prince's persona is inviolable.

Art 9

The Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion is the religion of the State.

Art 10

The succession to the Throne, opened by death or by abdication, takes place by the direct and legitimate issue of the reigning Prince, by order of primogeniture with priority given to males within the same degree of kinship.

In the absence of direct legitimate issue, the succession passes to the brothers and sisters of the reigning prince and their direct legitimate descendants, by order of primogeniture with priority given to males within the same degree of kinship.

If the heir, who would have acceded by virtue of the preceding paragraphs is deceased or renounced the Throne before the succession became open, the succession passes to His own direct legitimate descendants by order of primogeniture with priority given to males within the same degree of kinship.

If the application of the preceding paragraphs does not fill the vacancy of the Throne, the succession passes to a collateral heir appointed by the Crown Council upon same advice of the Regency Council. The powers of the prince are temporarily held by the Regency Council.

The Throne can only pass to a person holding Monegasque citizenship on the day the succession opens.

The procedures of application of this article are set, as needed, by the House Laws of the Sovereign Family promulgated by Sovereign ordinance.

Art 11

The Prince can exercise His sovereign powers if He has reached His adult hood fixed at the age of eighteen.

During the Prince's adolescence or in case the Prince is unable to exercise His functions, the organisation and conditions of exercise of the Regency are provided for by the House Laws of the Sovereign Family.

Art 43

Government is exercised, **under the gracious authority of the Prince,** by a Minister of State, assisted by a Government Council.

Art 46

Sovereign Ordinances, which are excluded from debate in the Government Council and presentation to the Minister of State, pertain to:

- The House Laws of the Sovereign Family and these of its members
- The affairs of the Direction of the Judicial Department
- The appointment of members of the Sovereign Household, the diplomatic and consular corps, the Minister of State, the Government Councillors and assimilated civil servants, the magistrates in the judiciary
- The issue of exequatur to consuls
- The dissolution of the National Council
- The granting of honour titles

Art 54

All Monegasque electors of either gender, aged at least twenty-five, who have held the Monegasque nationality for at least five years, and who are not deprived of the right to stand for election for any of the causes set forth by law, are eligible.

Law determines which offices are incompatible with the National Councillor's mandate.

Art 74

The Prince may, after having taken the advice of the Crown Council pronounce the dissolution of the National Council. If this occurs, new elections take place within a period of three months.

Art 75

The Crown Council consists of seven members of Monegasque nationality, appointed by the Prince for a period of three years.

The President and three other members are directly appointed by the Prince.

Three members are appointed at the suggestion of the National Council, chosen from outside its members.

The offices of Minister of State and Government Councillor are incompatible with those of President or member of the Crown Council.

Art 89

Supreme Court is composed of five full members and two substitute members.

The Supreme Courts members are appointed by the Prince, as follows:

• One full member and one substitute member are introduced by the National Council from outside its members

• One full member and one substitute member are introduced by the State Council from outside its members

• One full member is introduced by the Crown Council from outside its members

• One full member is introduced by the Court of Appeal from outside its members

• One full member is introduced by the Civil Court of First Instance from outside its members.

These introductions are done by each of the bodies here above mentioned at the rate of two per seat.

If the Prince does not agree with these introductions, He is free to require new ones.

The President of the Supreme Court is appointed by the Prince.

Constitution of Mongolia

February 17, 2024

Mongolia is a landlocked country located between Russia and China, which is about 1% of the total area of all the countries of the world. There is another such country in the world, Iran - the best example. The population of Mongolia is approx 32,27,000 with 15,64,116 square kilometers area. The official language is Mongolian. Ethnically 95% are Mongolian, 4% are Kazakhs. 51% are Buddhists, 40% do not believe in any religion, and 3% are Muslims. Almost all Kazakhs are Muslim.

The Constitution of Mongolia is a democratic constitution. There is nothing negative about the constitution, but there is very little of anything interesting. Article 16 describes many rights very succinctly. However, being too short may lead to errors in interpretation.

Religion and State are completely separate. There is a constitutional guarantee of a healthy and safe environment. The right to conduct cultural, artistic and scientific activities and the copyright patent of creative works is protected by law.



Admirable Articles of Mongolia's Constitution

Article 2

1. The state structure of Mongolia shall be unitary.

2. The territory of Mongolia shall only be divided into administrative units.

Article 6 (Part of it)

• The land, its subsoil, forests, water, fauna, flora, and other natural assets in Mongolia shall be subject to the people's authority and under the protection of the State.

Article 9

1. The State shall respect the religion, whereas the religion shall honor the State in Mongolia.

2. The organs of State shall not engage in religious activities, and the religious organizations or monasteries shall not conduct political activities.

3. The relationship between the State and religious organizations or monasteries shall be regulated by law.

Article 16 (Part of it)

The citizens of Mongolia shall be guaranteed to exercise the following rights and freedoms:

• The right to a healthy and safe environment, and to be protected against environmental pollution and ecological imbalance.

• The right to conduct cultural, artistic and scientific activities, and to produce creative works and to benefits thereof. The right to author's copyrights, new works and innovation patents shall be protected by law.

Article 47

1. The judicial power in Mongolia shall be exercised exclusively by the courts.

2. The illegal establishment of the courts under any circumstances, and implementation of the judicial power by any other organization, shall be prohibited.

3. The courts shall be instituted solely under the Constitution and by other laws.

Constitution of Montenegro

February 21, 2024

Montenegro is a country in Europe, bordering Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, Albania, Croatia. The population of this country is approx 6,02,000 with 13,812 square kilometers area. Albanian, Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian languages are common. They have 45% Montenegrins, 28.7% Serbs, 8.6% Bosniaks, and 4.9% Albanians.

Although Montenegro has a long history of bloodshed and authoritarianism, the present constitution seems above average. A lot of people think Europeans are saint type as they are advanced in technology, but the real truth is sour. France, Britain, Germany, Portugal, Spain do have a long history of colonial rule and looting. Even Europe's little brothers were busy killing one another even at the beginning of the 21st century.

Given Montenegro's past history, the preamble to their constitution states that Montenegro believes in multiculturalism. Religion and State are completely separate. Human cloning is prohibited. A person unjustly deprived of liberty or convicted without reason is entitled to compensation from the State. No one is obliged to reveal his religious identity to others. State workers have no or limited right to strike.

Citizen rights may be restricted during times of war or emergency. But in no way shall it be based on biological gender, religion, language, ethnic or social origin, political or other beliefs, or financial status. Right to life; legal remedies; dignity and respect of persons; freedom of thought, conscience and religion etc. shall not be restricted in State of Emergency.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Prolonged detention is possible under repressive laws, which are essentially tools of the powerful to suppress opponents. Which is crime according to the new law, it is possible to judge the old incident based on that.



Admirable Articles of Montenegro's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

The commitment of the citizens of Montenegro to live in a state in which the basic values are **freedom, peace, tolerance, respect for human rights and liberties, multiculturalism, democracy and the rule of law**;

Article 8. Prohibition of discrimination

Direct or indirect discrimination on any grounds shall be prohibited.

Regulations and introduction of special measures aimed at creating the conditions for the exercise of national, gender and overall equality and protection of persons who are in an unequal position on any grounds shall not be considered discrimination.

Special measures may only be applied until the achievement of the aims for which they were undertaken.

Article 14. Separation of the religious communities from the State

Religious communities shall be separated from the state.

Religious communities shall be equal and free in the exercise of religious rites and religious affairs.

Article 17. Grounds and equality

Rights and liberties shall be exercised on the basis of the Constitution and the confirmed international agreements.

All shall be deemed equal before the law, regardless of any particularity or personal feature.

Article 18. Gender equality

The state shall guarantee the equality of women and men and shall develop the policy of equal opportunities.

Article 19. Protection

Everyone shall have the right to equal protection of the rights and liberties thereof.

Article 20. Legal remedy

Everyone shall have the right to legal remedy against the decision ruling on the right or legally based interest thereof.

Article 21. Legal aid

Everyone shall have the right to legal aid.

Legal aid shall be provided by the bar, as an independent and autonomous profession, and by other services.

Legal aid may be provided free of charge, in accordance with the law.

Article 25. Temporary limitation of rights and liberties

During the proclaimed state of war or emergency, the exercise of certain human rights and freedoms may be limited, to the necessary extent.

The limitations shall not be introduced on the grounds of sex, nationality, race, religion, language, ethnic or social origin, political or other beliefs, financial standing or any other personal feature.

There shall be **no limitations imposed on the rights to: life, legal remedy and legal aid; dignity and respect of a person; fair and public trail and the principle of legality; presumption of innocence; defense; compensation of damage for illegal or ungrounded deprivation of liberty and ungrounded conviction; freedom of thought, conscience and religion; entry into marriage**.

There shall be no abolishment of the prohibition of: inflicting or encouraging hatred or intolerance; discrimination; trial and conviction twice for one and the same criminal offence (ne bis in idem); forced assimilation.

Measures of limitation may be in effect at the most for the duration of the state of war or emergency.

Article 27. Bio-medicine

The right of a person and dignity of a human being with regard to the application of biology and medicine shall be guaranteed.

Any intervention aimed at creating a human being that is genetically identical to another human being, living or dead shall be prohibited.

It is prohibited to perform medical and other experiments on human beings, without their permission.

Article 33. Principle of legality

No one may be punished for an act which, prior to being committed, was not stipulated by law or a regulation based on the law as a punishable act, or pronounced a punishment that was not stipulated for such act.

Criminal acts and criminal sanctions may be prescribed solely by a law.

Article 37. Right to defense

Every one shall be guaranteed the right to defense, and especially: to be informed in the language he/she understands about the charges against thereof; to have sufficient time to prepare defense and to be defended personally or through a defense attorney of his/her own choosing.

Article 38. Compensation of damage for illegal action

Person deprived of liberty in an illegal or ungrounded manner or convicted without grounds shall have the right to the compensation of damage from the state.

Article 42. Confidentiality of correspondence

Confidentiality of letters, telephone conversations and other means of communication shall be inviolable.

The principle of inviolability of confidentiality of letters, telephone calls and other means of communication shall be deviated from only on the basis of a court decision, if so required for the purposes of conducting criminal proceedings or for the security of Montenegro.

Article 45. Electoral right

The right to elect and stand for elections shall be granted to every citizen of Montenegro of 18 years of age and above with at least a two-year residence in Montenegro.

The electoral right shall be exercised in elections.

The electoral right shall be general and equal.

Elections shall be free and direct, by secret ballot.

Article 46. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

Everyone shall be guaranteed the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, as well as the right to change the religion or belief and the freedom to, individually or collectively with others, publicly or privately, express the religion or belief by prayer, preaches, customs or rites.

No one shall be obliged to declare own religious and other beliefs.

Freedom to express religious beliefs may be restricted only if so required in order to protect life and health of the people, public peace and order, as well as other rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Article 47. Freedom of expression

Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression by speech, writing, picture or in some other manner.

The right to freedom of expression may be limited only by the right of others to dignity, reputation and honor and if it threatens public morality or the security of Montenegro.

Article 52. Freedom of assembly

The freedom of peaceful assembly, without approval, with prior notification of the competent authority shall be guaranteed.

The freedom of assembly may be temporarily restricted by the decision of the competent authority in order to prevent disorder or execution of a criminal offence, threat to health, morality or security of people and property, in accordance with the law.

Article 62. Right to work

Everyone shall have the right to work, to free choice of occupation and employment, to fair and human working conditions and to protection during unemployment.

Article 66. Strike

The employed shall have the right to strike.

The right to strike may be limited to the employed in the Army, police, state bodies and public service with the aim to protect public interest, in accordance with the law.

Article 71. Marriage

Marriage may be entered into only on the basis of a free consent of **a woman and a man**.

Marriage shall be based on equality of spouses.

Article 72. Family

Family shall enjoy special protection.

Parents shall be obliged to take care of their children, to bring them up and educate them.

Children shall take care of their own parents in need of assistance.

Children born out of wedlock shall have the same rights and responsibilities as children born in marriage.

Article 76. Freedom of creation

The freedom of scientific, cultural and artistic creation shall be guaranteed.

The freedom to publish works of science and arts, scientific discoveries and technical inventions shall be guaranteed, and their authors shall be guaranteed the moral and property rights.

Facts of Montenegro's Constitution

Article 30. Detention

Person suspected with reasonable doubt to have committed a crime may, on the basis of the decision of the competent court, be detained and kept in confinement only if this is necessary for the pre-trial procedure.

Detainee shall be given the explained decision of detention at the time of being placed in detention or at the latest 24 hours from being put in detention.

Detainee shall have the right of appeal against the decision of detention, upon which the court shall decide within 48 hours.

The duration of detention shall be reduced to the shortest possible period of time.

Detention by the decision of first-instance court may last up to three months from the day of detention, and by the decision of a higher court, the detention may be extended for additional three months.

If no indictment is raised by that time, the detainee shall be released.

Detention of minors may not exceed 60 days.

Article 147. Prohibition of ex posto facto effect (retroactive effect)

Law and other regulation shall not have retroactive effect.

Exceptionally, if required so by the public interest established in the process of law adoption, individual provisions of the law may have retroactive effect.

Provision of the Criminal code may have retroactive effect only if it is more lenient for the perpetrator of a criminal offense.

Constitution of Morocco

February 29, 2024

Morocco is an African country bordering Algeria. To the west is the Atlantic Ocean and to the north is the Mediterranean Sea. The population of this country is approx 3,79,84,000 with 4,46,300 square kilometers area. Official languages are Arabic and Tamazight. It should be noted that the Tamazight language is artificially created. French is also common. Ethnically 67% are Arab and 31% are Berber. More than 99% are Sunni Muslims.

The first thing that comes to our mind when we hear the word Morocco, since Morocco is a Middle Eastern country, it must be an extreme monarchy. The assumption is partially correct. Many of the articles referred to in the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights are in the Moroccan constitution. Democracy has more to fight for, but Morocco is currently ahead of others. Any person who violates the rules and regulations of the probity, honesty and transparency of elections shall be considered a punishable offence. Both Houses of Parliament reserve one meeting each week with priority given to questions from members and answers from the government. The Government must give its response within twenty days from the date of reference to the question.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Morocco is a completely Islam-centric state. Monarchy prevails. After the king's death, his eldest son becomes the new king. Much of the power of the state is shared with parliament and the government.



Admirable Articles of Morocco's Constitution

Article 11 (Part of it)

Free, honest and transparent elections constitute the foundation of the legitimacy of democratic representation.

Any person who infringes the provisions and rules of probity, of honesty and of transparency of the elections is punished by the law.

Article 20

The right to life is the first right of any human being. The law protects this right.

Article 21

All have the right to the security of their person and of their kin [proches], and to the protection of their assets.

The public powers assure the security of the populations and of the national territory within respect for the fundamental freedoms and rights guaranteed to all.

Article 22

The physical or moral integrity of anyone may not be infringed, in whatever circumstance that may be, and by any party that may be, public or private.

No one may inflict on others, under whatever pretext there may be, cruel, inhuman, [or] degrading treatments or infringements of human dignity.

The practice of torture, under any of its forms and by anyone, is a crime punishable by the law.

Article 23

No one may be arrested, detained, prosecuted or condemned outside of the cases and the forms provided by the law.

Arbitrary or secret detention and forced disappearance are crimes of the greatest gravity. They expose their authors to the most severe sanctions.

Any detained person has the right to be informed immediately, in a fashion which is comprehensible to him, of the reasons [motifs] of his detention and of his rights, including that of remaining silent. He must benefit, as well, from juridical assistance and of the possibility of communication with his relations, in accordance with the law.

The presumption of innocence and the right to an equitable process are guaranteed.

Any detained person enjoys the fundamental rights and humane conditions of detention. He must benefit from programs of instruction and of reintegration [reinsertion].

All incitement to racism, to hatred and to violence is prohibited.

Genocide and all other crimes against humanity, the crimes of war and all the grave and systematic violations of the Rights of Man are punished by the law.

Article 24 (Part of it)

Any person has the right to the protection of their private life.

The domicile is inviolable. Searches may only intervene in the conditions and the forms provided by the law.

Private communications, under whatever form that may be, are secret. Only justice can authorize, under the conditions and following the forms provided by the law, the access to their content, their total or partial divulgation or their summons [invocation] at the demand [charge] of whosoever.

Article 25

The freedoms of thought, of opinion and of expression under all their forms[,] are guaranteed.

The freedoms of creation, of publication and of presentation in literary and artistic matters and of scientific and technical research are guaranteed.

Article 29

The freedoms of reunion, of assembly, of peaceful demonstration, of association and of syndical and political membership [appartenance], are guaranteed. The law establishes the conditions of the exercise of these freedoms.

The right to strike is guaranteed. An organic law establishes the conditions and the modalities of its exercise.

Article 31

The State, the public establishments and the territorial collectivities work for the mobilization of all the means available [disponibles] to facilitate the equal access of the citizens [feminine] and the citizens [masculine] to conditions that permit their enjoyment of the right:

• to healthcare;

• to social protection, to medical coverage and to the mutual or organized joint and several liability of the State;

• to a modern, accessible education of quality;

• to education concerning attachment to the Moroccan identity and to the immutable national constants;

• to professional instruction and to physical and artistic education;

• to decent housing;

• to work and to the support of the public powers in matters of searching for employment or of self-employment;

• to access to the public functions according to the merits;

• to the access to water and to a healthy environment;

• to lasting [durable] development.

Article 35 (Part of it)

The State guarantees the freedom to contract and free competition. It works for the realization of a lasting human development, likewise to permit the consolidation of social justice and the preservation of the national natural resources and of the rights of the future generations.

The State looks to guarantee the equality of opportunities for all and [to] one specific protection for the socially disfavored categories.

Article 100

One sitting per week is reserved in each Chamber by priority to the questions of the members of it and to the responses of the government.

The government must give its response within the twenty days following the date on which it was referred to [the matter] of the question.

The responses to the questions of general policy are given by the Head of Government. One sitting per month is reserved to these questions and the responses and related replies [afferents] are presented before the Chamber concerned within the thirty days following the date of their transmission to the Head of Government.

Facts of Morocco's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

A sovereign Muslim State, attached to its national unity and to its territorial integrity, the Kingdom of Morocco intends to preserve, in its plentitude and its diversity, its one and indivisible national identity. **Its unity, is forged by the convergence of its Arab-Islamist, Berber [amazighe] and Saharan-Hassanic [saharo-hassanie] components, nourished and enriched by its African, Andalusian, Hebraic and Mediterranean influences [affluents].** The preeminence accorded to the **Muslim religion in the national reference is consistent with [va de pair] the attachment of the Moroccan people** to the values of openness, of moderation, of tolerance and of dialog for mutual understanding between all the cultures and the civilizations of the world.

Founded on these values and these immutable principles, and strong in its firm will to reaffirm the bonds of fraternity, or cooperation, or solidarity and of constructive partnership with all other States, and to work for common progress, the Kingdom of Morocco, [a] united State, totally sovereign, belonging the Grand Maghreb, reaffirms that which follows and commits itself:

- To work for the construction of the Union of the Maghreb, as [a] strategic option; To deepen the bonds of togetherness with the Arab and Islamist Ummah [Oumma], and to reinforce the bonds of fraternity and of solidarity with its brother peoples;

This Preamble is made integral part of this Constitution.

Article One (Part of it)

Morocco is a constitutional, **democratic**, parliamentary and social **Monarchy.**

The constitutional regime of the Kingdom is founded on the separation, the balance and the collaboration of the powers, as well as on participative democracy of [the] citizen, and the principles of good governance and of the correlation between the responsibility for and the rendering of accounts.

The **Nation relies for its collective life on the federative constants [constantes federatrices], on the occurrence of moderate Muslim religion**, [on] the national unity of its multiple components [affluents], [on] the constitutional monarchy and [on] democratic choice.

The territorial organization of the Kingdom is decentralized. It is founded on an advanced regionalization.

Article 3

Islam is the religion of the State, which guarantees to all the free exercise of beliefs [cultes].

Article 41

The King, Commander of the Faithful [Amir Al Mouminine], sees to the respect for Islam. He is the Guarantor of the free exercise of beliefs [cultes].

He presides over the Superior Council of the Ulema [Conseil superieur des Oulema], charged with the study of questions that He submits to it.

The Council is the sole instance enabled [habilitee] to comment [prononcer] on the religious consultations (Fatwas) before being officially agreed to, on the questions to which it has been referred [saisi] and this, on the basis of the tolerant principles, precepts and designs of Islam.

The attributions, the composition and the modalities of functioning of the Council are established by Dahir [Royal Decree].

The King exercises by Dahirs the religious prerogatives inherent in the institution of the Emirate of the Faithful [Imarat Al Mouminine] which are conferred on Him in exclusive manner by this Article.

Article 42 (Part of it)

The King Head of State, His Supreme Representative, Symbol of the unity of the Nation, Guarantor of the permanence and of the continuity of the State and Supreme Arbiter between the institutions, sees to respect for the Constitution, to the good functioning of

the constitutional institutions, to the protection of democratic choice and of the rights and freedoms of the citizens [feminine] and citizens [masculine], of the collectivities, and to respect for the international commitments of the Kingdom.

He is the Guarantor of the Independence of the country and of the territorial integrity of the Kingdom within its authentic frontiers.

The King exercises these missions by Dahirs by virtue of the powers that are expressly devolved to him by this Constitution.

Article 43

The Crown of Morocco and its constitutional rights are hereditary and are transmitted from father to son through male descendants in direct line and by order of primogeniture of His Majesty The King Mohammed VI, unless the King has designated, in His lifetime, a successor from among His sons, other than His eldest son. When there are no male descendants in direct line, the succession to the Throne is devolved in the closest male collateral line and in the same conditions.

Article 44

The King is a minor until reaching eighteen years [of age]. During the minority of the King, a Council of the Regency [Conseil de Regence] exercises the powers and the constitutional rights of the Crown, except those relative to the revision of the Constitution. The Council of the Regency shall function as [a] consultative organ before the King until the day [when] he has attained the age of eighteen years.

The Council of the Regency is presided over the President of the Constitutional Court. It is composed, moreover, of the Head of Government, of the President of the Chamber of Representatives, of the President of the Chamber of Councilors, of the President-Delegate of the Superior Council of the Judicial Power [President-delegue du Conseil Superieur du Pouvoir Judiciare], of the Secretary General of the Superior Council of the Ulema and of ten prominent persons [personnalites] appointed by the King intuitu personae.

The rules of functioning of the Council of the Regency are established by an organic law.

Article 53

The King is the Supreme Head of the Royal Armed Forces. He appoints to the military offices [emplois] and can delegate this right.

Article 58

The King exercises the right of pardon.

Constitution of Mozambique

March 10, 2024

Mozambique is an African country located on the shores of the Indian Ocean, sharing a border with Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Eswatini and South Africa. The population of this country is approx 3,25,13,000 with 8,01,590 square kilometers area. The official language is Portuguese, but many languages are spoken in practice. 99% of Mozambique is black. In terms of religion, 55% believe in Christianity, 26% in traditional religion and 17% in Islam.

The constitution of Mozambique is one of the best constitutions in the world. At the very beginning of the Constitution, Article 2 defines sovereignty very wisely. A referendum shall be considered valid and binding where at least half of the registered voters have participated in it.

Armed organizations of a military or paramilitary nature; Also anything that encourages violence or discord is prohibited. Freedom to practice religion or not is recognized. Everyone shall have the right to claim compensation in accordance with law for damages of their fundamental rights caused by violations. Testimony obtained through torture or evidence obtained by illegal means have no legal basis. All citizens shall have the right not to obey orders that violate civil rights, liberties and guarantees or that are unlawful. Advertising rules will be regulated by law and all forms of hidden, indirect and misleading advertising are prohibited.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

There is an opportunity to validate the new law at a back-date. The State shall recognize and respect the customary authority recognized by the citizen - and anything unwritten is dangerous. A critical situation can arise at any moment.

Note that the flag of Mozambique is unusual. A photo of the deadly Kalashnikov rifle is attached to the photo flag. Why? Wasn't there anything else?



Admirable Articles of Mozambique's Constitution

Article 2. Sovereignty and Legality

1. Sovereignty is vested in the people.

2. The Mozambican people shall exercise their sovereignty in the manner provided for in the Constitution.

3. The State is subordinate to the Constitution and is founded on legality.

4. Constitutional rules shall prevail over all other rules of the legal order.

Article 37. Disability

Disabled citizens shall enjoy fully the rights enshrined in the Constitution and shall be subject to the same duties, except those which their disability prevents them from exercising or fulfilling.

Article 38. Duty to Respect the Constitution

1. All citizens shall have the duty to respect the constitutional order.

2. Acts contrary to the provisions of the Constitution shall be subject to punishment in terms of the law.

Article 39. Acts against National Unity

All acts intended to undermine national unity, to disturb social harmony or to create divisions or situations of privilege or discrimination based on colour, race, sex, ethnic origin, place of birth, religion, level of education, social position, physical or mental ability, the marital status of one's parents, profession or political preference, shall be punished in terms of the law

Article 41. Other Individual Rights

All citizens shall have the right to their honour, good name and their reputation, as well as the right to defend their public image and to protect their privacy.

Article 48. Freedom of Expression and Information

1. All citizens shall have the right to freedom of expression and to freedom of the press, as well as the right to information.

2. The exercise of freedom of expression, which consists of the ability to impart one's opinions by all lawful means, and the exercise of the right to information shall not be restricted by censorship.

3. Freedom of the press shall include, in particular, the freedom of journalistic expression and creativity, access to sources of information, protection of independence and professional secrecy, and the right to establish newspapers, publications and other means of dissemination.

4. In the public sector media, the expression and confrontation of ideas from all currents of opinion shall be guaranteed.

5. The State shall guarantee the impartiality of the public sector media, as well as the independence of journalists from the Government, the Administration and other political powers.

6. The exercise of the rights and freedoms provided for in this article shall be governed by law on the basis of the imperative respect for the Constitution and for the dignity of the human person.

Article 52. Freedom of Association

1. All citizens shall enjoy freedom of association.

2. Social organisations and associations shall have the right to pursue their aims, to create institutions designed to achieve their specific objectives and to own assets in order to carry out their activities, in accordance with the law.

3. Armed associations of a military or paramilitary nature, as well as associations that promote violence, racism, xenophobia or pursue aims that are against the law, shall be prohibited.

Article 54. Freedom of Conscience, Religion and Worship

1. All citizens shall have the freedom **to practice or not to practice a religion**.

2. Nobody shall be discriminated against, persecuted, prejudiced, deprived of his or her rights, or benefit from or be exempt from duties, on the grounds of his faith or religious persuasion or practice.

3. Religious denominations shall have the right to pursue their religious aims freely and to own and acquire assets for realising their objectives.

4. The protection of places of worship shall be ensured.

5. The right to conscientious objection shall be guaranteed in terms of the law.

Article 58. Right to Compensation and State Responsibility

1. Everyone shall have the right to claim compensation in accordance with the law, for damages caused by a violation of their fundamental rights.

2. The State shall be responsible for damages caused by the unlawful acts of its agents, in the performance of their functions, without prejudice to rights of recourse available under the law.

Article 65. Principles of Criminal Process

1. In criminal process, the right to defence and to trial is an inviolable right guaranteed to every accused.

2. Criminal trial hearings shall be public, except in so far as it is prudent to exclude or restrict publicity in order to safeguard personal, family, social or moral privacy, or for material reasons of trial security or public order.

3. **All evidence obtained through the use of torture, coercion, offences against the physical or moral integrity of the person, the abusive intrusion into their private and family life or into their home, correspondence or telecommunications, shall be invalid**.

4. No case may be withdrawn from a court whose competence is established by an earlier law, except in cases specifically provided for by law.

Article 76. Names

Political parties shall be prohibited from using names containing expressions that are directly related to any religious denominations or churches, and from using emblems that may be confused with national or religious symbols.

Article 79. Right of Petition, Complaint and Claim

All citizens shall have the right to present petitions, complaints and claims to the competent authority in order to demand the restitution of their rights violated or in defence of the public interest.

Article 80. Right of Resistance

All citizens shall have the right not to comply with orders that are unlawful or that infringe on their rights, freedoms and guarantees.

Article 81. Right of Popular Action

1. All citizens shall have the right to popular action in accordance with the law, either personally or through associations for defending the interests in question.

2. The right of popular action shall consist of:

a. the right to claim for the injured party or parties such compensation as they are entitled to;

b. **The right to advocate the prevention, termination or judicial prosecution of offences against the public health, consumer rights, environmental conservation and cultural heritage**;

c. The right to defend the property of the State and of local authorities.

Article 84. Right to Work

1. Work shall be a right and a duty of every citizen.

2. All citizens shall have the right freely to choose their profession.

3. Forced labour shall be prohibited, except where the work is performed within the framework of penal legislation.

Article 87. Right to Strike and Prohibition of Lock Outs

1. Workers shall have the right to strike, and the law shall regulate the exercise of this right.

2. **The law shall restrict the exercise of the right to strike in essential services and activities, in the interest of the pressing needs of society and of national security.**

3. Lock outs shall be prohibited.

Article 92. Rights of Consumers

1. Consumers shall have the right to quality in the goods and services that they consume, to education and information, to the protection of their health, to the safeguarding of their economic interests and to reparation for damage.

2. Advertising shall be regulated by law and all forms of hidden, indirect and misleading advertising shall be prohibited.

3. Consumer associations and co-operatives shall have the right, within the terms of the law, to State assistance, the right to be heard on issues concerning consumer protection, and title to sue in order to defend the interests of their members.

Article 94. Freedom of Cultural Creativity

1. All citizens shall have the right to freedom of scientific, technical, literary and artistic creativity.

2. The State shall protect rights relating to intellectual property, including copyright, and shall promote the practice and dissemination of literature and art.

Article 98. State Property and Public Domain

1. Natural resources in the soil and the subsoil, in inland waters, in the territorial sea, on the continental shelf and in the exclusive economic zone shall be the property of the State.

2. The public domain of the State shall comprise:

a. the maritime zone;

b. the airspace;

c. archaeological heritage;

d. nature conservation zones;

e. hydraulic resources;

f. energy resources;

g. roads and railways;

h. mineral deposits;

i. other property classified as such by law.

3. The law shall regulate the legal regime of property in the public domain, as well as its management and conservation, and shall distinguish between the public domain of the state, the public domain of local authorities and the public domain of communities, with due respect for the principles of imprescriptibility and immunity from seizure.

Article 109. Land

1. All ownership of land shall vest in the State.

2. Land may not be sold or otherwise disposed of, nor may it be mortgaged or subject to attachment.

3. As a universal means for the creation of wealth and of social well being, the use and enjoyment of land shall be the right of all the Mozambican people.

Article 110. Use and Enjoyment of Land

1. The State shall determine the conditions under which land may be used and enjoyed.

2. The right to use and benefit from land shall be granted to individual or corporate persons, taking into account its social or economic purpose.

Article 111. Rights Acquired Through Inheritance or Occupation of Land

In granting titles for the use and enjoyment of land, the State shall recognise and protect rights acquired through inheritance or by occupation, unless there is a legal reservation or the land has been lawfully granted to another person or entity.

Article 112. Labour

1. Labour is the driving force of development and shall merit respect and protection.

2. The State shall promote the fair distribution of the proceeds of labour.

3. The State maintains that everyone should receive equal pay for equal work.

Article 113. Education

1. The Republic of Mozambique shall promote an educational strategy that aims towards national unity, wiping out illiteracy, mastering science and technology, and providing citizens with moral and civic values.

2. The State shall organise and develop education through a national system of education.

3. Public education shall not pertain to any religion.

4. Education provided by collective and other private entities shall be administered in accordance with the law and shall be subject to State control.

5. The State shall not plan education and culture in accordance with any specific philosophical, aesthetic, political, ideological or religious guidelines.

Article 123. Youth (Part of it)

• The State and society shall stimulate and support the creation of youth organisations for the pursuit of cultural, artistic, recreational, sporting and educational objectives.

• The State, acting in co-operation with associations representing parents and persons in charge of education, and with private institutions and youth organisations, shall adopt a national youth policy capable of promoting and supporting the professional training of young people, their access to first jobs and free intellectual and physical development.

Article 126. Financial System

The financial system shall be organised in such a way as **to guarantee that savings are formed, deposited and secure** and that financial measures required for the country's economic and social development are applied.

Article 128. Economic and Social Plan

• The purpose of the Economic and Social Plan is to guide economic and social development towards sustainable growth, to reduce regional imbalances and progressively to eliminate economic and social differences between cities and the countryside.

• The Economic and Social Plan shall be expressed financially in the State Budget.

• The draft Economic and Social Plan shall be submitted to the Assembly of the Republic, together with reports on the major global and sectoral options, including information to substantiate them

Article 136. Referenda (Part of it)

• A referendum shall be considered valid and binding only where at least half of the registered voters have voted in it.

Article 223. Categories of Courts (Part of it)

• There may be administrative courts, labour courts, fiscal courts, customs courts, admiralty courts, arbitration courts and community courts.

• The courts of justice shall have common jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters and shall exercise their jurisdiction over all areas not assigned to other jurisdictional orders.

• At first instance, there may be courts of special jurisdiction and specialized courts to adjudicate particular matters.

Article 289. Functioning of the Sovereign Public Offices

The declaration of a state of siege or a state of emergency must not affect the application of the Constitution in respect of the powers and the functioning of the sovereign public offices, or in respect of the rights and immunities of the respective office holders or members.

Article 290. Termination

• Upon the termination of a state of siege or of emergency, the President of the Republic shall address a message to the Assembly of the Republic, giving detailed information about the measures taken under it and a list of the names of all citizens affected.

• The termination of the state of siege or of emergency shall bring its effects to an end, but this shall not affect responsibility for unlawful acts committed by agents or persons who implemented it.

Facts of Mozambique's Constitution

Article 57. Non-Retroactivity

In the Republic of Mozambique laws may have retroactive effect only where this is to the benefit of citizens and other legal persons.

Article 60. Application of Criminal Law

• Nobody shall be condemned for an act that did not constitute a criminal offence at the time when it was committed.

• Criminal law may be applied retroactively only in favour of the accused.

Article 64. Preventive Imprisonment

• Preventive imprisonment shall be permitted only in cases provided for by the law, which shall determine the duration of such imprisonment.

• Citizens held in preventive imprisonment shall, within the period fixed by law, be brought before the judicial authorities who alone shall have the power to decide on the lawfulness and continuation of the imprisonment.

• Everyone deprived of their liberty shall be informed promptly and in a way that they understand of the reasons for their imprisonment or detention and of their rights.

• The judicial decision by which an imprisonment or detention is ordered or maintained shall be communicated at once to a relative or trusted acquaintance of the detainee, as indicated by the detainee.

Article 118. Traditional Authority

• The State shall recognise and esteem traditional authority that is legitimate according to the people and to customary law.

• The State shall define the relationship between traditional authority and other institutions and the part that traditional authority should play in the economic, social and cultural affairs of the country, in accordance with the law.

Constitution of Myanmar

March 26, 2024

Myanmar is an Asian country located on the shores of the Bay of Bengal and Andaman sea, sharing a border with Bangladesh, India, China, Laos and Thailand. The population of this country is approx 5,75,26,449 with 2,61,227 square kilometers area. The official language of Myanmar is Burmese. Besides Chin, Kachin, Karen, Kayah, Mon, Rakhine, Shan languages are locally spoken. Ethnically 68% are Bamar, 9% are Shan, 7% are Karen, 4% are Rakhine, 3% are Chinese, 2% are Indians, 2% are Mon, 5% are others. 87% follow Buddhism, 6% follow Christianity, 4% follow Islam and 3% follow other religions.

No one can be detained for more than 24 hours without the permission of the court. However, it has not been said whether he or she or zee can be detained even if there is no charge. The state is the ultimate owner of all land and all natural resources. The President and the Vice-President shall submit an account of their family wealth to the Head of the Parliament. Even if any seat of Parliament is vacant, its proceedings shall be considered valid. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on the basis of birth, religion, status, culture, gender etc. Abuse of religion for political purposes is prohibited. Further, any act intended or likely to incite feelings of hatred, enmity or discord between religious communities is contrary to this Constitution.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Military forces will look after their own affairs independently. That means, they have no responsibility towards the elected political persons, towards the people, towards democracy. According to Myanmar's constitution, "The Defence Services is mainly responsible for safeguarding the Constitution." - that means, not the people. Weird!

The President is elected through an Electoral College. In this case too, the military will have a role.

Parliament has two chambers. Of the 440 members of the First Chamber, 110 are nominated by the Commander-in-Chief of the military. Of the 224 members of the second chamber, 56 are nominated by the Commander-in-Chief of the military.

Buddhism is the state religion. Religious personalities do not have the right to vote.



Admirable Articles of Myanmar's Constitution

3. The State is where multi-National races collectively reside.

29. The Union shall provide inputs, such as technology, investments, machinery, raw materials, so forth, to the extent possible for changeover from manual to mechanized agriculture.

30. The Union shall provide inputs, such as technology, investments, machinery, raw materials, so forth, to the extent possible, for development of industries.

43. No Penal law shall be enacted to provide retrospective effect.

45. The Union shall protect and conserve natural environment.

68. The President and the Vice-Presidents shall furnish a list of family assets under his direction, namely land, houses, buildings, businesses, savings and other valuables together with their values to the Head of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

88. Although there are vacant seats, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall have the right to carry out its functions. Moreover, the resolutions and proceedings of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall not be annulled, notwithstanding the acts of some person who was not entitled to do so sat or voted or took part in the proceedings are later discovered.

347. The Union shall guarantee any person to enjoy equal rights before the law and shall equally provide legal protection.

348. The Union shall not discriminate any citizen of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, based on race, birth, religion, official position, status, culture, sex and wealth.

358. The Union prohibits the enslaving and trafficking in persons.

364. The abuse of religion for political purposes is forbidden. Moreover, any act which is intended or is likely to promote feelings of hatred, enmity or discord between racial or religious communities or sects is contrary to this Constitution. A law may be promulgated to punish such activity.

371. The Union may assist the access to technology, investment, machinery, raw material, so forth, for national economic development.

372. The Union guarantees the right to ownership, the use of property and the right to private invention and patent in the conducting of business if it is not contrary to the provisions of this Constitution and the existing laws.

373. Any person who committed a crime, shall be convicted only in accord with the relevant law then in operation. Moreover, he shall not be penalized to a penalty greater than that is applicable under that law.

Facts of Myanmar's Constitution

20

A. The Defence Services is the sole patriotic defence force which is strong, competent and modern.

B. The Defence Services has the right to independently administer and adjudicate all affairs of the armed forces.

C. The Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services is the Supreme Commander of all armed forces.

D. The Defence Services has the right to administer for participation of the entire people in Union security and defence.

E. The Defence Services is mainly responsible for safeguarding the non-disintegration of the Union, the non-disintegration of National solidarity and the perpetuation of sovereignty.

F. The Defence Services is **mainly responsible** for safeguarding the Constitution.

22. The Union shall assist:

A. to develop language, literature, fine arts and culture **of the National races**;

B. to promote solidarity, mutual amity and respect and mutual assistance among the National races;

C. to promote socio-economic development including education, health, economy, transport and communication, so forth, of less-developed National races.

32. The Union shall:

A. care for mothers and children, orphans, **fallen Defence Services personnel's children**, the aged and the disabled;

B. ensure disabled ex-Defence Services personnel a decent living and free vocational training.

33. The Union shall strive for youth to have strong and dynamic patriotic spirit, **the correct way of thinking** and to develop the five noble strengths.

40

A. If there arises a state of emergency characterized by inability to perform executive functions in accord with the provisions of the Constitution in a Region or a State or a Self-Administered Area, the President is empowered to exercise executive power in that Region, State or Self-Administered Area and, if necessary in doing so, the President is empowered to exercise legislative powers concerning that Region, State or Self-Administered Area in accord with the provisions of this Constitution.

B. If there arises or there is sufficient reason to arise a state of emergency endangering life and property of the people in a Region, State or Self-Administered Area, the Defence Services has the right, in accord with the provisions of this Constitution, to prevent that danger and provide protection.

C. If there arises a state of emergency that could cause disintegration of the Union, disintegration of national solidarity and loss of sovereign power or attempts therefore by wrongful forcible means such as insurgency or violence, the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services has the right to take over and exercise State sovereign power in accord with the provisions of this Constitution.

60

A. The President shall be elected by the Presidential Electoral College.

B. The Presidential Electoral College shall be formed with three groups of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw representatives as follows:

a. group formed with elected Hluttaw representatives in the Hluttaw with an equal number of representatives elected from Regions and States;

b. group formed with elected Hluttaw representatives in the Hluttaw elected on the basis of township and population;

c. group formed with the Defence Services personnel Hluttaw representatives nominated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services for the said two Hluttaws.

C. Each group shall elect a Vice-President from among the Hluttaw representatives or from among persons who are not Hluttaw representatives.

D. The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and a Body comprising the Heads and Deputy Heads of the two Hluttaws in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall scrutinize whether or not the Vice-Presidents possess the qualifications prescribed for the President.

E. The Presidential Electoral College comprising all the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw representatives shall elect by vote one of the three Vice-Presidents who are Presidential candidates, as the President.

F. Necessary law shall be enacted for the election of President and Vice-Presidents.

74. The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw comprises of the following two Hluttaws:

A. in accord with the provisions of Section 109, the Pyithu Hluttaw formed with Hluttaw representatives elected on the basis of township as well as population and Hluttaw **representatives being the Defence Services Personnel nominated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services**;

B. in accord with the provisions of Section 141, the Amyotha Hluttaw formed with Hluttaw representatives elected in equal numbers from Regions and States and Hluttaw **representatives being the Defence Services Personnel nominated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services**.

79. The Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall convene the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw regular session at least once a year. The maximum interval between the two regular sessions shall not exceed twelve months.

109. The Pyithu Hluttaw shall be formed with a maximum of 440 Hluttaw representatives as follows:

• not more than 330 Pyithu Hluttaw representatives elected prescribing electorate in accord with law on the basis of township as well as population or combining with an appropriate township which is contagious to the newly-formed township if it is more than 330 townships;

• **not more than 110 Pyithu Hluttaw representatives who are the Defence Services personnel nominated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services** in accord with the law.

141. The Amyotha Hluttaw shall be formed with a maximum of 224 Hluttaw representatives as follows:

A. 168 Amyotha Hluttaw representatives elected in an equal number of 12 representatives from each Region or State inclusive of relevant Union territories and including one representative from each Self-Administered Division or Self-Administered Zone;

B. **56 Amyotha Hluttaw representatives who are the Defence Services personnel nominated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services** in accord with the law, four representatives from each Region or State inclusive of relevant Union territories;

C. in forming the Amyotha Hluttaw as mentioned in Sub-Sections (a) and (b), the relevant Union Territory means the Union Territories, prescribed under the Constitution, or prescribed by law of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, which are inclusive in State or Division, Region or State for the purpose of electing the Amyotha Hluttaw representative.

361. The Union recognizes special position of Buddhism as the faith professed by the great majority of the citizens of the Union.

362. The Union also recognizes Christianity, Islam, Hinduism and Animism as the religions existing in the Union at the day of the coming into operation of this Constitution.

392. The following persons shall have no right to vote:

A. **members of religious orders**;

B. persons serving prison terms;

C. persons determined to be of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent Court;

D. **persons who have not yet been declared free from insolvent**;

E. **persons disqualified by election law**.

413. According to Section 412, concerning the declaration of a state of emergency:

• the local administrative bodies and their members and the Civil Services organizations and their members may obtain the assistance of the Defence Services to effectively carry out their duties in accord with the existing laws in order to quickly restore to its original situation in an area where the declaration of a state of emergency has been in operation;

• the President may, if necessary, declare a military administrative order. In the said order, the executive powers and duties and the judicial powers and duties concerning community peace and tranquillity and prevalence of law and order shall be conferred on the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services. The Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services may exercise the said powers and duties himself or empower on any suitable military authority to exercise thereof.

414. The President, in promulgating an ordinance and declaring a state of emergency:

• shall specify in the said ordinance the areas and the duration that the state of emergency is in operation;

• may, if necessary, restrict or suspend as required, one or more fundamental rights of the citizens residing in the areas where the state of emergency is in operation.

Constitution of Namibia

March 31, 2024

Namibia is an African country located on the shores of the Atlantic ocean, sharing a border with Zambia, Angola, Botswana, South Africa. The population of this country is approx 27,77,232 with 8,25,615 square kilometers area. The official language is English, as well as nationally recognized Afrikaans, German, Otjiherero, Khoekhoegowab, Oshiwambo, RuKwangali, Setswana, siLozi languages. Ethnically the Ovambo is a little less than half, with numerous ethnic communities. Religiously 87% are Christian, and almost all of the rest follow traditional religions.

If a person has been convicted of an offense and for which he or she or zee has been sentenced to imprisonment for more than one year, and is not subsequently pardoned, or ten years have not elapsed after his or her or zer release from prison - he or she or zee cannot be a Member of Parliament.



Admirable Articles of Namibia's Constitution

Article 8. Respect for Human Dignity

1.

• The dignity of all persons shall be inviolable.

2

• In any judicial proceedings or in other proceedings before any organ of the State, and during the enforcement of a penalty, respect for human dignity shall be guaranteed.

• No persons shall be subject to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 9. Slavery and Forced Labour (Part of it)

1. No persons shall be held in slavery or servitude.

2. No persons shall be required to perform forced labour.

3. For the purposes of this Article, the expression "forced labour" shall not include:

a. any labour required in consequence of a sentence or order of a Court;

b. any labour required of persons while lawfully detained which, though not required in consequence of a sentence or order of a Court, is reasonably necessary in the interests of hygiene;

c. any labour required of members of the defence force, the police force and the correctional service in pursuance of their duties as such or, in the case of persons who have conscientious objections to serving as members of the defence force, any labour which they are required by law to perform in place of such service;

d. any labour required during any period of public emergency or in the event of any other emergency or calamity which threatens the life and well-being of the community, to the extent that requiring such labour is reasonably justifiable in the circumstances of any situation arising or existing during that period or as a result of that other emergency or calamity, for the purpose of dealing with that situation;

Article 10. Equality and Freedom from Discrimination

1. All persons shall be equal before the law.

2. No persons may be discriminated against on the grounds of sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, religion, creed or social or economic status.

Article 14. Family

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, colour, ethnic origin, nationality, religion, creed or social or economic status shall have the right to marry and to found a family. They shall be entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 19. Culture

Every person shall be entitled to enjoy, practice, profess, maintain and promote any culture, language, tradition or religion subject to the terms of this Constitution and further subject to the condition that the rights protected by this Article do not impinge upon the rights of others or the national interest.

Article 41. Ministerial Accountability

All Ministers shall be accountable individually for the administration of their own Ministries and collectively for the administration of the work of the Cabinet, both to the President and to Parliament.

Article 47. Disqualification of Members (Part of it)

1. **No persons may become members of the National Assembly if they:**

○ **have at any time** after Independence **been convicted of any offence** in Namibia, or outside Namibia if such conduct would have constituted an offence within Namibia, **and for which they have been sentenced** to death or **to imprisonment of more than twelve (12) months without the option of a fine, unless they have received a free pardon or unless such imprisonment has expired at least ten (10) years before the date of their election**; or

○ are unrehabilitated insolvents; or

○ are of unsound mind and have been so declared by a competent Court: or

○ are remunerated members of the public service of Namibia; or

○ are members of the National Council, Regional Councils or Local Authorities.

Article 58. Conduct of Business after Dissolution

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 57 hereof:

A. every person who at the date of its dissolution was a member of the National Assembly shall remain a member of the National Assembly and remain competent to perform the functions of a member until the day immediately preceding the first polling day for the election held in pursuance of such dissolution;

B. the President shall have power to summon Parliament for the conduct of business during the period following such dissolution, up to and including the day immediately preceding the first polling day for the election held in pursuance of such dissolution, in the same manner and in all respects as if the dissolution had not occurred.

Facts of Namibia's Constitution

Article 30. Oath or Affirmation

Before formally assuming office, a President-elect shall make the following oath or affirmation which shall be administered by the Chief Justice, the Deputy-Chief Justice or a Judge designated by the Chief Justice for this purpose:

"I, ... do hereby swear/solemnly affirm,

That I will strive to the best of my ability to uphold, protect and defend as the Supreme Law the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, and faithfully to obey, execute and administer the laws of the Republic of Namibia;

That I will protect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the material and spiritual resources of the Republic of Namibia; and

That I will endeavour to the best of my ability to ensure justice for all the inhabitants of the Republic of Namibia.

(in the case of an oath)

So help me God."

Constitution of Nauru

May 11, 2024

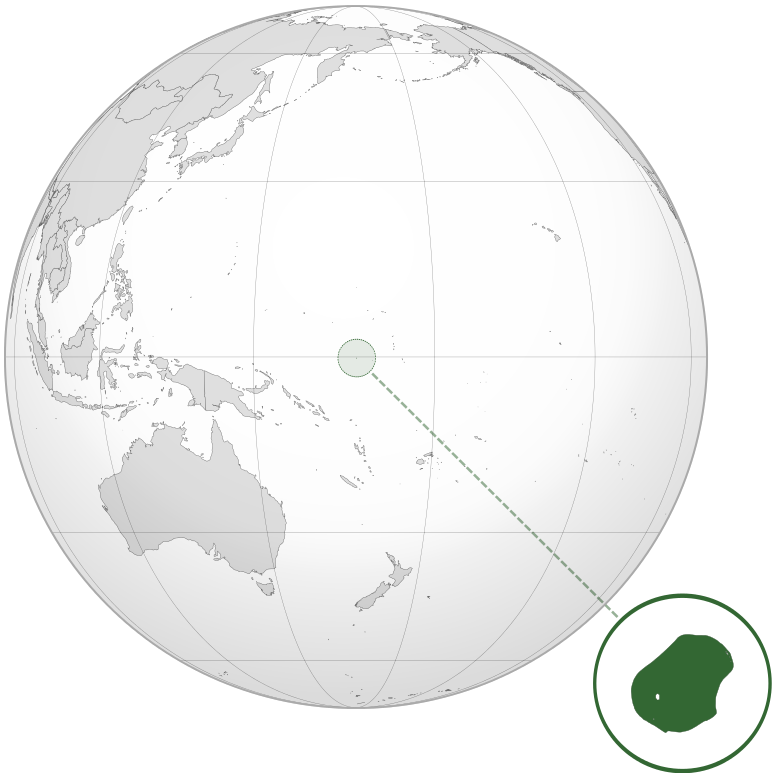
Nauru is an island nation in Oceania located in the Pacific Ocean, its nearest neighbors in the sea are Kiribati, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands. The population of this country is approx 10,834 with 21 square kilometers area. Official languages are Nauruan and English. 58% are Nauruans, the rest others. Christians are the majority.

Nauru's constitution has very few interesting parts. Any Cabinet member shall not hold any State office. A person cannot be a Member of Parliament for more than one seat at the same time.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Australian citizenship was offered to all Nauruans in 1964. Also a proposal to relocate them to an island adjacent to the Australian mainland. But Nauru rejected the proposal. The decision was correct in their view at the time, as Nauru had phosphate mines. Nauru's citizens have gradually become the richest citizens in the world as a proportion of GDP. However, at the beginning of the 21st century, Nauru's inhabitants are now impoverished, as all the phosphates in the mines have been exhausted. Nauru is now boosting its economy by selling UN votes.

Nauru has the means to easily detain anyone declaring "insane". Also, the constitution mentions the word 'morality', but does not explain what morality is. That is, with the change of government, the definition of 'morality' can change instantly.



Admirable Articles of Nauru's Constitution

18. Cabinet.

• The Cabinet consists of the President and the Ministers appointed under Article 19.

• A member of the Cabinet shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the oath set out in the First Schedule.

• A member of the Cabinet shall not hold an office of profit in the service of Nauru or of a statutory corporation.

27. Legislative powers of legislature.

Subject to this Constitution, Parliament may make laws for the peace, order and good government of Nauru; laws so made may have effect outside as well as within Nauru.

28. The Parliament. (Part of it)

• A person shall not be at the same time a member of Parliament for more than one constituency.

Facts of Nauru's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

WHEREAS we the people of Nauru acknowledge God as the almighty and everlasting Lord and the giver of all good things:

AND WHEREAS we humbly place ourselves under the protection of His good providence and seek His blessing upon ourselves and upon our lives:

5. Protection of personal liberty.

• No person shall be deprived of his personal liberty, except as authorised by law in any of the following cases:-

• upon reasonable suspicion of his having committed, **or being about to commit, an offence**;

• in the case of a person who is, or is **reasonably suspected to be, of unsound mind** or addicted to drugs or alcohol, for the purpose of his care or treatment or the protection of the community; and

• for the purpose of preventing his unlawful entry into Nauru, or for the purpose of effecting his expulsion, extradition or other lawful removal from Nauru.

62. Long Term Investment Fund.

• There shall be a Long Term Investment Fund constituted by the moneys that immediately before the commencement of this Constitution constituted a fund called the Nauruan Community Long Term Investment Fund and by such other moneys as are

appropriated by law for payment into the fund or are paid into the fund as provided by clause (2.) of this Article.

• Moneys constituting the Long Term Investment Fund may be invested as prescribed by law and income derived from moneys so invested shall be paid into the fund.

• Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 59, no moneys shall be withdrawn from the Long Term Investment Fund (otherwise than for investment under clause (2.) of this Article) until the recovery of the phosphate deposits in Nauru has, by reason of the depletion of those deposits, ceased to provide adequately for the economic needs of the citizens of Nauru.

63. Phosphate Royalties.

• Parliament may provide for the establishment of a fund for the benefit of persons from whose land phosphate deposits have been recovered and for the payment into that fund of amounts from the Treasury Fund and for the payment of moneys out of that fund to those persons.

• Parliament may provide for the payment from the Treasury Fund to persons from whose land phosphate deposits have been recovered of such royalties as are prescribed by law.

Constitution of Nepal

August 19, 2024

Nepal is an Asian country, with China on one side and India on the other. The population of this country is approx 3,06,66,000 with 1,47,516 square kilometers area. The official language is Nepali, although only 44% of people speak Neapli. Nepal is home to 125 ethnic communities including 31.25% Khas, 7.1% Magar, 6.6% Tharu, 5.8% Tamang, 5% Newar, 4% Yadav, 2.3% Rai, 2% Gurung, 1.5% Limbu. Religiously about 81% are Hindus. There are also significant numbers of Buddhists, Muslims, Kirants, Christians, Nature worshippers, and Bons.

Since Nepal is Hindu dominated, constitutional remedies have been ensured to remedy the social and mental illness of untouchability like India. Every consumer has the right to quality food and service. Any victim has a right to redress. There is a constitutional obligation to share collected taxes at national, provincial and local levels. The President and Vice-President shall be of separate biological genders.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The constitution provides for special preferences, quotas, constitutional commissions etc. for Dalits, Adibasi, Madhesi, Tharus, Muslims, indigenous nationalities, and Khas Arya - which is in conflict with the spirit of democracy "All citizens shall be equal before law".

A no-confidence motion cannot be moved within two years of the appointment of the Prime Minister. Why? If during this period he has entered the role of dictator - what is the way to remove?

One of the conditions for appointment to the top posts of the 11 commissions mentioned in the constitution is to possess high moral character. However, there is no explanation as to what can be done to develop moral character. If he has no criminal record, will he or she be considered of high moral character? Then it should have directly stated that, there should be no criminal record.

The Constitution of Nepal is large enough, and not to include anything important, but to mention the Commission. Basic issues should be mentioned in the constitution. Provisions relating to commissions could be made by ordinary law.



Admirable Articles of Nepal's Constitution

PART 1. Preliminary

1. Constitution as the fundamental law

1. This constitution is the fundamental law of Nepal. All laws inconsistent with this constitution shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void.

2. It shall be the duty of every person to uphold this constitution.

19. Right to communication

1. There shall be no prior censorship of publications and broadcasting, or information dissemination, or printing of any news item, editorial, article, feature, or other reading material, or the use of audio-visual material by any medium, including electronic publication, broadcasting and printing.

Provided that nothing shall be deemed to prevent the making of laws to impose reasonable restriction on any act which may undermine the nationality, sovereignty, and

indivisibility of Nepal, or the good relations between federal units, or **jeopardizes the harmonious relations subsisting among different caste groups and tribes, or communities, or an act of treason**, or defamation of social dignity of individuals through the publication and dissemination of false material, or contempt of court, or **material that incites criminal offence**, or an act that is contrary to decent public behavior and morality, or disrespects labor, or **incites untouchability or gender discriminations**.

2. If there is any broadcasting, publishing or printing, or dissemination of news, article, editorial, feature, or other material through the medium of electronic equipment or the use of visuals or audio-visuals, no radio, television, online publication or any kind of digital or electronic equipment, or press, or other kind of media outlet, shall be closed, seized, or their registration cancelled for publishing, or transmitting, or broadcasting such material.

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be deemed to prevent the making of Acts to regulate radio, television, online or the use of any other kind of digital or electronic equipment, printing press or other medium of communication.

3. No means of communication including the press, electronic broadcasting and telephone shall be obstructed except in accordance with law.

20. Right to Justice

1. No person shall be detained without being informed of the ground for such an arrest.

2. The person who is arrested shall have the right to consult a legal practitioner of her/his choice and be defended from the time of arrest. The consultations held with the legal practitioner and the advice given thereon shall remain confidential.

Provided that this clause shall not apply to a citizen of an enemy state.

Explanation: For the use of this clause "legal practitioner" shall mean a person who has the legal right to represent any person in any court or office.

3. **Every person who is arrested shall be produced before a judicial authority within a period of twenty-four hours after such arrest, excluding the time necessary for the journey from the time and place of arrest to such authority, and the arrested person shall not be detained in custody beyond the said period except on the order of such authority.**

Provided that this clause shall not apply to a person in preventive detention or to a citizen of an enemy state.

4. No person shall be punished for an act which was not punishable by law when the act was committed, and no person shall be subjected to a punishment greater than that prescribed by law at the time of the offence.

5. No person accused of any offence shall be assumed to be an offender until proven guilty.

6. No person shall be prosecuted or punished for the same offence in a court of law more than once.

7. No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against herself/himself.

8. Every person undergoing trial shall have the right to be informed about the proceedings of the trial.

9. Every person shall be entitled to a fair hearing from an impartial, independent and competent court or judicial authority.

10. An indigent person shall have the right to free legal aid as provided for by law.

21. Right of victim of crime

1. **The victim of crime shall have the right to be informed about the investigation and proceedings of the case regarding his/her victimization.**

2. The victim of crime shall have the right to social rehabilitation and justice with compensation as provided for by law.

24. Right against untouchability and discrimination

1. No person shall be treated with any kind of untouchability or discrimination in any private or public place on grounds of caste, ethnicity, origin, community, occupation, or physical condition.

2. No person belonging to a particular caste or ethnicity shall be prevented from buying an object or getting services or facilities in the process of production of such objects or in the distribution or delivery of services, or no such objects shall be sold to, or facilities or services distributed or delivered to persons belonging to a particular caste or ethnicity only.

3. Racial discriminations shall not be encouraged in any way, or there shall not be any behavioral attitude to exhibit high or low status on grounds of a particular caste, ethnicity or community, or physical condition of a person, or there shall not be any behavioral attitude that justifies social discrimination based on caste, ethnicity, or untouchability, or encouragement for the propagation of attitudes based on caste superiority and untouchability, or hatred.

4. There shall not be any racial discrimination in the workplace by indulging or not indulging in untouchability.

5. All forms of untouchability or discrimination contrary to this provision shall be punishable by law as a serious social crime, and the victim of such an act shall have the right to compensation as provided for by law.

25. Right to property

1. Every citizen shall, subject to laws, have the right to **acquire, enjoy own, sell, have professional gains, and otherwise utilize, or dispose** of property.

Explanation: For the purpose of this Article, **"property" means all type of movable and immovable property and the word also includes intellectual property.**

Provided that the state may impose tax on property and income of a person according to the norms of progressive tax.

2. **The State shall not, except in the public interest, acquire, requisition, or create any encumbrance on the property of any person.**

Provided that this clause shall not be applicable to property acquired through illegal means.

3. In the case when the land of a person is acquisitioned by the State according to clause (2), the basis of compensation and the relevant procedure shall be as prescribed by Act.

4. The provisions of clauses (2) and (3) shall not obstruct the state in carrying out land reforms, management and regulation by law in order to increase the production and productivity of land, modernize the agriculture and make it professional, environment protection and managed housing and urban development.

5. In case the state has acquired property of any person for public interest pursuant to clause (3), there shall be no hindrance to use such property for any other public interest, other than the public interest for which it has been acquired.

31. Right to education (Part of it)

3 The physically impaired and citizens who are financially poor shall have the right to free higher education as provided for in law.

4 The visually impaired person shall have the right to free education with the medium of brail script.

32. Right to language and culture

- Each person and community shall have the right to use their language.
- Every person and community shall have the right to participate in the cultural life of its community.
- Each community living in Nepal shall have the right to preserve and promote its language, script, culture, cultural civilization and heritage.

36. Right to food

- Each citizen shall have the right to food.
- Every citizen shall have the right to be protected from a state of starvation, resulting from lack of food stuffs.
- Every citizen shall have the right to food sovereignty as provided for in law.

39. Right of children (Part of it)

- Each child shall have the right to his/her identity with the family name, and birth registration.

• Every child shall have the right to education, health care nurturing, **appropriate upbringing, sports, recreation and overall personality development from family and the State**.

• Every child shall have the right to formative child development, and child participation.

• No child shall be employed in factories, mines, or in any other hazardous works.

• No child shall be subjected to recruitment or any kind of use in the army, police or armed groups, neglected, or used immorally, or **abused physically, mentally, or sexually, or exploited through any other means, in the name of religious or cultural practices**.

• **No child shall be subjected to physical, mental, or any other forms of torture at home, in school, or in any other places or situations**.

• Every child shall have the right to child friendly justice.

• Children who are helpless, orphaned, physically impaired, victims of conflict and vulnerable, shall have the right to special protection and facilities from the State.

43. Right to social security

Economically poor, physically incapacitated and helpless person, helpless single women, persons with physical impairment, children, persons who cannot look after themselves and the citizens who belong to communities that are on the verge of extinction, shall have the right to social security as provided for by law.

44. Right of consumers

1. Each consumer shall have the right to quality foodstuffs and services.

2. A person who has suffered from sub-standard object or service shall have the right to be compensated as provided for by law.

51. State policies

The State shall pursue the following policies:

- Policies regarding national unity and national security:

- Management of law and order situation by developing a national security system.

- Guaranteeing an all-round human security system.

- Making citizens capable and ready for national service according to the need of the nation.

- Policies regarding social and cultural transformation:

  - Building a society based on harmonious social relations by developing a healthy and civilized culture.

  - Conducting studies, research and archaeological excavations and dissemination of Information about them for the protection, maintenance and development of historical, archaeological and cultural heritage.

  - Community development by promoting local participation through the promotion and mobilization of creativity of local communities in social, cultural and charitable works.

- Policies regarding finance, industry and commerce:

  - Protecting consumer rights by maintaining discipline and business fairness by controlling anomalies and malpractices such as black-marketing, monopoly, artificial scarcity and unhealthy competition and making national economy competitive.

- Development policy:

  - Prioritizing under-developed regions while going for balanced, environment-friendly, qualitative and sustainable physical infrastructure development.

  - Increasing the participation of local people in development process.

  - Promoting investment in scientific studies and research, and inventions in science and technology, and for their progress and development, while protecting scientific, technological and intellectual minds and special talents.

- Policy regarding the conservation, management and use of natural resources:

- The State shall pursue a policy of developing and producing renewable energy, ensuring cheap, easily available and dependable supply of energy, and making an appropriate use of it to meet the basic needs of the citizens.

- Developing a sustainable and dependable irrigation system by controlling water-related natural disasters with the management of the river systems.

- The State shall pursue a policy of making a sustainable use of biodiversity through the conservation and management of forests, fauna and flora, and by minimizing the negative impacts of industrialization and physical development by promoting public awareness on environmental cleanliness and protection.

- The State shall pursue a policy of keeping necessary landmass as forest area in order to strike an environmental balance.

- The State shall formulate and pursue a policy of designing a pre-warning system, disaster preparedness, rescue, relief works and rehabilitation in order to minimize the risks of natural disasters.

- Policies regarding the basic needs of citizens:

  - Making education scientific, technical, professional, skill-oriented, and employment and people oriented in order to prepare the human resources to be competent, competitive, moral, and committed to national interest.

  - Increasing the investment of the State in the educational sector, and regulating and managing the investment of the private sector in it to make education service oriented.

  - Making special provisions of protection, progress, empowerment and development, and the fulfillment of basic needs of the citizens of oppressed and backward regions.

  - Giving priority to the very poor within all communities, regions, and gender, while providing social security and social justice.

60. Distribution of sources of revenue

1. The federation, province and the local level entity shall impose tax on subjects within their fiscal jurisdiction and collect revenue from such sources.

Provided that with regard to the source that are not included in the concurrent/shared list or in any list at any level, it shall be as determined by the Government of Nepal.

2. The Government of Nepal shall make necessary arrangements to equitably distribute the revenue generated by it from its sources, between the federation, province and the local level entities.

3. The amount of the fiscal transfer, the province and the local level entities are to receive shall be as recommended by the National Natural Resources and Fiscal Commission.

4. The Government of Nepal shall distribute fiscal equalization grants to province and local level entity on the basis of their need for expenditure, their capacity in generating revenue and the efforts made by them.

5. The province shall distribute fiscal equalization grants received from the Government of Nepal and the revenue generated from its sources, to the local level entities under it on the basis of need for their expenditures and their capacity to generate revenue, in accordance with provincial law.

6. The Government of Nepal shall make arrangements regarding conditional grants to be provided through the Federal Consolidated Fund, complementary grants, or the special grants for other purposes.

7. The distribution of revenue between the federal, provincial and the local level entity shall be transparent.

8. While enacting the Federal Act regarding revenue distribution, the matters that need to be included are: national policy, national needs, the autonomy of provinces and local level entities, the service delivery of the provinces and local level entities and the fiscal rights given to them; their capacity to generate revenue; feasibility and use of revenues; their contribution to development works; regional imbalance; poverty and inequality; exclusion, emergency works and the support of meet temporary needs.

70. President and Vice-President to belong to different gender or community

While conducting election of the President and Vice-President under this constitution, the election shall be held so as to represent different gender or communities.

229. Local Consolidated Fund (Part of it)

• There shall be a Local Consolidated Fund in every Village Council and Municipality under the local level. All revenues received by the local Village Council or Municipality, grants and loans received from the Government of Nepal and the Provincial Government and any amount received from other sources shall be deposited in such Fund.

Facts of Nepal's Constitution

18. Right to equality (Part of it)

1. **All citizens shall be equal before law.** No person shall be denied the equal protection of law.

2. **There shall be no discrimination** in the application of general laws on the grounds of origin, religion, race, caste, tribe, sex, physical conditions, disability, health condition, matrimonial status, pregnancy, economic condition, language or geographical region, or ideology or any other such grounds.

3. The state shall not discriminate among citizens on grounds of origin, religion, race, caste, tribe, sex, economic condition, language or geographical region, ideology and such other matters.

Provided that nothing shall be deemed to bar the making of special provisions by law for the protection, empowerment or advancement of the women lagging behind socially and culturally, **Dalits, Adibasi, Madhesi, Tharus, Muslims**, oppressed class, backward communities, minorities, marginalized groups, **peasants, laborers, youths**, children, senior citizens, sexual minorities, persons with disability, pregnant, incapacitated and the helpless persons, and of the citizens who belong to backward regions and **financially deprived citizens including the Khas Arya.**

40. Right of Dalits

• Dalit shall have the right to participate in all agencies of the state based on the principle of proportional inclusion. There shall be special legal provision of empowerment,

representation, and participation of Dalit community for employment in other area also including the public service.

• Provisions of free education with scholarships shall be made for Dalit students from the primary to higher level of education as provided for in law. Special provision shall be made in law for Dalits to pursue higher education in technical and professional subjects.

• In order to provide health care and social security to Dalit community, special arrangements shall be made in accordance with law.

• Dalit community shall have the right to use, preserve and develop their traditional occupation, knowledge, skill and technology. The State shall give priority to modern profession of Dalits in relation to their traditional occupation, by providing them with necessary skill and resources.

• The State shall, according to law, provide land to landless Dalits for one time.

• The State shall, according to law, make housing arrangements for Dalits who do not have housing of their own.

• The facilities provided to the Dalit community according to this Article, shall have to be justly distributed to Dalit women and men and all the Dalit communities living in different parts of the country, ensuring that all Dalits receive the facilities proportionally.

42. Right to social justice

• The economically, socially or educationally backward **women**, **Dalit, indigenous nationalities, Madhesi, Tharu, Muslims**, backward classes, **minorities**, marginalized communities, persons with disabilities, **gender and sexual minorities**, farmers, labourers, oppressed or citizens of backward regions and indigent **Khas Arya** shall have the right to participate in the State bodies on the basis of **principle of proportional inclusion**.

• Citizens who are economically very poor and communities on the verge of extinction, shall have the right to special opportunity and facilities in the areas of education, health, housing, employment, food and social security, for their protection, progress, empowerment and development.

• People with physical impairment shall have the right to a dignified way of life and equal access to social services and facilities, along with their diversity identity.

• Each peasant shall have the right to access to land as provided for in law for agricultural purposes, along with the right to choose and preserve traditionally adopted and used endemic seeds and agricultural species.

• The families of martyrs who sacrificed their lives in the people's movements, armed conflicts and revolutions for a democratic progressive change in Nepal, the families of those who were disappeared, persons who fought for democracy, victims of conflict and the displaced, persons who were physically maimed, the wounded and the victims, shall have the right with priority, as provided for by law, to education, health, employment, housing and social security, with justice and appropriate respect.

62. Election of the President (Part of it)

• An electoral college, consisting of voting members of the Federal Parliament and the members of Provincial Assembly, shall elect the President. It shall be done as provided for in law with the difference of weightage in voting of the members of the Federal Parliament and the members of Provincial Assembly.

84. Constitution of House of Representatives (Part of it)

• Provision shall be made according to Federal law for the representation of political parties to file candidacy for the election of the House of Representatives for proportional representation system through **closed list of women, Dalit, Adibasi Janajati, Khas Arya, Madhesi, Tharu, Muslim, and backward regions**. Balance in geography and province shall be considered for such candidacy.

Explanation: For the purpose of this provision, Khas Arya means Chhetri, Brahmin, Thakuri and Sannyasi (Dasnami) community.

• While filing candidacy by political parties pursuant to clause (2), provision of representation of persons with disability shall also be made.

86. Constitution of National Assembly and terms of members (Part of it)

• National Assembly shall be a permanent house.

• There shall be fifty-nine members in the National Assembly as follows:-

• Fifty six members elected from an Electoral College comprising members of Provincial Assembly and chairpersons and vice-chairpersons of Village councils and Mayors and Deputy Mayors of Municipal councils, with different weights of votes for each, with eight members from each province, including at least three women, one Dalit, one person with disability or minority;

100. Provision related to Vote of Confidence and Motion of no-confidence (Part of it)

One-fourth of the total number of members of the House of Representatives may table in writing a no-confidence motion against the Prime Minister:

Provided that **a no-confidence motion shall not be presented up to first two years of appointment of the Prime Minister** and if a no-confidence motion fails, another motion cannot be tabled within a year of its failure.

176. Formation of the Provincial Assembly (Part of it)

• The representation of women, **Dalit, indigenous, indigenous nationalities, Khas Arya, Madhesi, Muslim**, backward region and minorities community on the basis of geography and population in the nominations filed by the political parties for the election to be held for the Provincial Assembly through the proportional representation (PR) election system shall be made on the basis of closed list in accordance with Federal law.

Explanation: 'Khas Arya' shall mean Chettri, Brahman, Thakuri, Sanyasi (Dashanami) community.

215. Provisions related to Head and Deputy Head of Village Executive (Part of it)

• Four women members that are elected by the Village Assembly members from among themselves and two persons elected from the **Dalit or minority community** with qualifications pursuant to Clause (5) below shall also be members of the Village executive and this election shall be held within 15 days following the final result of the election of Village Assembly as per Article 222.

216. Provisions related to Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Municipality (Part of it)

• Five women members that are elected by the Municipal Assembly members from among themselves and three persons elected from the **Dalit or minority community** with qualifications pursuant to Clause (5) below shall also be members of the Municipal executive and this election shall be held within 15 days following the final result of the election of Municipal Assembly as per Article 223

238. Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority (Part of it)

• Any person who possesses the following qualifications is eligible to be appointed as the Chief Commissioner or a Commissioner of the Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority:

- holds a bachelor's degree from a recognized university,
- is not a member of any political party immediately before the appointment,
- has at least twenty years of experience in the field of accounting, revenue, engineering, law, development or research and is a distinguished person,
- has attained forty-five years of age, and
- **possesses a high moral character**.

267. Provision relating to Nepal Army (Part of it)

• The entry of women, **Dalit, indigenous community, Khash Arya, Madhesi, Tharu, Muslim, people of backward class and backward region** shall be ensured in Nepal Army, based on the principle of equality and principles of inclusion as provided for in the Federal law.

Constitution of Netherlands

August 26, 2024

Netherlands is a European country located on the shores of the North Sea, sharing a border with Germany and Belgium. The population of this country is approx 1,78,94,000 with 41,865 square kilometers area. The official language is Dutch. Besides there are some other recognized or spoken languages. Ethnographically 74% Dutch, a portion of the remaining 26% are natives of its 'colonies'. About 55% of citizens are atheists. Christians are about 33%, of which slightly more than half are Catholics.

All persons in the Netherlands shall be treated equally under equal circumstances. Securing the livelihood of citizens and ensuring equitable distribution of wealth is one of the concerns of the authorities. Citizens who are unable to provide for their own social security are entitled to assistance from their authorities.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Monarchy prevails in the Netherlands. Although it is very formal. Moreover, in the 21st century – the King; the Royal family; after the death of the king, his son will be the King – the idea is absurd.

The constitution should mention only the fundamentals. But the constitution mentions some other things including 'water board', which could be done by ordinary law.



Admirable Articles of Netherlands's Constitution

Article 1

All persons in the Netherlands shall be treated equally in **equal circumstances**. Discrimination on the grounds of religion, belief, political opinion, race or sex or on any other grounds whatsoever shall not be permitted.

Article 6

1. Everyone shall have the **right to profess freely his religion or belief, either individually or in community with others, without prejudice to his responsibility** under the law.

2. Rules concerning the exercise of this right other than in buildings and enclosed places may be laid down by Act of Parliament for the protection of health, in the interest of traffic and to combat or prevent disorders.

Article 16

No offence shall be punishable unless it was an offence under the law at the time it was committed.

Article 20

- **It shall be the concern of the authorities to secure the means of subsistence of the population and to achieve the distribution of wealth.**
- Rules concerning entitlement to social security shall be laid down by Act of Parliament.
- **Dutch nationals resident in the Netherlands who are unable to provide for themselves shall have a right, to be regulated by Act of Parliament, to aid from the authorities.**

Article 21

It shall be the concern of the authorities to keep the country habitable and to protect and improve the environment.

Article 132 (Part of it)

- Both the organization of provinces and municipalities and the composition and powers of their administrative organs shall be regulated by Act of Parliament.
- Supervision of the administrative organs shall be regulated by Act of Parliament.
- Decisions by the administrative organs shall be subject to prior supervision only in cases specified by or pursuant to Act of Parliament.
- Decisions by the administrative organs may be quashed only by Royal Decree and on the grounds that they conflict with the law or the public interest.

Article 24

The title to the Throne shall be hereditary and shall vest in the legitimate descendants of King William I, Prince of Orange-Nassau.

Article 25

On the death of the King, the title to the Throne shall pass by hereditary succession to the King's legitimate descendants in order of seniority, the same rule governing succession by the issue of descendants who predecease the King. If the King has no descendants, the title to the Throne shall pass in the same way to the legitimate descendants of the King's parent and then of his grandparent who are in the line of succession but are not further removed from the deceased King than the third degree of consanguinity.

Article 26

For the purposes of hereditary succession, the child of a woman pregnant at the moment of the death of the King shall be deemed already born. If it is stillborn it shall be deemed to have never existed.

Article 27

Hereditary succession to the Throne in the event of abdication shall take place according to the rules set out in the above articles. Children born after an abdication and their descendants shall be excluded from the hereditary succession.

Article 28

- The King shall be deemed to have abdicated if he contracts a marriage without having obtained consent by Act of Parliament.

- Anyone in line of succession to the Throne who contracts such a marriage shall be excluded from the hereditary succession, together with any children born of the marriage and their issue.

• The two Houses of the States General (Parliament) shall meet to consider and decide upon a Bill for granting such consent in joint session.

Article 29

• One or more persons may be excluded from the hereditary succession by Act of Parliament if exceptional circumstances necessitate.

• The Bill for this purpose shall be presented by or on behalf of the King. The two Houses of the States General shall consider and decide upon the matter in joint session. Such a Bill shall be passed only if at least two-thirds of the votes cast are in favor.

Article 30

• A successor to the Throne may be appointed by Act of Parliament if it appears that there will otherwise be no successor. The Bill shall be presented by or on behalf of the King, upon which the Houses shall be dissolved. The newly convened Houses shall discuss and decide upon the matter in joint session. Such a Bill shall be passed only if at least two- thirds of the votes cast are in favor.

• The Houses shall be dissolved if there is no successor on the death or abdication of the King. The newly convened Houses shall meet in joint session within four months of the decease or abdication in order to decide on the appointment of a King. They may appoint a successor only if at least two-thirds of the votes cast are in favor.

Article 31

• An appointed King may be succeeded only by his legitimate descendants by virtue of hereditary succession.

• The provisions on hereditary succession and the first paragraph of this article shall apply mutatis mutandis to an appointed successor who has not yet become King.

Article 34

Parental responsibility for and guardianship of a King who is a minor, and the supervision thereof, shall be regulated by Act of Parliament. The two Houses of the States General shall meet in joint session to consider and decide upon the matter.

Article 36

The King may temporarily relinquish the exercise of the royal prerogative and resume the exercise thereof pursuant to Act of Parliament. The relevant Bill shall be presented by or on behalf of the King. The two Houses of the States General shall consider and decide upon the matter in joint session.

Article 38

The royal prerogative shall be exercised by the Council of State until such time as alternative provision is made for the exercise of such power.

Article 39

Membership of the Royal House shall be regulated by Act of Parliament.

Article 40

• The King shall receive annual payments from the State according to rules to be laid down by Act of Parliament. The Act shall also specify which other members of the Royal House shall receive payments from the State and shall regulate the payments themselves.

• The payments received by them from the State, together with such assets as are of assistance to them in the exercise of their duties, shall be exempt from personal taxation. In addition anything received by the King or his heir presumptive from a member of the Royal House by inheritance or as a gift shall be exempt from inheritance tax, transfer tax or gifts tax. Additional exemption from taxation may be granted by Act of Parliament.

• Bills containing legislation as referred to in the previous paragraphs may be passed by the States General only if at least two-thirds of the votes cast are in favor.

Article 42

- The Government shall **comprise the King and the Ministers.**
- The **Ministers, and not the King, shall be responsible** for acts of government.

Article 43

The Prime Minister and the other Ministers shall be appointed and dismissed by Royal Decree.

Article 87

- **A Bill shall become an Act of Parliament once it has been passed by the States General and ratified by the King.**
- **The King and the States General shall inform each other of their decision on any Bill.**

Constitution of New Zealand

August 31, 2024

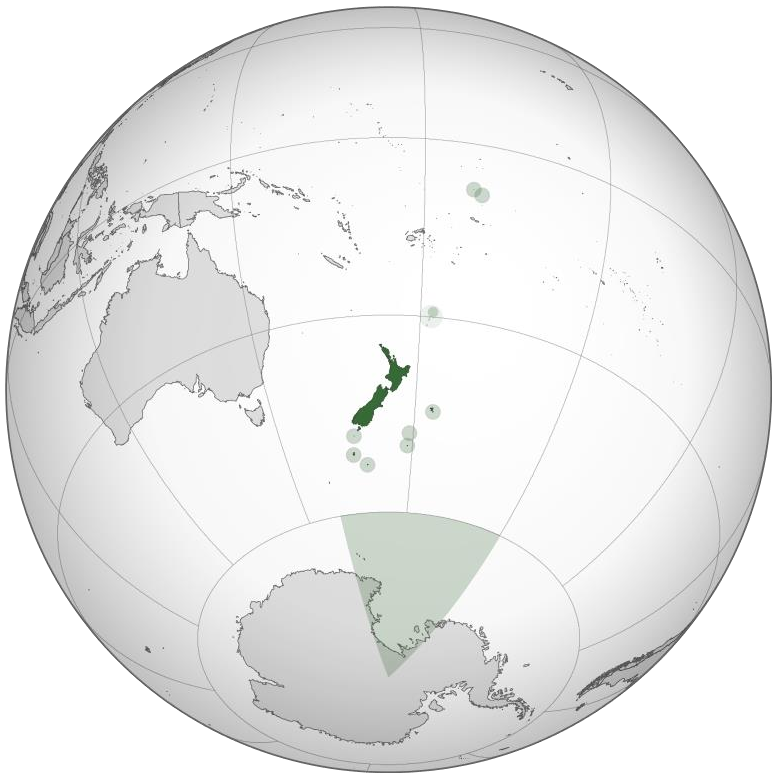
New Zealand is an Oceanic island country located in the Pacific Ocean. The population of this country is approx 52,31,000 with 2,68,021 square kilometers area. Ethnically 71.8% European, 16.5% Maori, 15.3% Asian, 9% Pacific peoples live here with others. About 48% of citizens are atheists and 37% of citizens are Christians. More than 6% of citizens did not answer any question about religious preference.

New Zealand has no written constitution. But generally in the constitution which exists in all the states of the world: Introduction of the State, Citizen Rights, Parliament, Government, Court, Election Commission, State of Emergency, Special Provisions, etc. partially exist in various general laws of New Zealand.

No person can be a candidate for more than one parliamentary seat in the parliamentary elections. Each candidate has to deposit one thousand dollars in the specified account to participate in the election. Thereafter if any candidate does not secure at least 0.5% of the total number of votes received by all the political parties listed on the ballot paper, or does not win the constituency - his security shall be forfeited. No political party can accept anonymous donations of more than 1500 dollars.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The King or Queen of Britain is the head of state of New Zealand. No one is qualified to be the president among them? New Zealand has special privileges for Maori. Governor can dismiss judges if Parliament is not sitting. Australian courts and lawyers are authorized to act in certain areas in New Zealand. It's weird! So what is the problem of other countries in the world?



Admirable Articles of New Zealand's Constitution

Judicature Act 1908

Part 1. The High Court

A. Constitution of the court

Subpart 4. Witnesses

56A. Failure of witness to attend (Part of it)

• If any witness who is compellable to attend to give evidence at the hearing of any civil proceeding in the High Court and who has been duly summoned fails to attend at the time and place appointed, the court may issue a warrant to arrest him and bring him before the court, and may adjourn the hearing.

56B. Refusal of witness to give evidence

• If any witness in any civil proceeding in the High Court, without offering any just excuse, refuses to give evidence when required, or refuses to produce any document

which he has been required to produce, or refuses to be sworn, or having been sworn refuses to answer such questions concerning that proceeding as are put to him, the court may order that, unless he sooner consents to give evidence or to produce the document or to be sworn or to answer thse questions put to him, as the case may be, he be detained in custody for any period not exceeding 7 days, and may issue a warrant for his arrest and detention in accordance with the order.

• If the person so detained, on being brought up again at the hearing, again refuses to give evidence or to produce the document or to be sworn or, having been sworn, to answer the questions put to him, the court, if it thinks fit, may again direct that the witness be detained in custody for the like period, and so again from time to time until he consents to give evidence or to produce the document or to be sworn or to answer as aforesaid.

• Nothing in this section shall limit or affect any power or authority of the court to punish any witness for contempt of court in any case to which this section does not apply.

Subpart 5. Contempt of court

56C. Contempt of court (Part of it)

• If any person—

> • assaults, threatens, intimidates, or wilfully insults a Judge, or any Registrar, or any officer of the court, or any juror, or any witness, during his sitting or attendance in court, or in going to or returning from the court; or
>
> • wilfully interrupts or obstructs the proceedings of the court or otherwise misbehaves in court; or
>
> • wilfully and without lawful excuse disobeys any order or direction of the court in the course of the hearing of any proceedings—

any constable or officer of the court, with or without the assistance of any other person, may, by order of the Judge, take the offender into custody and detain him until the rising of the court.

New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990

10. Right not to be subjected to medical or scientific experimentation

Every person has the right not to be subjected to medical or scientific experimentation without that person's consent.

13. Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion, and belief, including the right to adopt and to hold opinions without interference.

14. Freedom of expression

Everyone has the right to freedom of expression, including the freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and opinions of any kind in any form.

15. Manifestation of religion and belief

Every person has the right to manifest that person's religion or belief in worship, observance, practice, or teaching, either individually or in community with others, and either in public or in private.

16. Freedom of peaceful assembly

Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly.

17. Freedom of association

Everyone has the right to freedom of association.

22. Liberty of the person

Everyone has the right not to be arbitrarily arrested or detained.

23. Rights of persons arrested or detained

1. Everyone who is arrested or who is detained under any enactment-

a. shall be informed at the time of the arrest or detention of the reason for it; and

b. shall have the right to consult and instruct a lawyer without delay and to be informed of that right; and

c. shall have the right to have the validity of the arrest or detention determined without delay by way of habeas corpus and to be released if the arrest or detention is not lawful.

2. Everyone who is arrested for an offence has the right to be charged promptly or to be released.

3. Everyone who is arrested for an offence and is not released shall be brought as soon as possible before a court or competent tribunal.

4. Everyone who is-

a. arrested; or

b. detained under any enactment-

5. for any offence or suspected offence shall have the right to refrain from making any statement and to be informed of that right.

6. Everyone deprived of liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the person.

24. Rights of persons charged

Everyone who is charged with an offence—

A. shall be informed promptly and in detail of the nature and cause of the charge; and

B. shall be released on reasonable terms and conditions unless there is just cause for continued detention; and

C. shall have the right to consult and instruct a lawyer; and

D. shall have the right to adequate time and facilities to prepare a defence; and

E. shall have the right, except in the case of an offence under military law tried before a military tribunal, to the benefit of a trial by jury when the penalty for the offence is or includes imprisonment for 2 years or more; and

F. shall have the right to receive legal assistance without cost if the interests of justice so require and the person does not have sufficient means to provide for that assistance; and

G. shall have the right to have the free assistance of an interpreter if the person cannot understand or speak the language used in court.

25. Minimum standards of criminal procedure

A. Everyone who is charged with an offence has, in relation to the determination of the charge, the following minimum rights:

B. the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial court:

C. the right to be tried without undue delay:

D. the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law:

E. the right not to be compelled to be a witness or to confess guilt:

F. the right to be present at the trial and to present a defence:

G. the right to examine the witnesses for the prosecution and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses for the defence under the same conditions as the prosecution:

H. the right, if convicted of an offence in respect of which the penalty has been varied between the commission of the offence and sentencing, to the benefit of the lesser penalty:

I. the right, if convicted of the offence, to appeal according to law to a higher court against the conviction or against the sentence or against both:

J. the right, in the case of a child, to be dealt with in a manner that takes account of the child's age.

26. Retroactive penalties and double jeopardy

1. No one shall be liable to conviction of any offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute an offence by such person under the law of New Zealand at the time it occurred.

2. No one who has been finally acquitted or convicted of, or pardoned for, an offence shall be tried or punished for it again.

27. Right to justice

1. Every person has the right to the observance of the principles of natural justice by any tribunal or other public authority which has the power to make a determination in respect of that person's rights, obligations, or interests protected or recognised by law.

2. Every person whose rights, obligations, or interests protected or recognised by law have been affected by a determination of any tribunal or other public authority has the right to apply, in accordance with law, for judicial review of that determination.

3. Every person has the right to bring civil proceedings against, and to defend civil proceedings brought by, the Crown, and to have those proceedings heard, according to law, in the same way as civil proceedings between individuals.

Electoral Act 1993

59. No person to be candidate for more than 1 district or on more than 1 list

- No person shall at any general election be—
    - a candidate for more than 1 electoral district; or
    - a candidate whose name is included on more than 1 party list submitted pursuant to section 127.
- If 2 or more by-elections are held on the same polling day, no person shall be a candidate at more than 1 of those by-elections.
- At any general election, any person may be both—
    - a candidate for any one electoral district; and

- a candidate whose name is included on any one party list submitted pursuant to section 127.

• If any person breaches subsection (1) or subsection (2), all nominations of that person as a candidate for those districts, party lists, or by-elections, as the case may be, shall be void, and any deposits made by him or her or on his or her behalf shall be forfeited and be paid into a Crown Bank Account.

127A. Deposit by party secretary (Part of it)

• If a secretary of a political party submits a list under section 127, he or she must pay to the Electoral Commission, no later than noon on nomination day, a deposit of $1,000 (inclusive of goods and services tax).

• The deposit must be paid by—

- direct credit to a bank account nominated by the Electoral Commission; or
- bank cheque.

• The deposit is forfeit and must be paid into a Crown Bank Account if the party neither—

• receives in total at least 0.5% of the total number of all party votes received by all the parties listed on the part of the ballot paper that relates to the party vote; nor

• wins a constituency seat.

• In every other case the deposit must be returned to the secretary of the party on whose behalf the deposit is paid, but only after the Electoral Commission has received—

- a duly completed return under section 206I in respect of that party; and
- the auditor's report obtained under section 206L that relates to that return.

152. Death before close of nominations

• If a constituency candidate who has been nominated and has not withdrawn his or her nomination dies before the close of nominations,—

- his or her nomination is to be treated in all respects as if it had not been made; and

- **his or her deposit must be returned to his or her personal representatives or, as the case may be, to the person who paid it.**

207I. Anonymous donation may not exceed $1,500

1. If an anonymous candidate donation exceeding $1,500 is received by a candidate, the candidate must, within 20 working days of receipt of the donation, pay to the Electoral Commission the amount of the donation, or its value, less $1,500.

2. If an anonymous party donation exceeding $1,500 is received by a party secretary, the party secretary must, within 20 working days of receipt of the donation, pay to the Electoral Commission the amount of the donation, or its value, less $1,500.

3. All amounts received by the Electoral Commission under this section must be paid into a Crown Bank Account.

207M. Records of candidate donations

1. A candidate must keep proper records of all candidate donations received by him or her.

2. A candidate who fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $40,000.

Facts of New Zealand's Constitution

Judicature Act 1908

Part 1. The High Court

A. Constitution of the court

4C. Judges of High Court act on full-time basis but may be authorised to act part-time

9. Governor may suspend Judge when Parliament not sitting

Letters Patent Constituting the Office of Governor-General of New Zealand

Preamble

Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God Queen of New Zealand and Her Other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

• Whereas by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom bearing date at Westminster the 11th day of May 1917, His late Majesty King George the Fifth constituted, ordered, and declared that there should be a Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Dominion of New Zealand:

• And whereas by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom bearing date at Westminster the 18th day of December 1918, His late Majesty King George the Fifth made other provision for the publication and the coming into operation of the said Letters Patent bearing date the 11th day of May 1917, in lieu of the provision made in the Fifteenth Clause thereof:

• And whereas at the Court at St. James's on the 11th day of May 1917, His late Majesty King George the Fifth caused certain Instructions under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet to be given to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief:

• And whereas at the Court at St. James's on the 23rd day of July 1917, His late Majesty King George the Fifth caused a Dormant Commission to be passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, appointing the Chief Justice or the Senior Judge for the time being of the Supreme Court of New Zealand to administer the Government of New Zealand, in the event of the death, incapacity, or absence of the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief and of the Lieutenant-Governor (if any):

• And whereas, by Order in Council bearing date at Wellington the 26th day of September 1983, Our Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand, has requested the issue of new Letters Patent revoking and determining the said Letters Patent bearing date the 11th day of May 1917, the said Letters Patent bearing date the 18th day of December 1918, the said Instructions, and the said Dormant Commission, and substituting in place of the revoked documents other provision in the form of the draft of new Letters Patent set out in Schedule 1 to that Order in Council:

• And whereas the said Letters Patent bearing date the 11th day of May 1917, the said Letters Patent bearing date the 18th day of December 1918, the said Instructions, and the said Dormant Commission extend to the self-governing state of the Cook Islands and to the self-governing state of Niue as part of the law of the Cook Islands and of Niue, respectively:

• And whereas approval of the said draft of new Letters Patent has been signified on behalf of the Government of the Cook Islands and the Government of Niue:

• Now, therefore, We do by these presents revoke and determine the said Letters Patent bearing date the 11th day of May 1917, the said Letters Patent bearing date the 18th day of December 1918, the said Instructions, and the said Dormant Commission, but without prejudice to anything lawfully done thereunder; and We do hereby declare that the persons who are members of the body known as the Executive Council of New Zealand immediately before the coming into force of these Our Letters Patent shall be members of Our Executive Council hereby constituted as though they had been appointed thereto under these Our Letters Patent.

And We do declare Our will and pleasure as follows:

1. Office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief constituted

We do hereby constitute, order, and declare that there shall be, in and over Our Realm of New Zealand, which comprises—

• New Zealand; and

• the self-governing state of the Cook Islands; and

• the self-governing state of Niue; and

• Tokelau; and

• the Ross Dependency,—

a Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief who shall be Our representative in Our Realm of New Zealand, and shall have and may exercise the powers and authorities conferred on him by these Our Letters Patent, but without prejudice to the office, powers, or authorities of any other person who has been or may be appointed to represent Us in any part of Our Realm of New Zealand and to exercise powers and authorities on Our behalf.

18. Power reserved to Her Majesty to revoke, alter, or amend the present Letters Patent

And We do hereby reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, full power and authority from time to time to revoke, alter, or amend these Our Letters Patent as to Us or them shall seem meet.

Constitution Act 1986

Part 4. The Judiciary

23. Protection of Judges against removal from office

A Judge of the High Court shall not be removed from office except by the **Sovereign or the Governor-General**, acting upon an address of the House of Representatives, which address may be moved only on the grounds of that Judge's misbehaviour or of that Judge's incapacity to discharge the functions of that Judge's office.

Electoral Act 1993

45. Maori representation (Part of it)

• It shall be the duty of the Commission, for the purpose of the representation of the Maori people in the House of Representatives, to divide New Zealand into Maori electoral districts from time to time in accordance with this section and section 269.

55. How vacancies created (Part of it)

• The seat of any member of Parliament shall become vacant—

> • if he or she is convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment for life or by **2 or more years' imprisonment**, or is convicted of a corrupt practice, or is reported by the High Court in its report on the trial of an election petition to have been proved guilty of a corrupt practice; or

83. Application for registration (Part of it)

• An application for registration as an elector may be made to a Registrar of Electors—

• in writing, by completing and signing the prescribed form and returning it to the Registrar of Electors; or

• in an approved electronic medium, by providing the information necessary to complete the prescribed form.

• An application for registration as an elector must state, in respect of the person making the application,—

• **the person's occupation**, if any; and

• the honorific (if any) by which the person wishes to be addressed; and

• **whether or not the person is a Maori**; and

• any other particulars that are prescribed in regulations.

Constitution of Nicaragua

September 04, 2024

Nicaragua is an American country located on the shores of the Pacific Ocean to the west and the Caribbean Sea to the east, bordering Honduras and Costa Rica. The population of this country is approx 63,59,000 with 1,30,375 square kilometers area. The official language is Spanish. Other recognized languages include Miskito, Rama, Sum, Miskito Coast Creole, Garifuna, Rama Cay Creole. Ethnically 69% are mixed, with 17% white and 9% black. 84% are Christians and 14% do not believe in any religion.

No law enforcement officer may enter premises owned by a person without a warrant. But if someone calls for help from within; fire, flood, disaster or similar event poses a threat to the life or property of the occupants; as part of the pursuit of an offender; in situations like hostage rescue - Warrantless entry is legal.

Citizens have the right to participate under equal conditions in public affairs and in State management. All children have equal rights. There will be no discrimination between multiple children. No worker is bound to join a particular trade union. The education system is entirely secular, but religious education is legal as an extracurricular. Family empowerment is somewhat limited.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Every human being in the world has equal status - that's democracy. The exception is aristocracy. That's what happened. Nicaragua's constitution recognizes so-called indigenous peoples. Although the State is secular, it recognizes Christian values. It's a double standard. When someone is 16 years of age, is considered a citizen. Surprise! Prior to that, or in the state of the embryo no one is a citizen?



Admirable Articles of Nicaragua's Constitution

Article 14

The State has no official religion.

Article 26

Everyone has the right to:

- **Privacy in his/her life and that of his/her family.**
- **Respect of his/her honor and reputation.**
- **Know about any information which private or public entities may have on record about him/her as well as the right to know why and for what purpose they hold such information.**
- **Inviolability of his/her domicile, correspondence and communication of any kind.**

A private home may be searched only with a warrant from a competent judge save in cases in which:

- **Those who reside in the home tell the authorities that a crime is being committed there or call for help;**
- **A fire, flood, catastrophe or similar incident is threatening the life or property of the inhabitants;**
- **Strangers have been spotted in a dwelling in circumstances which strongly suggest that a crime is about to be committed;**
- **A hot pursuit of a criminal is under way;**
- **A hostage shall be liberated.**

In all these cases, the search must take place in accordance with the law.

The law determines the conditions and procedures for the search of private documents, fiscal records and related documents where this is indispensable for the investigation of matters before the courts or for taxation purposes.

Letters, documents, and other private papers which have been unlawfully seized shall be null and void in judicial proceedings or elsewhere.

Article 27 (Part of it)

All individuals are equal before the law and have the right to equal protection. There shall be no discrimination based on birth, nationality, political belief, race, gender, language, religion, opinion, origin, economic position or social condition.

Article 29

Everyone has the right to freedom of conscience and thought and to profess or not profess a religion. No one shall be the object of coercive measures which diminish these rights or be compelled to declare his/her creed, ideology or beliefs.

Article 30

Nicaraguans have the right to freely express their convictions in public or in private, individually or collectively, in oral, written or any other form.

Article 34 (Part of it)

Any accused has the right, under equal conditions, to a fair trial and effective judicial protection, which includes the following minimal guarantees:

• To enjoy the presumption of innocence as long as guilt is not proven according to law.

• To be tried without delay by a competent court established by law. No one is exempt from the ordinary criminal jurisdiction. Nobody may be removed from the jurisdiction of the competent court nor be made to appear before a special court.

• To have one's participation and defense guaranteed from the very initiation of the legal process and to have the time and means adequate to one's defense.

• The accused shall have the right to communicate freely and privately with one's counsel.

• To be assisted free of charge by an interpreter if he/she does not understand or speak the language used by the court.

• To appeal to a higher court so that one's case may be reviewed should the accused be sentenced for any crime or contravention.

• Not to be tried again for the crime for which the accused was sentenced or acquitted by a final judgment.

• Not to be tried or sentenced for an act or omission which, at the time of committing it, had not been specified expressly or unequivocally in the law as a punishable offence, nor to be sanctioned with a penalty not provided by law. Dictating criminal laws which only apply to specific individuals (leyes proscriptivas) or applying demeaning penalties or treatment to the accused is prohibited.

The judicial process must be oral and public. Access by the press and the public in general may be restricted for moral and public order reasons.

The victim shall take part in judicial proceedings from their beginning and at every step.

The State shall protect crime victims and make sure that the damage suffered is compensated. The victims have a right to the protection of their safety, physical and psychological well-being, dignity and private life in conformity with the law.

The minimum guarantees of fair trial and effective judicial protection established in this Article are applicable to administrative and judicial proceedings.

Article 40

No one shall be subjected to servitude. Slavery and slave trade in any form are prohibited.

Article 50

Citizens have the right to participate under equal conditions in public affairs and in State management.

The participation of the individual, the family, and the community in the formulation, execution, evaluation, control and monitoring of public and social policies and of public services shall be guaranteed; the law shall guarantee their effective participation, nationally and locally.

Article 53

The right to peaceful gathering is recognized; the exercise of this right does not require prior permission.

Article 55

Nicaraguan citizens have the right to establish or join political parties with the objective of participating in the exercise of or the contest for political power.

Article 62

The State shall strive to establish programs benefiting the handicapped people, for their physical, psychosocial and professional rehabilitation, and for their job placement.

Article 63

It is the right of Nicaraguans to be protected against hunger. The State shall promote programs, which ensure adequate availability of food and its equitable distribution.

Article 64

Nicaraguans have the right to decent, comfortable and safe housing that guarantees **familial privacy**. The State shall promote the fulfillment of this right.

Article 66

Nicaraguans have the right to truthful information. This right comprises the freedom to seek, receive and disseminate information and ideas, be they spoken or written, in graphic or by any other chosen procedure.

Article 72

Marriage and stable de facto unions are protected by the State; they rest on the voluntary agreement between a man and a woman, and may be dissolved by mutual consent or by the shall of one of the parties. The law shall regulate this matter.

Article 73

Family relations rest on the respect, solidarity and absolute equality of rights and responsibilities between the man and woman.

Parents must attend to the maintenance of the home and the integral development of children through joint efforts, with equal rights and responsibilities. Children are, as well, obligated to respect and assist their parents. These duties and rights shall be fulfilled in accordance with the legislation on this matter.

Article 74

The State grants special protection to the process of human reproduction.

Women shall have special protection during pregnancy and shall be granted maternity leave with pay and all appropriate social security benefits.

No one may deny employment to women for reasons of pregnancy nor dismiss them during pregnancy or the post-natal period; all in conformity with the law.

Article 75

All children have equal rights. There shall be no discriminatory designations due to matters of filiation. In ordinary legislation, no dispositions or classifications that reduce or deny equality among children have any value.

Article 81

Workers have the right to participate in the management of their enterprises, through their organizations and in conformity with the law.

Article 85

Workers have the right to their cultural, scientific and technical development; the State shall facilitate this through special programs.

Article 87

Full labor union freedom exists in Nicaragua. Workers shall organize themselves voluntarily in unions, which shall be constituted in conformity with that established by the law.

No worker is obliged to belong to a particular union or to resign from the one to which he/she belongs. The full autonomy of organized labor is recognized and the traditional rights (fuero) of the unions are respected.

Article 98

The principal function of the State in the economy is to achieve the sustainable human development in the country; to improve the living conditions of the people and to realize a more just distribution of wealth in the pursuit of a good life.

The State must play the role of facilitator in the production sector which creates the conditions which allow the private sector and the workers to pursue their economic, productive and labor activities in a framework of democratic governance and full legal certainty, so that they may contribute to the economic and social development of the country.

Through the promotion of public and social policies the State must perform a role in the development of the private sector which permits to improve the functioning and the efficiency of the public institutions, to simplify procedures, to reduce entry barriers to the formal sector of the economy, to extend the coverage of social security and welfare services, and to facilitate the functioning of existing companies in the formal sector.

This shall be promoted by means of an alliance of the government with small, middle-sized and large businesses and the workers through a permanent dialogue which seeks to achieve consensus.

Article 124

Education in Nicaragua is secular. The State recognizes the right of private education centers with a religious orientation to teach religion as an extracurricular subject.

Article 129

The Legislative, Executive, Judicial and Electoral Powers are independent of one another and coordinate harmoniously, subordinated only to the supreme interests of the nation and to what is established in this Constitution.

Article 138 (Part of it)

The National Assembly has the following functions:

> 7) To elect the Judges of the Supreme Court of Justice from separate lists proposed for every position by the President of the Republic and by the Deputies of the National Assembly, in consultation with the relevant civilian associations. The

deadline for presenting the lists shall be fifteen days counting from the summoning of the National Assembly for their election. In the absence of lists presented by the President of the Republic, the proposals by Deputies of the National Assembly shall be sufficient. Each Judge shall be elected with the approval of at least sixty percent of the Deputies of the National Assembly.

Moreover, an equal number of associate judges (Conjueces) shall be elected subject to the same requirements and procedures which apply to the appointment of Magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice.

8) To elect the members of the Supreme Electoral Council and their alternates from separate lists proposed for each position by the President of the Republic and the Deputies of the National Assembly, in consultation with the relevant civilian associations. The deadline for presenting the lists shall be fifteen days counting from the summoning of the National Assembly for their election. In the absence of lists presented by the President of the Republic, the proposals by the Deputies of the National Assembly shall be sufficient. Each Judge shall be elected with the approval of at least sixty percent of the Deputies of the National Assembly.

The candidates proposed for the posts mentioned in subsections 7, 8 and in the present subsection may **not be bound by family ties within the fourth level of consanguinity or the second level of marital relations to each other or to the President of the Republic or the members of the National Assembly nominating them, nor may they be members of the national, departmental or municipal leadership of political parties; if they are, they must resign from their party functions**.

The National Assembly may convene hearings with the candidates through special committees. The candidates must be duly qualified for the post and their application must include the documentation which is requested from them.

10) To acknowledge, accept and determine the permanent absence of members of the National Assembly. In the following cases their absence is considered permanent and therefore entails the loss of membership status:

- Resignation
- Death
- **Final sentence ordering imprisonment or disqualification from the post for an offense which is subject to tough sanction for a period of detention equal to or longer than their remaining term**.

• **Absence from the parliamentary duties for sixty consecutive days within the same legislature without sufficient explanation given to the Leadership Council (Junta Directiva) of the National Assembly**

• Violation of section 4 of Article 130 of the Constitution

• **Acceptance of remuneration from state, regional, or municipal funds for a position or employment in other branches of government or state enterprises, except for teaching or medical jobs.** Should a member accept to hold a position in another branch of government, he/she may be reinstated as member of the National Assembly only after he/she has resigned from that other position.

• Failure to meet the obligation of declaring their assets before the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic at the time of assuming office.

Article 147

In order to be eligible as President or Vice President it is necessary:

1. To be a national of Nicaragua. Those who adopted another nationality must have renounced it at least four years before the election is held.

2. To fully enjoy one's civil and political rights.

3. To be at least twenty-five years old.

4. To reside continuously in the country for four years prior to the election; this does not apply to persons who during the aforementioned period were engaged in diplomatic missions, were working in international organizations or were pursuing studies overseas.

The following persons may not run for President or Vice President of the Republic:

A. **Family members within the fourth level of consanguinity or the second level of marital relations of the person who exercises or has exercised the full powers of the presidency at any time during the period in which the election for the following term takes place.**

B. Persons who lead or finance a coup d'état or alter the constitutional order and, as a consequence of such actions, assume the leadership (Jefatura) of the Government

ministeries or deputy ministeries, or leading positions in other branches of government.

C. **Ministers of any religious faith unless they have renounced its practice at least twelve months prior to the election.**

D. The President of the National Assembly, the ministers or vice ministers of the Government, magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice and of the Supreme Electoral Council, the members of the Superior Council of the Office of the Comptroller General Office, the Public Prosecutor, the Deputy Public Prosecutor, the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General, the Human Rights Ombudsman and the Deputy Human Rights Ombudsman and the Mayors, unless they have resigned from office twelve months in advance of the election date.

Article 171 (Part of it)

In order to be eligible as a magistrate of the Supreme Electoral Council, it is necessary:

- Reside continuously in the country for four years prior to the election. This shall not be applicable to those who, during the aforementioned period, were engaged in Diplomatic Missions, were working in International Organizations or pursuing studies abroad.

Not eligible as magistrates of the Supreme Electoral Council are:

- **Family members within the fourth level of consanguinity or the second level of marital relations of the candidates for President and Vice President of the Republic.** In case of having already been elected before the presidential elections, he/she shall be involved and for this reason shall be inhibited from exercise during the entire electoral process and shall have to induct a substitute.

Article 182

The Political Constitution is the Fundamental Charter of the Republic; all other laws are subordinate to it. Any laws, treaties, orders or provisions that oppose it or alter its provisions shall have no value.

Article 183

No power of the State, governmental organism or functionary shall have any authority, faculty or jurisdiction other than those conferred by the Political Constitution and the laws of the Republic.

Facts of Nicaragua's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

WE,

Representatives of the People of Nicaragua, united in the Constituent National Assembly,

INVOKING

The struggles of our **indigenous** ancestors;

The **spirit of Central American unity** and the combative tradition of our people who, inspired by the example of General JOSE DOLORES ESTRADA, ANDRES CASTRO and EMMANUEL MONGALO, destroyed the dominion of the foreign adventurers and defeated the North-American intervention in the National War;

The protagonist of the cultural independence of the Nation, the Universal Poet RUBEN DARIO;

The anti-interventionist actions of BENJAMIN ZELEDON;

The General of Free People, AUGUSTO C. SANDINO, Father of the Popular and Anti-imperialist Revolution;

The heroic action of RIGOBERTO LOPEZ PEREZ, initiator of the beginning of the end of the dictatorship;

The example of CARLOS FONSECA, the greatest perpetuator of Sandino's legacy, founder of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and Leader of the Revolution;

The martyr of public liberties, Doctor PEDRO JOAQUIN CHAMORRO CARDENAL;

The Cardinal of Peace and Reconciliation, Cardinal MIGUEL OBAND Y BRAVO;

The generations of Heroes and Martyrs who forged and carried forward the liberation struggle for national independence.

WE PROMULGATE THE FOLLOWING POLITICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA

Article 2

National sovereignty resides in the people who exercise it by means of democratic procedures, deciding and participating freely in the establishment and improvement of the nation's economic, political, cultural and social system. The people exercise sovereign power through their representatives freely elected by universal, equal, direct, and secret suffrage, barring any other individual or group of individuals from usurping such representation. They may also exercise it directly by means of a referendum or plebiscite or other mechanisms established by the present Constitution and the laws. Similarly, it could exercise it by other means of direct democracy, like participatory budgets, citizens' initiatives, territorial councils, territorial and municipal assemblies of the **indigenous peoples** and those of African descent, sectorial councils and other means established by this Constitution and the laws.

Article 4

The State recognizes the individual, the family, and the community as the origin and the end of its activity, and is organized to achieve the common good, assuming the task of promoting the human development of each and every Nicaraguan, inspired by **Christian values**, socialist ideals, practices based on solidarity, democracy and humanism, as universal and general values, as well as the values and ideals of Nicaraguan culture and identity.

Article 5

Liberty, justice, respect for the dignity of the human person, political and social pluralism, the recognition of the distinct identity of the **indigenous peoples** and those of African descent within the framework of a unitary and indivisible state, the recognition of different forms of property, free international cooperation and respect for the free

self-determination of peoples, **Christian values**, socialist ideals, and practices based on solidarity, and the values and ideals of the Nicaraguan culture and identity, are the principles of the Nicaraguan nation.

Christian values ensure brotherly love, the reconciliation between the members of the Nicaraguan family, the respect for individual diversity without any discrimination, the respect for and equal rights of persons with disabilities, and the preference for the poor.

The State recognizes the existence of the **indigenous peoples** and those of African descent who enjoy the rights, duties and guarantees designated in the Constitution, and especially those which allow them to maintain and develop their identity and culture, **to have their own forms of social organization and administer their local affairs, as well as to preserve the communal forms of land property and their exploitation, use, and enjoyment**, all in accordance with the law. For the communities of the Caribbean Coast, an autonomous regime is established in the present Constitution.

Nicaragua encourages regional integration and advocates the **reconstruction of the Grand Central American Homeland**.

Article 47

All Nicaraguans who have reached 16 years of age are citizens.

Only citizens enjoy the political rights set forth in the Constitution and in the laws, without further limitations other than those established for reasons of age.

Rights of citizens shall be suspended by imposition of serious corporal or specific related punishments and by final judgment of civil injunction.

Article 181

The State shall organize by means of a law the regime of **autonomy for the indigenous peoples and ethnic communities of the Atlantic Coast**, which shall have to contain, among other rules: the functions of their government organs, their relation with the Executive and Legislative Power and with the municipalities, and the exercise of their rights. This law shall require for its approval and reform the majority established for the amendment of constitutional laws.

The concessions and contracts of rational exploitation of the natural resources granted by the State in the Autonomous Regions of the Atlantic Coast must have the approval of the corresponding Regional Autonomous Council.

The members of the Regional Autonomous Councils of the Atlantic Coast can lose their condition for the reasons and procedures established by law.

Constitution of Niger

September 21, 2024

Niger is a landlocked country in Africa, bordering Libya, Chad, Nigeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Algeria. The population of this country is approx 2,53,96,000 with 12,67,000 square kilometers area. Besides, the Arabic, Buduma, Fulfulde, Gourmanchéma, HausaKanuri, Zarma, Songhai, Tamasheq, Tassawaq, Tebu languages are used as the National languages. Ethnographically Niger is inhabited by a lot of communities. About 53% are members of the Hausa community, which is the largest ethnic community. More than 99% are Muslims.

Coups, counter-coups and failed coups are the history of Niger. However, Niger's current constitution is quite democratic. Although this constitution was created under the auspices of the military that came to power through a coup d'état on 18 February 2010. Pursuant to Article 185 of this democratic constitution, the perpetrators of the 2010 coup were granted immunity. Almost 13 years later, another successful coup took place on 26 July 2023, although the current constitution was not declared null and void. Today's discussion is about this unrepealed constitution.

According to Niger's constitution, regionalism, racism, ethnocentrism, sectarianism are prohibited, punishable offences, and the establishment of any political party based on them is prohibited. Every person has the right to the enjoyment of the optimum state of physical and moral health. No one has to execute illegal orders. The President or his Cabinet may not purchase or lease any property owned by the State while in office. If Parliament fails to pass the annual budget, the President is able to do so through an ordinance.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects. The existence of God is acknowledged, even oaths are to be taken in God's name.

The literacy rate of Niger is among the lowest in the world; in 2005 it was estimated to be only 28.7% (42.9% male and 15.1% female). Niger also has the highest fertility rate in the world (6.49 births per woman according to 2017 estimates). The Nigerian constitution does not say much about these sort of important issues.



Admirable Articles of Niger's Constitution

Article 4 (Part of it)

In the exercise of the power of the State, personal power, regionalism, ethnocentrism, discrimination, nepotism, sexism, the clan spirit, the feudal spirit, slavery in all its forms, illicit enrichment, favoritism, corruption, racketeering and the influence-trafficking are punished by the law.

Article 8 (Part of it)

All particularist propaganda of a regionalist, racial or ethnic character, all manifestation of racial, social, sexist, ethnic, political or religious discrimination, are punished by the law.

Article 9 (Part of it)

The political parties with an ethnic, regionalist or religious character are prohibited. No party may be knowingly created with the purpose of promoting an ethnic group, a region or a religion, under penalty of the sanctions provided by the law.

Article 12

Each one has the right to life, to health, to physical and moral integrity, to a healthy and sufficient food supply, to potable water, to education and instruction in the conditions specified by the law.

The State assures to each one the satisfaction of the essential needs and services as well as a full development.

Each one has the right to freedom and to security within the conditions defined by the law.

Article 13

Every person has the right to enjoy the best state of physical and moral health.

The State sees to the creation of the proper conditions to assure to all, medical services and medical assistance in the case of illness.

The law determines the modalities for implementing this provision.

Article 15

No one is required to execute a manifestly illegal order.

The law determines the order manifestly illegal.

Article 17

Each one has the right to the free development of his personality in its material, intellectual, cultural, artistic and religious dimensions, **provided that he does not violate the rights of others, or infringe the constitutional order, the law** or morality.

Article 18

No one may be arrested or charged except by virtue of a law that entered into force prior to the acts alleged against him.

Article 19

The laws and regulations only have retrospective effect so far as they concern the rights and advantages that they may confer to the citizen.

Article 23

Parents have the right and duty to raise, educate and protect their children. Descendants have the right and duty to assist and help the ascendants. Both are supported in this task by the State and the other public collectivities.

The State and the other public collectivities, through their public policies and their actions, see to the promotion and to the access to a quality, gratuitous and public education.

Article 26

The State sees to the equality of opportunities for handicapped persons with a view to their promotion and/or their social reintegration.

Article 41

The Public assets are sacred and inviolable. Every person must respect them and protect them scrupulously. Any act of sabotage, of vandalism, of corruption, of diversion, of squandering, of money laundering or of illicit enrichment is punished by the law.

Article 52

During his mandate, the President of the Republic may not, either by himself or by others, purchase or lease anything that belongs to the domain of the State or to its separated parts.

He may not take part, either by himself or by others, in the public and private markets of the State and of its separated parts.

The provisions of this Article are extended to the Presidents of the Institutions of the Republic, to the Prime Minister, to the members of the Government and to the Deputies.

Article 93

The sittings of the National Assembly are public.

A complete record of the debates is published in the Official Gazette.

At the request of the Prime Minister or of one-third (1/3) of the Deputies, the National Assembly may sit in closed session.

Article 114

The National Assembly is referred to of the bill of the law of finance from the opening of the budgetary session; the bill of the law of finance must specify the receipts necessary for the complete coverage of the expenses.

The National Assembly votes the budget in equilibrium.

If the National Assembly has not decided within sixty (60) days of the presentation of the bill, the provisions of this bill can be put into force by ordinance.

The government refers, for ratification, to the National Assembly convoked in extraordinary session, within a time period of fifteen (15) days.

If the National Assembly has not voted the budget at the end of this extraordinary session, the budget is definitively established by ordinance.

If the bill of the law of finance could not be presented in a timely fashion to be promulgated before the beginning of the fiscal year, the Prime Minister demands of urgency of the National Assembly the authorization to continue to receive the taxes and to continue with expenditures, the budget of the preceding year by provisional twelfths.

Facts of Niger's Constitution

Article 47 (Part of it)

The President of the Republic is elected by universal, free, direct, equal and secret suffrage for a mandate of five (5) years, renewable one (1) sole time.

No one is eligible to the Presidency of the Republic if he does not enjoy a good state of physical and mental health, as well as of **a good morality attested by the competent services.**

Article 50

Before entering into [his] functions, the President of the Republic takes an oath on the Holy Book [Livre Saint] of his confession before the Constitutional Court, in the presence of the members of the National Assembly, in these terms:

"**Before God** and before the sovereign Nigerien People, We ..., President the Republic, elected according to the laws, solemnly swear on the Holy Book [Livre Saint]:

• to respect and to have respected the Constitution that the People have freely given to themselves;

• to loyally fulfill the high functions with which we have been invested;

• to never betray or to misrepresent the aspirations of the People;

• to respect and to defend the republican form of the State;

• to preserve the integrity of the territory and the unity of the Nation;

• to respect and to defend the rights and freedoms of the citizens;

• not to take or to be guaranty [cautionner] for any measures degrading [avilissante] the human dignity;

• to see to the neutrality of the administration and to the respect for the texts that establish [consacrent] its depolitization;

• to work tirelessly for the happiness of the People;

• to spare no effort for the realization of African Unity;

• to conduct ourselves in all [things] as faithful and loyal servant of the People;

In the case of perjury, may we suffer the rigors of the law.

May God help us."

The oath is received by the Constitutional Court.

Article 124

Before entering into [their] functions, the members of the Constitutional Court take an oath on the Holy Book [Livre Saint] of their confession before the President of the Republic in these terms:

"I swear to well and faithfully complete my functions, to exercise them with total impartially within the respect for the Constitution and with total independence, to keep the secrecy of the deliberations and the votes, not to take any public position and not to give any consultation on the questions relevant to the competence of the Court. May God help us."

Constitution of Nigeria

September 26, 2024

Nigeria is an African country located on the shores of the Atlantic ocean, sharing a border with Niger, Chad, Cameroon, and Benin. The population of this country is approx 23,08,42,000 with 9,23,769 square kilometers area. National languages Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba. More than 500 languages are spoken locally. About 250 ethnic communities including 25% Hausa, 21% Yoruba, 18% Igbo, 6% Fulani, 3.5% Ibibio, 2.4% Tiv, 2.4% Kanuri, 1.8% Ijaw live in Nigeria. About 49% of Nigerians are Christians and 48% are Muslims.

The Constitution of Nigeria provides many declarations of what is necessary to improve the standard of living of the citizens. If the court is located within 40 km from the place of arrest, there is an obligation to bring the offender to the court within 24 hours. Any person arrested or detained shall be informed in writing within 24 hours of the reason for the arrest. If someone is illegally arrested, the victim is entitled to compensation. Everyone has the right to change religion.

Every member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall, before taking the seat, declare his or her assets and liabilities. Anyone who is serving a prison sentence for dishonesty, has served imprisonment for dishonesty within the last 10 years, is bankrupt or has given false documents to the Election Commission - cannot be elected a member of the Senate or the House of Representatives, or the President.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

There are prescribed forms for taking an oath in the name of God that are included in the constitution. Nigeria has recognized Sharia courts and customary courts. But the basic foundation of democracy is "one law for all". Parliament will simultaneously conduct proceedings in four languages, which is unusual. If a particular Member of Parliament does not know the official language, it would be appropriate to appoint a private interpreter for him or her. The presidential election process is complicated.

Article 15 is an interesting provision, according to which Authority shall encourage marriage between people of different regions by birth, or of different religion, ethnicity or language, with a view to promoting national unity. What is your opinion on this matter?



Admirable Articles of Nigeria's Constitution

2

• Nigeria is one indivisible and indissoluble sovereign state to be known by the name of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

• Nigeria shall be a Federation consisting of States and a Federal Capital Territory.

17

• The State social order is founded on ideals of Freedom, Equality and Justice.

• In furtherance of the social order–

> **• every citizen shall have equality of rights, obligations and opportunities before the law;**
>
> **• the sanctity of the human person shall be recognised and human dignity shall be maintained and enhanced;**

• governmental actions shall be humane;

• exploitation of human or natural resources in any form whatsoever for reasons, other than the good of the community, shall be prevented; and

• the independence, impartiality and integrity of courts of law, and easy accessibility thereto shall be secured and maintained.

• The State shall direct its policy towards ensuring that-

• **all citizens, without discrimination on any group whatsoever, have the opportunity for securing adequate means of livelihood as well as adequate opportunity to secure suitable employment**;

• **conditions of work are just and humane, and that there are adequate facilities for leisure and for social, religious and cultural life**;

• the health, safety and welfare of all persons in employment are safeguarded and not endangered or abused;

• there are adequate medical and health facilities for all persons;

• there is equal pay for equal work without discrimination on account of sex, or on any other ground whatsoever;

• children, young persons and the aged are protected against any exploitation whatsoever, and against moral and material neglect;

• provision is made for public assistance in deserving cases or other conditions of need; and

• the evolution and promotion of family life is encouraged.

18 (Part of it)

• Government shall direct its policy towards ensuring that there are equal and adequate educational opportunities at all levels.

• Government shall promote science and technology.

• Government shall strive to eradicate illiteracy; and to this end Government shall as and when practicable provide-

- free, compulsory and universal primary education;
- free secondary education;
- free university education; and
- free adult literacy programme.

19

The foreign policy objectives shall be-

- promotion and protection of the national interest;
- promotion of international co-operation for the consolidation of universal peace and mutual respect among all nations and elimination of discrimination in all its manifestations;
- respect for international law and treaty obligations as well as the seeking of settlement of international disputes by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication; and
- promotion of a just world economic order.

20

The State shall protect and improve the environment and safeguard the water, air and land, forest and wild life of Nigeria.

21

- The State shall-
  - protect, preserve and promote the Nigerian cultures which enhance human dignity and are consistent with the fundamental objectives as provided in this Chapter; and
  - encourage development of technological and scientific studies which enhance cultural values.

22

The press, radio, television and other agencies of the mass media shall at all times be free to uphold the fundamental objectives contained in this Chapter and uphold the responsibility and accountability of the Government to the people.

23

The national ethics shall be **Discipline, Integrity, Dignity of Labour, Social Justice, Religious Tolerance, Self-reliance** and Patriotism.

24

It shall be the duty of every citizen to-

- **abide by this Constitution, respect its ideals and its institutions, the National Flag, the National Anthem, the National Pledge, and legitimate authorities;**
- **help to enhance the power, prestige and good name of Nigeria, defend Nigeria and render such national service as may be required;**
- **respect the dignity of other citizens and the rights and legitimate interests of others and live in unity and harmony and in the spirit of common brotherhood;**
- **make positive and useful contribution to the advancement, progress and well-being of the community where he resides;**
- **render assistance to appropriate and lawful agencies in the maintenance of law and order; and**
- **declare his income honestly to appropriate and lawful agencies and pay his tax promptly.**

35 (Part of it)

• Every person shall be entitled to his personal liberty and no person shall be deprived of such liberty save in the following cases and in accordance with a procedure permitted by law-

• in execution of the sentence or order of a court in respect of a criminal offence of which he has been found guilty;

• by reason of his failure to comply with the order of a court or in order to secure the fulfilment of any obligation imposed upon him by law;

• for the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of the order of a court or upon reasonable suspicion of his having committed a criminal offence, or to such extent as may be reasonably necessary to prevent his committing a criminal offence;

• in the case of a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years for the purpose of his education or welfare;

• in the case of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disease, persons of unsound mind, persons addicted to drugs or alcohol or vagrants, for the purpose of their care or treatment or the protection of the community; or

Provided that a person who is charged with an offence and who has been detained in lawful custody awaiting trial shall not continue to be kept in such detention for a period longer than the maximum period of imprisonment prescribed for the offence.

• Any person who is arrested or detained shall have the right to remain silent or avoid answering any question until after consultation with a legal practitioner or any other person of his own choice.

• Any person who is arrested or detained **shall be informed in writing within twenty-four hours** (and in a language that he understands) of the facts and grounds for his arrest or detention.

• Any person who is arrested or detained in accordance with subsection (1) (c) of this section shall be brought before a court of law within a reasonable time, and if he is not tried within a period of-

• two months from the date of his arrest or detention in the case of a person who is in custody or is not entitled to bail; or

• three months from the date of his arr0est or detention in the case of a person who has been released on bail,

• he shall (without prejudice to any further proceedings that may be brought against him) be released either unconditionally or upon such conditions as are reasonably necessary to ensure that he appears for trial at a later date.

• In subsection (4) of this section, the expression "a reasonable time" means-

• **in the case of an arrest or detention in any place where there is a court of competent jurisdiction within a radius of forty kilometres, a period of one day; and**

• **in any other case, a period of two days or such longer period as in the circumstances may be considered by the court to be reasonable.**

• **Any person who is unlawfully arrested or detained shall be entitled to compensation and public apology from the appropriate authority or person**; and in this subsection, "the appropriate authority or person" means an authority or person specified by law.

• Nothing in this section shall be construed-

• in relation to subsection (4) of this section, as applying in the case of a person arrested or detained upon reasonable suspicion of having committed a capital offence; and

• as invalidating any law by reason only that it authorises the detention for a period not exceeding three months of a member of the armed forces of the federation or a member of the Nigeria Police Force in execution of a sentence imposed by an officer of the armed forces of the Federation or of the Nigeria police force, in respect of an offence punishable by such detention of which he has been found guilty.

36

• The proceedings of a court or the proceedings of any tribunal relating to the matters mentioned in subsection (1) of this section (including the announcement of the decisions of the court or tribunal) shall be held in public.

• Whenever any person is charged with a criminal offence, he shall, unless the charge is withdrawn, be entitled to a fair hearing in public within a reasonable time by a court or tribunal:

Provided that-

• a court or such a tribunal may exclude from its proceedings persons other than the parties thereto or their legal practitioners in the interest of defence, public

safety, public order, public morality, the welfare of persons who have not attained the age of eighteen years, the protection of the private lives of the parties or to such extent as it may consider necessary by reason of special circumstances in which publicity would be contrary to the interests of justice;

• if in any proceedings before a court or such a tribunal, a Minister of the Government of the Federation or a commissioner of the government of a State satisfies the court or tribunal that it would not be in the public interest for any matter to be publicly disclosed, the court or tribunal shall make arrangements for evidence relating to that matter to be heard in private and shall take such other action as may be necessary or expedient to prevent the disclosure of the matter.

• Every person who is charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty:

Provided that nothing in this section shall invalidate any law by reason only that the law imposes upon any such person the burden of proving particular facts.

• Every person who is charged with a criminal offence shall be entitled to-

• be informed promptly in the language that he understands and in detail of the nature of the offence;

• be given adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence;

• defend himself in person or by legal practitioners of his own choice;

• examine, in person or by his legal practitioners, the witnesses called by the prosecution before any court or tribunal and obtain the attendance and carry out the examination of witnesses to testify on his behalf before the court or tribunal on the same conditions as those applying to the witnesses called by the prosecution; and

• have, without payment, the assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand the language used at the trial of the offence.

• When any person is tried for any criminal offence, the court or tribunal shall keep a record of the proceedings and the accused person or any persons authorised by him in that behalf shall be entitled to obtain copies of the judgement in the case within seven days of the conclusion of the case.

• No person shall be held to be guilty of a criminal offence on account of any act or omission that did not, at the time it took place, constitute such an offence, and no

penalty shall be imposed for any criminal offence heavier than the penalty in force at the time the offence was committed.

• No person who shows that he has been tried by any court of competent jurisdiction or tribunal for a criminal offence and either convicted or acquitted shall again be tried for that offence or for a criminal offence having the same ingredients as that offence save upon the order of a superior court.

• No person who shows that he has been pardoned for a criminal offence shall again be tried for that offence.

• No person who is tried for a criminal offence shall be compelled to give evidence at the trial.

• Subject as otherwise provided by this Constitution, a person shall not be convicted of a criminal offence unless that offence is defined and the penalty therefor is prescribed in a written law, and in this subsection, a written law refers to an Act of the National Assembly or a Law of a State, any subsidiary legislation or instrument under the provisions of a law.

37

The privacy of citizens, their homes, correspondence, telephone conversations and telegraphic communications is hereby guaranteed and protected.

38

• Every person shall be entitled to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, including freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom (either alone or in community with others, and in public or in private) to manifest and propagate his religion or belief in worship, teaching, practice and observance.

• No person attending any place of education shall be required to receive religious instruction or to take part in or attend any religious ceremony or observance if such instruction ceremony or observance relates to a religion other than his own, or religion not approved by his parent or guardian.

• No religious community or denomination shall be prevented from providing religious instruction for pupils of that community or denomination in any place of education maintained wholly by that community or denomination.

• Nothing in this section shall entitle any person to form, take part in the activity or be a member of a secret society.

39

• Every person shall be entitled to freedom of expression, including freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart ideas and information without interference.

• Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) of this section, every person shall be entitled to own, establish and operate any medium for the dissemination of information, ideas and opinions:

Provided that no person, other than the Government of the Federation or of a State or any other person or body authorised by the President on the fulfilment of conditions laid down by an Act of the National Assembly, shall own, establish or operate a television or wireless broadcasting station for, any purpose whatsoever.

• Nothing in this section shall invalidate any law that is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society-

> • for the purpose of preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, maintaining the authority and independence of courts or regulating telephony, wireless broadcasting, television or the exhibition of cinematograph films; or
>
> • imposing restrictions upon persons holding office under the Government of the Federation or of a State, members of the armed forces of the Federation or members of the Nigeria Police Force or other Government security services or agencies established by law.

• Every person shall be entitled to assemble freely and associate with other persons, and in particular he may form or belong to any political party, trade union or any other association for the protection of his interests:

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not derogate from the powers conferred by this Constitution on the Independent National Electoral Commission with respect to political parties to which that Commission does not accord recognition.

41

• Every citizen of Nigeria is entitled to move freely throughout Nigeria and to reside in any part thereof, and no citizen of Nigeria shall be expelled from Nigeria or refused entry thereby or exit therefrom.

• Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall invalidate any law that is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society-

• imposing restrictions on the residence or movement of any person who has committed or is reasonably suspected to have committed a criminal offence in order to prevent him from leaving Nigeria; or

• providing for the removal of any person from Nigeria to any other country to:-

• be tried outside Nigeria for any criminal offence, or

• undergo imprisonment outside Nigeria in execution of the sentence of a court of law in respect of a criminal offence of which he has been found guilty:

Provided that there is reciprocal agreement between Nigeria and such other country in relation to such matter.

44

• No moveable property or any interest in an immovable property shall be taken possession of compulsorily and no right over or interest in any such property shall be acquired compulsorily in any part of Nigeria except in the manner and for the purposes prescribed by a law that, among other things-

• requires the prompt payment of compensation therefore; and

• gives to any person claiming such compensation a right of access for the determination of his interest in the property and the amount of compensation to a court of law or tribunal or body having jurisdiction in that part of Nigeria.

• Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall be construed as affecting any general law-

• for the imposition or enforcement of any tax, rate or duty;

• for the imposition of penalties or forfeiture for breach of any law, whether under civil process or after conviction for an offence;

• relating to leases, tenancies, mortgages, charges, bills of sale or any other rights or obligations arising out of contracts;

• relating to the vesting and administration of property of persons adjudged or otherwise declared bankrupt or insolvent, of persons of unsound mind or deceased persons, and of corporate or unincorporate bodies in the course of being wound-up;

• relating to the execution of judgements or orders of court;

• providing for the taking of possession of property that is in a dangerous state or is injurious to the health of human beings, plants or animals;

• relating to enemy property;

• relating to trusts and trustees;

• relating to limitation of actions;

• relating to property vested in bodies corporate directly established by any law in force in Nigeria;

• relating to the temporary taking of possession of property for the purpose of any examination, investigation or enquiry;

• providing for the carrying out of work on land for the purpose of soil-conservation; or

• subject to prompt payment of compensation for damage to buildings, economic trees or crops, providing for any authority or person to enter, survey or dig any land, or to lay, install or erect poles, cables, wires, pipes, or other conductors or structures on any land, in order to provide or maintain the supply or distribution of energy, fuel, water, sewage, telecommunication services or other public facilities or public utilities.

• Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the entire property in and control of all minerals, mineral oils and natural gas in under or upon any land in Nigeria or in, under or upon the territorial waters and the Exclusive Economic Zone of Nigeria shall vest in the Government of the Federation and shall be managed in such manner as may be prescribed by the National Assembly.

52

• **Every member of the Senate or the House of Representatives shall, before taking his seat, declare his assets and liabilities** as prescribed in this Constitution and subsequently take and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance and the oath of membership as prescribed in the Seventh Schedule to this Constitution before the President of the Senate or, as the case may be, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, but a member may before taking the oaths take part in the election of a President and a Deputy President of the Senate, as the case may be, or a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives.

• The President and Deputy President of the Senate and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives shall declare their assets and liabilities as prescribed in this Constitution and subsequently take and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance and the oath of membership prescribed as aforesaid before the Clerk of the National Assembly.

138

The President shall not, during his tenure of office, hold any other executive office or paid employment in any capacity whatsoever.

162 (Part of it)

• The President, upon the receipt of advice from the Revenue Mobilisation Allocation and Fiscal Commission, shall table before the National Assembly proposals for revenue allocation from the Federation Account, and in determining the formula, the National Assembly shall take into account, the allocation principles especially those of population, equality of States, internal revenue generation, land mass, terrain as well as population density:

Provided that the principle of derivation shall be constantly reflected in any approved formula as being not less than thirteen per cent of the revenue accruing to the Federation Account directly from any natural resources.

• Any amount standing to the credit of the Federation Account shall be distributed among the Federal and State Governments and the local government councils in each State on such terms and in such manner as may be prescribed by the National Assembly.

• Any amount standing to the credit of the States in the Federation Account shall be distributed among the States on such terms and in such manner as may be prescribed by the National Assembly.

• The amount standing to the credit of local government councils in the Federation Account shall also be allocated to the State for the benefit of their local government councils on such terms and in such manner as may be prescribed by the National Assembly.

• Each State shall maintain a special account to be called "State Joint Local Government Account" into which shall be paid all allocations to the local government councils of the State from the Federation Account and from the Government of the State.

• Each State shall pay to local government councils in its area of jurisdiction such proportion of its total revenue on such terms and in such manner as may be prescribed by the National Assembly.

• The amount standing to the credit of local government councils of a State shall be distributed among the local government councils of that State on such terms and in such manner as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of the State.

• Any amount standing to the credit of the judiciary in the Federation Account shall be paid directly to the National Judicial Council for disbursement to the heads of courts established for the Federation and the States under section 6 of this Constitution.

• For the purpose of subsection (1) of this section, "revenue" means any income or return accruing to or derived by the Government of the Federation from any source and includes-

    • any receipt, however described, arising from the operation of any law;

    • any return, however described, arising from or in respect of any property held by the Government of the Federation;

    • any return by way of interest on loans and dividends in respect of shares or interest held by the Government of the Federation in any company or statutory body.

163 (Part of it)

Where under an Act of the National Assembly, tax or duty is imposed in respect of any of the matters specified in item D of Part II of the Second Schedule to this Constitution, the net proceeds of such tax or duty shall be distributed among the States on the basis of derivation and accordingly-

- **where such tax or duty is collected by the Government of a State or other authority of the State, the net proceeds shall be treated as part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of that State;**

- **where such tax or duty is collected by the Government of the Federation or other authority of the Federation, there shall be paid to each State at such times as the National Assembly may prescribe a sum equal to the proportion of the net proceeds of such tax or duty that are derived from that State.**

Schedule V

Part I. Code of Conduct for Public Officers

General

- **A public officer shall not put himself in a position where his personal interest conflicts with his duties and responsibilities.**

-

  - **A public officer shall not ask for or accept property or benefits of any kind for himself or any other person on account of anything done or omitted to be done by him in the discharge of his duties.**

  - **For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph, the receipt by a public officer of any gifts or benefits from commercial firms, business enterprises or persons who have contracts with the government shall be presumed to have been received in contravention of the said sub-paragraph unless the contrary is proved.**

  - **A public officer shall only accept personal gifts or benefits from relatives or personal friends to such extent and on such occasions as are recognised by custom: Provided that any gift or donation to a public officer on any public or ceremonial occasion shall be treated as a gift to the appropriate institution represented by the**

public officer, and accordingly, the mere acceptance or receipt of any such gift shall not be treated as a contravention of this provision.

- The President or Vice-President, Governor or Deputy Governor, Minister of the Government of the Federation or Commissioner of the Government of a State, or any other public officer who holds the office of a Permanent Secretary or head of any public corporation, university, or other parastatal organisation shall not accept-

    - a loan, except from government or its agencies, a bank, building society, mortgage institution or other financial institution recognised by law; and

    - any benefit of whatever nature from any company, contractor, or businessman, or the nominee or agent of such person:

        - Provided that the head of a public corporation or of a university or other parastatal organisation may, subject to the rules and regulations of the body, accept a loan from such body.

- No persons shall offer a public officer any property, gift or benefit of any kind as an inducement or bribe for the granting of any favour or the discharge in his favour of the public officer's duties.

- A public officer shall not do or direct to be done, in abuse of his office, any arbitrary act prejudicial to the rights of any other person knowing that such act is unlawful or contrary to any government policy.

- A public officer shall not be a member of, belong to, or take part in any society the membership of which is incompatible with the functions or dignity of his office.

-

    - Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, every public officer shall within three months after the coming into force of this Code of Conduct or immediately after taking office and thereafter–

        - at the end of every four years; and

        - at the end of his term of office,

    - submit to the Code of Conduct Bureau a written declaration of all his properties, assets, and liabilities and those of his unmarried children under the age of eighteen years.

○ Any statement in such declaration that is found to be false by any authority or person authorised in that behalf to verify it shall be deemed to be a breach of this Code.

○ Any property or assets acquired by a public officer after any declaration required under this Constitution and which is not fairly attributable to income, gift, or loan approved by this Code shall be deemed to have been acquired in breach of this Code unless the contrary is proved.

• Any allegation that a public officer has committed a breach of or has not complied with the provisions of this Code shall be made to the Code of Conduct Bureau.

• A public officer who does any act prohibited by this Code through a nominee, trustee, or other agent shall be deemed ipso facto to have committed a breach of this Code.

Facts of Nigeria's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

We the people of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

Having firmly and solemnly resolved:

TO LIVE in unity and harmony as one indivisible and indissoluble sovereign nation under God, dedicated to the promotion of **inter-African solidarity**, world peace, international co-operation and understanding

6

• The judicial powers of the Federation shall be vested in the courts to which this section relates, being courts established for the Federation.

• This section relates to:-

• the Supreme Court of Nigeria;

- the Court of Appeal;
- the Federal High Court;
- the National Industrial Court;
- the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja;
- a High Court of a State;
- **the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja;**
- **a Sharia Court of Appeal of a State;**
- **the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja;**
- **a Customary Court of Appeal of a State;**
- such other courts as may be authorised by law to exercise jurisdiction on matters with respect to which the National Assembly may make laws; and
- such other court as may be authorised by law to exercise jurisdiction at first instance or on appeal on matters with respect to which a House of Assembly may make laws.

55

The business of the National Assembly shall be conducted in English, and in Hausa, Ibo and Yoruba when adequate arrangements have been made therefor.

63

The Senate and the House of Representatives shall each sit for a period of not less than one hundred and eighty-one days in a year.

134

- A candidate for an election to the office of President shall be deemed to have been duly elected, where, there being only two candidates for the election-

• he has the majority of votes cast at the election; and

• he has not less than one-quarter of the votes cast at the election in each of at least two-thirds of all the States in the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

• A candidate for an election to the office of President shall be deemed to have been duly elected where, there being more than two candidates for the election-

• he has the highest number of votes cast at the election; and

• he has not less than one-quarter of the votes cast at the election each of at least two-thirds of all the States in the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

• In a default of a candidate duly elected in accordance with subsection (2) of this section their shall be a second election in accordance with subsection (4) of this section at which the only candidates shall be-

• the candidate who scored the highest number of votes at any election held in accordance with the said subsection (2) of this section; and

• one among the remaining candidates who has a majority of votes in the highest number of States, so however that where there are more than one candidate with majority of votes in the highest number of States, the candidate among them with the highest total of votes cast at the election shall be the second candidate for the election.

• In default of a candidate duly elected under the foregoing subsections, the Independent National Electoral Commission shall within seven days of the result of the election held under the said subsections, arrange for an election between the two candidates and a candidate at such election shall be deemed elected to the office of President if-

• he has a majority of votes cast at the election; and

• he has not less than one-quarter of the votes cast at the election in each of at least two-thirds of all the States in the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

• In default of a candidate duly elected under subsection (4) of this section, the Independent National Electoral Commission shall, within seven days of the result of the election held under the aforesaid subsection (4), arrange for another election between

the two candidates to which the subsection relates and a candidate at such election shall be deemed to have been duly elected to the office of President, if he has a majority of the votes cast at the election.

244

• An appeal shall lie from decisions of a Sharia Court of Appeal to the Court of Appeal as of right in any civil proceedings before the Sharia Court of Appeal with respect to any question of Islamic personal law which the Sharia Court of Appeal is competent to decide.

• Any right of appeal to the Court of Appeal from the decisions of a Sharia Court of Appeal conferred by this section shall be-

- exercisable at the instance of a party thereto or, with the leave of the Sharia Court of Appeal or of the Court of Appeal, at the instance of any other person having an interest in the matter; and

- exercised in accordance with an Act of the National Assembly and rules of court for the time being in force regulating the powers, practice and procedure of the Court of Appeal.

245

• An appeal shall lie from decisions of a customary Court of Appeal to the Court of Appeal as of right in any civil proceedings before the customary Court of Appeal with respect to any question of Customary law and such other matters as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.

• Any right of appeal to the Court of Appeal from the decisions of a Customary Court of Appeal conferred by this section shall be-

- exercisable at the instance of a party thereto or, with the leave of the Customary Court of Appeal or of the Court of Appeal, at the instance of any other person having an interest in the matter;

- exercised in accordance with any Act of the National Assembly and rules of court for the time being in force regulating the powers, practice and procedure of the Court of Appeal.

247

• For the purpose of exercising any jurisdiction conferred upon it by this Constitution or any other law, the Court of Appeal shall be duly constituted if it consists of not less than three Justices of the Court of Appeal and in the case of appeals from-

• a Sharia Court of Appeal if it consists of not less than three Justices of the Court of Appeal learned in Islamic personal law; and

• a Customary Court of Appeal, if it consists of not less than three Justices of Court of Appeal learned in Customary law.

• Subject to the provisions of any Act of the National Assembly, the President of the Court of Appeal may make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the Court of Appeal.

260

• There shall be a Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

• The Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja shall consist of-

• a Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal; and

• such number of Kadis of the Sharia Court of Appeal as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.

261

• The appointment of a person to the office of the Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja shall be made by the President on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council, subject to confirmation of such appointment by the Senate.

• The appointment of a person to the office of a Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal shall be made by the President on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council.

• A person shall not be qualified to hold office as Grand Kadi or Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja unless-

• he is a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has so qualified for a period of not less than ten years and has obtained a recognised qualification in Islamic law from an institution acceptable to the National Judicial Council; or

• he has attended and has obtained a recognised qualification in Islamic law from an institution approved by the National Judicial Council and has held the qualification for a period of not less than twelve years; and

• he either has considerable experience in the practice of Islamic law, or

• he is a distinguished scholar of Islamic law.

• If the office of the Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal is vacant or if the person holding the office is for any reason unable to perform the functions of the office, then, until a person has been appointed to and has assumed the functions of that office or until the person holding the office has resumed those functions, the President shall appoint the most senior Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal to perform those functions.

• Except on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council, an appointment pursuant to the provisions of subsection (4) of this section shall cease to have effect after the expiration of three months from the date of such appointment and the President shall not re-appoint a person whose appointment has lapsed.

262

• The Sharia Court of Appeal shall, in addition to such other jurisdiction as may be conferred upon it by an Act of the National Assembly, exercise such appellate and supervisory jurisdiction in civil proceedings involving questions of Islamic personal law.

• For the purpose of subsection (1) of this section, the Sharia Court of Appeal shall be competent to decide-

• any question of Islamic personal law regarding a marriage concluded in accordance with that law, including a question relating to the validity or dissolution of such a marriage or a question that depends on such a marriage and relating to family relationship or the guardianship of an infant;

• where all the parties to the proceeding are Muslims, any question of Islamic personal law regarding a marriage, including the validity or dissolution of that marriage, or regarding family relationship, a foundling or the guardianship of an infant;

• any question of Islamic personal law regarding a wakf, gift, will or succession where the endower, donor, testator or deceased person is a Muslim;

• any question of Islamic personal law regarding an infant, prodigal or person of unsound mind who is a Muslim or the maintenance or the guardianship of a Muslim who is physically or mentally infirm; or

• where all the parties to the proceedings, being Muslims, have requested the court that hears the case in the first instance to determine that case in accordance with Islamic personal law, any other question.

• For the purpose of exercising any jurisdiction conferred upon it by this Constitution or any Act of the National Assembly, the Sharia Court of Appeal shall be duly constituted if it consists of at least three Kadis of that Court.

• Subject to the provisions of any Act of the National Assembly, the Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja may make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

265

• There shall be a Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

• The Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja shall consist of–

• a President of the Customary Court of Appeal; and

• such number of Judges of the Customary Court of Appeal as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.

266

• The appointment of a person to the office of the President of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja shall be made by the President on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council, subject to the confirmation of such appointment by the Senate.

• The appointment of a person to the office of a Judge of the Customary Court of Appeal shall be made by the President on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council.

• Apart from such other qualification as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly, a person shall not be qualified to hold the office of President or a Judge of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, unless-

• he is a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than ten years and, in the opinion of the National Judicial Council he has considerable knowledge and experience in the practice of Customary law; or

• in the opinion of the National Judicial Council he has considerable knowledge of and experience in the practice of Customary law.

• If the office of the President of the Customary Court of Appeal is vacant or if the person holding the office is for any reason unable to perform the functions of the office, then, until a person has been appointed to and assumed the functions of that office, or until the person holding the office has resumed those functions, the President shall appoint the next most senior Judge of the Customary Court of Appeal to perform those functions.

• Except on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council, an appointment pursuant to the provisions of subsection (4) of this section shall cease to have effect after the expiration of three months from the date of such appointment and the President shall not re-appoint a person whose appointment has lapsed.

• The Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja shall, in addition to such other jurisdiction as may be conferred upon by an Act of The National Assembly Exercise such appellate and supervisory jurisdiction in civil proceedings involving questions of Customary law.

• For the purpose of exercising any jurisdiction conferred upon it by this Constitution or any Act of the National Assembly, the Customary Court of Appeal shall be duly constituted if it consists of at least three Judges of that Court.

• Subject to the provisions of any Act of the National Assembly, the President of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, may make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

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• There shall be for any State that requires it a Sharia Court of Appeal for that State.

• The Sharia Court of Appeal of the State shall consist of-

• a Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal; and

• such member of Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of the State.

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• The appointment of a person to the office of the Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of a State shall be made by the Governor of the State on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council, subject to confirmation of such appointment by the House of Assembly of the State.

• The appointment of a person to the office of a Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of a State shall be made by the Governor of the State on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council.

• A person shall not be qualified to hold office as a Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of a State unless-

• he is a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than ten years and has obtained a recognised qualification in Islamic law from an institution acceptable to the National Judicial Council; or

• he has attended and has obtained a recognised qualification in Islamic law from an institution approved by the National Judicial council and has held the qualification for a period of not less than ten years; and

• he either has considerable experience in the practice of Islamic law, or

• he is a distinguished scholar of Islamic law.

• If the office of the Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of a State is vacant or if a person holding the office is for any reason unable to perform the function of the office, then until a person has been appointed to and has assumed the functions of that office, or until the person holding the office has resumed those functions, the Governor of the State shall appoint the most senior Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the State to perform those functions.

• Except on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council, an appointment pursuant to subsection (4) of this section shall cease to have effect after the expiration of

three months from the date of such appointment, and the Governor shall not re-appoint a person whose appointment has lapsed.

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• The Sharia Court of Appeal of a State shall, in addition to such other jurisdiction as may be conferred upon it by the law of the State, exercise such appellate and supervisory jurisdiction in civil proceedings involving questions of Islamic personal Law which the court is competent to decide in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) of this section.

• For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section, the sharia Court of Appeal shall be competent to decide-

- any question of Islamic personal Law regarding a marriage concluded in accordance with that Law, including a question relating to the validity or dissolution of such a marriage or a question that depends on such a marriage and relating to family relationship or the guardianship of an infant;
- where all the parties to the proceedings are muslims, any question of Islamic personal Law regarding a marriage, including the validity or dissolution of that marriage, or regarding family relationship, a founding or the guarding of an infant;
- any question of Islamic personal Law regarding a wakf, gift, will or succession where the endower, donor, testator or deceased person is a muslim;
- any question of Islamic personal Law regarding an infant, prodigal or person of unsound mind who is a muslim or the maintenance or the guardianship of a muslim who is physically or mentally infirm; or
- where all the parties to the proceedings, being muslims, have requested the court that hears the case in the first instance to determine that case in accordance with Islamic personal law, any other question.

• For the purpose of exercising any jurisdiction conferred upon it this Constitution or any law, a sharia Court of Appeal of a State shall be duly constituted if it consists of at least three kadis of that Court.

• Subject to provisions of any made by the House of Assembly of the State, the Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the state may make rules regulating the practice and procedure of the Sharia Court of Appeal.

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• There shall be for any State that requires it a Customary Court of Appeal for that State.

• The Customary Court of Appeal of a State shall consist of–

• a President of the Customary Court of Appeal of the State; and

• such number of Judges of the Customary Court of Appeal as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of the State.

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• The appointment of a person to the office of President of a Customary Court of Appeal shall be made by the Governor of the State on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council, subject to confirmation of such appointment by the House of Assembly of the State.

• The appointment of a person to the office of a Judge of a Customary Court of Appeal shall be made by the Governor of the State on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council.

• Apart from such other qualification as may be prescribed by a law of the House of Assembly of the State, a person shall not be qualified to hold office of a president or of a Judge of a Customary Court of Appeal of a State unless–

• he is a legal practitioner in Nigeria and he has been so qualified for a period of not less than ten years and In the opinion of the National Judicial Council he has considerable knowledge and experience in the practice of Customary law; or

• in the opinion of the National Judicial Council he has considerable knowledge of and experience in the practice of Customary law.

• If the office of President of the Customary Court of Appeal of a State is vacant or if the person holding the office is for any reason unable to perform the functions of the office, then until a person has been appointed to and has assumed the functions of that office, or until the person holding the office has resumed the functions of that office, or until the person holding the office has resumed those functions, the Governor of the State shall appoint the most senior Judge of the Customary Court of Appeal of the State to perform those functions.

• Except on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council, an appointment pursuant to subsection (4) of this section shall cease to have effect after the expiration of three months from the date of such appointment, and the Governor shall not re-appoint a person whose appointment has lapsed.

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• A Customary Court of Appeal of a State shall exercise appellate and supervisory jurisdiction in civil proceedings involve questions of Customary law.

• For the purpose of this section, a Customary Court of Appeal of a State shall exercise such jurisdiction and decide such questions as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of the State for which it is established.

• For the purpose of exercising any jurisdiction conferred upon it by this Constitution or any law, a Customary Court of Appeal of the State may make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the Customary Court of Appeal of the State.

• Subject to the provisions of any law by the House of Assembly of the State, the President of the Customary Court of Appeal of the State may make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the customary Court of Appeal of the State.

Constitution of North Macedonia

October 04, 2024

North Macedonia is a landlocked country in Europe, sharing a border with Kosovo, Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Albania. The population of this country is approx 18,36,000 with 25,713 square kilometers area. The official languages are Macedonian and Albanian. Regionally recognized languages are Turkish, Romani, Serbian, Bosnian, Aromanian. Ethnically 58.4% Macedonians, 24.3% Albanians, 3.9% Turks, 2.5% Romani, 1.3% Serbs, 0.9% Bosniaks, 0.5% Aromanians live in North Macedonia. 60% are Christians, three-quarters of them are Eastern Orthodox. Besides, there are 32% Muslims.

The sovereignty of the Republic of Macedonia is non-transferable. This is a new sort of announcement. However, it is acceptable considering the history of this region. Political parties or other organizations whose activities threaten the constitutional order of the state, or encourage military aggression, or ethnic or religious hatred - are prohibited. Any form of private military or paramilitary forces other than the state military is prohibited. Restrictions on freedoms and rights in emergency situations shall not be imposed on the basis of biological gender, ethnicity, skin color, language, religion, national or social origin, property or social position. Monopoly is prohibited. Regulation of the market economy is justified for the safety of the environment and public health.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects. Nothing remarkable. However, the direct reference to the 'Macedonian Orthodox Church' in Article 19 is strange. When a religion is directly mentioned, it is understood that the influence of that religion is extensive.



Admirable Articles of North Macedonia's Constitution

Article 1

The Republic of Macedonia is a sovereign, independent, democratic and social state.

The sovereignty of the Republic of Macedonia is indivisible, inalienable and nontransferable.

Article 9

Citizens of the Republic of Macedonia are equal in their freedoms and rights, regardless of sex, race, colour of skin, national and social origin, political and religious beliefs, property and social status.

All citizens are equal before the Constitution and law.

Article 16

The freedom of personal conviction, conscience, thought and public expression of thought is guaranteed.

The freedom of speech, public address, public information and the establishment of institutions for public information is guaranteed.

Free access to information and the freedom of reception and transmission of information are guaranteed.

The right of reply via the mass media is guaranteed.

The right to a correction in the mass media is guaranteed.

The right to protect a source of information in the mass media is guaranteed.

Censorship is prohibited.

Article 17

The freedom and confidentiality of correspondence and other forms of communication is guaranteed.

Only a court decision may authorize non-application of the principle of the inviolability of the confidentiality of correspondence and other forms of communication, in cases where it is indispensable to a criminal investigation or required in the interests of the defence of the Republic.

Article 20

Citizens are guaranteed freedom of association to exercise and protect their political, economic, social, cultural and other rights and convictions.

Citizens may freely establish associations of citizens and political parties, join them or resign from them.

The programmes and activities of political parties and other associations of citizens may not be directed at the violent destruction of the constitutional order of the Republic, or at encouragement or incitement to military aggression or ethnic, racial or religious hatred or intolerance.

Military or paramilitary associations which do not belong to the Armed Forces of the Republic of Macedonia are prohibited.

Article 22

Every citizen on reaching 18 years of age acquires the right to vote. The right to vote is equal, universal and direct, and is exercised at free elections by secret ballot. Persons deprived of the right to practice their profession by a court verdict do not have the right to vote.

Article 33

Everyone is obliged to pay tax and other public contributions, as well as to share in the discharge of public expenditure in a manner determined by law.

Article 41

It is a human right freely to decide on the procreation of children.

The Republic conducts a humane population policy in order to provide balanced economic and social development.

Article 54

The freedoms and rights of the individual and citizen can be restricted only in cases determined by the Constitution.

The freedoms and rights of the individual and citizen can be restricted during states of war or emergency, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. **The restriction of freedoms and rights cannot discriminate on grounds of sex, race, colour of skin, language, religion, national or social origin, property or social status.**

The restriction of freedoms and rights cannot be applied to the **right to life, the interdiction of torture**, inhuman and humiliating conduct and punishment, the legal determination of punishable offences and sentences, as well as to the freedom of personal conviction, conscience, thought and religious confession.

Article 55

The **freedom of the market and entrepreneurship is guaranteed**.

The Republic ensures an equal legal position to all parties in the market. The **Republic takes measures against monopolistic positions and monopolistic conduct on the market**.

The **freedom of the market and entrepreneurship can be restricted by law only for reasons of the defence of the Republic, protection of the natural and living environment or public health**.

Article 66

The Assembly is in permanent session.

The Assembly works at meetings.

The meetings of the Assembly are called by the President of the Assembly.

The Assembly adopts the Rules of Procedure by a majority vote of the total number of Representatives.

Article 102

Court hearings and the passing of verdicts are public. The public can be excluded in cases determined by law.

Facts of North Macedonia's Constitution

Article 19

The freedom of religious confession is guaranteed. The right to express one's faith freely and publicly, individually or with others is guaranteed. The **Macedonian Orthodox Church** and other religious communities and groups are separate from the state and equal before the law. The Macedonian Orthodox Church and other religious communities and groups are free to establish schools and other social and charitable institutions, by way of a procedure regulated by law.

Constitution of Norway

October 09, 2024

Norway is a country in Europe that borders Finland, Sweden and Russia. The population of this country is approx 54,88,000 with 3,85,207 square kilometers area. The official language is mainly Norwegian. Besides, some other languages are in use. Ethnically 81% Norwegian. 75% are Christians, and almost all of them are members of the 'Church of Norway'. 21% do not believe in any religion, and Muslims constitute a minority of 3%.

No more than one member of the same family may hold office in the Norwegian cabinet. If the immovable or immovable assets of a citizen are nationalized for the needs of the state, the said citizen will get full compensation. The Authority of the State shall create such conditions so that every able-bodied person will be able to earn a living by work or trade. A person who is disabled has a right to get support from the Authority. Natural resources will be used on a long-term basis, so that they are protected for future generations.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Norway is a hereditary monarchy. Although constitutionally the King has extensive powers, in practice the prime minister's rule is effective. Unbelievably, Norway is a religious state. Their state church is called, “Lutheran Church of Norway”. According to Article 4 the King must be a follower of the Evangelical-Lutheran religion. In 2009, Norway legalized so-called homosexual marriage. All their activities are strange. Politicians are spineless creatures with no standards or future plans of their own. The main objective is to capture the vote bank.



Admirable Articles of Norway's Constitution

Article 12 (Part of it)

Husband and wife, parent and child or two siblings may never sit at the same time in the Council of State.

Article 31

All decisions drawn up by the King shall, in order to become valid, be countersigned. The decisions relating to military command are countersigned by the person who has presented the matter, while other decisions are countersigned by the Prime Minister or, if he has not been present, by the highest-ranking Member of the Council of State present.

Article 95

Everyone has the right to have their case decided by an independent and impartial court within a reasonable time. The trial shall be fair and public. The court may still close the courtroom if the interests of the parties' privacy or other substantial public interests make it necessary.

The authorities of the State shall secure the independence and impartiality of the courts and the judges.

Article 96

No one may be convicted except according to law, or be punished except after a court judgment.

Everyone has the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law.

No one can be sentenced to forfeit immovable property or all of their assets, unless these values have been used for or are the result of an unlawful act.

Article 97

No law must be given retroactive effect.

Article 98

All are equals before the law.

No person must be subject to unfair or unreasonable discrimination.

Article 104

Children have the right to be respected for their human value. They have the right to be heard in questions regarding themselves, and their opinion shall be given due weight in accordance with their age and maturity.

In actions and decisions regarding a child, the best interests of the child shall be a fundamental concern.

Children have the right to protection of their personal integrity. The authorities of the State shall create conditions enabling the child's development, hereunder secure the necessary economic and social safety, as well as the necessary standard of health, for the child; preferably within its own family.

Article 105

If the welfare of the State requires that any person shall surrender his movable or immovable property for the public use, he shall receive full compensation from the Treasury.

Article 109

Everyone has the right to education. Children have the right to receive basic education. The education shall preserve the individual's abilities and needs, and further their respect for democracy, rule of law and human rights.

The authorities of the State shall secure the access to secondary education, and equal opportunities to higher education on the basis of qualifications.

Article 110

The authorities of the State shall create conditions enabling every person capable of work to earn a living by working or doing business. Whoever is unable to provide for themselves has the right to support from the state.

Specific provisions concerning the right of employees to co-determination at their work place shall be laid down by law.

Article 112

Every person has a right to an environment that is conducive to health and to natural surroundings whose productivity and diversity are preserved. Natural resources should be made use of on the basis of comprehensive long-term considerations whereby this right will be safeguarded for future generations as well.

In order to safeguard their right in accordance with the foregoing paragraph, citizens are entitled to be informed of the state of the natural environment and of the effects of any encroachments on nature that are planned or commenced.

The State authorities shall issue further provisions for the implementation of these principles.

Facts of Norway's Constitution

A Form of government and religion

Article 1

The Kingdom of Norway is a free, independent, indivisible and inalienable Realm. Its form of government is a limited and hereditary **monarchy**.

Article 2

Our values will remain our **Christian** and humanistic heritage. This Constitution shall ensure democracy, a state based on the rule of law and human rights.

B. THE EXECUTIVE POWER, THE KING, THE ROYAL FAMILY AND RELIGION

Article 3

The Executive Power is vested in the King, or in the Queen if she has succeeded to the Crown pursuant to the provisions of Article 6 or Article 7 or Article 48 of this Constitution. When the Executive Power is thus vested in the Queen, she has all the rights and obligations which pursuant to this Constitution and the Law of the Land are possessed by the King.

Article 4

The **King shall at all times profess the Evangelical-Lutheran religion.**

Article 6

The order of **succession is lineal**, so that only a **child born in lawful wedlock** of the Queen or King, or of one who is herself or himself entitled to the succession may succeed, and so that the nearest line shall take precedence over the more remote and the elder in the line over the younger.

An unborn child shall also be included among those entitled to the succession and shall immediately take her or his proper place in the line of succession as soon as she or he is born into the world.

The right of succession shall not, however, belong to any person who is not born in the direct line of descent from the last reigning Queen or King or a sister or brother thereof, or is herself or himself a sister or brother thereof.

When a Princess or Prince entitled to succeed to the Crown of Norway is born, her or his name and time of birth shall be notified to the first Storting in session and be entered in the record of its proceedings.

For those born before the year 1971, Article 6 of the Constitution as it was passed on 18 November 1905 shall, however, apply. For those born before the year 1990 it shall nevertheless be the case that a male shall take precedence over a female.

Article 9

As soon as the King, being of age, accedes to the government, he shall take the following oath before the Storting:

"I promise and swear that I will govern the Kingdom of Norway in accordance with its Constitution and Laws; **so help me God, the Almighty and Omniscient.**"

If the Storting is not in session at the time, the oath shall be made in writing in the Council of State and be repeated solemnly by the King at the first subsequent Storting.

Article 12 (Part of it)

The King himself chooses a Council from among Norwegian citizens who are entitled to vote. This Council shall consist of a Prime Minister and at least seven other Members.

The King apportions the business among the Members of the Council of State, as he deems appropriate. Under extraordinary circumstances, besides the ordinary Members of the Council of State, the King may summon other Norwegian citizens, although no Members of the Storting, to take a seat in the Council of State.

Article 16

All inhabitants of the Realm shall have the right to free exercise of their religion.

The Norwegian church, an Evangelical-Lutheran church, shall remain the Norwegian National Church and will as such be supported by the State. Detailed provisions as to its system shall be laid down by law. All religious and philosophical communities were to be supported on an equal footing.

Article 22

The Prime Minister and the other Members of the Council of State, together with the State Secretaries, may be dismissed by the King without any prior court judgment, after he has heard the opinion of the Council of State on the subject. The same applies to senior officials employed in the Council of State offices or in the diplomatic or consular service, the highest-ranking civil officials, commanders of regiments and other military formations, commandants of forts and commanders-in-chief warships. Whether pensions should be granted to senior officials thus dismissed shall be determined by the next Storting. In the interval they shall receive two thirds of their previous pay.

Other senior officials may only be suspended by the King, and must then without delay be charged before the Courts, but they may not, except by court judgment, be dismissed nor, against their will, transferred.

All senior officials may, without a prior court judgment, be discharged from office upon attaining the statutory age limit.

E. Human Rights

Article 108

It is the responsibility of the authorities of the State to create conditions enabling the Sami people to preserve and develop its language, culture and way of life.

Constitution of Oman

October 25, 2024

Oman is an Asian country located on the shores of the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Oman, sharing a border with Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. The population of this country is approx 45,20,000 with 3,09,500 square kilometers area. Official language is Arabic. Religiously about 45.2% Ibadi Muslim, 34.2% Sunni Muslim, 6.9% Shia Muslim, 5.5% Christian, 3.6% Hindu live in Oman.

There are only two positive aspects to Oman's constitution. All citizens are equal in the eyes of law and there is no discrimination on the basis of biological gender, skin color, language, religion, community, domicile or social status. Any medical or scientific experiment on a person without his or her or zer consent is prohibited. Many human rights are mentioned, but each of them is bound by ambiguous terms, and these terms can have many different meanings. Now let's discuss the negative side more openly. One of the worst constitution in the world is the Constitution of Oman.

The state religion is Islam and Islamic Sharia is the basis of law. Hereditary monarchy exists. The heir must not only be a member of the royal family, but must be male and Muslim.

The king is known to have been given the title of Sultan of Oman. The Sultan has unprecedented power. Among which are notable:

- appointing deputies to the Prime Minister, Ministers and their equivalents and relieving them from their offices;
- appointment and removal of senior judges;
- Declaration of emergency, declaration of war and withdrawal of cessation;
- promulgate and approve laws;
- Parliament is bicameral, and nominates all members of one house of Parliament;
- Dissolving both Houses of Parliament at will;

If the two houses of the Parliament do not agree, they will meet together. Decisions will be made on the basis of the majority there. The question is, everyone in a room is appointed by the Sultan, why would they be passionate against the Sultan?



Admirable Articles of Oman's Constitution

Article 17

All Citizens are equal before the Law and share the same public rights and duties. There shall be no discrimination amongst them on the ground of gender, origin, colour, language, religion, sect, domicile, or social status.

Article 26

It is not permissible to conduct any medical or scientific experiment on any human being without his free consent.

Facts of Oman's Constitution

Article 1

The Sultanate of Oman is an Arab, **Islamic**, Independent State with full sovereignty and Muscat is its Capital.

Article 2

The religion of the State is Islam and Islamic Sharia is the basis for legislation.

Article 5

The system of governance is Sultani, **hereditary in the male descendants of Sayyid Turki bin Said bin Sultan, provided that whomever is to be chosen from amongst them as successor shall be a Muslim, mature, rational** and the legitimate son of **Omani Muslim parents.**

Article 6

The Royal Family Council shall, within three days of the throne falling vacant, determine the successor to the throne.

If the Royal Family Council does not agree on a choice of a Sultan for the Country, the Defence Council together with the Chairman of Majlis Al Dawla, the Chairman of Majlis Al Shura, and the Chairman of the Supreme Court along with two of his most senior deputies, shall instate the person designated by His Majesty the Sultan in his letter to the Royal Family Council.

Article 28

The freedom to practice religious rites according to recognised customs is protected, provided it does not violate the public order or contradict morals.

Article 42

His Majesty the Sultan discharges the following functions:

• Preserving the independence of the Country and its territorial integrity, protecting its internal and external security, safeguarding the rights and freedoms of the Citizens, ensuring the rule of law, and directing the general policy of the State.

• Taking prompt measures to counter any danger threatening the safety of the Sultanate, its territorial integrity, or the security and the interests of its people, or hindering the institutions of the State from performing their functions.

• Representing the State internally and towards other states in all international relations.

• Presiding over the Council of Ministers or appointing a person to preside.

• Presiding over the Specialized Councils or appointing a person to preside.Establishing and regulating the units of the administrative apparatus of the State and the abolishment thereof.

• Appointing Deputies to the Prime Minister, Ministers, and their equivalents and relieving them of their office. Appointing Undersecretaries of ministries, Secretaries-General, and their equivalents and relieving them of their office.

• Appointing senior judges and relieving them of their office.

• Declaring state of emergency, general mobilisations, war, and concluding peace. The Law specifies the rules thereof.

• Promulgating and ratifying Laws.

• Signing international conventions and treaties according to the provisions of the Law or authorising their signature and promulgating Decrees ratifying the same.

• Appointing political representatives to other states and international organisations and relieving them of their office according to the limits and conditions prescribed by the Law, as well as accepting the credentials of representatives of other states and international organisations.

• Pardoning or commuting any penalty.

• Conferring orders of honour and military ranks.

Article 58

Majlis Oman shall consist of:

- Majlis Al Dawla.
- Majlis Al Shura

Article 58bis

Majlis Al Dawla shall consist of a chairman and members whose number, inclusive of the Chairman, shall not exceed the total number of members of Majlis Al Shura, and whom **shall be appointed by virtue of a Royal Decree.**

Article 58bis 19

His Majesty the **Sultan, in circumstances His Majesty determines, may dissolve Majlis Al Shura and call for a new election** within four months from the date of dissolution.

Article 58bis 20

The members of Majlis Al Dawla and Majlis Al Shura shall swear in a public meeting, each before his respective Majlis, and prior to assuming his duties in the Majlis, the following oath:

"**I swear by Allah the Almighty to be faithful to my Sultan** and my Country, to honour the Basic Statute of the State and the applicable Laws, to preserve the safety of the State, the fundamental constituents of the Omani Society and its inherent values, and to perform my duties in the Majlis and its Committees faithfully and honestly."

The Chairman of Majlis Al Dawla shall swear, prior to assuming his duties in the Majlis, the oath specified in the previous paragraph before His Majesty the Sultan.

Article 58bis 37

The draft laws shall be referred by the Council of Ministers to Majlis Al Shura, which shall decide on the draft by approval or amendment within a maximum period of three months from the date of referral. The same shall then be referred to Majlis Al Dawla

which shall decide on it by approval or amendment within a maximum period of forty five days from the date of referral. If the two Majlis disagree upon the draft law, they shall hold a joint meeting under the chairmanship of the Chairman of Majlis Al Dawla and by his invitation, to discuss the differences between the two Majlis, and then vote on the draft law in the same meeting. The decisions shall be adopted by absolute majority of the members present, and in all cases the Chairman of Majlis Al Dawla shall submit the draft to His Majesty the Sultan along with the opinion of the two Majlis.

Constitution of Pakistan

November 16, 2024

Pakistan is a South Asian country located on the shores of the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Oman, bordering India, Afghanistan and China. The population of this country is approx 24,14,99,000 with 8,81,913 square kilometers area. National language is Urdu. In fact, more than 77 languages are spoken. Pakistan is home to many ethnic communities and none is the majority. In terms of religion, 96% are Muslims, with 2% Hindus and 1% Christians as minorities. Sunni Muslims are the majority; and Shia Muslims, Sufi Muslims and Ahmadiyya Muslims are regularly persecuted at the hands of Sunnis.

Every religious community and every sect shall have the right to establish, maintain and operate their religious institutions. No person shall be compelled to pay any special tax the proceeds of which shall be expended for the promotion or maintenance of any religion other than his own. In the case of a religious institution, there shall be no discrimination against any community in the grant of tax exemptions. No citizen shall be denied admission to any educational institution aided by Government revenue solely on the ground of caste, religion, caste or place of birth.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Many articles of the Constitution of Pakistan have conflicting meanings. As mentioned in the Preamble of the constitution, Pakistan shall be a country where Muslims shall be able to regulate their lives individually and collectively in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as described in the Holy Quran and Sunnah. The reality is that in 1971, two years before the constitution of Pakistan came into force, Pakistan was split into two pieces. In 1971, the western part of Pakistan killed three million people of its eastern part, the majority of whom were Muslims. With the subsequent history of military brutality, constant drone strikes by US forces, harboring international terrorist Osama bin Laden, constant economic destruction, rape festivals, Middle East overshadowing of Pakistani beggers etc.

What else is there in the constitution of Pakistan? Islam is the state religion. The posts of President and Prime Minister are reserved for Muslims only. Few seats in national and provincial legislatures are reserved for non-Muslims. Shariah Courts, Islamic Councils exist. All laws shall be in accordance with the injunctions of Islam as laid down in the Holy Quran and Sunnah. Every constitutional office holder takes oath in the name of Allah.



Admirable Articles of Pakistan's Constitution

3. Elimination of exploitation

The State shall ensure the elimination of all forms of exploitation and the gradual fulfillment of the fundamental principle, from each according to his ability to each according to his work.

4. Right of individuals to be dealt with in accordance with law, etc

• To enjoy the protection of law and to be treated in accordance with law is the inalienable right of every citizen. Wherever he may be, and of every other person for the time being within Pakistan.

• In particular–

- **• no action detrimental to the life, liberty, body, reputation or property of any person shall be taken except in accordance with law;**

• no person shall be prevented from or be hindered in doing that which is not prohibited by law; and

• no person shall be compelled to do that which the law does not required him to do.

10. Safeguards as to arrest and detention (Part of it)

• No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest, nor shall he be denied the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice.

• Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before a magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest, excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the nearest magistrate, and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a magistrate.

12. Protection against retrospective punishment (Part of it)

• No law shall authorize the punishment of a person-

• for an act or omission that was not punishable by law at the time of the act or omission; or

• for an offence by a penalty greater than, or of a kind different from, the penalty prescribed by law for that offence at the time the offence was committed.

13. Protection against double punishment and self-incrimination

No person-

• shall be prosecuted or punished for the same offence more than once; or

• shall, when accused of an offence, be compelled to be a witness against himself.

19A. Right to information

Every citizen shall have the right to have access to information in all matters of public importance subject to regulation and reasonable restrictions imposed by law.

20. Freedom to profess religion and to manage religious institutions

Subject to law, public order and morality,–

• every citizen shall have the right to profess, practice and propagate his religion; and

• every religious denomination and every sect thereof shall have the right to establish, maintain and manage its religious institutions.

21. Safeguard against taxation for purposes of any particular religion

No person shall be compelled to pay any special tax the proceeds of which are to be spent on the propagation or maintenance of any religion other than his own.

22. Safeguards as to educational institutions in respect of religion, etc

• No person attending any educational institution shall be required to receive religious instruction, or take part in any religious ceremony, or attend religious worship, if such instruction, ceremony or worship relates to a religion other than his own.

• In respect of any religious institution, there shall be no discrimination against any community in the granting of exemption or concession in relation to taxation.

• Subject to law,

  • no religious community or denomination shall be prevented from providing religious instruction for pupils of that community or denomination in any educational institution maintained wholly by that community or denomination; and

  • no citizen shall be denied admission to any educational institution receiving aid from public revenues on the ground only of race, religion, caste or place of birth.

• Nothing in this Article shall prevent any public authority from making provision for the advancement of any socially or educationally backward class of citizens.

25A. Right to education

The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of five to sixteen years in such manner as may be determined by law.

37. Promotion of social justice and eradication of social evils (Part of it)

The State shall-

• **promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of backward classes or areas;**

• remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education within minimum possible period;

• **make** technical and professional education generally available and **higher education equally accessible to all on the basis of merit;**

• ensure inexpensive and expeditious justice;

• make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work, ensuring that children and women are not employed in vocations unsuited to their age or sex, and for maternity benefits for women in employment;

• **enable the people of different areas, through education, training, agricultural and industrial development and other methods, to participate fully in all forms of national activities, including employment in the service of Pakistan;**

38. Promotion of social and economic well-being of the people

The State shall-

• secure the well-being of the people, irrespective of sex, caste, creed or race, by raising their standard of living, **by preventing the concentration of wealth and means of production and distribution in the hands of a few** to the detriment of general interest and by ensuring equitable adjustment of rights between employers and employees, and landlords and tenants;

• **provide for all citizens, within the available resources of the country, facilities for work and adequate livelihood with reasonable rest and leisure**;

• provide for all persons employed in the service of Pakistan or otherwise, social security by compulsory social insurance or other means;

• **provide basic necessities of life, such as food, clothing, housing, education and medical relief, for all such citizens, irrespective of sex, caste, creed or race, as are permanently or temporarily unable to earn their livelihood on account of infirmity, sickness or unemployment**;

• **reduce disparity in the income and earnings of individuals, including persons in the various classes of the service of Pakistan**;

• eliminate riba as early as possible and

• ensure that the shares of the Provinces in all Federal services, including autonomous bodies and corporations established by, or under the control of, the Federal Government, shall be secured and any omission in the allocation of the shares of the Provinces in the past shall be rectified.

256. Private armies forbidden

No private organisation capable of functioning as a military organisation shall be formed, and any such organisation shall be illegal.

Facts of Pakistan's Constitution

Preamble

Whereas **sovereignty over the entire Universe belongs to Almighty Allah alone, and the authority to be exercised by the people of Pakistan** within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust;

And whereas it is the will of the people of Pakistan to establish an order;

Wherein the State shall exercise its powers and authority through the chosen representatives of the people;

Wherein the **principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as enunciated by Islam**, shall be fully observed;

Wherein the **Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and Sunnah**;

Wherein adequate provision shall be made for the minorities freely to profess and practise their religions and develop their cultures;

Wherein the territories now included in or in accession with Pakistan and such other territories as may hereafter be included in or accede to Pakistan shall form a Federation wherein the units will be autonomous with such boundaries and limitations on their powers and authority as may be prescribed;

Wherein shall be guaranteed fundamental rights, including equality of status, of opportunity and before law, social, economic and political justice, and freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship and association, subject to law and public morality;

Wherein adequate provision shall be made to safeguard the legitimate interests of minorities and backward and depressed classes;

Wherein the independence of the judiciary shall be fully secured;

Wherein the integrity of the territories of the Federation, its independence and all its rights, including its sovereign rights on land, sea and air, shall be safeguarded;

So that the people of Pakistan may prosper and attain their rightful and honoured place amongst the nations of the World and make their full contribution towards international peace and progress and happiness of humanity;

Now, therefore, we, the people of Pakistan;

Conscious of our responsibility before Almighty Allah and men;

Cognisant of the sacrifices made by the people in the cause of Pakistan;

Faithful to the declaration made by the Founder of Pakistan, Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, that Pakistan would be a democratic State based on Islamic principles of social justice;

Dedicated to the preservation of democracy achieved by the unremitting struggle of the people against oppression and tyranny;

Inspired by the resolve to protect our national and political unity and solidarity by creating an egalitarian society through a new order;

Do hereby, through our representatives in the National Assembly, adopt, enact and give to ourselves, this Constitution.

1. The Republic and its territories (Part of it)

• Pakistan shall be Federal Republic to be known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, hereinafter referred to as Pakistan.

2. Islam to be State religion

Islam shall be the State religion of Pakistan.

10. Safeguards as to arrest and detention (Part of it)

• No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest, nor shall he be denied the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice.

• Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before a magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest, excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the nearest magistrate, and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a magistrate.

• **Nothing in clauses (1) and (2) shall apply to any person who is arrested or detained under any law providing for preventive detention.**

31. Islamic way of life

• Steps shall be taken to enable the Muslims of Pakistan, individually and collectively, to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam and to provide facilities whereby they may be enabled to understand the meaning of life according to the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

• The State shall endeavour, as respects the Muslims of Pakistan,-

  • to make the teaching of the Holy Quran and Islamiat compulsory, to encourage and facilitate the learning of Arabic language and to secure correct and exact printing and publishing of the Holy Quran;

  • to promote unity and the observance of the Islamic moral standards; and

  • to secure the proper organisation of zakat ushr, auqaf and mosques.

32. Promotion of local Government institutions

The State shall encourage local Government institutions composed of elected representatives of the areas concerned and in such institutions **special representation will be given to peasants, workers and women**.

40. Strengthening bonds with Muslim world and promoting international peace

The State shall endeavour to preserve and strengthen fraternal relations among **Muslim countries based on Islamic unity**, support the common interests of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, promote international peace and security, foster goodwill and friendly relations among all nations and encourage the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.

41. The President (Part of it)

• There shall be a President of Pakistan who shall be the Head of State and shall represent the unity of the Republic.

• **A person shall not be qualified for election as President unless he is a Muslim** of not less than forty-five years of age and is qualified to be elected as member of the National Assembly.

51. National Assembly

• There shall be three hundred and thirty-six seats for members in the National Assembly, **including seats reserved for women and non-Muslims.**

• A person shall be entitled to vote if-

- he is a citizen of Pakistan;
- he is not less than eighteen years of age;
- his name appears on the electoral roll; and
- he is not declared by a competent court to be unsound mind.

• The seats in the National Assembly referred to in clause (1), except the seats mentioned in clause (4), shall be allocated to each Province and the Federal Capital as under:-

- Balochistan: **General Seats 16, Women Seats 4**, Total Seats 20
- Khyber Pkhtunkhwa: **General Seats 45, Women Seats 10**, Total Seats 55
- Punjab: **General Seats 141, Women Seats 32**, Total Seats 173
- Sindh: **General Seats 61, Women Seats 14**, Total Seats 75
- Federal Capital: **General Seats 3, Women Seats** -, Total Seats 3

• Total: **General Seats 266, Women Seats 60**, Total Seats 326

• In addition to the number of seats referred to in clause (3), there shall be, in the National Assembly, **ten seats reserved for non-Muslims.**

• For the purpose of election to the National Assembly,-

- the constituencies for the general seats shall be single member territorial constituencies and the members to fill such seats shall be elected by direct and free vote in accordance with law;
- each Province shall be a single constituency for all seats reserved for women which are allocated to the respective Provinces under clause (3);

• the constituency for all seats reserved for non-Muslims shall be the whole country;

• members to the seats reserved for women which are allocated to a Province under clause (3) shall be elected in accordance with law through proportional representation system of political parties' lists of candidates on the basis of total number of general seats secured by each political party from the Province concerned in the National Assembly:

Provided that for the purpose of this paragraph the total number of general seats won by a political party shall include the independent returned candidate or candidates who may duly join such political party within three days of the publication in the official Gazette of the names of the returned candidates; and

• members to the seats reserved for non-Muslims shall be elected in accordance with law through proportional representation system of political parties' lists of candidates on the basis of total number of general seats won by each political party in the National Assembly:

Provided that for the purpose of this paragraph the total number of general seats won by a political party shall include the independent returned candidate or candidates who may duly join such political party within three days of the publication in the official Gazette of the names of the returned candidates.

59. The Senate (Part of it)

• The Senate shall consist of ninety-six members, of whom,-

• fourteen shall be elected by the members of each Provincial Assembly;

• two on general seats, and **one woman and one technocrat including aalim** shall be elected from the Federal Capital in such manner as the President may, by Order, prescribe;

• **four women shall be elected by the members of each Provincial Assembly**;

• **four technocrats including ulema** shall be elected by the members of each Provincial Assembly; and

• **four non-Muslims**, one from each Province, shall be elected by the members of each Provincial Assembly:

Provided that paragraph (f) shall be effective from the next Senate election after the commencement of the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 2010.

• Election to fill seats in the Senate allocated to each Province shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

• The Senate shall not be subject to dissolution but the term of its members, who shall retire as follows, shall be six years:-

• of the members referred to in paragraph (a) of clause (1), seven shall retire after the expiration of the first three years and seven shall retire after the expiration of the next three years;

• [omitted by the Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Act, 2017 (37 of 2018)]

• of the members referred to in paragraph (c) of the aforesaid clause,-

• one elected on general seat shall retire after the expiration of the first three years and the other one shall retire after the expiration of the next three years; and

• one elected on the seat reserved for technocrat shall retire after first three years and the one elected on the seat reserved for woman shall retire after the expiration of the next three years;

• of the members referred to in paragraph (d) of the aforesaid clause, two shall retire after the expiration of the first three years and two shall retire after the expiration of the next three years;

• of the members referred to in paragraph (e) of the aforesaid clause, two shall retire after the expiration of the first three years and two shall retire after the expiration of the next three years; and

• of the members referred to in paragraph (f) of the aforesaid clause, two shall retire after the expiration of first three years and two shall retire after the expiration of next three years:

Provided that the Election Commission for the first term of seats for non-Muslims shall draw a lot as to which two members shall retire after the first three years.

• Notwithstanding the omission of paragraph (b) of clause (1) and the omission of paragraph (b) of clause (3), the exiting members of the Senate from the **Federally**

Administered Tribal Areas shall continue till expiry of their respective terms of office and on the expiry of the aforesaid terms this clause shall stand omitted.

• The term of office of a person elected to fill a casual vacancy shall be the unexpired term of the member whose vacancy he has filled.

62. Qualifications for membership of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)

1. A person shall not be qualified to be elected or chosen as a member of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) unless-

a. he is a citizen of Pakistan;

b. he is, in the case of the National Assembly, not less than twenty-five years of age and is enrolled as a voter in any electoral roll in-

i. any part of Pakistan, for election to a general seat or a seat reserved for non-Muslims; and

ii. any area in a Province from which she seeks membership for election to a seat reserved for women.

c. he is, in the case of the Senate, not less than thirty years of age and is enrolled as a voter in any area in a Province or, as the case may be, the Federal Capital, from where he seeks membership;

d. he is of good character and is not commonly known as one who violates Islamic Injunctions;

e. he has adequate knowledge of Islamic teachings and practices obligatory duties prescribed by Islam as well as abstains from major sins;

f. he is sagacious, righteous, non-profligate, honest and ameen, there being no declaration to the contrary by a court of law; and

g. he has not, after the establishment of Pakistan, worked against the integrity of the country or opposed the ideology of Pakistan.

2. The disqualifications specified in paragraphs (d) and (e) shall not apply to a person who is a non-Muslim, but such a person shall have good moral reputation.

63. Disqualifications for membership of Majlis-e-Shoora

• A person shall be disqualified from being elected or chosen as, and from being, a member of the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament), if-

• he is of unsound mind and has been so declared by a competent court; or

• he is an undischarged insolvent; or

• he ceases to be a citizen of Pakistan, or acquires the citizenship of a foreign State; or

• he holds an office of profit in the service of Pakistan other than an office declared by law not to disqualify its holder; or

• he is in the service of any statutory body or any body which is owned or controlled by the Government or in which the Government has a controlling share or interest; or

• **being a citizen of Pakistan by virtue of section 14B of the Pakistan Citizenship Act, 1951 (II of 1951), he is for the time being disqualified under any law in force in Azad Jammu and Kashmir from being elected as a member of the Legislative Assembly of Azad Jammu and Kashmir**; or

• he has been convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction for propagating any opinion, or acting in any manner, prejudicial to the **ideology of Pakistan**, or the sovereignty, integrity or security of Pakistan, or the integrity, or independence of the judiciary of Pakistan, or which defames or brings into ridicule the judiciary or the Armed Forces of Pakistan, unless a period of five years has lapsed since his release; or

• he has been, on conviction for any offence involving moral turpitude, sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than two years, unless a period of five years has elapsed since his release; or

• he has been dismissed from the service of Pakistan or service of a corporation or office set up or, controlled by the Federal Government, Provincial Government or a Local Government on the grounds of misconduct, unless a period of five years has elapsed since his dismissal; or

• he has been removed or compulsorily retired from the service of Pakistan or service of a corporation or office set up or controlled by the Federal Government,

Provincial Government or a Local Government on the ground of misconduct, unless a period of three years has elapsed since his removal or compulsory retirement; or

• he has been in the service of Pakistan or of any statutory body or any body which is owned or controlled by the Government or in which the Government has a controlling share or interest, unless a period of two years has elapsed since he ceased to be in such service; or

• he, whether by himself or by any person or body of persons in trust for him or for his benefit or on his account or as a member of a Hindu undivided family, has any share or interest in a contract, not being a contract between a cooperative society and Government, for the supply of goods to, or for the execution of any contract or for the performance of any service undertaken by, Government:

Provided that the disqualification under this paragraph shall not apply to a person-

• where the share or interest in the contract devolves on him by inheritance or succession or as a legatee, executor or administrator, until the expiration of six months after it has so devolved on him;

• where the contract has been entered into by or on behalf of a public company as defined in the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (XLVII of 1984), of which he is a shareholder but is not a director holding an office of profit under the company; or

• where he is a member of a Hindu undivided family and the contract has been entered into by any other member of that family in the course of carrying on a separate business in which he has no share or interest;

• Explanation.-In this Article "goods" does not include agricultural produce or commodity grown or produced by him or such goods as he is, under any directive of Government or any law for the time being in force, under a duty or obligation to supply; or

• he holds any office of profit in the service of Pakistan other than the following offices, namely:-

• an office which is not whole time office remunerated either by salary or by fee;

• the office of Lumbardar, whether called by this or any other title;

• the **Qaumi Razakars**;

• any office the holder whereof, by virtue of such office, is liable to be **called up for military training or military service under any law providing for the constitution or raising of a Force**; or

• he has obtained a loan for an amount of two million rupees or more, from any bank, financial institution, cooperative society or cooperative body in his own name or in the name of his spouse or any of his dependents, which remains unpaid for more than one year from the due date, or has got such loan written off; or

• he or his spouse or any of his dependents has defaulted in payment of government dues and utility expenses, including telephone, electricity, gas and water charges in excess of ten thousand rupees, for over six months, at the time of filing his nomination papers; or

• he is for the time being disqualified from being elected or chosen as a member of the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) or of a Provincial Assembly under any law for the time being in force.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this paragraph "law" shall not include an Ordinance promulgated under Article 89 or Article 128.

• If any question arises whether a member of the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) has become disqualified from being a member, the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Chairman shall, unless he decides that no such question has arisen, refer the question to the Election Commission within thirty days and if he fails to do so within the aforesaid period it shall be deemed to have been referred to the Election Commission.

• The Election Commission shall decide the question within ninety days from its receipt or deemed to have been received and if it is of the opinion that the member has become disqualified, he shall cease to be a member and his seat shall become vacant.

91. The Cabinet (Part of it)

• There shall be a Cabinet of Ministers, with the Prime Minister at its head, to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions.

• The National Assembly shall meet on the twenty-first day following the day on which a general election to the Assembly is held, unless sooner summoned by the President.

• After the election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, the National Assembly shall, to the exclusion of any other business, proceed to elect without debate **one of its Muslim members to be the Prime Minister**.

106. Constitution of Provincial Assemblies (Part of it)

• Each Provincial Assembly shall consist of general seats and seats reserved for women and non-Muslims as specified herein below:-

- Baluchistan: **General Seats 51, Women 11, Non-Muslims 3**, Total 65
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: **General Seats 115, Women 26, Non-Muslims 4**, Total 145
- The Punjab: **General Seats 297, Women 66, Non-Muslims 8**, Total 371
- Sindh: **General Seats 130, Women 29, Non-Muslims 9**, Total 168

• The seats for the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, referred to in clause (1), include sixteen general seats, four seats for the women and one seat for non-Muslims in respect of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas:

• For the purpose of election to a Provincial Assembly,-

- the constituencies for the general seats shall be single member territorial constituencies and the members to fill such seats shall be elected by direct and free vote;
- each Province shall be a single constituency for all seats reserved for women and non-Muslims allocated to the respective Provinces under clause (1);
- the members to fill seats reserved for women and non- Muslims allocated to a Province under clause (1) shall be elected in accordance with law through proportional representation system of political parties' lists of candidates on the basis of the total number of general seats secured by each political party in the Provincial Assembly:

  Provided that for the purpose of this sub-clause, the total number of general seats won by a political party shall include the independent returned candidate or candidates who may duly join such political party within three days of the publication in the official Gazette of the names of the returned candidates.

175A. Appointment of Judges to the Supreme Court, High Courts and the Federal Shariat Court (Part of it)

• There shall be a Judicial Commission of Pakistan, hereinafter in this Article referred to as the Commission, for appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court, High Courts and the **Federal Shariat Court**, as hereinafter provided.

• For appointment of Judges of the Federal Shariat Court, the Commission in clause (2) shall also include the Chief Justice of the Federal Shariat Court and the most senior Judge of that Court as its members:

Provided that for appointment of Chief Justice of Federal Shariat Court, the provisos, to clause (5) shall, mutatis mutandis, apply.

203C. The Federal Shariat Court

• There shall be constituted for the purposes of this Chapter a Court to be called the **Federal Shariat Court**.

• The Court shall consist of not more than eight Muslim Judges, including the Chief Justice, to be appointed by the President in accordance with Article 175A.

• The Chief Justice shall be a person who is, or has been, or is qualified to be, a Judge of the Supreme Court or who is or has been a permanent Judge of a High Court.

• Of the Judges, not more than four shall be persons each one of whom is, or has been, or is qualified to be, a Judge of a High Court and not more than three shall be Ulema having at least fifteen years experience in Islamic law, research or instruction.

• The Chief Justice and a Judge shall hold office for a period not exceeding three years, but may be appointed for such further term or terms as the President may determine:

Provided that a Judge of a High Court shall not be appointed to be a Judge except with his consent and, except where the Judge is himself the Chief Justice, after consultation by the President with the Chief Justice of the High Court.

• The Chief Justice, if he is not a Judge of the Supreme Court, and a Judge who is not a Judge of a High Court, may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office.

• The Chief Justice and a Judge shall not be removed from office except in the like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

• [omitted]

• The principal seat of the Court shall be at Islamabad, but the Court may from time to time sit in such other places in Pakistan as the Chief Justice may, with the approval of the President, appoint.

• Before entering upon office, the Chief Justice and a Judge shall make before the President or a person nominated by him oath in the form set out in the Third Schedule by him

• At any time when the Chief Justice or a Judge is absent or is unable to perform the functions of his office, the President shall appoint another person qualified for the purpose to act as Chief Justice or, as the case may be, Judge.

• A Chief Justice who is not a Judge of the Supreme Court shall be entitled to the same remuneration, allowances and privileges as are admissible to a Judge of the Supreme Court and a Judge who is not a Judge of a High Court shall be entitled to the same remuneration, allowances and privileges as are admissible to a Judge of a High Court:

Provided that where a Judge is already drawing a pension for any other post in the service of Pakistan, the amount of such pension shall be deducted from the pension admissible under this clause.

203CC. Penal of Ulema and Ulema members

[Omitted by the Constitution (Second Amdt.) Order, 1981 (P.O. No. 7 of 1981), Art. 3, which was previously ins. by P.O. No. 5 of 1981, Art. 2.]

203D. Powers, jurisdiction and functions of the Court

• The Court may, either of its own motion or on the petition of a citizen of Pakistan or the Federal Government or a Provincial Government, examine and decide the question whether or not any law or provision of law is repugnant to the **Injunctions of Islam, as laid down in the Holy Quran and the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet**, hereinafter referred to as the Injunctions of Islam.

• Where the Court takes up the examination of any law or provision of law under clause (1) and such law or provision of law appears to it to be repugnant to the Injunctions of Islam, the Court shall cause to be given to the Federal Government in the case of a law

with respect to a matter in the Federal Legislative List or to the Provincial Government in the case of a law with respect to a matter not enumerated in the Federal Legislative List, a notice specifying the particular provisions that appear to it to be so repugnant, and afford to such Government adequate opportunity to have its point of view placed before the Court.

• If the Court decides that any law or provision of law is repugnant to the Injunctions of Islam, it shall set out in its decision

- the reasons for its holding that opinion; and
- the extent to which such law or provision is so repugnant;

and specify the day on which the decision shall take effect:

Provided that no such decision shall be deemed to take effect before the expiration of the period within which an appeal therefrom may be preferred to the Supreme Court or, where an appeal has been so preferred, before the disposal of such appeal.

• If any law or provision of law is held by the Court to be repugnant to the Injunctions of Islam,-

- the President in the case of a law with respect to a matter in the Federal Legislative List or the Governor in the case of a law with respect to a matter not enumerated in said List shall take steps to amend the law so as to bring such law or provision into conformity with the Injunctions of Islam; and
- such law or provision shall, to the extent to which it is held to be so repugnant, cease to have effect on the day on which the decision of the Court takes effect.

203F. Appeal to Supreme Court (Part of it)

• An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, final order or sentence of the Federal Shariat Court-

- if the Federal Shariat Court has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death or imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding fourteen years; or, on revision, has enhanced a sentence as aforesaid; or
- if the Federal Shariat Court has imposed any punishment on any person for contempt of the Court.

• An appeal to the Supreme Court from a judgment, decision, order or sentence of the Federal Shariat Court in a case to which the preceding clauses do not apply shall lie only if the Supreme Court grants leave to appeal.

• For the purpose of the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by this Article, there shall be constituted in the Supreme Court a Bench to be called the Shariat Appellate Bench and consisting of-

    • three Muslim Judges of the Supreme Court; and

    • not more than two Ulema to be appointed by the President to attend sittings of the Bench as ad hoc members thereof from amongst the Judges of the Federal Shariat Court or from out of a panel of Ulema to be drawn up by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice.

• A person appointed under paragraph (b) of clause (3) shall hold office for such period as the President may determine.

• Reference in clauses (1) and (2) to "Supreme Court" shall be construed as a reference to the Shariat Appellate Bench.

• While attending sittings of the Shariat Appellate Bench, a person appointed under paragraph (b) of clause (3) shall have the same power and jurisdiction, and be entitled to the same privileges, as a Judge of the Supreme Court and be paid such allowances as the President may determine.

227. Provisions relating to the Holy Quran and Sunnah

• **All existing laws shall be brought in conformity with the Injunctions of Islam as laid down in the Holy Quran and Sunnah**, in this part referred to as the Injunctions of Islam, and no law shall be enacted which is repugnant to such Injunctions.

Explanation.- In the application of this clause to the personal law of any Muslim sect, the expression "Quran and Sunnah shall mean the Quran and Sunnah as interpreted by the sect.

• Effect shall be given to the provisions of clause (1) only in the manner provided in this Part.

• Nothing in this Part shall affect the personal laws of non-Muslim citizens or their status as citizens.

228. Composition, etc., of Islamic Council

• There shall be, constituted within a period of ninety days from the commencing day a Council of Islamic Ideology, in this part referred to as the Islamic Council.

• The Islamic Council shall consist of such members, being not less than eight and not more than twenty as the President may appoint from amongst persons having knowledge of the principles and philosophy of Islam as enunciated in the Holy Quran and Sunnah, or understanding of the economic, political, legal or administrative problems of Pakistan.

• While appointing members of the Islamic Council, the President shall ensure that-

- • so far as practicable various schools of thought are represented in the Council;
- **• not less than two of the members are persons each of whom is, or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court;**
- • not less than one third of the members are persons each of whom has been engaged, for a period of not less than fifteen years, in Islamic research or instruction; and
- • at least one member is a woman.

• The President shall appoint one of the members of the Islamic Council to be the Chairman thereof.

• Subject to clause (6), a member of the Islamic Council shall hold office for a period of three years.

• A member may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office or may be removed by the President upon the passing of a resolution for his removal by a majority of the total membership of the Islamic Council.

229. Reference by Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament), etc., to Islamic Council

The President or the Governor of a Province may, or if two-fifths of its total membership so requires, a House or a Provincial Assembly shall, refer to the Islamic Council for advice on any question as to whether a proposed law is or is not repugnant to the Injunctions of Islam.

230. Functions of the Islamic Council

• The functions of the Islamic Council shall be-

> **• to make recommendations to Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) and the Provincial Assemblies as to the ways and means of enabling and encouraging the Muslims of Pakistan to order their lives individually and collectively in all respects in accordance with the principles and concepts of Islam as enunciated in the Holy Quran and Sunnah;**
>
> **• to advise a House, a Provincial Assembly, the President or a Governor on any question referred to the Council as to whether proposed law is or is not repugnant to the Injunctions of Islam;**
>
> **• to make recommendations as to the measures for bringing existing laws into conformity with the Injunctions of Islam and the stages by which such measures should be brought into effect; and**
>
> **• to compile in a suitable form, for the guidance of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) and the Provincial Assemblies, such Injunctions of Islam as can be given legislative effect.**

• When, under Article 299, a question is referred by a House, a Provincial Assembly, the President or a Governor to the Islamic Council, the Council shall, within fifteen days thereof, inform the House, the Assembly, the President or the Governor, as the case may be, of the period within which the Council expects to be able to furnish that advice.

• Where a House, a Provincial Assembly, the President or the Governor, as the case may be, considers that, in the public interest, the making of the proposed law in relation to which the question arose should not be postponed until the advice of the Islamic Council is furnished, the law may be made before the advice is furnished:

Provided that, where a law is referred for advice to the Islamic Council and the Council advises that the law is repugnant to the Injunctions of Islam, the House or, as the case may be, the Provincial Assembly, the President or the Governor shall reconsider the law so made.

• The Islamic Council shall submit its final report within seven years of its appointment, and shall submit an annual interim report. The report, whether interim or final, shall be laid for discussion before both Houses and each Provincial Assembly within six months of

its receipt, and Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) and the Assembly, after considering the report, shall enact laws in respect thereof within a period of two years of the final report.

231. Rules of procedure

The proceedings of the Islamic Council shall be regulated by rules of procedure to be made by the Council with approval of the President.

260. Definitions

In the Constitution and all enactments and other legal instruments, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,-

• "Muslim" means a person who believes in the unity and oneness of Almighty Allah, in the absolute and unqualified finality of the Prophethood of Muhammad (peace be upon him), the last of the prophets, and does not believe in, or recognize as a prophet or religious reformer, any person who claimed or claims to be a prophet, in any sense of the word or of any description whatsoever, after Muhammad (peace be upon him); and

• "non-Muslim" means a person who is not a Muslim and includes a person belonging to the Christian, Hindu, Sikh, Budhist or Parsi community, a person of the Quadiani group or the Lahori group (who call themselves 'Ahmadis' or by any other name), or a Bahai, and a person belonging to any of the scheduled castes.

Constitution of Palau

November 27, 2024

Palau is an island country consisting of 340 islands in the Pacific Ocean. The population of this country is approx 18,000 with 459 square kilometers area. The official languages are Palauan and English. The island country is home to 61% Palauan, 31% Asian, 1% European and other ethnic communities. Religiously 78% are Christian, 5% are Modekong, 4% are Muslims etc.

Victims of crime have access to compensation in a prescribed manner. A citizen has the right to inspect any government document and observe official proceedings of any government agency. If Parliament increases the salaries of its members, it will not take effect during that parliamentary term.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Recognition of the so-called tribal system parallel to the conventional State system exists. There is an option to recall the President and the Member of Parliament before the completion of his term. It is a very negative concept. If the people recall when the government undertakes to do something temporarily inconvenient in the larger interest - that is very harmful political culture in the long run.



Admirable Articles of Palau's Constitution

ARTICLE IV. FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Section 5

Every person shall be equal under the law and shall be entitled to equal protection. The government shall take no action to discriminate against any person on the basis of sex, race, place of origin, language, religion or belief, social status or clan affiliation except for the preferential treatment of citizens, for the protection of minors, elderly, indigent, physically or mentally handicapped, and other similar groups, and in matters concerning intestate succession and domestic relations. No person shall be treated unfairly in legislative or executive investigation.

Section 7

A person accused of a criminal offense shall be presumed innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt and shall enjoy the right to be informed of the nature of the accusation and to a speedy, public and impartial trial. He shall be permitted full opportunity to examine all witnesses and shall have the right of compulsory process for

obtaining witnesses and evidence on his behalf at public expense. He shall not be compelled to testify against himself. At all times the accused shall have the right to counsel. If the accused is unable to afford counsel, he shall be assigned counsel by the government. Accused persons lawfully detained shall be separated from convicted criminals and on the basis of sex and age. Bail may not be unreasonably excessive nor denied those accused and detained before trial. The writ of habeas corpus is hereby recognized and may not be suspended. The national government may be held liable in a civil action for unlawful arrest or damage to private property as prescribed by law. Coerced or forced confessions shall not be admitted into evidence nor may a person be convicted or punished solely on the basis of a confession without corroborating evidence.

Section 8

A victim of a criminal offense may be compensated by the government as prescribed by law or at the discretion of the court.

Section 10

Torture, cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment, and excessive fines are prohibited.

Section 11

Slavery or involuntary servitude is prohibited except to punish crime. The government shall protect children from exploitation.

Section 12

A citizen has the right to examine any government document and to observe the official deliberations of any agency of government.

ARTICLE VI. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The national government shall take positive action to attain these national objectives and implement these national policies: conservation of a beautiful, healthful and resourceful natural environment; promotion of the national economy; protection of the safety and security of persons and property; promotion of the health and social welfare of the citizens through the provision of free or subsidized health care; and provision of public education for citizens which shall be free and compulsory as prescribed by law.

ARTICLE VIII. EXECUTIVE

Section 5

The cabinet shall consist of the heads of the major executive departments created by law. The cabinet members shall be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and shall serve at the will of the President. No person may serve in a legislature and the cabinet at the same time.

ARTICLE IX. OLBIIL ERA KELULAU (Parliament)

Section 8

The compensation of the members of the Olbiil Era Kelulau shall be determined by law. No increase in compensation shall apply to the members of the Olbiil Era Kelulau during the term of enactment, nor may an increase in compensation be enacted in the period between the date of a regular general election and the date a new Olbiil Era Kelulau takes office.

Facts of Palau's Constitution

ARTICLE V. TRADITIONAL RIGHTS

Section 1

The government shall take no action to prohibit or revoke the role or function of a traditional leader as recognized by custom and tradition which is not inconsistent with this Constitution, nor shall it prevent a traditional leader from being recognized, honored, or given formal or functional roles at any level of government.

Section 2

Statutes and traditional law shall be equally authoritative. In case of conflict between a statute and a traditional law, the statute shall prevail only to the extent it is not in conflict with the underlying principles of the traditional law.

ARTICLE VIII. EXECUTIVE

Section 6

A Council of Chiefs composed of a traditional chief from each of the states shall advise the President on matters concerning traditional laws, customs and their relationship to this Constitution and the laws of Palau. No person shall be a member of the Council of Chiefs unless he has been appointed and accepted as a chief in a traditional manner, and is recognized as such by the traditional council of chiefs of his state. No chief shall serve in the Council of Chiefs while serving as a member of the Olbiil Era Kelulau or the cabinet.

Section 10

The President or Vice President may be removed from office by a recall. A recall is initiated by a resolution adopted by not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the members of the state legislatures in not less than three-fourths (3/4) of the states. Upon receipt by the presiding officers of the Olbiil Era Kelulau of the required number of certified resolutions, the Olbiil Era Kelulau shall establish a special election board to supervise **a nationwide recall referendum to be held** not less than thirty (30) days nor more than sixty (60) days, after receipt of the required number of certified resolutions.

ARTICLE IX. OLBIIL ERA KELULAU (Parliament)

Section 17

The people may recall a member of the Olbiil Era Kelulau from office. A recall is initiated by a petition which shall name the member sought to be recalled, state the grounds for recall, and be signed by not less than twenty-five percent (25%) of the number of persons [that] voted in the most recent election for that member of the Olbiil Era Kelulau. A special recall election shall be held not later than sixty (60) calendar days after the filing of the recall petition. **A member of the Olbiil Era Kelulau shall be removed from office only with the approval of a majority of the persons voting in the election**, and such vacancy shall be filled by a special election to be held in accordance with law. A recall may be sought against an individual member of the Olbiil Era Kelulau no more than once per term. No recall shall be permitted against a member who is serving the first year of his first term in the Olbiil Era Kelulau.

Constitution of Panama

December 06, 2024

Panama is a country located between North America and South America, bordering Costa Rica and Colombia. As well as the Caribbean Sea to the north and the Pacific Ocean to the south. Panama is well known throughout the world for the Panama Canal. The population of this country is approx 43,37,000 with 75,417 square kilometers area. The official language is Spanish. 91% are Christian, of which two-thirds are Roman Catholic. About 8% of people do not believe in any religion.

Panama's constitution is one of the best constitutions in the world. Prisons shall have the necessary facilities to train inmates so that they can be easily rehabilitated after release. Authorities ensure all citizens:

- Obtaining quality products and services;
- knowing true, clear and adequate information about the characteristics and ingredients of the products and services purchased;
- freedom of choice;
- Guarantee of justice for rights violations

Parents have equal responsibility towards children born in wedlock and children born out of wedlock. It is illegal to form political parties based on gender, ethnic identity or religion. Any business relationship of the state with the Member of Parliament is prohibited. Relatives of the last President are ineligible for election to the presidency.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The law-making process in Panama is unusually complex. As bias towards Christianity exists, there is also constitutional recognition of so-called 'indigenous' communities.



Admirable Articles of Panama's Constitution

Article 19

There shall be no public or private privileges, or discrimination, by reason of race, birth, social class, handicap, sex, religion or political ideology.

Article 20

All Panamanians and aliens are equal before the Law, but the Law, for reasons of labor, health, morality, public security and national economy, may subject to special conditions, or may deny the exercise of specific activities to aliens in general. Likewise, the Law or the Authorities may, according to circumstances, take measures that exclusively affect nationals of certain countries, in case of war, or in accordance with what may be established in international treaties.

Article 21

No one may be deprived of his/her liberty except by warrant from a competent authority, issued in accordance with legal formalities, and for reasons previously defined by law. Those executing said order are obliged to give a copy thereof to the person concerned, if he/she requests it.

An offender surprised in the act of committing a crime (flagrante delicto) may be apprehended by any person and must be turned over immediately to the authorities.

No one may be detained for more than twenty-four hours without being brought before a competent authority. Public Officers who violate this precept shall suffer immediate loss of employment and shall be subject to all other penalties established by law, concerning this violation.

There shall not be imprisonment, detention or arrest for debts or strictly civil obligations.

Article 22

All persons placed under arrest must be informed immediately, and in an understandable manner, of the reasons for their arrest, and of their Constitutional and corresponding legal rights.

Persons accused of committing a crime have the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty, at a public trial, under due process of law. Whoever is arrested shall have the right, from that moment, to legal counsel in all police and judiciary proceedings.

This matter shall be regulated by law.

Article 26

The domicile, or residence, is inviolable. No one may enter therein without the consent of the owner, except by warrant of a competent authority and for a specific purpose, or to assist the victims of a crime or disaster.

Labor, social security and health officials, upon presentation of valid identification, may make domiciliary visits, or inspections of work centers, to check on the fulfillment of social and public health laws.

Article 27

Every person may travel freely throughout the National territory **and change domicile, or residence, without restrictions**, other than those which the transit, fiscal, health, and immigration laws or regulations may prescribe.

Article 28

The penitentiary system is based on principles of security, rehabilitation and social defense. It is unlawful to apply measures which may damage the physical, mental, or moral integrity of incarcerated individuals.

A program for training prisoners in an occupation shall be established, which should permit them to be usefully reintegrated into society.

Prisoners who are minors shall be governed by a special system of custody, protection and education.

Article 49

The State recognizes and guarantees the right of every person to obtain quality goods and services, truthful, clear and sufficient information about the characteristics and the substance of the goods and services which he/she purchases, as well as the freedom of choice and the right to conditions of fair and equitable treatment.

The law shall establish the mechanisms necessary to guarantee these rights, the education and the means of defense of the consumer and user, the compensation of damages caused and the sanctions applicable to the violation of these rights.

Article 51

In case of war, grave disturbances of public order or urgent social interest requiring prompt action, the Executive Authority may decree the expropriation or seizure of private property.

When return of the seized object is feasible, the seizure will be only for the duration of the circumstances that may cause it.

The State is always responsible for all expropriations that the Executive Authority thus carries out, and for the losses and damage caused by the seizure, and will pay the value thereof as soon as the determining cause for the expropriation or seizure ends.

Article 57

Marriage is the legal basis of the family. It rests on equality of rights of both spouses and may be dissolved in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article 60

Parents have, with respect to their children born out of wedlock, the same duties as towards their children born in wedlock. All children are equal according to law, and have the same rights of inheritance in intestate successions. The rights of minors or incapacitated children and of destitute parents in testate successions, shall be recognized by law.

Article 66

Rules of periodic adjustment of the minimum salary or wage of the worker shall be set by law, to cover the normal requirements of his/her family, to improve worker's standard of living according to specific conditions of each economic region and activity. The law may also determine the method of fixing minimum salaries or wages for professions or trades.

Whenever job or piece work is performed, it is obligatory that the minimum wage be ensured for each day's work.

The minimum of all wages or salaries is un-attachable, except for support obligations as established by law. Working tools of the workmen are also un-attachable.

Article 67

A like wage or salary shall always be paid for like work under identical conditions, irrespective of the person who performs it, without taking into account sex, nationality, age, race, social standing, political or religious ideologies.

Article 93

It is recognized that the purpose of Panamanian education is to encourage in the student the formation of a national conscience based on knowledge of the history and problems of the country.

Article 109

It is an essential function of the State to protect the health of all the people of the Republic. The individual, as part of the national community, is entitled to promotion, protection, conservation, recovery and rehabilitation of his/her health and the obligation to preserve it, health being understood to be complete physical, mental and social wellbeing.

Article 110 (Part of it)

In matters of health, the State is primarily obliged to develop the following activities, integrating the functions of prevention, cure and rehabilitation in the:

• Combating of contagious diseases through environmental health, development of potable water availability, and adopting methods of immunization, prophylaxis, and treatment to be provided collectively and individually to all the population;

Article 119

The State, and all the inhabitants of the national territory, have the obligation of promoting economic and social development that prevents environmental contamination, maintains ecological balance, and avoids the destruction of ecosystems.

Article 126 (Part of it)

To fulfill the objectives of the Agrarian Policy, the State shall carry out the following activities:

• **Grant necessary farm lands to rural dwellers and regulate the use of the water.** A special system of collective ownership for rural communities which so request may be established by law;

• **Organize credit assistance to meet the financial needs of agricultural and** cattle operations, and particularly those of low income persons and groups, and **give special attention to small and medium producers**;

• **Take measures to ensure stable markets and fair prices for products and to foster the establishment of Agencies, Corporations, and Cooperatives for production, processing, distribution and consumption**;

• Settle new lands and regulate the tenure and use of such lands and of those incorporated into the economy as a result of the construction of new highways;

• Foster the development of the Agrarian Sector by means of technical assistance and promotion of organization, training, protection, mechanization and other activities determined by law;

Article 135

Voting is a right and a duty of all citizens. The vote is free, equal, universal, secret and direct.

Article 139

It is unlawful to form political parties based on sex, race, or religion, or that have as their purpose the destruction of the democratic form of government.

Article 141

The State may supervise and contribute to the payment of expenses incurred by natural persons and political parties in the electoral process. Such supervision and payment shall be determined and regulated by law, ensuring equality of expenditures to all parties and candidates.

Article 150

Members shall act in the interest of the nation and shall represent in the National Assembly their respective political parties and their constituency voters.

Article 158

Assembly members may not themselves, or through other parties, make any contracts with State entities, or with institutions or businesses related to the latter, nor accept from anyone authority to conduct negotiations with these entities, institutions or businesses.

The following cases are excluded:

1. When a member makes personal or professional use of public services or performs current operations of the same nature with institutions or entities affiliated with the State;

2. When contracts awarded through public bidding exist between institutions or entities mentioned in this Article and non-shareholder companies in which a member is a partner, provided that he/she has become a partner prior to his/her election;

3. When contracts, awarded with or without public bidding, are concluded with such institutions or entities by shareholder companies in which one or more members do not hold more than twenty percent (20%) of the total shares;

4. When a member acts in his/her capacity as a lawyer before a judicial body outside the session period or with authorization granted by the plenary of the National Assembly during the session period.

Article 192

There may not be elected President of the Republic:

• A citizen who, called to exercise the Presidency because of permanent absence of the President, has held the position at any time during the three years immediately preceding the term for which the election is held;

• **Relatives within the fourth degree of consanguinity or second degree of marital relations of a President of the Republic who has held office in the term immediately preceding**, or such relatives of the citizen referred to in numeral 1 of this Article.

Article 193

The following persons may not be elected Vice-Presidents of the Republic:

• The President of the Republic currently serving his/her term of office when the election for Vice-President of the Republic is for the term immediately following said term;

• **Relatives within the fourth degree of consanguinity or the second degree of marital relations of the President of the Republic, for the term following that in which said President has held office**;

• A citizen who, as Vice-President of the Republic, has held the Presidency in a permanent manner at any time during the three years preceding the term for which the election is being held;

• **Relatives within the fourth degree of consanguinity or second degree of marital relations of the citizen mentioned in the preceding section, for the term immediately following that in which that citizen has held the Presidency of the Republic**;

• **Relatives within the fourth degree of consanguinity or the second degree of marital relations of the President of the Republic.**

Article 201

The Administration of Justice is **free, expeditious, and uninterrupted.** The pleadings and action of all Court proceedings shall be recorded on simple paper, and **shall not be subject to any tax.**

Vacations of the Justices, Judges or Judicial Branch employees shall not interrupt the continuous functioning of the respective Tribunals.

Article 284

The State will intervene in any kind of private enterprise, in accordance with the regulations established by law, to ensure social justice to which the present Constitution refers and especially for the following purposes:

• To regulate, through special institutions, **service rates and prices of items of** any nature and specially those of **basic necessity**;

• To demand proper efficiency in services and adequate quality in articles mentioned in the preceding section;

• To coordinate services and the production of goods. Articles of basic necessities shall be defined by law.

Article 298

The State shall ensure the freedom of economic activity and free competition in the markets.

The laws shall establish the modalities and conditions which guarantee these principles.

Facts of Panama's Constitution

Preamble

With the ultimate purpose to strengthen the Nation; to guarantee the freedom, ensure democracy and institutional stability, exalt human dignity, promote social justice, general welfare, regional integration and invoking the **protection of God,** we decree the **Political Constitution** of the Republic of Panama.

Article 35

All religions may be professed and all forms of worship practiced freely, without any other limitation than respect for **Christian morality** and public order. It is recognized that the **Catholic religion is practiced by the majority** of Panamanians.

Article 46

Laws have no retroactive effect, except those of public order or social interest when such is expressed. In criminal matters the law favorable to the accused always has preference and retroactivity, even though the judgment may have become final.

Article 80

The State recognizes the right of every individual to participate in the **Culture of the Nation**, and shall foster the participation of all inhabitants of the Republic in **National Culture**.

Article 88

Aboriginal languages shall be the object of special study, conservation and dissemination. The State shall promote programs of bilingual literacy in **indigenous** communities.

Article 90

The State recognizes and respects the ethnic identity of **national indigenous communities**, and shall establish programs to develop the material, social and spiritual values of each of their cultures. It shall establish an institution for the study, preservation and publication of these cultures and their languages, and for promotion of full development of said human groups.

Article 124

The State shall give special attention to indigenous farming communities, with the purpose of promoting their economic, social, and political participation in the national life.

Article 127

The State guarantees to indigenous communities the reservation of necessary lands an collective ownership thereof, to ensure their economic and social well-being. Procedures to be followed for obtaining this purpose, and the definition of boundaries within which private appropriation of land is prohibited, shall be regulated by law.

Article 285

Panamanian capital must constitute the majority invested in private undertakings of public utility that operate in the country. Exceptions shall be permitted and defined by law.

Constitution of Papua New Guinea

December 16, 2024

Papua New Guinea is an Ocenian country located on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, sharing a border with Indonesia. The population of this country is approx 1,17,81,000 with 4,62,840 square kilometers area. Official languages are English, Hiri Motu, Tok Pisin. About 850 other languages are used in daily life. Religiously 95% are Christian.

Every citizen has a reasonable right of privacy for personal and family life; communication with other persons; and the protection of personal documents. However, authorities are able to collect, store and use personal data, including fingerprints and iris images, to identify a person.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Whoever wrote the constitution of Papua New Guinea, made every simple thing very complicated. Perhaps the main intention was - that the citizens of the state would stop reading the constitution after reading it for a while.

Even more strange, a second constitution exists within the constitution of Papua New Guinea. In 2000, the Government of Papua New Guinea was forced to reach a so-called settlement agreement with a group of separatists. There is a legislatture, government, and court system for the whole of Papua New Guinea; A similar separate arrangement is made for Bougainville, a so-called special region.



Admirable Articles of Papua New Guinea's Constitution

32. RIGHT TO FREEDOM (Part of it)

• Every person has the right to freedom based on law, and accordingly has a legal right to do any thing that–

• does not injure or interfere with the rights and freedoms of others; and

• is not prohibited by law,

and no person–

• is obliged to do anything that is not required by law; and

• may be prevented from doing anything that complies with the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b).

42. LIBERTY OF THE PERSON (Part of it)

• No person shall be deprived of his personal liberty except–

- in consequence of his unfitness to plead to a criminal charge; or

- in the execution of the sentence or order of a court in respect of an offence of which he has been found guilty, or in the execution of the order of a court of record punishing him for contempt of itself or another court or tribunal; or

- by reason of his failure to comply with the order of a court made to secure the fulfilment of an obligation (other than a contractual obligation) imposed upon him by law; or

- upon reasonable suspicion of his having committed, or being about to commit, an offence; or

- for the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of the order of a court; or

- for the purpose of preventing the introduction or spread of a disease or suspected disease, whether of humans, animals or plants, or for normal purposes of quarantine; or

- in the case of a person who has not attained the age of 18 years, for the purpose of his education or welfare under the order of a court or with the consent of his guardian.

- A person who is arrested or detained–

  - shall be informed promptly, in a language that he understands, of the reasons for his arrest or detention and of any charge against him; and

  - shall be permitted whenever practicable to communicate without delay and in private with a member of his family or a personal friend, and with a lawyer of his choice (including the Public Solicitor if he is entitled to legal aid); or

  - shall be given adequate opportunity to give instructions to a lawyer of his choice in the place in which he is detained,

  - and shall be informed immediately on his arrest or detention of his rights under this subsection.

- A person who is arrested or detained–

  - for the purpose of being brought before a court in the execution of an order of a court; or

• upon reasonable suspicion of his having committed, or being about to commit, an offence,

shall, unless he is released, be brought without delay before a court or a judicial officer and, in a case referred to in paragraph (b), shall not be further held in custody in connection with the offence except by order of a court or judicial officer.

• Where complaint is made to the National Court or a Judge that a person is unlawfully or unreasonably detained-

• the National Court or a Judge shall inquire into the complaint and order the person concerned to be brought before it or him; and

• unless the Court or Judge is satisfied that the detention is lawful, and in the case of a person being detained on remand pending his trial does not constitute an unreasonable detention having regard, in particular, to its length, the Court or a Judge shall order his release either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as the Court or Judge thinks fit.

• A person arrested or detained for an offence (other than treason or wilful murder as defined by an Act of the Parliament) is entitled to bail at all times from arrest or detention to acquittal or conviction unless the interests of justice otherwise require.

• Where a person to whom Subsection (6) applies is refused bail-

• the court or person refusing bail shall, on request by the person concerned or his representative, state in writing the reason for the refusal; and

• the person or his representative may apply to the Supreme Court or the National Court in a summary manner for his release.

• Subject to any other law, nothing in this section applies in respect of any reasonable act of the parent or guardian of a child, or a person into whose care a child has been committed, in the course of the education, discipline or upbringing of the child.

• Subject to any Constitutional Law or Act of the Parliament, nothing in this section applies in respect of a person who is in custody under the law of another country-

• while in transit through the country; or

• as permitted by or under an Act of the Parliament made for the purposes of Section 206 (visiting forces)

43. FREEDOM FROM FORCED LABOUR

• No person shall be required to perform forced labour.

• In Subsection (1), "forced labour" does not include-

  • labour required by the sentence or order of a court; or

  • labour required of a person while in lawful custody, being labour that, although not required by the sentence or order of a court, is necessary for the hygiene of, or for the maintenance of, the place in which he is in custody; or

  • in the case of a person in custody for the purpose of his care, treatment, rehabilitation or welfare, labour reasonably required for that purpose; or

  • labour required of a member of a disciplined force in pursuance of his duties as such a member; or

  • subject to the approval of any local government body for the area in which he is required to work, labour reasonably required as part of reasonable and normal communal or other civic duties; or

  • labour of a reasonable amount and kind (including in the case of compulsory military service, labour required as an alternative to such service in the case of a person who has conscientious objections to military service) that is required in the national interest by an Organic Law that complies with Section 38 (general qualifications on qualified rights).

44. FREEDOM FROM ARBITRARY SEARCH AND ENTRY (Part of it)

No person shall be subjected to the search of his person or property or to entry of his premises, except to the extent that the exercise of that right is regulated or restricted by a law-

• that makes reasonable provision for a search or entry-

• under an order made by a court; or

• under a warrant for a search issued by a court or judicial officer on reasonable grounds, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the purpose of the search; or

• that authorizes a public officer or government agent of Papua New Guinea or an officer of a body corporate established by law for a public purpose to enter, where necessary, on the premises of a person in order to inspect those premises or anything in or on them in relation to any rate or tax or in order to carry out work connected with any property that is lawfully in or on those premises and belongs to the Government or any such body corporate; or

• that authorizes the inspection of goods, premises, vehicles, ships or aircraft to ensure compliance with lawful requirements as to the entry of persons or importation of goods into Papua New Guinea or departure of persons or exportation of goods from Papua New Guinea or as to standards of safe construction, public safety, public health, permitted use or similar matters, or to secure compliance with the terms of a licence to engage in manufacture or trade;

49. RIGHT TO PRIVACY

• Every person has a right to reasonable privacy in respect of his private and family life, his communications with other persons and his personal papers and effects, except to the extent that the exercise of that right is regulated or restricted by law that complies with Section 38 (general qualifications on qualified rights).

• Subsection (1) does not prevent any law from authorising the capture, storage and use of personal information including finger or palm print and iris image to identify a person in order for the person to obtain a passport, visa or to exercise their right to vote at elections.

51. RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

• Every citizen other than a citizen who has dual citizenship has the right of reasonable access to official documents, subject only to the need for such secrecy as is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society in respect of–

> • matters relating to national security, defence or international relations of Papua New Guinea (including Papua New Guinea's relations with the Government of any other country or with any international organization); or
>
> • records of meetings and decisions of the National Executive Council and of such executive bodies and elected governmental authorities as are prescribed by Organic Law or Act of the Parliament; or

- trade secrets, and privileged or confidential commercial or financial information obtained from a person or body; or

- parliamentary papers the subject of parliamentary privilege; or

- reports, official registers and memoranda prepared by governmental authorities or authorities established by government, prior to completion; or

- papers relating to lawful official activities for investigation and prosecution of crime; or

- the prevention, investigation and prosecution of crime; or

- the maintenance of personal privacy and security of the person; or

- matters contained in or related to reports prepared by, on behalf of or for the use of a governmental authority responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or

- geological or geographical information and data concerning wells and ore bodies.

- A law that complies with Section 38 (general qualifications on qualified rights) may regulate or restrict the right guaranteed by this section.

- Provision shall be made by law to establish procedures by which citizens may obtain ready access to official information.

- This section does not authorize-

  - withholding information or limiting the availability of records to the public except in accordance with its provisions; or

  - withholding information from the Parliament.

103. QUALIFICATIONS FOR AND DISQUALIFICATIONS FROM MEMBERSHIP (Part of it)

- A person is not qualified to be, or to remain, a member of the Parliament if-

  - he is not entitled to vote in elections to the Parliament; or

  - he is of unsound mind within the meaning of any law relating to the protection of the persons and property of persons of unsound mind; or

○ subject to Subsections (4) to (7), he is under sentence of death or imprisonment for a period of more than nine months; or

○ he is adjudged insolvent under any law; or

○ he has been convicted under any law of an indictable offence committed after the coming into operation of the Constitutional Amendment No. 24 – Electoral Reforms; or

○ he is otherwise disqualified under the Constitution.

109. GENERAL POWER OF LAW-MAKING (Part of it)

• Subject to this Constitution, the Parliament may make laws, having effect within and outside the country, for the peace, order and good government of Papua New Guinea and the welfare of the People.

184. RULES OF COURT (Part of it)

• **The Judges of the Supreme Court or of the National Court may make rules of court, not inconsistent with a Constitutional Law or an Act of the Parliament**, with respect to the practice and procedure in and in relation to the Supreme Court or the National Court, as the case may be.

200. RAISING UNAUTHORIZED FORCES

• It is strictly forbidden to establish, equip, train or take part in or associate with a military or para-military force, or to organize or take part in military or para-military training, except such as is provided for by this Constitution, or to plan, prepare for or assist in the raising or training of such a force or in such training.

• Subsection (1) does not prevent-

• the establishment of a reserve, auxiliary or special force (by whatever name known) as part of the Defence Force; or

- the establishment of civilian components of the Defence Force, or the establishment or recognition of non-combatant units or organizations within, attached to or associated with the Defence Force,

in accordance with an Act of the Parliament.

• An Act of the Parliament may provide that Subsection (1) does not apply to the armed forces of any other country specified in or under the Act, or to the civilian components of, or to the noncombatant units or organizations whether attached to or associated with such forces.

Facts of Papua New Guinea's Constitution

7. OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Where a law requires an Oath of Allegiance or Affirmation of Allegiance to be made, it shall be made in the following form:

"Oath of Allegiance.

I, ... do swear that I will well and truly serve and bear true allegiance to **Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II**. Her heirs and successors according to law.

SO HELP ME GOD!

Affirmation of Allegiance.

I, ... do promise and affirm that I will well and truly serve **Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II**. **Her heirs and successors** according to law."

82. QUEEN AND HEAD OF STATE

• Her Majesty the Queen-

• having been requested by the people of Papua New Guinea, through their Constituent Assembly, to become the Queen and Head of State of Papua New Guinea; and

• having graciously consented so to become, is the Queen and Head of State of Papua New Guinea.

• Subject to and in accordance with this Constitution, the privileges, powers, functions, duties and responsibilities of the Head of State may be had, exercised and performed through a Governor-General appointed in accordance with Division 3 (appointment, etc., of Governor-General) and, except where the contrary intention appears, reference in any law to the Head of State shall be read accordingly.

83. QUEEN'S SUCCESSORS

The provisions of this Constitution referring to the Queen extend to Her Majesty's heirs and successors in the sovereignty of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

84. PRECEDENCE

The Head of State takes precedence in rank over all other persons in Papua New Guinea and the Governor-General takes precedence in rank immediately after the Head of State.

85. ROYAL STYLE AND TITLES

The Style and Titles of the Head of State are as determined by Act of the Parliament, and until such an Act is made are-

Elizabeth II, Queen of Papua New Guinea and Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth.

PART XIV. BOUGAINVILLE GOVERNMENT AND BOUGAINVILLE REFERENDUM

Division 1. Preliminary

276. APPLICATION OF THIS PART

1. This Part applies in and in relation to Bougainville only.

2. This Part shall apply notwithstanding the provisions of this Constitution and where the other provisions of this Constitution are inconsistent with the provisions of this Part, the provisions of this Part shall prevail.

Division 2. Arrangements for the Establishment of Bougainville Government

279. AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT FOR BOUGAINVILLE

1. There shall be a system of autonomous government for Bougainville in accordance with this Part

2. Elections to the Bougainville Legislature may be held only–

a. in accordance with an agreement reached in accordance with Paragraph 8(a) of the weapons disposal plan contained in the Agreement; or

b. on verification and certification by the Director of the United Nations Observer Mission in Bougainville, of substantial compliance with, and generally in accordance with Paragraph 8(b), the weapons disposal plan according to the Agreement

3. An Organic Law shall make provision for such matters pertaining to the system of autonomous government as are authorized by this Part

280. BOUGAINVILLE CONSTITUTION

There shall be a Bougainville Constitution made and endorsed in accordance with this Part, which make provision for the organization and structures of the government for Bougainville under the autonomy arrangements in a manner consistent with this Part and with the Agreement

Constitution of Paraguay

December 30, 2024

Paraguay is a landlocked country in South America, bordering Argentina, Brazil and Bolivia. The population of this country is approx 61,09,000 with 4,06,752 square kilometers area. Official languages are Spanish and Guaraní. Religiously 96% are Christian, and almost all of them are Catholic. Paraguay is one of the most immigrant-friendly countries in the world.

Paraguay's constitution is one of the best constitutions in the world. A journalist is not obliged to reveal the source of his information. Citizens of the state have the right to assemble unarmed; However, gatherings can be controlled if necessary to ensure the movement and rights of others. It is possible to investigate who is the real father. Monopolies and artificial increase or decrease in prices are prohibited. Criticism of the court verdict is allowed.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

There are 3 serious flaws in Paraguay's constitution. First, the existence of God is recognized. Second, only Catholicism is given state importance excluding other religions. Thirdly, there is the recognition of the so-called indigenous.



Admirable Articles of Paraguay's Constitution

Article 1. Of the Form of the State and of the Government

The Republic of Paraguay is forever free and independent. It constitutes itself as a social **State of law, unitary, indivisible, and decentralized in the form established by this Constitution** and the laws.

The Republic of Paraguay adopts for its government the representative, participative and pluralistic democracy, founded on the recognition of human dignity.

Article 8. Of Environmental Protection

The law will regulate the activities susceptible of producing environmental alteration. In the same way [asimismo], it may restrict or prohibit those that it qualifies as dangerous.

The manufacture, the assembly, the importation, the commercialization, the possession or the use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as the introduction of toxic waste into the country is prohibited. The law may extend this prohibition to other

dangerous elements; in the same way, it may regulate the traffic of genetic resources and their technology, precaution in the national interests.

Ecological crime will be defined and sanctioned by the law. Any damage to the environment will result in [importará] the obligation to repair and to indemnify.

Article 9. Of the Freedom and of the Security of the Persons

All persons have the right to be protected in their freedom and in their security.

No one may be obligated to do what the law does not mandate nor be prevented from what it does not prohibit.

Article 14. Of the Non-retroactivity of the Law

No law may have a retroactive effect, unless it is more favorable to the accused or the convicted.

Article 15. Of the Prohibition of Making Justice by Oneself

No one may take the law into their own hands or claim their rights with violence. However, the right to legitimate defense is guaranteed.

Article 21. Of the Imprisonment of Persons

Persons deprived of their liberty will be imprisoned in adequate establishments, avoiding the mixture of sexes. Minors will not be imprisoned with older persons.

The imprisonment of the persons detained will take place in places different from those designated for those serving a sentence.

Article 29. Of the Freedom to Practice Journalism

The practice of journalism, in all its forms, is free and is not subject to prior authorization. The journalists of the mass media of social communication, fulfilling their functions, will

not be obligated to act against the dictates of their conscience or to reveal their sources of information.

The columnists have the right to publish their signed opinions, uncensored, in the media for which they work. The head [dirección] [of the media] may exempt itself from any responsibility by stating its disagreement.

The right of the journalists to be the authors of the intellectual, artistic, or photographic product of their work is recognized, irrespective of their techniques, in accordance with the law.

Article 32. Of the Freedom of Assembly and of Manifestation

Persons have the right to meet and to manifest peacefully, without weapons and with licit ends, **without the need of a permit**, as well as the right not to be obligated to participate in such acts. **The law may only regulate its exercise in places of public traffic, [and] at certain hours, preserving the rights of third parties and the public order** established by the law.

Article 42. Of the Freedom of Association

All persons are free to associate or unionize themselves with licit ends[;] also no one is obligated to belong to a specific [determinado] association. The law will regulate the form of the colleges of professionals [colegiación profesional].

Secret associations and those of a paramilitary character are prohibited.

Article 52. Of the Union in Matrimony

The union in matrimony of a man and a woman is one of the fundamental components in the formation of a family.

Article 53. Of Children

The parents have the right and the obligation to assist, to feed, to educate, and to shelter their minor children.

The law will punish them in the case of non-fulfillment of their duties of providing food.

Adult children are obligated to give assistance to their parents in the case of necessity.

The laws will regulate the assistance that should be given to the large family and to women who head families.

All children are equal before the law. **It will make possible the investigation of paternity.** Any qualification concerning the filial relationship in the personal documents is prohibited.

Article 55. Of Maternity and Paternity

Responsible maternity and paternity will be protected by the State, which will promote the creation of necessary institutions to these ends.

Article 56. Of Youth

The conditions for an active participation of youth in the political, social, economic, and cultural development of the country shall be promoted.

Article 72. Of the Control of Quality

The State will see to the control of the quality of the food, chemical, pharmaceutical, and biological products, throughout the stages of production, import, and commercialization.

Likewise it will facilitate the access of sectors with scarce resources to the medicines considered essential.

Article 98. Of the Right to Strike and to Lock-out

All the workers of the public and private sectors have the right to invoke the strike in the case of conflict of interests. The employers enjoy the right of lock-out in the same conditions.

The rights to strike and of lock-out do not extend to the members of the Armed Forces of the Nation, nor those of the police.

The law will regulate the exercise of these rights, so that they do not affect public services indispensable to the community.

Article 104. Of the Obligatory Declaration of Assets and Income

The functionaries and the public employees, including those of popular election, those of bi-national, autarchic, decentralized state entities and, in general, **those who receive permanent remunerations from the State, will be obligated to provide sworn declaration of assets and income within fifteen days of entering into possession of their office**, and in equal time period at the ceasing of the same.

Article 107. Of the Freedom of Competition (Part of it)

All persons have the right to dedicate themselves to the legal economic activity of their preference, within a regime of equal opportunities.

Competition at the market is guaranteed. The creation of monopolies and the artificial increase or decrease of prices that restrict free competition will not be permitted.

Article 169. Of Real Estate Tax

The totality of the tax revenues from real estate property in a direct form will correspond to the municipalities and to the departments. Its collection will be competence of the municipalities. Seventy percent of the collected by each municipality will remain as its property, fifteen percent in that of the respective department and the remaining fifteen percent will be distributed among the municipalities of less resources, in accordance with the law.

Article 256. Of the Form of the Trials

The trials can be oral and public, in the form and in the measure that the law determines.

All judicial sentences must be founded on this Constitution and on the law. **Criticism of the decisions is permitted.**

The labor process will be oral and will be based on the principles of immediacy, economy, and concentration.

Article 272. Of the Judicial Police

The law may create a judicial police, dependent of the Judicial Power, in order to collaborate directly with the Public Ministry.

Article 285. Of the Nature, of the Duties, and of the Attributions

A Central Bank of the State, with character of technical organ is established. **It has the exclusivity of the emission of the currency**, and in accordance with the objectives of the economic policy of the National Government, it participates with the other technical organs of the State, in the formulation of the monetary, credit and exchange policies, being responsible for their execution and development, and preserving monetary stability.

Facts of Paraguay's Constitution

Preamble

The Paraguayan People, through their legitimate representatives meeting in Constituent National Convention, **invoking God**, recognizing human dignity in order to assure liberty, equality and justice; reaffirming the principles of republican, representative, participative and pluralistic democracy, ratifying the national sovereignty and independence, and integrating the international community, sanctions and promulgates this Constitution.

Article 19. Of the Preventive Imprisonment

The preventive imprisonment will only be dictated when it would be indispensable for the proceedings of the trial. In no case will it be extended for a longer time than the established minimum sentence for the same crime, in accordance with the classification of the act, effected in the respective order.

Article 24. Of Religious and Ideological Freedom (Part of it)

The relations between the State and the **Catholic Church** are based on independence, cooperation, and autonomy.

Article 62. Of the Indigenous Peoples and the Ethnic Groups

This Constitution recognizes the existence of the indigenous peoples, defined as groups of culture prior to the formation and the organization of the Paraguayan State.

Article 63. Of the Ethnic Identity

The right of the indigenous peoples to preserve and to develop their ethnic identity in the respective habitat is recognized and guaranteed. They have the right, likewise, to freely apply their systems of political, social, economic, cultural, and religious organization, as well as the voluntarily subjection to their customary norms for the regulation of internal coexistence, as long as they do not infringe upon the fundamental rights established in this Constitution. Concerning conflicts of jurisdiction the indigenous customary right will be taken into account.

Article 64. Of the Property of the Community

The indigenous peoples have right to communal ownership of the land, in extension and quality sufficient for the preservation and the development of their particular forms of lifestyles. The State will provide them gratuitously with these lands, which will be non-seizable, indivisible, non-transferrable, imprescriptible, not susceptible to guarantee contractual obligations nor to be leased; likewise, they will be exempt from taxes.

The removal or transfer of from their habitat without their express consent is prohibited.

Article 65. Of the Right to Participate

The right to participate in the economic, social, political and cultural life of the country, is guaranteed to the Indigenous peoples in accordance with their customary uses, of the Constitution, and the national laws.

Article 66. Of the Education and Assistance

The State will respect the cultural particulars of the indigenous peoples, especially in that related to formal education. In addition, their defense against demographic regression, the depredation of their habitat, environmental contamination, economic exploitation, and cultural alienation, will be attended to.

Article 67. Of the Exoneration

The members of the indigenous peoples are exonerated from providing social, civil or military services, as well as from the public responsibilities established by the law.

Article 82. Of the Recognition of the Catholic Church

The predominant role [protagonismo] of the Catholic Church in the historical and cultural formation of the Nation is recognized.

Constitution of Peru

January 06, 2025

Peru is a South American country located on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, sharing a border with Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile. The population of this country is approx 3,43,52,000 with 12,85,216 square kilometers area. The official language is Spanish, along with Quechua, Aymara etc. Religiously 94% are Christian and 5% are Atheist.

The state recognizes the right of workers to share in enterprise profits. No citizen is bound to obey someone who has seized power by violating the constitution and laws. Besides, citizens have the right to revolt in defense of constitutional order. Monopoly is prohibited in radio, TV, social media etc.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The Creator and the Catholic Church are recognized by the state. There is a seven-member Constitutional Court for five-year terms, and Parliament is largely weak to its powers.



Admirable Articles of Peru's Constitution

Article 2 (Part of it)

Every person has the right:

• To life, his identity, his moral, psychical, and physical integrity, and his free development and well-being. The unborn child is a rights-bearing subject in all cases that benefit him.

• To equality before the law. No person shall be discriminated against on the basis of origin, race, sex, language, religion, opinion, economic situation, or any other distinguishing feature.

• To his honor and reputation, to personal and family privacy, as well as to his own voice and image.

Every person affected by inaccurate statements or injured in any social medium has the right to demand free, immediate, and proportionate rectification, other legal liabilities notwithstanding.

• To the inviolability of his home. No one may enter a dwelling or conduct any investigation or search without authorization from the inhabitant or without a warrant, except in cases of in flagrante delicto or serious threat of the perpetration thereof. Exceptions for reasons of health or serious risk are governed by law.

• To the secrecy and inviolability of private communications and documents. Communications, telecommunications, or any private correspondence may only be opened, seized, intercepted, or tapped by the authority of a warrant issued by a judge and with all the guarantees provided in the law. Any matter unrelated to the circumstances under examination shall be kept secret. Private documents obtained in violation of this provision have no legal effect. Books, receipts, and accounting and administrative documents are subject to inspection or audit by relevant authority in accordance with the law. Any action thus taken may not include removal or seizure, except by a court order.

• To peaceful assembly without arms. Meetings on any premises, whether private or open to the public, do not require prior notification. Meetings held in squares and public thoroughfares require advance notification by the relevant authority, which may prohibit such meetings solely for proved reasons of safety or public health.

• To associate and establish foundations and other forms of not-for-profit legal organizations without prior authorization, and in accordance with the law. These organizations may not be dissolved by administrative resolution.

• To make contracts for lawful purposes, whenever they do not contravene laws of public order.

• To work freely, in accordance with the law.

• To keep his political, philosophical, religious, or any other type of conviction private, as well as to keep professional secrets.

Article 4

The community and the State extend special protection to children, adolescents, mothers, and the elderly in situation of abandonment. **They also protect the family and promote marriage, which are recognized as natural and fundamental institutions of society.**

The form of marriage and the grounds for separation and dissolution are governed by law.

Article 5

The stable union between a man and a woman, free of any impediment to matrimony, who establishes a common-law marriage, creates community property subject to a marital assets regime, where applicable.

Article 7

Everyone has the right to protection of his health, his family environment, and his community, just as it is his duty to contribute to their development and defense. Any individual unable to care for himself due to physical or mental disability has the right to respect for his dignity and to a regime of protection, care, rehabilitation, and security.

Article 7-A

The State recognizes the right of everyone to have progressive and universal access to drinking water. The State guarantees this right by prioritizing human consumption over other uses.

The State promotes the sustainable management of water, which is recognized as an essential natural resource and as such, constitutes a public good and a patrimony of the Nation. Its domain is inalienable and imprescriptible.

Article 17

Early childhood, primary, and secondary education are compulsory. In public schools, education is free. In public universities, the State guarantees the right to a free education to those students who maintain a satisfactory performance, and lack the economic resources needed to cover the cost of education.

In order to ensure the greatest number of educational offerings and to help those who cannot afford their own education, the law sets forth the method of subsidizing private education in any of its forms, including communal and cooperative education.

The State promotes the establishment of schools, wherever people may require them.

The State guarantees the eradication of illiteracy. It also encourages bilingual and intercultural education, in accordance with the particular characteristics of each area. It preserves the diverse cultural and linguistic manifestations throughout the country. It promotes national integration.

Article 22

Work is a right and a duty. It is the foundation for social welfare and a means of self-realization.

Article 23 (Part of it)

No one is obliged to work without pay or without his free consent.

Article 25

The normal workday is eight hours, or the normal workweek is forty-eight hours, at the longest. In the case of cumulative or atypical workdays, the average number of work hours during an equivalent period may not exceed that maximum.

Workers have the right to weekly and annual paid vacations. This benefit and compensation are regulated by law or agreement.

Article 28

The State recognizes the right of workers to join trade unions, to engage in collective bargaining, and to strike. It ensures their democratic exercise by:

• Guaranteeing freedom to form trade unions.

• Encouraging collective bargaining and promoting peaceful settlement to labor disputes. Collective agreements are binding in the matters concerning their terms.

• Regulating the right to strike so that it is exercised in harmony with the social interest. It defines exceptions and limitations.

Article 29

The State recognizes the right of workers to share in enterprise profits and promotes other forms of participation.

Article 46

No one owes obedience to a usurper government or to anyone who assumes public office in violation of the Constitution and the law.

The civil population has the right to insurrection in defense of the constitutional order.

Acts of those who usurp public office are null and void.

Article 61

The State facilitates and oversees free competition. It fights any practice that would limit it and the abuse of dominant or monopolistic positions. No law or arrangement may authorize or establish monopolies.

The press, radio, television, and other means of expression and social communication and, in general, enterprises, goods and services related to freedom of speech and communication, cannot be objects of exclusivity, monopoly, or hoarding, directly or indirectly, by the State or private parties.

Article 83

The law determines the monetary system of the Republic. Issuance of bills and coins is under the exclusive power of the State. Such power is exercised through the Central Reserve Bank of Peru.

Article 91

The following persons may not be elected members of the national parliament if they have not resigned their offices six (6) months before the election:

- **Ministers and Deputy Ministers, and the Comptroller General.**
- **Members of the Constitutional Court, the National Board of Justice, the Judicial Branch, the Office of the Prosecutor General, the National Election Board, and the Ombudsman.**
- **The President of the Central Reserve Bank, the Superintendent of Banking, Insurance, and Private Pension Fund Management Firms, and the National Superintendent of Tax Administration.**
- **Members of the Armed Forces and the National Police on active duty.**
- **Other individuals as provided in the Constitution.**

Article 92 (Part of it)

The office of congressman is a full-time job. Therefore, members are prohibited from holding any other office, profession, or occupation during the time in which Congress operates.

Article 153

Judges and prosecutors are prohibited to participate in politics, unionize, or declare themselves on strike.

Facts of Peru's Constitution

Preamble

The Democratic Constituent Congress **invoking Almighty God**, obeying the mandate of the Peruvian people, and remembering the sacrifice of all the preceding generations of our land, has resolved to enact the following Constitution:

Article 33

Exercise of citizenship may be suspended by:

- Judicial interdiction.
- Sentence of imprisonment.
- Sentence of disqualification from political rights.

Article 35 (Part of it)

The financing of political organizations can be public **and private**. It is governed by law according to criteria of transparency and accountability. Public financing promotes the participation and strengthening of political organizations under criteria of equality and proportionality. Private financing is carried out through the financial system with the corresponding exceptions, caps and restrictions. Illegal financing generates the respective administrative, civil and criminal sanction.

Article 50

Within an independent and autonomous system, the State recognizes the Catholic Church as an important element in the historical, cultural, and moral formation of Peru, and lends the church its cooperation.

The State respects other denominations and may establish forms of collaboration with them.

Article 201 (Part of it)

The Constitutional Court is the controlling body of the Constitution. It is autonomous and independent. It consists of seven members who are elected for five-year terms.

Constitution of Philippines

January 22, 2025

The Philippines consists of 7,641 islands, and is surrounded by the South China Sea, Philippine Sea, and the Celebes Sea. Nearest neighbors are Taiwan, Japan, Palau, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, and China. The population of this country is approx 10,90,35,000 with 3,00,000 square kilometers area. The official languages are Filipino and English. There are 19 recognized regional languages. Arabic and Spanish are also recognized languages. There are a lot of ethnic communities in Philippine including 33.7% Visayan, 24.4% Tagalog, 8.4% Ilocano, 6.8% Bicolano. Religiously 90% are Christian, almost all of them are Catholic. Besides, there are 6% Muslims and followers of other religions.

The Philippine Constitution has many interesting provisions. The Philippines is committed to prohibiting 'political dynasty' in a manner prescribed by law. Evidence gathered in illegal methods is not admissible in court. No educational qualification, property ownership, or other basic conditions shall be imposed for the exercise of franchise. The President is not eligible for re-election. President's relatives are not able to hold important constitutional posts while the President is in office. In the Emergency period, the Authority is able to take over the management of any citizen-owned business in the public interest.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The Philippines, despite being secular, acknowledges the existence of God. All the people of the world are entitled to equal status, but the Philippines has given special privileges to the so-called indigenous people - as if they are the original inhabitants of this earth, and we are aliens from another planet. The central monetary authority has an obligation to take majority policy-makers from the private sector. Why?



Admirable Articles of Philippines's Constitution

ARTICLE II. DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES AND STATE POLICIES PRINCIPLES (Part of it)

Sec 4

The prime duty of the Government is to serve and protect the people. The Government may call upon the people to defend the State and, in the fulfillment thereof, all citizens may be required, under conditions provided by law, to render personal military or civil service.

Sec 6

The separation of Church and State shall be inviolable.

Sec 9

The State shall promote a just and dynamic social order that will ensure the prosperity and independence of the nation and free the people from poverty through policies that

provide adequate social services, promote full employment, a rising standard of living, and an improved quality of life for all.

Sec 15

The State shall protect and promote the right to health of the people and **instill health consciousness** among them.

Sec 26

The State shall guarantee equal access to opportunities for public service, and **prohibit political dynasties** as may be defined by law.

ARTICLE III. BILL OF RIGHTS (Part of it)

Sec 3

• The privacy of communication and correspondence shall be inviolable except upon lawful order of the court, or when public safety or order requires otherwise as prescribed by law.

• Any evidence obtained in violation of this or the preceding section shall be inadmissible for any purpose in any proceeding.

Sec 5

No law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed. **No religious test shall be required for the exercise of civil or political rights.**

Sec 21

No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment for the same offense. If an act is punished by a law and an ordinance, conviction or acquittal under either shall constitute a bar to another prosecution for the same act.

ARTICLE V. SUFFRAGE (Part of it)

Sec 1

Suffrage may be exercised by all citizens of the Philippines not otherwise disqualified by law, who are at least eighteen years of age, and who shall have resided in the Philippines for at least one year and in the place wherein they propose to vote for at least six months immediately preceding the election. **No literacy, property, or other substantive requirement shall be imposed on the exercise of suffrage.**

ARTICLE VI. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT (Part of it)

Sec 4

The term of office of the Senators shall be six years and shall commence, unless otherwise provided by law, at noon on the thirteenth day of June next following their election.

No Senator shall serve for more than two consecutive terms. Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of his service for the full term for which he was elected.

Sec 7

The Members of the House of Representatives shall be elected for a term of three years which shall begin, unless otherwise provided by law, at noon on the thirtieth day of June next following their election.

No Member of the House of Representatives shall serve for more than three consecutive terms. Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of his service for the full term for which he was elected.

Sec 10

The salaries of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall be determined by law. **No increase in said compensation shall take effect until after the expiration of the full term of all the Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives approving such increase.**

Sec 31

No law granting a title of royalty or nobility shall be enacted.

ARTICLE VII. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT (Part of it)

Sec 1

The executive power shall be vested in the President of the Philippines.

Sec 4

The President and the Vice-President shall be elected by direct vote of the people for a term of six years which shall begin at noon on the thirtieth day of June next following the day of the election and shall end at noon of the same date six years thereafter. **The President shall not be eligible for any reelection. No person who has succeeded as President and has served as such for more than four years shall be qualified for election to the same office at any time.**

No Vice-President shall serve for more than two successive terms. Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of the service for the full term for which he was elected.

Sec 13

The President, Vice-President, the Members of the Cabinet, and their deputies or assistants shall not, unless otherwise provided in this Constitution, hold any other office or employment during their tenure. They shall not, during said tenure, directly or indirectly, practice any other profession, participate in any business, or be financially

interested in any contract with, or in any franchise, or special privilege granted by the Government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government-owned or controlled corporations or their subsidiaries. They shall strictly avoid conflict of interest in the conduct of their office.

The spouse and relatives by consanguinity or affinity within the fourth civil degree of the President shall not during his tenure be appointed as Members of the Constitutional Commissions, or the Office of the Ombudsman, or as Secretaries, Undersecretaries, chairmen or heads of bureaus or offices, including government-owned or controlled corporations and their subsidiaries.

ARTICLE XII. NATIONAL ECONOMY AND PATRIMONY (Part of it)

Sec 1

The goals of the national economy are a more equitable distribution of opportunities, income, and wealth; a sustained increase in the amount of goods and services produced by the nation for the benefit of the people; and an expanding productivity as the key to raising the quality of life for all, especially the underprivileged.

The State shall promote industrialization and full employment based on sound agricultural development and agrarian reform, through industries that make full and efficient use of human and natural resources, and which are competitive in both domestic and foreign markets. However, the State shall protect Filipino enterprises against unfair foreign competition and trade practices.

In the pursuit of these goals, all sectors of the economy and all regions of the country shall be given optimum opportunity to develop. Private enterprises, including corporations, cooperatives, and similar collective organizations, shall be encouraged to broaden the base of their ownership.

Sec 17

In times of national emergency, when the public interest so requires, the State may, during the emergency and under reasonable terms prescribed by it, temporarily take over or direct the operation of any privately owned public utility or business affected with public interest.

Sec 18

The State may, in the interest of national welfare or defense, establish and operate vital industries and, upon payment of just compensation, transfer to public ownership utilities and other private enterprises to be operated by the Government.

Sec 19

The State shall regulate or prohibit monopolies when the public interest so requires. No combinations in restraint of trade or unfair competition shall be allowed.

ARTICLE XIII. SOCIAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS (Part of it)

Sec 12

The State shall establish and maintain an effective food and drug regulatory system and undertake appropriate health manpower development and research, responsive to the country's health needs and problems.

ARTICLE XVI. GENERAL PROVISIONS (Part of it)

Sec 5

• Professionalism in the armed forces and adequate remuneration and benefits of its members shall be a prime concern of the State. The armed forces shall be insulated from partisan politics.

No member of the military shall engage directly or indirectly in any partisan political activity, except to vote.

Preamble

We, the sovereign Filipino people, **imploring the aid of Almighty God**, in order to build a just and humane society and establish a Government that shall embody our ideals and aspirations, promote the common good, conserve and develop our patrimony, and secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of independence and democracy under the rule of law and a regime of truth, justice, freedom, love, equality, and peace, do ordain and promulgate this Constitution.

ARTICLE II. DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES AND STATE POLICIES PRINCIPLES (Part of it)

Sec 22

The State recognizes and promotes the rights of **indigenous cultural communities** within the framework of national unity and development.

ARTICLE III. BILL OF RIGHTS (Part of it)

Sec 12

• Any person under investigation for the commission of an offense shall have the right to be informed of his right to remain silent and to have competent and independent counsel preferably of his own choice. If the person cannot afford the services of counsel, he must be provided with one. **These rights cannot be waived except in writing and in the presence of counsel.**

ARTICLE VI. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT (Part of it)

Sec 5

• The House of Representatives shall be composed of not more than two hundred and fifty members, **unless otherwise fixed by law**, who shall be elected from legislative districts apportioned among the provinces, cities, and the Metropolitan Manila area in accordance with the number of their respective inhabitants, and on the basis of a uniform and progressive ratio, and those who, as provided by law, shall be elected through a party-list system of registered national, regional, and sectoral parties of organizations.

ARTICLE X. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (Part of it)

AUTONOMOUS REGIONS

Sec 15

There shall be created autonomous regions in Muslim Mindanao and in the Cordilleras consisting of provinces, cities, municipalities, and geographical areas sharing common and distinctive historical and cultural heritage, economic and social structures, and other relevant characteristics within the framework of this Constitution and the national sovereignty as well as territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines.

Sec 16

The President shall exercise general supervision over autonomous regions to ensure that laws are faithfully executed.

Sec 17

All powers, functions, and responsibilities not granted by this Constitution or by law to the autonomous regions shall be vested in the National Government.

Sec 18

The Congress shall enact an organic act for each autonomous region with the assistance and participation of the regional consultative commission composed of representatives appointed by the President from a list of nominees from multisectoral bodies. The organic act shall define the basic structure of government for the region consisting of the executive department and legislative assembly, both of which shall be elective and representative of the constituent political units. **The organic acts shall likewise provide for special courts with personal, family, and property law jurisdiction consistent with the provisions of this Constitution and national laws.**

The creation of the autonomous region shall be effective when approved by majority of the votes cast by the constituent units in a plebiscite called for the purpose, **provided**

that only provinces, cities, and geographic areas voting favorably in such plebiscite shall be included in the autonomous region.

Sec 19

The first Congress elected under this Constitution shall, within eighteen months from the time of organization of both Houses, pass the organic acts for the autonomous regions in Muslim Mindanao and the Cordilleras.

Sec 20

Within its territorial jurisdiction and subject to the provisions of this Constitution and national laws, the organic act of autonomous regions shall provide for legislative powers over:

• Administrative organization;

• Creation of sources of revenues:

• Ancestral domain and natural resources:

• Personal, family, and property relations;

• Regional urban and rural planning development;

• Economic, social, and tourism development;

• Educational policies;

• Preservation and development of the cultural heritage; and

• Such other matters as may be authorized by law for the promotion of the general welfare of the people of the region.

Sec 21

The preservation of peace and order within the regions shall be the responsibility of the local police agencies which shall be organized, maintained, supervised, and utilized in

accordance with applicable laws. The defense and security of the regions shall be the responsibility of the National Government.

ARTICLE XII. NATIONAL ECONOMY AND PATRIMONY (Part of it)

Sec 5

The State, subject to the provisions of this **Constitution and national development policies and programs, shall protect the rights of indigenous cultural communities to their ancestral lands to ensure their economic, social, and cultural well-being.**

The Congress may provide for the applicability of customary laws governing property rights or relations in determining the ownership and extent of ancestral domain.

Sec 20

The Congress shall establish an independent central monetary authority, the members of whose governing board must be natural-born Filipino citizens, **of known probity, integrity, and patriotism, the majority of whom shall come from the private sector**. They shall also be subject to such other qualifications and disabilities as may be prescribed by law. The authority shall provide policy direction in the areas of money, banking, and credit. It shall have supervision over the operations of banks and exercise such regulatory powers as may be provided by law over the operations of finance companies and other institutions performing similar functions.

Until the Congress otherwise provides, the Central Bank of the Philippines, operating under existing laws, shall function as the central monetary authority.

Constitution of Poland

January 30, 2025

Poland is a European country located on the shores of the Baltic sea, sharing a border with Lithuania, Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Slovakia, Czech Republic, and Germany. The population of this country is approx 3,80,36,000 with 3,13,931 square kilometers area. The official language is Polish. Ethiniccally 98% are Poles. Religiously, 72% are Christians, almost all of them are Catholics. Besides, 7% are atheists and 20% did not reveal their religious identity.

Poland's constitution is quite smarter compared to other European countries. The guarantee of equal rights of men and women is clarified in the constitution. Family, political, social and economic life, education, employment and promotion, equal pay for same value work, social security - everywhere. The authority will ensure special health care for children, pregnant women, disabled persons and elderly persons. The authority will follow the policy of ensuring environmental safety for present and future generations.

These are positive aspects. Poland's constitution has no debatable negative aspects.



Admirable Articles of Poland's Constitution

Article 18

Marriage, being a union of a man and a woman, as well as the family, motherhood and parenthood, shall be placed under the protection and care of the Republic of Poland.

Article 32

• All persons shall be equal before the law. All persons shall have the right to equal treatment by public authorities.

• No one shall be discriminated against in political, social or economic life for any reason whatsoever.

Article 33

• Men and women shall have equal rights in family, political, social and economic life in the Republic of Poland.

• Men and women shall have equal rights, in particular, regarding education, employment and promotion, and shall have the right to equal compensation for work of similar value, to social security, to hold offices, and to receive public honours and decorations.

Article 39

No one shall be subjected to scientific experimentation, including medical experimentation, without his voluntary consent.

Article 53

• Freedom of faith and religion shall be ensured to everyone.

• Freedom of religion shall include the freedom to profess or to accept a religion by personal choice as well as to manifest such religion, either individually or collectively,

publicly or privately, by worshipping, praying, participating in ceremonies, performing of rites or teaching. Freedom of religion shall also include possession of sanctuaries and other places of worship for the satisfaction of the needs of believers as well as the right of individuals, wherever they may be, to benefit from religious services.

• Parents shall have the right to ensure their children a moral and religious upbringing and teaching in accordance with their convictions. The provisions of Article 48, para. 1 shall apply as appropriate.

• The religion of a church or other legally recognized religious organization may be taught in schools, but other peoples' freedom of religion and conscience shall not be infringed thereby.

• The freedom to publicly express religion may be limited only by means of statute and only where this is necessary for the defence of State security, public order, health, morals or the freedoms and rights of others.

• No one shall be compelled to participate or not participate in religious practices.

• No one may be compelled by organs of public authority to disclose his philosophy of life, religious convictions or belief.

Article 54

• The freedom to express opinions, to acquire and to disseminate information shall be ensured to everyone.

• Preventive censorship of the means of social communication and the licensing of the press shall be forbidden. Statutes may require the receipt of a permit for the operation of a radio or television station.

Article 67

• A citizen shall have the right to social security whenever incapacitated for work by reason of sickness or invalidism as well as having attained retirement age. The scope and forms of social security shall be specified by statute.

• A citizen who is involuntarily without work and has no other means of support, shall have the right to social security, the scope of which shall be specified by statute.

Article 68

• Everyone shall have the right to have his health protected.

• Equal access to health care services, financed from public funds, shall be ensured by public authorities to citizens, irrespective of their material situation. The conditions for, and scope of, the provision of services shall be established by statute.

• **Public authorities shall ensure special health care to children, pregnant women, handicapped people and persons of advanced age.**

• Public authorities shall combat epidemic illnesses and prevent the negative health consequences of degradation of the environment.

• Public authorities shall support the development of physical culture, particularly amongst children and young persons.

Article 73

The freedom of artistic creation and scientific research as well as dissemination of the fruits thereof, the freedom to teach and to enjoy the products of culture, shall be ensured to everyone.

Article 74

• **Public authorities shall pursue policies ensuring the ecological security of current and future generations.**

• **Protection of the environment shall be the duty of public authorities.**

• **Everyone shall have the right to be informed of the quality of the environment and its protection.**

• **Public authorities shall support the activities of citizens to protect and improve the quality of the environment.**

Article 76

Public authorities shall protect consumers, customers, hirers or lessees against activities threatening their health, privacy and safety, as well as against dishonest market practices. The scope of such protection shall be specified by statute.

Article 77

• Everyone shall have the right to compensation for any harm done to him by any action of an organ of public authority contrary to law.

• Statutes shall not bar the recourse by any person to the courts in pursuit of claims alleging infringement of freedoms or rights.

Article 127 (Part of it)

• The President of the Republic shall be elected by the Nation, in universal, equal and direct elections, conducted by secret ballot.

• Only a Polish citizen who, no later than the day of the elections, has attained 35 years of age and has a full electoral franchise in elections to the Sejm, may be elected President of the Republic. **Any such candidature shall be supported by the signatures of at least 100,000 citizens having the right to vote in elections to the Sejm**.

• A candidate who has received more than half of the valid votes shall be considered elected President of the Republic. If none of the candidates has received the required majority of votes, then a repeat ballot shall be held on the 14th day after the first vote.

• The two candidates who have received the largest number of votes in the first ballot shall participate in a repeat ballot. If one of the two such candidates withdraws his consent to candidacy, forfeits his electoral rights or dies, he shall be replaced in the repeat ballot by the candidate who received the next highest consecutive number of votes in the first ballot. In such case, the date of the repeat ballot shall be extended by a further 14 days.

• The candidate who receives the higher number of votes in the repeat ballot shall be elected President of the Republic.

Article 178 (Part of it)

• A judge shall not belong to a political party, a trade union or perform public activities incompatible with the principles of independence of the courts and judges.

Constitution of Portugal

February 07, 2025

Portugal is a European country located on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, sharing a border with Spain. The population of this country is approx 1,04,67,366 with 92,225 square kilometers area. The official language is Portuguese. About 92% are ethnically Portuguese, and 7% are permanent foreign nationals. 84% are Christians, almost all are Catholics. 14% of citizens do not believe in any religion.

Poland's constitution is one of the best constitutions in the world. Many important things have been included in the constitution. The declaration of a state of emergency gives the authorities the power and responsibility to take appropriate action necessary for the immediate restoration of constitutional normality. No one shall be a member of more than one political party at the same time. Political parties shall be governed by principles of transparency, democratic organization and management and participation of all their members. Advertising will be highly transparent; any ads with hidden conditions are prohibited. Poland's constitution places special emphasis on health and workers' rights. The authorities will ensure that not only housing facilities, but also that they are built at low cost, and have adequate transport and social facilities. The effort to take measures so that no one cannot spend a long time in political positions is noteworthy.

Trade unions shall be governed by principles of democratic organization and management, established by secret ballot and based on active workers' participation in every aspect. Trade unions are independent from employers, the state, religious communities, and political parties.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

According to Article 34 "No one shall enter any person's home at night without his consent." Does it mean that entering without permission during the day is legal? According to Article 35 “The allocation of a single national number to any citizen shall be prohibited.” How would the Authority protect everyone's identity and rights then? The first condition of a society free from crime and corruption is to ensure the identity of every citizen.



Admirable Articles of Portugal's Constitution

Article 3. Sovereignty and legality (Part of it)

• The state shall be subject to this Constitution and shall be based on the democratic rule of law.

Article 12. Principle of universality

• Every citizen shall enjoy the rights and be subject to the duties enshrined in this Constitution.

• Bodies corporate shall enjoy such rights and be subject to such duties as are compatible with their nature.

Article 19. Suspension of the exercise of rights (Part of it)

• Declarations of a state of siege or a state of emergency shall grant the public authorities the power and responsibility to take the appropriate steps needed to promptly restore constitutional normality.

Article 20. Access to law and effective judicial protection (Part of it)

• Everyone shall be guaranteed access to the law and the courts in order to defend those of his rights and interests that are protected by law, and justice shall not be denied to anyone due to lack of financial means.

• The law shall define and ensure adequate protection of the secrecy of legal proceedings.

• Everyone shall possess the right to secure a ruling in any suit to which he is a party, within a reasonable period of time and by means of fair process.

Article 26. Other personal rights

• Everyone shall possess the right to a personal identity, to the development of their personality, to civil capacity, to citizenship, to a good name and reputation, to their likeness, to speak out, to protect the privacy of their personal and family life, and to legal protection against any form of discrimination.

• The law shall lay down effective guarantees against the procurement and misuse of information concerning persons and families and its use contrary to human dignity.

• The law shall guarantee the personal dignity and genetic identity of the human person, particularly in the creation, development and use of technologies and in scientific experimentation.

• Deprivation of citizenship and restrictions on civil capacity may only occur in such cases and under such terms as may be provided for by law, and shall not be based on political motives.

Article 29. Application of criminal law (Part of it)

• **No one shall be sentenced under the criminal law unless the action or omission in question is punishable under the terms of a pre-existing law**, nor shall any person be the

object of a security measure unless the prerequisites therefore are laid down by a pre-existing law.

Article 30. Limits on sentences and security measures (Part of it)

• Criminal liability shall not be transferable.

Article 37. Freedom of expression and information

• Everyone shall possess the right to freely express and publicise his thoughts in words, images or by any other means, as well as the right to inform others, inform himself and be informed without hindrance or discrimination.

• Exercise of the said rights shall not be hindered or limited by any type or form of censorship.

• Infractions committed in the exercise of the said rights shall be subject to the general principles of the criminal law or the law governing administrative offences, and shall be brought before the courts of law or an independent administrative body respectively, as laid down by law.

• Every person and body corporate shall be equally and effectively guaranteed the right of reply and to make corrections, as well as the right to compensation for damages suffered.

Article 42. Freedom of cultural creation

• Intellectual, artistic and scientific creation shall not be restricted.

• This freedom shall comprise the right to invent, produce and publicise scientific, literary and artistic works and shall include the protection of copyright by law.

Article 46. Freedom of association

• Citizens shall possess the right to freely associate with one another without requiring any authorisation, on condition **that such associations are not intended to promote violence and their purposes are not contrary to the** criminal **law.**

• Associations shall pursue their purposes freely and without interference from the public authorities and shall not be dissolved by the state or have their activities suspended, except in such cases as the law may provide for and then only by judicial order.

• No one shall be obliged to belong to an association, or be coerced to remain therein by any means.

• **Armed associations, military, militarised or paramilitary-type associations and organisations that are racist or display a fascist ideology shall not be permitted.**

Article 48. Participation in public life

• Every citizen shall possess the right to take part in political life and the direction of the country's public affairs, either directly or via freely elected representatives.

• Every citizen shall possess the right to be given objective clarifications about the actions of the state and of other public bodies and to be informed by the Government and other authorities about the management of public affairs.

Article 51. Political associations and parties

• Freedom of association shall include the right to form or take part in political associations and parties and through them to work jointly and democratically towards the formation of the popular will and the organisation of political power.

• **No one shall be simultaneously registered as a member of more than one political party, and no one shall be deprived of the exercise of any right because he is or ceases to be registered as a member of any legally constituted party.**

• Without prejudice to the philosophy or ideology that underlies their manifestoes, political parties shall not employ names that contain expressions which are directly related to any religion or church, or emblems that can be confused with national or religious symbols.

• No party shall be formed with a name or manifesto that possesses a regional nature or scope.

• **Political parties shall be governed by the principles of transparency, democratic organisation and management, and participation by all their members.**

• **The law shall lay down the rules governing the financing of political parties, particularly as regards the requirements for and limits on public funding, as well as the requirements to publicise their assets and accounts.**

Article 54. Workers' committees

• Workers shall possess the right to form workers' committees to defend their interests and democratically intervene in company life.

• Decisions to form workers' committees shall be taken by the workers in question, who shall approve the committees' by-laws and shall elect their members by direct, secret ballot.

• Coordinating committees may be created with a view to improving intervention in economic restructuring and to guaranteeing workers' interests.

• Committee members shall enjoy the legal protection accorded to trade union delegates.

• Workers' committees shall possess the right:

  • To receive all the information needed to perform their tasks;

  • To monitor the management of businesses;

  • To participate in corporate restructuring processes, especially in relation to training actions or when working conditions are altered;

  • To take part in drawing up labour legislation and economic and social plans that address their sector;

  • To manage, or participate in the management of, businesses' social activities;

  • To promote the election of workers' representatives to the management bodies of businesses that belong to the state or other public bodies, as laid down by law.

Article 55. Freedoms concerning trade unions (Part of it)

• Workers shall be free to form and operate trade unions as a condition and guarantee of the building of their unity in defence of their rights and interests.

• In exercising their freedom to form and operate trade unions, workers shall particularly be guaranteed the following, without any discrimination:

- Freedom to form trade unions at every level;
- Freedom of membership. No worker shall be obliged to pay dues to a union to which he does not belong;
- Freedom to determine the organisation and internal regulations of trade unions;
- The right to engage in trade union activities in businesses;
- The right to political views, in the forms laid down in the respective by-laws.

• Trade unions shall be governed by the principles of democratic organisation and management, to be based on periodic elections of their managing bodies by secret ballot, without the need for any authorisation or homologation, and shall be founded on active worker participation in every aspect of trade union activity.

• Trade unions shall be independent of employers, the state, religious denominations, and parties and other political associations, and the law shall lay down such guarantees as may be appropriate to that independence, which is fundamental to the unity of the working classes.

• Workers' elected representatives shall enjoy the right to be informed and consulted, as well as to adequate legal protection against any form of subjection to conditions, constraints or limitations in the legitimate exercise of their functions.

Article 58. Right to work

• Everyone shall possess the right to work.

• In order to ensure the right to work, the state shall be charged with promoting:

- The implementation of full-employment policies;

• Equal opportunities in the choice of profession or type of work, and the conditions needed to avoid the gender-based preclusion or limitation of access to any position, work or professional category;

• Cultural and technical training and vocational development for workers.

Article 59. Workers' rights

• Regardless of age, sex, race, citizenship, place of origin, religion and political and ideological convictions, every worker shall possess the right:

• To the remuneration of his work in accordance with its volume, nature and quality, with respect for the principle of equal pay for equal work and in such a way as to guarantee a proper living;

• That work be organised in keeping with social dignity and in such a way as to provide personal fulfilment and to make it possible to reconcile professional and family life;

• To work in conditions that are hygienic, safe and healthy;

• To rest and leisure time, a maximum limit on the working day, a weekly rest period and periodic paid holidays;

• To material assistance when he involuntarily finds himself unemployed;

• To assistance and fair reparation when he is the victim of a work-related accident or occupational illness.

• The state shall be charged with ensuring the working, remuneratory and rest-related conditions to which workers are entitled, particularly by:

• Setting and updating a national minimum wage which, among other factors, shall have particular regard to workers' needs, increases in the cost of living, the level to which the sectors of production have developed, the requirements imposed by economic and financial stability, and the accumulation of capital for development purposes;

• Setting national limits on working hours;

• Ensuring special work-related protection for women during pregnancy and following childbirth, as well as for minors, the disabled and those whose

occupations are particularly strenuous or take place in unhealthy, toxic or dangerous conditions;

• In cooperation with social organisations, ensuring the systematic development of a network of rest and holiday centres;

• Protecting emigrant workers' working conditions and guaranteeing their social benefits;

• Protecting student workers' working conditions.

• Salaries shall enjoy special guarantees, as laid down by law.

Article 60. Consumer rights

• Consumers shall possess the right to the good quality of the goods and services consumed, to training and information, to the protection of health, safety and their economic interests, and to reparation for damages.

• Advertising shall be regulated by law and all forms of concealed, indirect or fraudulent advertising shall be prohibited.

• Consumers' associations and consumer cooperatives shall possess the right, as laid down by law, to receive support from the state and to be heard in relation to consumer-protection issues, and shall possess legitimatio ad causam in defence of their members or of any collective or general interests.

Article 63. Social security and solidarity (Part of it)

• Everyone shall have the right to social security.

• The state shall be charged with organising, coordinating and subsidising a unified and decentralised social security system, with the participation of the trade unions, other organisations that represent workers and associations that represent any other beneficiaries.

• The social security system shall protect citizens in illness and old age and when they are disabled, widowed or orphaned, as well as when they are unemployed or in any other situation that entails a lack of or reduction in means of subsistence or ability to work.

• All periods of work shall, as laid down by law, contribute to the calculation of old age and disability pensions, regardless of the sector of activity in which they were performed.

Article 64. Health

• Everyone shall possess the right to health protection and the duty to defend and promote health.

• The right to health protection shall be fulfilled:

  • By means of a national health service that shall be universal and general and, with particular regard to the economic and social conditions of the citizens who use it, shall tend to be free of charge;

  • By creating economic, social, cultural and environmental conditions that particularly guarantee the protection of childhood, youth and old age; by systematically improving living and working conditions and also promoting physical fitness and sport at school and among the people; and by developing both the people's health and hygiene education and healthy living practises.

• In order to ensure enjoyment of the right to the protection of health, the state shall be under a primary duty:

  • To guarantee access by every citizen, regardless of his economic situation, to preventive, curative and rehabilitative medical care;

  • To guarantee a rational and efficient nationwide coverage in terms of healthcare units and human resources;

  • To work towards the public funding of the costs of medical care and medicines;

  • To regulate and inspect corporate and private forms of medicine and articulate them with the national health service, in such a way as to ensure adequate standards of efficiency and quality in both public and private healthcare institutions;

  • To regulate and control the production, distribution, marketing, sale and use of chemical, biological and pharmaceutical products and other means of treatment and diagnosis;

  • To establish policies for the prevention and treatment of drug abuse.

• The national health service shall possess a decentralised and participatory management system.

Article 65. Housing and urban planning (Part of it)

• Everyone shall possess the right for themselves and their family to have an adequately sized dwelling that provides them with hygienic and comfortable conditions and preserves personal and family privacy.

• In order to ensure enjoyment of the right to housing, the state shall be charged with:

  • Planning and implementing a housing policy that is embodied in general town and country planning documents and supported by urban planning documents that **guarantee the existence of an adequate network of transport and social facilities**;

  • In cooperation with the autonomous regions and local authorities, **promoting the construction of low-cost and social housing**;

  • Stimulating private construction, subject to the general interest, and access to owned or rented housing;

  • Encouraging and supporting local community initiatives that work towards the resolution of their housing problems and foster the formation of housing and self-building cooperatives.

• The state shall undertake a policy that works towards the establishment of a rental system which is compatible with family incomes and access to individual housing.

• Interested parties shall be entitled to participate in the drawing up of urban planning instruments and any other physical town and country planning instruments.

Article 84. Public domain (Part of it)

The following shall belong to the public domain:

• Territorial waters, together with their beds and the adjacent seabed, and such lakes, lagoons and watercourses as are suitable for navigation or flotation, together with their beds;

• Airspace over Portuguese territory, above the recognised limit for proprietary or surface rights;

• Mineral deposits, mineral and medicinal water sources and natural subterranean cavities below the ground, save such rocks, ordinary earth and other materials as may habitually be used for construction;

• Roads;

• National railway lines;

• Such other property as may be classified as such by law.

Article 117. Status of political officeholders

• Political officeholders shall be politically, civilly and criminally liable for their actions and omissions in the exercise of their functions.

• The law shall lay down both the duties, responsibilities, liabilities and incompatibilities of political office and the consequences of any breach thereof, and the rights, privileges and immunities that apply thereto.

• The law shall specify the special crimes for which political officeholders may be held liable, together with the applicable penalties and the effects thereof, which may include removal from office or loss of seat.

Article 118. Renewal principle

• No one shall hold any national, regional or local political office for life.

• The law may specify limits on successive renewals of mandates of holders of executive political office.

Article 123. Eligibility for re-election

• Re-election to a third consecutive term of office, or during the five years immediately following the end of a second consecutive term of office, shall not be permitted.

• In the event that the President of the Republic resigns, he shall not stand again in the next elections, or in any that take place in the five years immediately following his resignation.

Article 254. Share in revenue from direct taxes

• Municipalities shall share in the revenue from direct taxes by right and as laid down by law.

• Municipalities shall possess their own tax revenues, as laid down by law.

Facts of Portugal's Constitution

Article 3. Sovereignty and legality (Part of it)

• The validity of laws and other acts of the state, the autonomous regions, local government and any other public bodies shall be dependent on their conformity with this Constitution.

Article 6. Unitary state

• The state shall be unitary and shall be organised and function in such a way as to respect the autonomous island system of self-government and the principles of subsidiarity, the autonomy of local authorities and the democratic decentralisation of the Public Administration.

• The Azores and Madeira archipelagos shall be autonomous regions with their own political and administrative statutes and self-government institutions.

Article 34. Inviolability of home and correspondence (Part of it)

• **No one shall enter any person's home at night without his consent**, save in situations of flagrante delicto, or with judicial authorisation in cases of especially violent or highly organised crime, including terrorism and trafficking in persons, arms or narcotics, as laid down by law.

Article 35. Use of computers

• Computers shall not be used to treat data concerning philosophical or political convictions, **party or trade union affiliations, religious beliefs**, private life or **ethnic origins**, save with the express consent of the datasubject, with authorisation provided for by law and with guarantees of nondiscrimination, or for the purpose of processing statistical data that cannot be individually identified.

• **Third-party access to personal data shall be prohibited, save in exceptional cases provided for by law.**

• **The allocation of a single national number to any citizen shall be prohibited.**

Constitution of Qatar

February 13, 2025

Qatar is a Middle Eastern country located on the shores of the Persian Gulf, sharing a border with only Saudi Arabia. In early 2017, the total population of Qatar was 2.6 million, with 3,00,000 of them Qatari citizens and 2.3 million expatriates. The area of Qatar is 11,581 square kilometers. The area of Qatar is 11,581 square kilometers. The official language is Arabic, but English is widely spoken. Ethnically only 40% Arab, with notable 21% Indian, 12% Bangladeshi, 9% Egyptian, 5% Sri Lankan, 5% Pakistani etc.

Qatar is constitutionally committed to providing free education and healthcare. The Authority shall endeavor to encourage investment and provide necessary assurances and facilities for the same. Citizens are equal in rights and duties. Every citizen is equal in the eyes of law.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Several times in many articles of the Constitution, vague terms like 'according to the law.', Social Justice, Morality etc. have been used – i.e. the interpretation of anything can be changed at a moment's notice. What is 'ethical' in your eyes, may not be in Emir's eyes.

Qatar is being governed according to Islamic Sharia. The head of state is permanently 'Emir'. After his death, any male member of the family will become the Emir. There are 30 members elected to Parliament, and 15 nominated by Emir. Only the Emir can give final approval to any law passed by the Parliament. The head of government is the Amir himself. Almost all countries in the Middle East are like this. Islam is the tool to protect the hereditary monarchy.



Admirable Articles of Qatar's Constitution

Article 23

The State takes care of public health and provides the means of protection and treatment from diseases and epidemics, according to law.

Article 25

Education is one of the basic pillars for the progress of society. The State sponsors and takes care of it, and endeavors to spread it and make it public.

Article 27

Private property is inviolable. No one can be deprived of his property, save for public utility and in the cases prescribed by law and in the manner provided for therein provided that he is fairly compensated.

Article 31

The State encourages investment and endeavors to provide guarantees and facilities needed to it.

Article 34

Citizens are equal in public rights and duties.

Article 35

People are equal before the law. There shall be no discrimination against them because of sex, race, language, or religion.

Article 39

The accused is innocent until proven guilty in a court of law, where the due processes of the law are provided and secured for the practice of defense.

Facts of Qatar's Constitution

Article 1

Qatar is an Arab State, sovereign and independent. **Its religion is Islam, and the Islamic Law is the main source of its legislations.** Its system is democratic, and its official language is the Arabic language. **The people of Qatar are part of the Arab Nation.**

Article 8

The rule of the State is hereditary in the family of Al Thani, and in the male descendents of Hamad Ben Khalifa Ben Hamad Ben Abd-Allah Ben Jassim. Inheritance of the rules goes to the son designated by the Emir as Heir Apparent.

If there is no son, the rule passes to the family member designated by the Emir as Heir Apparent, and in this case, the rule inheritance goes to his male descendents.

All provisions pertinent to the State rule and its inheritance are regulated by special law to be issued within a year from the date this Constitution is put into force and to have a constitutional aspect.

Article 9

The Emir appoints the Heir Apparent by a Royal Order after consultation with the Ruling Family and the notables in the Country. The Heir Apparent must be a Moslem, from a Qatari Moslem mother.

Article 10

On his appointment before this Emir, the Heir Apparent takes the following oath:

"I swear by God, the Great, to respect the Islamic Law, the Constitution, and the Law, and to maintain the independence of the Country, and to safeguard its territorial integrity, and to protect the People's freedoms and interests, and to be loyal to the Homeland and the Emir."

Article 11

The Heir Apparent assumes the powers of the Emir and performs his functions on his behalf during the Emir's absence outside the Country or in the case of temporary impediment.

Article 12

The Emir may, by a Royal Order, assign the exercise of some of his powers and the assumption of some of his functions to the Heir Apparent. The Heir Apparent presides over the sessions of the Council of Ministers which he attends.

Article 13

Taking into consideration the provisions of the two preceding articles, when it is impossible for the Heir Apparent to represent the Emir, the Emir may appoint, by a Royal Order, his Deputy from the Ruling Family to perform some of his powers and functions. If the appointee occupies a post or performs a job in any institution, he ceases to perform his functions during his deputation of the Emir.

Immediately after being appointed, the Emir Deputy takes, before the Emir, the same oath taken by the Heir Apparent.

Article 14

A council named "Council of the Ruling Family" is established by a Decision of the Emir. The Emir appoints its members from the Ruling Family.

Article 15

The Council of the Ruling Family determines the vacancy of the Emir's post in case of his death or his total disability to perform his functions. The Council of Ministers and the Advisory Council (Majlis-al Shura) announce the vacancy of the post following a secret joint session and declare the Heir Apparent as Emir of the Country.

Article 16

If the Heir Apparent is less than eighteen years of age when declared as the Country's Emir, according to the Gregorian calendar, a Regency Council established by the Council of the Ruling Family assumes the steerage of ruling.

The Regency Council is composed of a Chairman and a number of Members not less than three and not more than five. The Chairman and the majority of the Members shall be from the Ruling Family.

Article 17

The Emir's financial remunerations, as well as the funds allocated for gifts and assistances, are determined annually by a decision made by the Emir.

Article 51

The right of inheritance is inviolable and is governed by the **Islamic Law**.

Article 61

The **Legislative Power is exercised by the Advisory Council** in the manner specified in this Constitution.

Article 62

The **Executive Power is exercised by the Emir**, and is assisted by the Council of Ministers in the manner specified in this Constitution.

Article 67

The Emir exercises the following functions:

• Shaping the State's public policy, with the assistance of the Council of Ministers.

• Ratifying the laws and promulgating them. No law may be promulgated, unless ratified by the Emir.

• Inviting the Council of Ministers to convene, as required by public interest. He presides over the sessions he attends.

• Appointing civil and military employees, and terminating their services according to the law.

• Accrediting heads of diplomatic and consular missions.

• Pardoning the punishment, or commuting it, according to the law.

• Granting civil and military badges of honor according the law.

• Establishing and organizing the ministries, and other government agencies, and determining their jurisdiction.

• Establishing and organizing the agencies which assist him with opinion and consultation for directing the State's high policies, supervising them, and determining their jurisdiction.

• Any other functions, according to this Constitution or Law.

Article 74

The Emir takes the following oath prior to the performance of his functions, in a special session of the Advisory Council:

"I swear **by God, the Great,** to respect **the Islamic Law,** the Constitution, and the Law, protect the Country's independence, safeguard the integrity of its territory, and defend the People's freedoms and interests."

Article 77

The Advisory Council consists of forty-five (45) members. **Thirty (30) of them are elected by public secret direct ballot, and the Emir appoints the other fifteen (15) members from the ministers or others.** The membership of the appointed members in the Advisory Council is terminated by their resignation or relief.

Article 92

Before performing their duties, members of the Advisory Council take the following oath before the Council and in a public session:

"I swear **by God, the Great,** to be loyal to the Homeland **and the Emir,** and to respect **the Islamic Law,** the Constitution, and the Law, and to heed for the People's interests, and to perform my job with honesty and integrity."

Article 104

The Emir may dissolve the Advisory Council by a decree stating the reasons for the dissolution. The Council may not be dissolved for the same reasons another time. If the Council is dissolved, elections for the new Council must be conducted at a date not to exceed six months from the dissolution date.

Until the election of the new Council is conducted, the Emir assumes the Legislative Power with the assistance of the Council of Ministers.

Article 106

• Every bill passed by the Advisory Council is submitted to the Emir for approval.

• If the Emir decides not to approve the bill, he returns it to the Council within three months from the date of its submission together with the reasons of disapproval.

• If the bill is returned within the period specified in the preceding paragraph, and is passed once again by the Advisory Council by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of the Council's members, the Emir approves it and issues it. **The Emir may, in case of imperative necessity, suspend the implementation of this law for the period he deems necessary to realize the high interests of the Country.** If the bill is not passed by two thirds (2/3) majority, it may not be reconsidered during the same session.

Constitution of Romania

April 19, 2025

Romania is an European country located on the shores of the Black Sea, sharing a border with Ukraine, Hungary, Serbia, Bulgaria, Moldova. The population of this country is approx 1,90,64,000 with 2,38,397 square kilometers area. Ethnically 89% Romanian, 6% Hungarian, 3% Roma. Religiously 84% Christian, and almost of them Romanian Orthodox.

Romania values not only physical but also mental well-being. A citizen has the right to compensation if his or her or zer rights are not respected within the time limit set by law after claiming them. If someone suffers harm due to a mistake in the judicial system, the state will pay him or her financial compensation. And if a judge makes a deliberate mistake or shows gross negligence, the judge himself or herself will be personally liable.

There is an exceptional provision in the Romanian constitution that religious marriages only can be solemnized after the marriage has been officially registered in government office.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Preventive detention may be ordered for a maximum of 30 days, which may be extended for a further 30 days; the total length of detention may not exceed 180 days. The state is secular, but the oath text acknowledges the existence of God. The High Council of the Judiciary includes two persons of good moral character, but there is no definition of good moral character.



Admirable Articles of Romania's Constitution

Article 2. Sovereignty

• National sovereignty shall reside within the Romanian people which shall exercise it through its representative bodies, resulting from free, periodical and fair elections, as well as by referendum.

• No group or individual may exercise sovereignty on its own behalf.

Article 4. The Unity of the People and Equality Among Citizens

• The State is founded upon the unity of the Romanian people and the solidarity of its citizens.

• Romania is the common and indivisible homeland of all its citizens regardless of race, ethnic origin, language, religion, sex, opinion, political allegiance, wealth, or social origin.

Article 16. Equality of Rights (Part of it)

• Citizens are equal before the law and before public authorities, with no privileges and with no discrimination.

• No one is above the law.

Article 22. The Right to Life and to Physical and Mental Well-Being (Part of it)

• A person's right to life and to physical and **mental well-being** are guaranteed.

• No one shall be subjected to torture or to any kind of inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment.

Article 27. Inviolability of Domiciles (Part of it)

• The domicile and the residence are inviolable. No one may enter or stay in the domicile or residence of a person without the latter's consent.

• A derogation from the provisions of paragraph 1 may be made, in accordance with the law, for the following purposes:

- in order to execute an arrest warrant or a court decree;
- in order to remove a threat to a person's life, physical integrity, or property assets;
- in order to defend national security or public order;
- in order to prevent the spread of an epidemic.

• Searches may only be ordered by a judge and have to be carried out in the terms and forms established by the law.

Article 29. Freedom of Conscience

• Freedom of thought and opinion, as well as the freedom of religious belief, may not be restricted in any way. No one can be forced to adopt an opinion or to espouse a religious belief contrary to his/her convictions.

• Freedom of conscience is guaranteed; it must be expressed in a spirit of tolerance and mutual respect.

• All religions are free and organized in accordance with their own statutes, under the terms defined by the law.

• All forms, means, acts, or actions of religious enmity are prohibited in the relationship between the cults.

• The religious sects are autonomous in relation to the state and enjoy its support, which includes measures facilitating religious assistance in the Army, in hospitals, penitentiaries, asylums, and orphanages.

• Parents or guardians have the right to ensure, in accordance with their own convictions, the education of minor children for whom they are responsible.

Article 34. The Right to Health Care

• The right to health care is guaranteed.

• The state is obliged to take measures to ensure hygiene and public health.

• The organization of the medical care and social insurance systems in case of **illness, accidents, childbirth, and recovery, the supervision of the exercise of the medical professions and of paramedical activities**, as well as other measures for the protection of the individual's physical and mental health are established by law.

Article 42. The Prohibition of Forced Labor

• Forced labor is prohibited.

• The following do not constitute forced labor:

  • activities in the military service or activities which, in accordance with the law, are carried out in lieu thereof due to religious or conscience-related reasons;

  • work which is carried in normal conditions by a person which has received a sentence during detention or conditional release;

• activities necessary in order to deal with a natural disaster or some other danger, or which result from normal civil obligations established by law.

Article 47. The Standard of Living

• The state is obliged to take measures for economic development and social protection which will ensure that citizens have a decent standard of living.

• Citizens have the right to pensions, paid maternity leave, medical care in public health centers, unemployment benefits, and other forms of public or private social security, as provided by the law. Citizens have the right to social assistance in accordance with the law.

Article 48. The Family

• The family is based on a freely consented marriage by the spouses, their full equality, and the right and duty of the parents to raise, educate, and instruct their children.

• The conditions in which marriages may be contracted, dissolved, and annulled are established by law. **A religious marriage ceremony can be celebrated only after the civil ceremony.**

• Children born outside marriage enjoy equal rights as those born in marriage.

Article 49. Protection of Children and Youth

• Children and youth will enjoy special protection and assistance in realizing their rights.

• **The state shall grant benefits for children and provide aid for the care of sick or handicapped children.** Other forms of social protection for children and youth shall be determined by law.

• The exploitation of minors and their employment in activities which might be harmful to their health or morals or which might endanger their life or normal development are prohibited.

• **Minors under the age of 15 cannot be hired as employees.**

• Public authorities have the duty to contribute to ensuring conditions for the free participation of the youth in the political, social, economic, cultural, and sports life of the country.

Article 50. Protection of Disabled Persons

Disabled persons shall enjoy special protection. The State shall ensure the implementation of a national policy of equal opportunities, disability prevention and treatment, so that disabled persons can take part effectively in community life, while respecting the rights and obligations of their parents or legal guardians.

Article 52. The Rights of Persons Suffering Damage at the Hands of Public Authority

• Any person whose rights or legitimate interests have been infringed by a public authority, through an administrative act or as a result of the failure to have a request resolved within the period prescribed by law, is entitled to have the right in question or the legitimate interest recognized and the act annulled and to receive compensation for the damages.

• The conditions and limitations for the exercise of this right will be determined by statutory law.

• The State is financially liable for any damages caused by judicial errors. The State liability is established under the terms defined by the law and does not exclude the liability of those judges who have acted in bad faith or were grossly negligent.

Article 55. The Defense of the Country

• Citizens have the right and obligation to defend Romania.

• The terms for the fulfillment of the military duties are established by organic law.

• Citizens may be conscripted from the age of 20 and up to the age of 35, except for volunteers, under the terms established by the organic law.

Article 68. Public Nature of the Sessions

• The sessions of the two Chambers are public.

• The Chambers can decide to hold certain sessions in camera.

Article 113. Censure Motion

• The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, in joint session, can withdraw the confidence given to the Government by passing a censure motion by the vote of a majority of the deputies and senators.

• The censure motion can be initiated by at least one-fourth of the total number of deputies and senators and is communicated to the Government on the date that it is tabled.

• The censure motion is discussed three days after it is tabled in the joint session of the two houses.

• **If the censure motion is rejected, the deputies and senators who signed it cannot initiate another censure motion in the same session**, with the exception of the case in which the Government assumes responsibility in accordance with Article 114.

Article 136. Property

• Property may be public or private.

• **Public property is guaranteed and protected by the law and belongs to the State or the territorial-administrative units.**

• The mineral resources which are of public interest, the airspace, water resources that can be used for power production in the public interest, beaches, the territorial sea, the natural resources of the economic zone and the continental shelf as well as other assets defined by law constitute exclusive public property.

• **Public property is non-transferable. Under the terms of the organic law, public property can be managed by autonomous entities or public institutions, or can be licensed or leased; it can also be transferred to public utility institutions for free use.**

• Private property is inviolable in accordance with the organic law.

Facts of Romania's Constitution

Article 6. The Right To Identity

- The state recognizes and guarantees for members of the national minorities the right to preserve, develop, and express their ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and religious identity.

- The protective measures taken by the state to preserve, develop, and express the identity of the members of the national minorities shall be in accordance with the principles of equality and nondiscrimination in relation to the other Romanian citizens.

Article 23. Individual Freedom (Part of it)

- The period of detention may not exceed 24 hours.

- Preventive custody shall be ordered by a judge and only in the course of criminal proceedings.

- In the course of criminal proceedings, **preventive custody may be ordered for a maximum period of 30 days, which may be extended for further periods of up to 30 days each; the overall length of the custody shall not exceed a reasonable term, and not last longer than 180 days**.

- After the lawsuit has begun, the court is obliged, in accordance with the law, to check, on a regular basis and no later than 60 days, the lawfulness and grounds of the preventive custody, and to order at once the release of the defendant if the grounds for the preventive custody no longer exist and if the court finds no new grounds which could justify the extension of the custody.

- The decisions by a court of law on preventive custody are subject to the legal proceedings provided for by law.

Article 32. The Right to Education

• The right to education is ensured through compulsory general education, high school and vocational education, higher education, and other forms of instruction and advanced training.

• The language of instruction, on all levels, is the Romania language. Under the conditions of the law, an international language can also be the language of instruction.

Article 82. Validation of Presidential Election and Presidential Oath

• The results of the elections for the office of President of Romania **are validated by the Constitutional Court.**

• The candidate whose election has been validated will take the following oath before the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, in joint session: "I solemnly swear that I will dedicate all my strength and the best of my ability to the spiritual and material welfare of the Romanian people, that I will respect the Constitution and the laws of the country, and that I will defend democracy, the fundamental rights and freedoms of the citizens, and the sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity of Romania. **So help me God!**"

Article 109. Accountability of Government Members

• The Government is politically accountable only to Parliament for its entire activity. Each member of the Government is politically accountable, jointly with the other members, for the Government's activities and measures.

• Only the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate, and the President of Romania have the right to call for the prosecution of members of the Government for actions carried out in the exercise of their functions. **If prosecution is requested, the President of Romania can order that the Government members be suspended from their positions.** Any Government member on trial is suspended from his/her position. The Supreme Court of Justice has the competence to rule on the case.

• The grounds for accountability and the punishments applicable to members of the Government are regulated by a law on ministerial accountability.

Section 3. The High Council of the Judiciary

Article 133. Role and Structure (Part of it)

- The High Council of the Judiciary guarantees the independence of the judiciary.

- The High Council of the Judiciary is composed of 19 members, of whom:

    - 14 are elected by the general meeting of the Council and confirmed by the Senate; they are divided into two sections, one for the judges and the other for the public prosecutors; the first section is composed of 9 judges, and the second of 5 public prosecutors;

    - **2 representatives of civil society**, experts in law, who enjoy a high professional and **moral reputation**, to be elected by the Senate; they shall only participate in plenary proceedings of the Council;

    - the Minister of Justice, the President of the High Court of Cassation and Justice, and the Attorney General of the Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice.

Constitution of Russia

April 25, 2025

Russia is an Eurasian country located on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, Pacific Sea, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, Sea of Japan, sharing a border with Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia, North Korea, Japan, United States of America. Russia is a country spanning Eastern Europe and North Asia. It is the largest country in the world, and extends across eleven time zones. The population of this country is approx 14,60,28,000 with 1,70,98,246 square kilometers area. Ethnically 71% Russian. Religiously 61% follow the Christian Russian Orthodox Church, 21% do not believe in any religion, 9% are Muslim.

The Russian Constitution is quite simple. But the most interesting provision is Article 124, according to which the expenses of the courts will be met from the national budget. If there were such a provision, the court's activities would be conducted through the fines that the courts impose in the context of various verdicts, then justice would never be ensured. Judges would impose large fines at will to increase their own income.

This is a positive aspect. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Instead of national laws being equally applicable everywhere, some specific regions have been granted the right to self-governance.



Admirable Articles of Russia's Constitution

Article 7

• The Russian Federation shall be a social state whose policy is aimed at creating conditions ensuring a worthy life and a free development of Man.

• In the Russian Federation the labour and health of people shall be protected, a guaranteed minimum wage shall be established, State support shall be provided for the family, maternity, fatherhood and childhood, to the disabled and to elderly citizens, the system of social services shall be developed and State pensions, allowances and other social security guarantees shall be established.

Article 14

• The Russian Federation shall be a secular state. No religion may be established as the State religion or as obligatory.

• Religious associations shall be separate from the State and shall be equal before the law.

Article 15 (Part of it)

• The Constitution of the Russian Federation shall have supreme legal force, direct effect and shall be applicable on the entire territory of the Russian Federation. Laws and other legal acts, which are adopted in the Russian Federation, must not contradict the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

Article 19

• All persons shall be equal before the law and the court.

• The State guarantees the equality of human and civil rights and freedoms regardless of sex, race, nationality, language, origin, material and official status, place of residence, attitude to religion, convictions, membership of public associations, or of other circumstances. All forms of limitations of human rights on social, racial, national, language or religious grounds shall be prohibited.

• Men and women shall enjoy equal rights and freedoms and equal opportunities to exercise them.

Article 21

• Human dignity shall be protected by the State. Nothing may serve as a basis for its derogation.

• Nobody should be subjected to torture, violence, or other severe or humiliating treatment or punishment. Nobody may be subjected to medical, scientific or other experiments without voluntary consent.

Article 22

• Everyone shall have the right to freedom and personal inviolability.

• Arrest, detention and keeping in custody shall be permissible only under a court order. A person may not be detained for more than 48 hours without a court order.

Article 23

• Everyone shall have the right to the inviolability of his (her) private life, personal and family privacy, and protection of his (her) honour and good name.

• Everyone shall have the right to privacy of correspondence, of telephone conversations and of postal, telegraph and other communications. This right may be limited only on the basis of a court order.

Article 24

• Collecting, keeping, using and disseminating information about the private life of a person shall not be permitted without his (her) consent.

• State government bodies and local self-government bodies and their officials shall be obliged to provide everyone with access to documents and materials directly affecting his (her) rights and freedoms, unless otherwise envisaged by law.

Article 29

• Everyone shall be guaranteed freedom of thought and speech.

• Propaganda or agitation, which arouses social, racial, national or religious hatred and hostility shall be prohibited. Propaganda of social, racial, national, religious or linguistic supremacy shall also be prohibited.

• Nobody shall be forced to express his thoughts and convictions or to deny them.

• Everyone shall have the right freely to seek, receive, transmit, produce and disseminate information by any legal means. The list of types of information, which constitute State secrets, shall be determined by federal law.

• The freedom of the mass media shall be guaranteed. Censorship shall be prohibited.

Article 31

Citizens of the Russian Federation shall have the right to assemble peacefully, without weapons, hold rallies, mass meetings and demonstrations, marches and pickets.

Article 34

• Everyone shall have the right to use freely his (her) abilities and property for entrepreneurial and other economic activity not prohibited by law.

• Economic activity aimed at monopolization and unfair competition shall not be permitted.

Article 38

• Maternity, childhood and family shall be protected by the State.

• Care for children and their upbringing shall be the equal right and duty of parents.

• Able-bodied children over 18 years of age must take care of disabled parents.

Article 39

• Everyone shall be guaranteed social security for old age, in case of illness, disability and loss of the breadwinner, for the bringing up of children and in other cases specified by law.

• State pensions and social benefits shall be established by law.

• Voluntary social insurance, the creation of additional forms of social security and charity shall be encouraged.

Article 40

• Everyone shall have the right to a home. Nobody may be arbitrarily deprived of his (her) home.

• State government bodies and local self-government bodies shall promote housing construction and create conditions for exercising the right to a home.

• Low-income citizens and other citizens mentioned in law who are in need of a home may receive it either free of charge or for an affordable payment from State, municipal and other housing funds according to the norms established by law.

Article 43

• Everyone shall have the right to education.

• General access and free pre-school, secondary and secondary vocational education in State and municipal educational institutions and at enterprises shall be guaranteed.

• Everyone shall have the right to receive on a competitive basis free higher education in State and municipal educational institutions and at enterprises.

• Basic general education shall be compulsory. Parents or guardians shall ensure that children receive a basic general education.

• The Russian Federation shall establish federal State educational standards and shall support various forms of education and self-education.

Article 44

• Everyone shall be guaranteed the freedom of literary, artistic, scientific, technical and other types of creative activity and teaching. Intellectual property shall be protected by law.

• Everyone shall have the right to participate in cultural life and use cultural establishments, and the right of access to cultural valuables.

• Everyone shall be obliged to care for the preservation of the cultural and historical heritage, and to protect monuments of history and culture.

Article 49

• Any person accused of committing a crime shall be considered innocent until his (her) guilt is proven in accordance with the procedure stipulated by federal law and is confirmed by a court sentence which has entered into legal force.

• The accused shall not be obliged to prove his (her) innocence.

• Irremovable doubts about the guilt of a person shall be interpreted in favour of the accused.

Article 53

Everyone shall have the right to State compensation for damage caused by unlawful actions (inaction) of State government bodies and their officials.

Article 98

• Members of the Council of Federation and deputies of the State Duma shall enjoy immunity during the whole term of their office. They may not be detained, arrested or searched, except in the event of detention at the scene of a crime. They may not be subjected to personal searches, except in instances where this is provided for by federal law in order to ensure the safety of other people.

• The issue of the removal of immunity shall be resolved by an appropriate chamber of the Federal Assembly upon submission of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation.

Article 124

Courts shall be financed only from the federal budget and should ensure the possibility of the complete and independent administration of justice according to the requirements of federal law.

Facts of Russia's Constitution

Article 5 (Part of it)

• The Russian Federation shall consist of republics, krays, oblasts, cities of federal significance, an autonomous oblast and autonomous okrugs, which shall have equal rights as constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

• A republic (state) shall have its own constitution and legislation. A kray, oblast, city of federal significance, autonomous oblast and autonomous okrug shall have its own charter and legislation.

Article 9

• Land and other natural resources shall be utilized and protected in the Russian Federation as the basis of the life and activity of the peoples living on the territories concerned.

• Land and **other natural resources** may be subject to **private**, State, municipal and other forms of ownership.

Article 65

• The Russian Federation shall be composed of the following constituent entities of the Russian Federation:

Republic of Adygeya (Adygeya), Republic of Altai, Republic of Bashkortostan, Republic of Buryatia, Republic of Crimea, Republic of Daghestan, Republic of Ingushetia, Kabardino-Balkarian Republic, Republic of Kalmykia, Karachayevo-Cherkessian Republic, Republic of Karelia, Komi Republic, Republic of Marij El, Republic of Mordovia, Republic of Sakha(Yakutia), Republic of North Osetia - Alania, Republic of Tatarstan (Tatarstan), Republic of Tuva, Udmurtian Republic, Republic of Khakasia, Chechen Republic, Chuvashi Republic - Chuvashia;

Altai kray, Krasnodar kray, Krasnoyarsk kray, Perm kray, Primorie kray, Stavropol kray, Khabarovsk kray;

Amur oblast, Arkhangelsk oblast, Astrakhan oblast, Belgorod oblast, Bryansk oblast, Vladimir oblast, Volgograd oblast, Vologda oblast, Voronezh oblast, Ivanovo oblast, Irkutsk oblast, Kaliningrad oblast, Kaluga oblast, Kamchatka oblast, Kemerovo oblast, Kirov oblast, Kostroma oblast, Kurgan oblast, Kursk oblast, Leningrad oblast, Lipets oblast, Magadan oblast, Moscow oblast, Murmansk oblast, Nizhni Novgorod oblast, Novgorod oblast, Novosibirsk oblast, Omsk oblast, Orenburg oblast, Oryol oblast, Penza

oblast, Pskov oblast, Rostov oblast, Ryazan oblast, Samara oblast, Saratov oblast, Sakhalin oblast, Sverdlovsk oblast, Smolensk oblast, Tambov oblast, Tver oblast, Tomsk oblast, Tula oblast, Tyumen oblast, Ulyanovsk oblast, Chelyabinsk oblast, Chita oblast, Yaroslavl oblast;

Moscow, St. Petersburg, Sevastopol – cities of federal significance;

the Jewish autonomous oblast;

Nenets autonomous okrug, Khanty-Mansijsk autonomous okrug – Yugra, Chukotka autonomous okrug, Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug.

• Admission into the Russian Federation and creation of a new constituent entity shall take place in accordance with the procedure established by federal constitutional law.

Article 69

The Russian Federation shall guarantee the rights of indigenous small peoples in accordance with the universally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation.

Constitution of Rwanda

April 30, 2025

Rwanda is an African landlocked country sharing a border with Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The population of this country is approx 1,36,23,000 with 26,798 square kilometers area. Ethnically 85% Hutu, 14% Tutsi, 1% Tutsi. By religion 94% are christinas. Kinyarwanda, English. French, Swahili languages are spoken. Rwanda is a familiar name in world politics. The 1994 genocide killed nearly a million people.

Every citizen has the right to disobey if the orders of a superior are a serious and clear violation of human rights and freedoms. It is prohibited to establish political parties based on community, group, tribe, region, gender, religion or anything similar.

The outgoing President shall remain in office until the elected President assumes office after the election. However, during this transitional period, the outgoing President shall not be able to declare war; declare a state of siege or emergency; call a referendum; or pardon persons finally convicted by a court. Similarly, the Constitution shall not be amended during that period.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Rwanda is actually a one-party state, with power largely concentrated in the hands of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), led by Paul Kagame. He has been President of Rwanda since March 2000 and has since won elections in 2003, 2010, 2017, and 2024.

Article 101 of Rwanda's 2015 revised constitution states that a person can serve a maximum of two five-year terms as president. However, a special interim provision in the constitution—Article 172—allows Paul Kagame to deviate from this rule. As a result, he ran for a third seven-year term in 2017. He was later allowed to serve two more five-year terms, the first of which begins in 2024.

Although Rwanda is constitutionally described as a democratic republic, in practice there has been much criticism of the country's electoral process. Opposition parties are often banned, political opponents are arrested, and even accused of being killed. There are also reports of irregularities and fraud surrounding elections. These factors have called into question Rwanda's democratic structure and left power largely concentrated in a single party.



Admirable Articles of Rwanda's Constitution

Article 1. Source of National sovereignty

All power derives from Rwandans and is exercised in accordance with this Constitution.

No individual or section of people can arrogate to themselves the exercise of power.

National sovereignty belongs to Rwandans who exercise it directly by means of **referendum, elections, or through their representatives.**

Article 2. Suffrage

Suffrage is universal and **equal for all Rwandans.**

All Rwandans, both men and women, fulfilling the requirements provided for by law, have the right to vote and to be elected.

Suffrage is direct or indirect and secret, unless this Constitution or any other law provides otherwise.

An organic law governing elections determines conditions and modalities for conducting elections.

Article 3. Supremacy of the Constitution

The Constitution is the supreme law of the country.

Any law, decision or act contrary to this Constitution is without effect.

Article 12. Right to life

Everyone has the right to life.

No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of life.

Article 14. Right to physical and mental integrity

Everyone has the right to physical and mental integrity.

No one shall be subjected to torture or physical abuse, or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

No one shall be subjected to experimentation without his or her informed consent.

Modalities of the consent and experiments are determined by law.

Article 15. Equality before the law

All persons are equal before the law. They are entitled to equal protection of the law.

Article 16. Protection from discrimination

All Rwandans are born and remain equal in rights and freedoms.

Discrimination of any kind or its propaganda based on, inter alia, ethnic origin, family or ancestry, clan, skin colour or race, sex, region, economic categories, religion or faith,

opinion, fortune, cultural differences, language, economic status, physical or mental disability or any other form of discrimination are prohibited and punishable by law.

Article 20. Right to education

Every Rwandan has the right to education.

Freedom of learning and teaching is guaranteed in accordance with conditions determined by law.

Primary education is compulsory and free in public schools.

Conditions for free primary education in schools subsidised by the Government are determined by law.

A law also determines the organisation of education.

Article 23. Respect for privacy of a person and of family

The privacy of a person, his or her family, home or correspondence shall not be subjected to interference in a manner inconsistent with the law; the person's honour and dignity shall be respected.

A person's home is inviolable. No search or entry into a home shall be carried out without the consent of the owner, except in circumstances and in accordance with procedures determined by the law.

Confidentiality of correspondence and communication shall not be waived except in circumstances and in accordance with procedures determined by the law.

Article 29. Right to due process of law (Part of it)

Everyone has the right to due process of law, which includes the right:

• to be informed of the nature and cause of charges and the right to defence and legal representation;

• to be presumed innocent until proved guilty by a competent Court;

• to appear before a competent Court;

• not to be subjected to prosecution, arrest, detention or punishment on account of any act or omission which did not constitute an offence under national or international law at the time it was committed. Offences and their penalties are determined by law;

• not to be held liable for an offence he or she did not commit. Criminal liability is personal;

• not to be punished for an offence with a penalty that is severer than the penalty provided for by the law at the time that offence was committed;

• not to be imprisoned merely on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation;

• not to be prosecuted or punished for a crime which has reached its statute of limitations. However, the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes are not subject to statute of limitations. A law may determine other crimes which are not subject to statute of limitations.

Article 37. Freedom of conscience and religion

Freedom of thought, conscience, religion, worship and public manifestation thereof is guaranteed by the State in accordance with the law.

Propagation of ethnic, regional, racial discrimination or any other form of division is punished by law.

Article 39. Right to freedom of association

The right to freedom of association is guaranteed and does not require prior authorisation.

This right is exercised under conditions determined by law.

Article 40. Right to freedom of assembly

The right to freedom of peaceful and unarmed assembly is guaranteed.

This right is exercised in accordance with the law.

This right does not require prior authorisation, except when provided for by the law.

Article 46. Maintaining of good relations with others

Every Rwandan has the duty to respect and consider his or her fellow beings without discrimination, and to maintain relations aimed at safeguarding, promoting and reinforcing mutual respect, solidarity and tolerance

Article 49. Respect of the Constitution and other laws

Every Rwandan has the duty to respect the Constitution and the other laws of the country.

Every Rwandan has the right to defy superior orders if they constitute a serious and obvious violation of human rights and freedoms.

Article 54. Recognition of political organisations

A multiparty system is recognised.

Political organisations fulfilling the conditions required by law may be formed and operate freely.

Duly registered political oganisations receive State grants.

An organic law determines the modalities for the establishment and functioning of political organisations, the conduct of their leaders, and the process of receiving State grants.

Article 55. Freedom to join a political organisation

Every Rwandan has a right to join a political organisation of his or her choice, **or not to join any**.

No Rwandan shall be subject to discrimination on grounds of membership in a given political organisation, or non-membership in a political organisation.

Article 57. Prohibitions for political organisations

Political organisations are prohibited from basing themselves on race, ethnic group, tribe, lineage, region, sex, religion or any other division which may lead to discrimination.

Article 61. Branches of Government

Branches of Government are the following:

- The Legislature
- The Executive
- The Judiciary

The three branches are separate and independent from each other but are all complementary. Their responsibilities, organisation and functioning are defined by this Constitution.

The State must ensure that duties in the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary are entrusted to persons of competence and integrity.

Article 74. Autonomy of each Chamber of Parliament

Each Chamber of Parliament has its own budget and enjoys financial and administrative autonomy.

Article 95. Hierarchy of laws

The hierarchy of laws is as follows:

- Constitution;
- organic law;
- international treaties and agreements ratified by Rwanda;

- ordinary law;
- orders.

A law cannot contradict another law that is higher in hierarchy.

Organic laws are those designated as such and empowered by this Constitution to regulate other key matters in the place of the Constitution.

Article 101. Term of office of the President of the Republic

The President of the Republic is elected for a five (5) year term. He or she may be re-elected once.

Article 104. Presidential transition

The incumbent President of the Republic remains in office until the President-elect assumes office.

However, the incumbent President cannot, during this transitional period, exercise the following powers:

- declare war;
- declare a state of siege or a state of emergency;
- call a referendum;
- grant mercy to persons definitively sentenced by Courts of law.

Similarly, the Constitution cannot be amended during that period.

In case the President-elect dies, is permanently unable to assume office or chooses not to take office, new elections are organised.

Article 138. Parliament during a state of siege or state of emergency

During the state of siege or state of emergency, the Chamber of Deputies cannot be dissolved and both Chambers of Parliament are recalled immediately if they are in recess.

If at the date of a declaration of a state of siege or state of emergency the Chamber of Deputies has previously been dissolved or its term of office has ended, powers of Parliament relating to a state of siege or state of emergency are exercised by the Senate.

Facts of Rwanda's Constitution

Article 41. Limitation of rights and freedoms

In exercising rights and freedoms, everyone is subject only to limitations provided for by the law aimed at ensuring recognition and respect of other people's rights and freedoms, as well as **public morals**, public order and social welfare which generally characterise a democratic society.

Article 112. Powers to enact presidential orders (Part of it)

The President of the Republic enacts presidential orders by virtue of the powers vested in him or her by this Constitution and other laws.

Presidential orders on the following matters are approved by Cabinet:

- appointment and dismissal of the following judges and prosecutors:
    - the President, Vice President and Judges of the Supreme Court;
    - the President and Vice President of the High Court, and the President and Vice President of the Commercial High Court;
- appointment and dismissal of the following officials:

- **Clerks of Parliament and their Deputies, Secretary General of the Supreme Court**, Secretary General of the National Public Prosecution Authority, Permanent Secretaries in Ministries and Secretaries General of other public institutions;

- members of Boards of Directors of public institutions and Government representatives in the enterprises in which the Government is a shareholder.

The President of the Republic may delegate to another official some of the powers referred to in this Article.

Constitution of Saint Kitts and Nevis

May 05, 2025

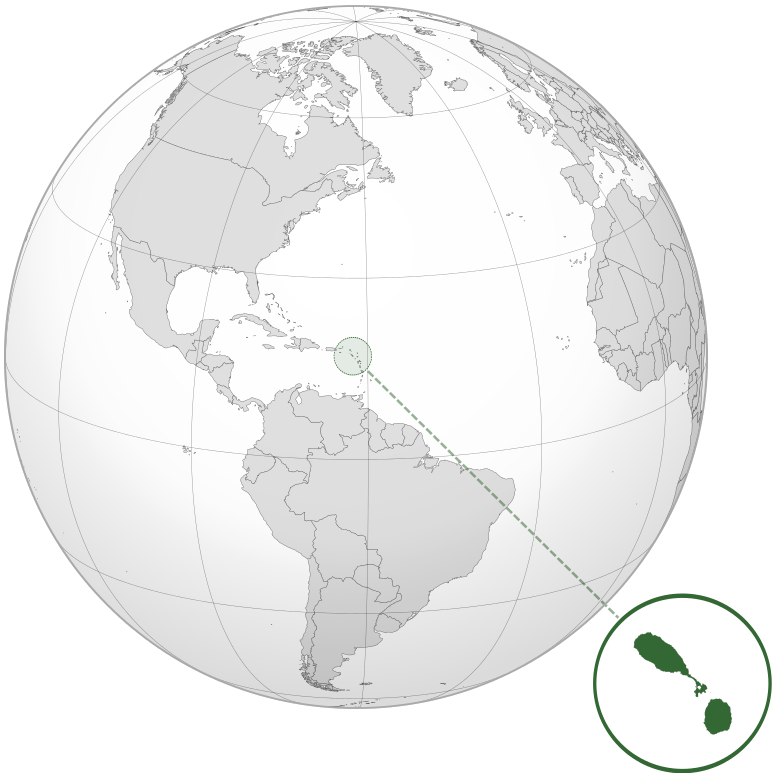
Saint Kitts and Nevis is a West Indies island State located in the Caribbean Sea. The population of this country is approx 47,606 with 261 square kilometers area. Ethnically 92% black, 3% mixed, 5% European, Indian and others. Religiously 94% Christian, almost all of whom are Protestant. The official language is English.

The constitutions of all the Caribbean countries are copy-paste of each other. There are a few minor changes. The articles of the constitution of Saint Kitts and Nevis are not well organized, each article is unnecessarily long and complicated. For example, Article 45. This article has 521 characters, and the whole sentence is complicated. The point could have been simply stated: "No civil or criminal case may be brought against anyone for any reason related to any statement, bill, proposal or report raised in Parliament or its committees."

The most alarming aspect of the constitution is its support for secessionism. This island country is divided into two islands: Saint Kitts, which has an area of 168 square kilometers, and Nevis, which has an area of 93 square kilometers. The distance between the two is only 3 kilometers. While the entire state has its own federal parliament, Nevis has a separate parliament. Mentionable that, here is the list of the smallest countries by size among the UN member states:

- **Monaco – 2.08 km^2**
- **Nauru – 21 km^2**
- **Tuvalu – 26 km^2**
- **San Marino – 61 km^2**
- **Liechtenstein – 160 km^2**
- **Saint Kitts and Nevis – 261 km^2**

And in Saint Kitts and Nevis, the majority of citizens are black, Christian and English-speaking. Even so, Nevis is interested in secession.



Admirable Articles of Saint Kitts and Nevis's Constitution

7. Protection from inhuman treatment

A person shall not be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading punishment or other like treatment.

45. Freedom of speech

Without prejudice to any provision made by Parliament relating to the powers, privileges and immunities of the National Assembly and its committees, or the privileges and immunities of the members and officers of the Assembly and of other persons concerned in the business of the Assembly or its committees, no civil or criminal proceedings may be or written in a report to, the Assembly or a committee thereof or by reason of any matter or thing brought by him therein by petition, bill, resolution, motion or otherwise.

73. Warrants for unforeseen expenditure

• If it appears to the Minister for the time being responsible for finance that–

  • **there is an urgent need to incur expenditure**;

  • **no provision exist for that expenditure in any appropriation law or other law**; and

  • **it would not be in the public interest to delay the authorization of that expenditure** until such time as a supplementary estimate can be laid before the National Assembly,

• the Minister may, by special warrant, authorize the issue from the Consolidated Fund of the money required to meet that expenditure:

Provided that the total such for the time being authorized to be issued under this subsection, for which no provisions has been made by an appropriation law, shall not exceed such amount as may be prescribed by Parliament.

• Where in any financial year any expenditure has been authorized by special warrant under subsection (1) the Minister for the time being responsible for finance shall cause a supplementary estimate relating to that expenditure to be laid before the National Assembly at the first sitting of the Assembly occurring after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the warrant and a supplementary appropriation bill shall be introduced in the Assembly providing for the issue of the sums authorized to be spent and appropriating them to the purposed specified therein.

Facts of Saint Kitts and Nevis's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

WHEREAS the People of Saint Christopher and Nevis

• declare that the nation is established on the belief in **Almighty God** and the inherent dignity of each individual;

NOW THEREFORE, the following provisions shall have effect as the Constitution of Saint Christopher and Nevis:

21. Establishment of office

There shall be for Saint Christopher and Nevis a Governor-General who shall be a citizen appointed by Her Majesty and shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure and who shall be Her Majesty's representative in Saint Christopher and Nevis.

CHAPTER X. THE ISLAND OF NEVIS

100. Nevis Island Legislature

There shall be a legislature for the island of Nevis, which shall be styled the Nevis Island Legislature and shall consist of Her Majesty and an assembly styled the Nevis Island Assembly.

102. Nevis Island Administration (Part of it)

- There shall be a Nevis Island Administration, which shall consist of-
    - a Premier; and
    - two other members or not less than two nor more than such greater number of members as the Nevis Island Legislature may prescribe, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General.
- The Governor-General, acting in his own deliberate judgment, shall appoint as Premier an elected member of the Assembly who seems to him likely to command the support of the majority of the elected members of the Assembly.

103. Power to make laws

- Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Nevis Island Legislature may make laws, which shall be styled Ordinances, for the peace, order and good government of the island of Nevis with respect to the specified matters.
- A law made by the Nevis Island Legislature may contain incidental and supplementary provisions that relate to a matter other than a specified matter but if there is any

inconsistency between those provisions and the provisions of any enacted by Parliament, the provisions of the law enacted by Parliament shall prevail.

113. Separation of Nevis from Saint Christopher (Part of it)

• The Nevis Island Legislature may provide that the island of Nevis shall cease to be federated with the island of Saint Christopher and accordingly that this Constitution shall no longer have effect in the island of Nevis.

• A bill for the purposes of subsection (1) shall not be regarded as being passed by the Assembly unless on its final reading the bill is supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds of all the elected member of the Assembly and such a bill shall not be submitted to the Governor-General for his assent unless-

- there has been an interval of not less than ninety days between the introduction of the bill in the Assembly and the beginning of the proceedings in the Assembly on the second reading of the bill,

- after it has been passed by the Assembly, the bill has been approved in a referendum held in the island of Nevis by not less than two-thirds of all the votes validly cast on that referendum; and

- full and detailed proposal for the future constitution of the island of Nevis (whether as a separate states or as part of or in association with some other country) have been laid before the Assembly for at least six months before the holding of the referendum and those proposals, with adequate explanations of their significance, have been made available to the persons entitled to vote on the referendum at least ninety days before the holding of the referendum.

Constitution of Saint Lucia

May 08, 2025

Saint Lucia is an island country located on the Caribbean coast. The population of this country is approx 1,78,696 with 617 square kilometers area. Ethnically 85% black, religiously 90% Christian, the official language is English, with French also spoken in public.

The entire constitution is a copy-paste of other Caribbean countries. There is nothing special to mention. The mention of human rights is conventional, and subject to various conditions. Every article is unnecessarily long, complicated and boring.

And the worst part is that despite gaining so-called independence, the head of state of Saint Lucia is the British monarch, an outsider.



Facts of Saint Lucia's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

WHEREAS the People of Saint Lucia-

- affirm their faith in the supremacy of the Almighty God;
- believe that all persons have been endowed equally by God with inalienable rights and dignity;

NOW, THEREFORE, the following provisions shall have effect as the Constitution of Saint Lucia:

19. There shall be a Governor-General of Saint Lucia who shall be a citizen appointed by Her Majesty and shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure and who shall be Her Majesty's representative in Saint Lucia.

23. There shall be a Parliament of Saint Lucia which shall consist of Her Majesty, a Senate and a House of Assembly.

24

- The Senate shall consist of eleven Senators and such other Senators as may be temporarily appointed under section 28 of this Constitution.
- Of the eleven Senators-
  - six shall be appointed by the Governor-General, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister;
  - three shall be appointed by the Governor-General, acting in accordance with the advice of the Leader of the Opposition; and
  - **two shall be appointed by the Governor-General**, acting in his own deliberate judgment **after he has consulted those religious, economic or social bodies or associations** from which he considers that such Senators should be selected.

59

- The executive authority of Saint Lucia is vested in the Her Majesty.

• Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive authority of Saint Lucia may be exercised on behalf of Her Majesty by the Governor-General either directly or through officers subordinate to him.

• Nothing in this section shall prevent Parliament from conferring functions on persons or authorities other than the Governor-General.

Constitution of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

May 09, 2025

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is an island country located on the coast of the Caribbean. The population of this country is approx 1,10,872 with 389 square kilometers area. Ethnically, 66% are black, 19% mixed, 6% Indian, 4% European, 2% Kalinago etc. 88% are Christian, and the majority are Protestant. The official language is English.

There is nothing interesting to mention in the entire constitution. There are some traditional human rights references. Each article is unnecessarily long. The constitutions of every country in the Caribbean are copy-paste of each other. These countries are former British colonies. After gaining so-called independence, the British government probably handed them a template for a constitution. They implemented it as a constitution by simply changing the name of the country and a few relevant things.



Facts of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

WHEREAS the Peoples of the Islands of Saint Vincent, who are known as Vincentians--

• have affirmed that the Nation is founded on the belief in the **supremacy of God** and the freedom and dignity of man;

19. Establishment of office

There shall be a Governor-General of Saint Vincent who shall be appointed by **Her Majesty** and shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure and who shall be Her Majesty's representative in Saint Vincent.

23. Establishment

There shall be a Parliament of Saint Vincent which shall consist of **Her Majesty** and a House of Assembly.

Constitution of Samoa

May 14, 2025

Samoa is an island country in Oceania located on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. The population of this country is approx 2,05,000 with 2,831 square kilometers area. Ethnically 92% Samoan. Religiously 97% Christian. Official languages are English and Samoan.

If, after a judge or panel of judges has rendered a judgment, an appeal is filed against the judgment in that case, he or she shall not sit in the courtroom at the appeal hearing of that case.

This is a positive aspect. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Article 8 states that Samoan custom allows for compulsory labour if necessary. There is no mention of what Samoan culture is. Article 23 states that a wife can be a witness. Seriously?

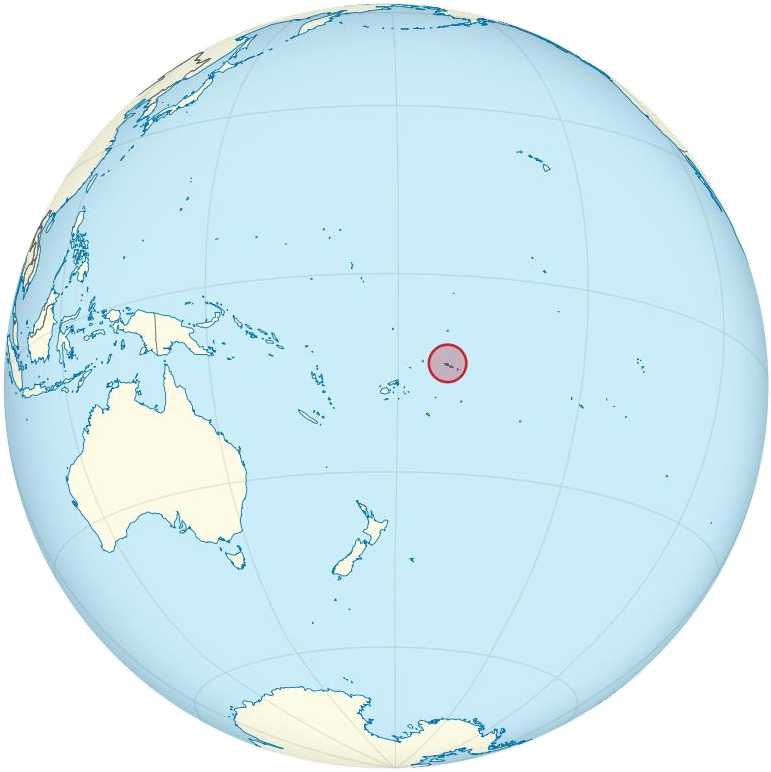
Samoa became independent on 1 January 1962. Then Tupua Tamasese Meaole and Malietoa Tanumafili II — these two became Joint Heads of State together. This is one of the strangest facts in the history of the world. Then Tupua Tamasese Meaole died on 5 April 1963, just a few months after independence. As a result, Malietoa Tanumafili II served as Head of State alone until his death in 2007. After his death, Samoa started electing the Head of State through a new system according to their rules. However, Article 24 of the Constitution, which provides for the legality of two heads of state serving together, has not been removed to this day.

Fono is Samoa's Parliament and 49 of the 51 members are matai title-holders — meaning, people who hold a chiefly title in Samoan tradition. Only matai can run for these seats. Among 2,05,000 people, there are over 25,000 matai. Constitution does not say it directly, but Article 45 says "Any person shall be qualified to be elected as a Member of Parliament who is a citizen of Samoa; and is not disqualified under the provisions of this Constitution or of any Act." This specific "or of any Act" is the villain here. The Electoral Act 1963 (and its later amendments) is the Act that says: only matai may be nominated to contest a seat. That's why you don't see "matai" directly mentioned in Article 45, but it is still true in practice, because the Electoral Act adds that rule. Here what Samoa Electoral Act says:

PART 3 : ELIGIBILITY FOR CANDIDACY

8. Qualification to run as a candidate in elections:

(1) A person is qualified to run as a candidate for elections if that person: (a) is a citizen of Samoa; and (b) is a registered voter of a constituency; and (c) is a holder of a registered matai title for the Constituency the person intends to represent;



Admirable Articles of Samoa's Constitution

The Supreme Law

• This Constitution shall be the supreme law of Samoa.

• Any existing law and any law passed after the date of coming into force of this Constitution which is inconsistent with this Constitution shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void.

5. Right to life

• No person shall be deprived of his or her life intentionally, except in the execution of a sentence of a court following his or her conviction of an offence for which this penalty is provided by Act.

• Deprivation of life shall not be regarded as having been inflicted in contravention of the provisions of this Article when it results from the use of force to such extent and in such circumstances as are prescribed by law and as are reasonably justifiable

- in defence of any person from violence; or
- in order to effect an arrest or to prevent the escape of a person detained, if the person who is being arrested or who is escaping is believed on reasonable grounds to be in possession of a firearm; or
- for the purpose of suppressing a riot, insurrection or mutiny.

7. Freedom from inhuman treatment

No person shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

11. Freedom of religion

• Every person has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his or her religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others, and, in public or private, to manifest and propagate his or her religion or belief in worship, teaching, practice and observance.

• Nothing in clause (1) shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law in so far as that existing law or the law so made imposes reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred under the provisions of that clause in the interests of national security or of public order, health or morals, or for protecting the rights and freedom of others, including their rights and freedom to observe and practice their religion without the unsolicited interference of members of other religions.

77. Judges not to sit on appeals from own decisions

A Judge of the Court of Appeal shall not sit on the hearing of an appeal from any decision made by him or her or by a court on which he sat as a member.

Facts of Samoa's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

IN THE **HOLY NAME OF GOD, THE ALMIGHTY, THE EVER LOVING**

WHEREAS **sovereignty over the Universe belongs to the Omni-present God alone**, and the authority to be exercised by the people of Samoa within the **limits prescribed by God's commandments is a sacred heritage**;

WHEREAS the Leaders of Samoa have declared that Samoa should be an Independent State **based on Christian principles** and **Samoan custom and tradition**;

Now THEREFORE, we the people of Samoa in our Constitutional Convention, this twenty-eighth day of October 1960, do hereby adopt, enact, and give to ourselves this Constitution.

PART I. THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF SAMOA AND ITS SUPREME LAW

1. Name and description (Part of it)

• The Independent State of Samoa (hereinafter referred to as Samoa) shall be free and sovereign.

• **Samoa is a Christian nation founded on God the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.**

8. Freedom from forced labour

• No person shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.

• For the purposes of this Article, the term "forced or compulsory labour" shall not include

• any work required to be done in consequence of a sentence of a court; or

• any service of a military character or, in the case of conscientious objectors, service exacted instead of compulsory military service; or

• any service exacted in case of an emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community; or

• **any work or service which is required by Samoan custom** or which forms part of normal civic obligations.

23. Absence or incapacity

• While any vacancy exists in the office of Head of State or during the absence from Samoa of the Head of State, the Council of Deputies shall perform the functions of the office of Head of State.

• Whenever the Chief Justice declares in writing that he is satisfied by evidence, which shall include, where possible, **the evidence of the wife** and of at least two physicians, that the Head of State is by reason of infirmity of body or mind incapable for the time being of performing his or her functions as Head of State, or that he is satisfied by evidence that the Head of State is for some definite cause not available for the performance of those functions, then, until it is declared in like manner that the Head of State has so far recovered his or her health as to warrant his or her resumption of the functions of the office of Head of State or has become available for the performance thereof, as the case may be, those functions shall be performed by the Council of Deputies.

24. Special provisions as to absence or incapacity

While Tupua Tamasese Meaole and Malietoa Tanumafili II hold jointly the office of Head of State, the following provisions shall apply:

• during any period for which one joint holder of office is absent from Samoa or is incapable of, or not available for, the performance of his or her functions as Head of State, the other joint holder shall perform those functions.

• during any period for which neither of the joint holders is able to perform the functions of the office of Head of State, whether by reason of absence from Samoa, incapacity or unavailability, the Council of Deputies shall perform those functions.

• for the purposes of this Article, the Chief Justice shall determine, under the provisions of clause (2) of Article 23, the period during which a joint holder is incapable of, or not available for, the performance of his or her functions as Head of State.

45. Qualifications for membership

• Any person shall be qualified to be elected as a Member of Parliament who

  • is a citizen of Samoa; and

  • is not disqualified under the provisions of this Constitution **or of any Act**.

• If any person other than a person qualified under the provisions of clause (1) is elected as a Member of Parliament, the election of that person shall be void.

Constitution of San Marino

May 17, 2025

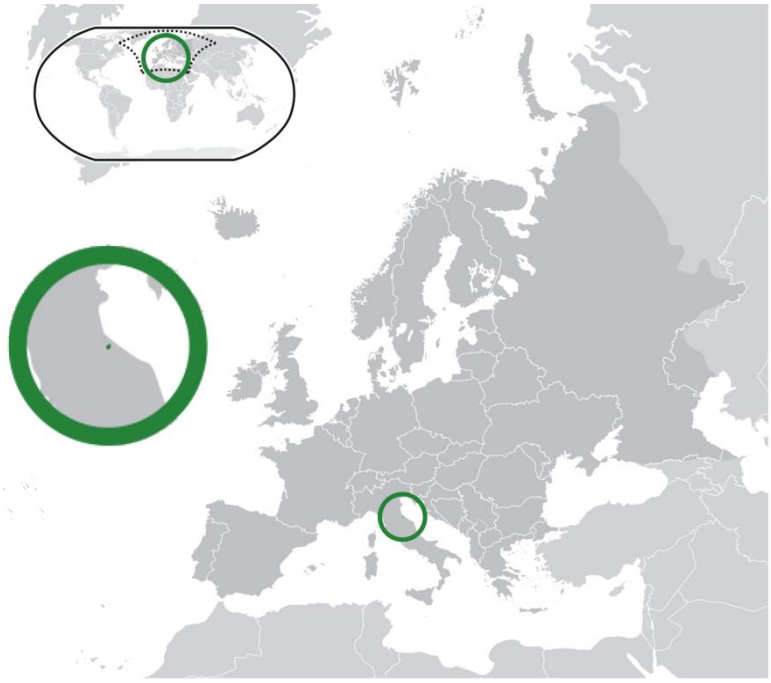
San Marino is a state in Europe, entirely within Italy. The population of this country is approx 34,000 with 61 square kilometers area. The official language is Italian, and 91% of the citizens are Christian.

The Constitution San Marino is not a single document, rather distributed over a number of legislative instruments, the most important of which are the Statutes of 1600 and the Declaration of Citizen Rights of 1974, as amended in 2002.

Various rights are guaranteed, including universal suffrage, the right to form political parties, and the right to work and social security.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The Grand and General Council elects two Captains Regent as Heads of State. To maintain a balance of power, two Captains are elected, one from the government party and one from the opposition party. They serve jointly.



Admirable Articles of San Marino's Constitution

DECREE N. 79 of 8th July 2002

DECLARATION ON THE CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF SAN MARINO CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER. COORDINATED TEXT OF LAW N. 59 OF 8TH JULY 1974, WITH THE AMENDMENTS RESULTING FROM LAW N. 95 OF 19TH SEPTEMBER 2000 AND LAW N. 36 OF 26TH FEBRUARY 2002

Article 7 (art. 7, Law N. 59/1974)

Suffrage shall be universal, secret and direct. Each citizen, at the age and under the requirements laid down by the law, shall have the right to vote and be voted.

Article 8 (art. 8, Law N. 59/1974)

All citizens shall have the right to form, in a democratic way, political parties and trade unions.

Article 9 (art. 9, Law N. 59/1974)

Each citizen shall have both the right and duty to work. Fair remuneration, annual holidays, weekly rest and the right to strike shall be secured by law.

All citizens shall be entitled to social security.

Article 10 (art. 10, Law N. 59/1974)

Private property and entrepreneurship shall be secured. Limitations shall be determined by law for the purpose of protecting general interest.

Expropriation of private property shall be allowed, under the terms envisaged by the law, in the public interest and against just compensation.

The Republic shall protect its historical and artistic heritage, as well as its natural environment.

Article 11 (art. 11, Law N. 59/1974)

Within the fields of education, work, sports- and leisure activities, the Republic shall promote the development of the personality of the young and shall educate them to a free and responsible exercise of their fundamental rights.

Article 13 (art. 13, Law N. 59/1974)

All citizens shall abide by the laws and be loyal to the institutions of the Republic, shall participate in its defence and contribute to public expenses in proportion to their capacity.

No other payments in cash or in kind shall be imposed other than those prescribed by law.

Article 14 (art. 14 Law N. 59/1974)

The public administration shall conform its activity to the criteria of legality, impartiality and efficiency.

Administrative measures shall be motivated and the debate among interested parties established by law.

Civil servants shall be held responsible for any acts detrimental to the citizens' rights, according to the provisions laid down by the law.

Facts of San Marino's Constitution

DECREE N. 79 of 8th July 2002

DECLARATION ON THE CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF SAN MARINO CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER. COORDINATED TEXT OF LAW N. 59 OF 8TH JULY

Article 3 (art. 3, Law N. 36/2002)

The Office of Head of State shall be held jointly by two Captains Regent. The Captains Regent, appointed by the Great and General Council, shall represent the State as a national unity. They shall be the supreme guarantors of the constitutional order.

Constitution of Sao Tome and Principe

May 21, 2025

Sao Tome and Principe is an island country in Africa located on the shores of the Gulf of Guinea. The population of this country is approx 2,20,000 with 964 square kilometers area. 81% are Christian, 13% are not religious, and 3% beleive in Folk religions. The official language is Portuguese, with several other recognized languages in use.

Learning is a guaranteed right, just as the freedom to teach is protected. Within criminal trials, evidence obtained via torture, duress, breaches of bodily or moral integrity, or unauthorized interference in private life, the home, correspondence, or communications is inadmissible. Court rulings must be founded on case specifics and in accordance with the law.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Sao Tome, and Principe are two main islands. Sao Tome and Principe is one of the smallest countries in the world, and while Sao Tome does not have a separate autonomy, Principe does have its own autonomy. Sao Tome has an area of 854 square kilometers, while Principe has an area of 142 square kilometers.



Admirable Articles of Sao Tome and Principe's Constitution

Article 26. Family, Marriage and Relationships

• All have the right to form a family and to enter into matrimony in conditions of full equality.

• The law regulates the requirements and effects of marriage and of its dissolution, by death or divorce, independent from the form in which it was celebrated.

• Spouses have equal rights with respect to civil or political competency and to the maintenance and education of their children.

• Children born out of wedlock cannot, for that reason, be the object of any discrimination.

• Parents have the right and duty of educating and maintaining their children.

Article 27. Freedom of conscience, religion and worship

• Freedom of conscience, religion and worship is inviolable.

• No one may be persecuted, deprived of right or exempted from civic obligations or duties because of his convictions or practice of religion.

• No one may be questioned by any authority about his convictions or religious practices except for the collection of statistical data not individually identifiable nor be prejudiced for refusing to answer.

• Religious confessions are free in worship, in education and in their organization.

Article 31. The right to learn and the freedom to teach

• The right to learn and the freedom to teach are guaranteed.

• The State may not reserve for itself the right to plan education and culture according to any philosophical, political, ideological or religious policies.

Article 38. Limits of sentences and of security measures (Part of it)

• There may be no punishments nor security measures which deprive or restrict liberty which are of a perpetual, unlimited duration or undefined nature.

Article 40. Guarantees of criminal procedure

• Criminal procedure will assure all the defense guarantees.

• Every accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty, being tried in the shortest time compatible with defense guarantees.

• The accused has the right to choose defense counsel and to be assisted by him in all the acts of the trial, the law specifying the instances and the aspects in which that assistance is obligatory.

• Every instruction is within the competence of a Magistrate, who may, within the terms of the law, delegate to other entities the practice of instructional acts which do not directly affect fundamental rights.

• Criminal procedure has an accusatory structure with the hearing of the trial and the instructional acts subordinated to the principle of cross-examination.

• **All evidence obtained through torture, coercion or offense to the physical or moral integrity of the person, abusive intromission into private life, in the home, in correspondence or in telecommunications are null.**

• No case may be removed from the court whose competence has been established in prior law.

Article 43. Rights of workers

All the workers have rights:

• To recompense for work, according to quantity, nature and quality, observing the principal of equal salary for equal work, so as to guarantee a deserved living;

• To labor-union freedom, as a means of promoting their unity, defending their legitimate rights and protecting their interests;

• To the organization of work in socially dignifying conditions, in order to facilitate personal accomplishment;

• To being able to perform work in hygienic and safe conditions;

• To a maximum limit to the work day, to weekly rest and to periodic paid holidays;

• To strike, under terms to be regulated by law, taking into account the interests of the workers and of the National economy.

Article 44. Social Security

• The State guarantees to every citizen, through the social security system, the right to protection in illness, handicap, widowhood, orphanhood and other instances prescribed in the law;

• The organization of the system of social security of the State does not prejudice the existence of private institutions, with the implementation in mind of the objectives of Social Security.

Article 46. Intellectual property

The State protects the inherent rights to intellectual property, including the rights of the author.

Article 122. Decisions of the courts

- **The decisions of the courts are founded upon the cases and in the terms prescribed in the law.**

- The decisions of the courts are obligatory for all public and private entities and prevail over those of any other authorities.

Article 123. Hearing of the courts

The hearings of the courts are public except when the court itself decides to the contrary, in well-founded decision, in order to safeguard the dignity of the individuals and of the public moral or to guarantee their normal operation.

Facts of Sao Tome and Principe's Constitution

Article 88. Definition and Composition

- The Council of State is the political body that advises the President of the Republic.

- The Council of State is presided over by the President of the Republic and is made up of the following members:

    - The President of the National Assembly;

    - The Prime Minister;

- The President of the Constitutional Court;
- The Attorney-General of the Republic;
- The President of the Regional Government of Príncipe;
- Former Presidents of the Republic who have not been removed from office;
- Three citizens of **recognized suitability and merit**, appointed by the President of the Republic for the period corresponding to the duration of its mandate;
- Three citizens elected by the National Assembly, in accordance with the principle of proportional representation, for the period corresponding to the term of the legislature.

Article 137. Autonomous Region of Príncipe

- The Island of Príncipe and the islets that surround it constitute an Autonomous Region, with political and administrative statutes of their own, taking their specific nature into account.
- The Regional Assembly and the Regional Government are bodies of the Autonomous Region of Príncipe.

Constitution of Saudi Arabia

May 25, 2025

Saudi Arabia is a Middle Eastern country located on the shores of the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, and Gulf of Aqaba, bordering Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Yemen. The population of this country is approx 3,45,66,000 with 21,49,690 square kilometers area. The official language is English, and almost all citizens are Muslim. 85% are Sunni, the rest are mostly Shia. The state promotes Wahhabi ideology.

The constitution of Saudi Arabia is not a single document like the constitutions of other countries in the world, but rather a series of laws issued by the king at various times. In March 1992, the then king promulgated the "Basic Law". In December 1993, the Majlis ash-Shura (Shura council) was inaugurated. Political parties are banned, and no national elections have been held to date. However, in 2005, municipal elections were held in Saudi Arabia for the first time. However, women were not allowed to participate.

According to the Constitution of Saudi Arabia, the state shall provide employment opportunities to all able-bodied persons and shall enact laws to protect both employees and employers. The state is committed to eradicating illiteracy. The state shall be active in promoting public health and providing medical services to every citizen.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Saudi Arabia is an Arabian Islamic state, governed by a monarchy. The king is appointed from among the approximately 7,000 members of the Saudi royal family. The king is the final authority in all matters of lawmaking, government, and the courts.



Admirable Articles of Saudi Arabia's Constitution

Basic Law

Article 15

No concessions shall be awarded or permission given for the utilization of the country's natural resources, except as permitted by the law.

Article 18

The State shall guarantee the freedom and inviolability of private property. Private property shall be not be expropriated unless in the public interest and the confiscatee is fairly compensated.

Article 28

The State shall provide job opportunities to all able-bodied people and shall enact laws to protect both the employee and the employer.

Article 30

The State shall provide public education and shall commit itself to the eradication of illiteracy.

Article 31

The State shall be solicitous for promoting public health and shall provide medical care to every citizen.

Article 32

The State shall seek to conserve, protect and develop the environment and prevent pollution.

Article 37

Houses are inviolable. They shall not be entered without the permission of their owners, nor shall they be searched except in cases specified by the law.

Article 40

All forms of correspondence, whether conveyed by telegraph, post or any other means of communication shall be considered sacrosanct. They may not be confiscated, delayed or read, and telephones may not be tapped except as laid down in the law.

The Law of the Provinces

Article 8

An annual meeting, attended by emirs of provinces and presided over by the Interior Minister, shall be held to discuss the affairs of the provinces. A report to this effect shall be forwarded to the Prince Minister by the Interior Minister.

Article 9

At least two meetings shall be held every year for governors and directors of districts to discuss affairs of the province. The meeting shall be presided over by the emir, who shall submit a report to the Interior Minister. (As amended by the Royal Decree A/21, dated 30/3/1414 H).

Article 11

Emirs of provinces, governors of governorates and directors of districts shall reside in their work areas. They shall not be allowed to leave without permission from their direct superiors. (As amended by the Royal Decree A/21, dated 30/3/1414 H).

Facts of Saudi Arabia's Constitution

Basic Law

Article 1

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a sovereign Arab Islamic State.

Religion: Islam

Constitution: The Holy Qur'an and the Prophet's Sunnah (traditions)

Language: Arabic

Capital: Riyadh

Article 5

• The system of government in Saudi Arabia shall be monarchical.

• The dynasty right shall be confined to the sons of the Founder, King Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman Al Saud (Ibn Saud), and the sons of sons. The most eligible among them shall be invited, through the process of "bai'ah", to rule in accordance with the Book of God and the Prophet's Sunnah.

• The King names the Crown Prince and may relieve him of his duties by Royal Order.

• The Crown Prince shall devote full time to his office and to any other duties which may be assigned to him by the King.

• The Crown Prince shall assume the powers of the king on the latter's death pending the outcome of the "bai'ah".

Article 6

Citizens shall pledge allegiance to the King on the basis of the Book of God and the Prophet's Sunnah, as well as on the principle of "hearing is obeying" both in prosperity and adversity, in situations pleasant and unpleasant.

Article 7

The regime derives its power from the Holy Qur'an and the Prophet's Sunnah which rule over this and all other State Laws.

Article 8

The system of government in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is established on the foundation of justice, "Shoura" and equality in compliance with the Islamic Shari'ah (the revealed law of Islam).

Article 9

The family is the nucleus of Saudi society. Its members shall be brought up imbued with the Islamic Creed which calls for obedience to God, His Messenger and those of the nation who are charged with authority; for the respect and enforcement of law and order; and for love of the motherland and taking pride in its glorious history.

Article 10

The State shall take great pains to strengthen the bonds which hold the family together and to preserve its Arab and Islamic values. Likewise it is keen on taking good care of all family members and creating proper conditions to help them cultivate their skill and capabilities.

Article 13

Education aims at the inculcation of the Islamic creed in the young generation and the development of their knowledge and skills so that they may become useful members of society who love their homeland and take pride in its history.

Article 14

All God-given resources of the country, both under and above ground, or in territorial waters, or within terrestrial and maritime limits to which the State jurisdiction extends, as well as the revenues accruing therefrom shall be owned by the State as specified by the law. Likewise the law shall specify the means to be employed for the utilization, protection and development of these resources in a manner conducive to the promotion of the State's interest, security and economy.

Article 17

Ownership, capital and labour are the fundamentals of the Kingdom's economic and social life. They are private rights that serve a social function in conformity with Islamic Shari'ah.

Article 23

The State shall protect the Islamic Creed and shall cater to the application of Shari'ah.

The State shall enjoin good and forbid evil, and shall undertake the duties of the call to Islam.

Article 25

The State shall be keen to realize the aspirations of the Arab Muslim nations with regard to solidarity and unity while enhancing its relations with friendly states.

Article 26

The State shall protect human rights in accordance with Islamic Shari'ah.

Article 29

The State shall foster sciences, arts and culture. It shall encourage scientific research, shall preserve Arab and Islamic heritage and shall contribute to Arab, Islamic and human civilization.

Article 44

The powers of the State shall comprise:

- The Judicial Power
- The Executive Power
- The Organizational Power

All these powers shall cooperate in performing their duties according to this Law and other regulations. The King is the ultimate source of all these authorities.

Article 45

The source of Ifta (religious ruling) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is the Holy Qur'an and the Prophet's Sunnah. The law shall specify the composition of the Senior Ulema Board and of the Administration of Religious Research and Ifta and its jurisdictions.

Article 46

The judicial authority is an independent power. In discharging their duties, the judges bow to no authority other than that of Islamic Shari'ah.

Article 48

Courts shall apply the provisions of Islamic Shari'ah to cases brought before them, according to the teachings of the Holy Qur'an and the Prophet's Sunnah as well as other regulations issued by the Head of State in strict conformity with the Holy Qur'an and the Prophet's Sunnah.

Article 55

The King shall undertake to rule according to the rulings of Islam and shall supervise the application of Shari'ah, the regulations, and the State's general policy as well as the protection and defense of the country.

Article 68

The Majlis Al-Shoura shall be constituted. Its law shall determine the structure of its formation, the method by which it exercises its special powers and the selection of its members. The King shall have the right to dissolve the Majlis Al-Shoura and re-form it.

Shura Council Law

Article 1

In compliance with Allah Almighty words:

[Those who respond to their Lord, and establish regular prayer; who (conduct) their affairs by mutual consultation; who spend out of what we bestow on them for sustenance] "Shura Sura (ChapterXL11), Verse 38". And [It is part of the Mercy of Allah that thou dost deal gently with them. Wert thou severe or harsh-hearted , they would have broken away from about thee : so pass over (their faults , and ask for (Allah's) forgiveness for them ; and consult them in affairs (of moment). Then, when thou hast taken a decision, put thy trust in Allah. For Allah loves those who put their trust (in Him)] "Al-Imran Sura (Chapter III), Verse 159".

And following His Messenger Peace Be Upon Him (PBUH) in consulting his Companions, and urging the (Muslim) Nation to engage in consultation. Shura Council shall be established to exercise the tasks entrusted to it, according to this Law and the Basic Law of Governance while adhering to Quran and the Path (Sunnah) of his Messenger (PBUH), maintaining brotherly ties and cooperating unto righteousness and piety.

Article 2

Shura Council shall hold fast to the bond of Allah and adhere to the sources of Islamic legislation. All members of the Council shall strive to serve the public interest, and preserve the unity of the community, the entity of the State and nation interests.

Article 7

On vacancy of a member position, the King shall choose a substitution and a royal decree shall be issued to this effect.

Article 10

Speaker, Vice-Speaker, Assistant Speaker and Secretary General shall be appointed and released by royal decree. Their ranks, rights, duties, and all their affairs shall be defined by royal decree.

Article 11

Prior to assumption of their duties, Speaker, members and Secretary General shall take the following Oath before the King:

"I swear to Allah Almighty to be loyal to my religion, then to my King and Country, and not to reveal any of the State's secrets, to preserve its interests and laws, and to perform my duties with sincerity, integrity, loyalty and fairness."

Article 17

Shura council's resolutions shall be submitted to the king who decides what resolutions to be referred to Cabinet. If views of both Shura Council and Cabinet agree, the resolutions are issued after the king approval. If views of both councils vary the issue shall be returned back to Shura Council to decide whatever it deems appropriate, and send the new resolution to the king who takes the final decisions.

The Law of the Provinces

Article 1

The aim of this Law is to improve the standard of the administrative work and the development in the provinces of the Kingdom. It is also aimed at maintaining security and order, and guaranteeing citizens' rights and freedom within the framework of the Sharia.

Article 6

An emir and his deputy, prior to assuming their duties, shall take the following oath before the King:

"In the name of God Almighty, I swear that I will be loyal to my religion, then to my King and Country, will not reveal any of the State's secrets and will protect its interests and laws. I will perform my work in honesty, trust, sincerity and fairness."

Constitution of Senegal

May 28, 2025

Senegal is an African country located on the shores of the Atlantic ocean, sharing a border with Mauritania, Mali, Guinea, and Guinea-Bissau. The population of this country is approx 1,88,47,000 with 1,96,722 square kilometers area. Ethnically, no one is the majority, rather Senegal is home to many communities. For colonial reasons, the official language is French, although in reality about minimum 7 different languages are spoken. The only similarity is in religion, about 97% are Muslims. But the hopeful aspect is that Senegal is a secular state.

Any discrimnation, or based on ethnicity or religion is illegal, so do regional propaganda. In Senegal, before 15, more than 9% girls become the victims of child marriage, also 32% before becoming 18 years old. Senegal constitution bans forced marriage.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

No one over the age of 75 is eligible to be president. This is strange. People in government jobs around the world usually start working before the age of 30, and usually retire with a pension at the age of 60. But politicians spend their entire lives in politics, spending their hard-earned money, and may not come to power before they are 60 or 75 years old. Setting an upper age limit for politicians is the highest level of misconduct.



Admirable Articles of Senegal's Constitution

Article 5

Any act of racial, ethnic, or religious discrimination, as well as any regionalist propaganda infringing the internal security of the State or the territorial integrity of the Republic is punished by the law.

Article 18

Forced marriage is a violation of individual liberty. It is forbidden and punished within the conditions established by the law.

Article 25

Everyone has the right to work and the right to seek employment. No one may be impeded in their work for reason of their origins, of their sex, of their opinions, of their

political choices or of their beliefs. The worker may affiliate with a union and defend their rights through union action.

Any discrimination between men and women in employment, salary and taxation is forbidden.

The freedom to create labor or professional associations is recognized to all workers.

The right to strike is recognized. It is exercised within the framework of the laws which govern it. It may not in any case infringe the freedom to work, or place the enterprise in peril.

Every worker participates, by the intermediary of his delegates, in the determination of the conditions of work in the enterprise. The State sees to sanitary and humane conditions in the places of work.

Specific laws establish the conditions of assistance and of protection which the State and the enterprise accord to the workers.

Article 26

The President of the Republic is elected by direct universal suffrage and by the absolute majority of the suffrage expressed.

Facts of Senegal's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

The sovereign People of Senegal,

PROFOUNDLY attached to their fundamental cultural values which constitutes the cement of the national unity;

ATTACHED to the ideal of **African unity**;

AFFIRM:

- their adhesion to the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789 and to the international instruments adopted by the Organization of the United Nations and the Organization of **African Unity**, notably the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man of 10 December 1948, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination with Regard to Women of 18 December 1979, the Convention relative to the Rights of the Child of 20 November 1989 and the African Charter of the Rights of Man and of Peoples of 27 June 1981;

- their attachment to transparency in the conduct and management of public affairs as well as to the principle of good governance;

PROCLAIM:

- the intangible principle of the integrity of the national territory and of the national unity within respect for the cultural specificities of all the components of the Nation;

Approve and adopt this Constitution of which the **Preamble is an integral part**.

Article 28

Any candidate to the Presidency of the Republic must be exclusively of Senegalese nationality, enjoying his civil and political rights, be thiry-five (35) years of age at least and **seventy-five (75) years** at most the day of the ballot. He must know how to write, to read and to fluently speak the official language.

Article 60

Any deputy who resigns from his party in the course of legislature is automatically relieved of his mandate. He is replaced within the conditions determined by an organic law.

Constitution of Serbia

June 01, 2025

Serbia is a landlocked country in Europe, bordering Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The population of this country is approx 66,05,000 with 88,499 square kilometers area. Ethnically, 84.4% are Serb, 2.6% Hungarian, 2.2% Bosnian, 1.2% Roma, and 9.6% are not interested in revealing their ethnic identity. 86.6% beleives in Christianity, and almost all of them are the follower of Serbian Orthodoxy. There are 4.2% Muslims, 1.1% non-beleiver, 0.1% others, and rest 8.0% are not interested in revealing their religious identity. The official language is Serbian.

Everyone shall have the right to the free development of his or her personality, provided that this does not violate the rights of others guaranteed by the Constitution. Human cloning is prohibited. If new, very important evidence is discovered in a disposed case, the proceedings may be reopened. Any incitement to ethnic, religious or other discrimination or hatred is prohibited and punishable. The right to birth registration of every child is guaranteed. A concept of an interim caretaker government is present in Serbia.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Minimum 30,000 voters are able to propose a general law together. Theoretically, this is correct. But the population of Serbia is about 66,05,000, and won't this number increase or decrease? What's the problem with directly stating percentages? If the population of Serbia decreases or increases by two million, will at least 30,000 voters still be needed to propose a general law?

What's even more strange is that several institutions, apart from members of parliament and citizens, are constitutionally allowed to propose general laws. This part is not compatible with democracy.



Admirable Articles of Serbia's Constitution

Article 3. Rule of law

Rule of law is a fundamental prerequisite for the Constitution which is based on inalienable human rights.

The rule of law shall be exercised through free and direct elections, constitutional guarantees of human and minority rights, separation of power, independent judiciary and observance of Constitution and Law by the authorities.

Article 11. Secularity of the State

The Republic of Serbia is a secular state.

Churches and religious communities shall be separated from the state.

No religion may be established as state or mandatory religion.

Article 15. Gender equality

The State shall guarantee the equality of women and men and develop equal opportunities policy.

Article 23. Dignity and free development of individuals

Human dignity is inviolable and everyone shall be obliged to respect and protect it.

Everyone shall have the right to free development of his personality **if this does not violate the rights of others guaranteed by the Constitution.**

Article 24. Right to life

Human life is inviolable.

There shall be no death penalty in the Republic of Serbia.

Cloning of human beings shall be prohibited.

Article 34. Legal certainty in criminal law

No person may be held guilty for any act which did not constitute a criminal offense under law or any other regulation based on the law at the time when it was committed, nor shall a penalty be imposed which was not prescribed for this act.

The penalties shall be determined pursuant to a regulation in force at the time when the act was committed, save when subsequent regulation is more lenient for the perpetrator. Criminal offenses and penalties shall be laid down by the law.

Everyone shall be presumed innocent for a criminal offense until convicted by a final judgment of the court.

No person may be prosecuted or sentenced for a criminal offense for which he has been acquitted or convicted by a final judgment, for which the charges have been rejected or criminal proceedings dismissed by final judgment, nor may court ruling be altered to the detriment of a person charged with criminal offense by extraordinary legal remedy. The

same prohibitions shall be applicable to all other proceedings conducted for any other act punishable by law.

In special cases, reopening of proceedings shall be allowed in accordance with criminal legislation if evidence is presented about new facts which could have influenced significantly the outcome of proceedings had they been disclosed at the time of the trial, or if serious miscarriage of justice occurred in the previous proceedings which might have influenced its outcome.

Criminal prosecution or execution of punishment for a war crime, genocide, or crime against humanity shall not be subject to statute of limitation.

Article 40. Inviolability of home

A person's home shall be inviolable.

No one may enter a person's **home or other premises** against the will of their tenant nor conduct a search in them. **The tenant of the home or other premises shall have the right to be present during the search in person or through his legal representative together with two other witnesses who may not be under age.**

Entering a person's home or other premises, and in special cases conducting search without witnesses, shall be allowed without a court order if necessary for the purpose of immediate arrest and detention of a perpetrator of a criminal offense or to eliminate direct and grave danger for people or property in a manner stipulated by the law.

Article 44. Churches and religious communities

Churches and religious communities are equal and separated from the state.

Churches and religious communities shall be equal and free to organize independently their internal structure, religious matters, to perform religious rites in public, to establish and manage religious schools, social and charity institutions, in accordance with the law.

Constitutional Court may ban a religious community only if its activities infringe the right to life, right to mental and physical health, the rights of child, right to personal and family integrity, public safety and order, or if it incites religious, national or racial intolerance.

Article 48. Promotion of respect for diversity

The Republic of Serbia shall promote understanding, recognition and respect of diversity arising from specific ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity of its citizens through measures applied in education, culture and public information.

Article 49. Prohibition of inciting racial, ethnic and religious hatred

Any inciting of racial, ethnic, religious or other inequality or hatred shall be prohibited and punishable.

Article 53. Right to participate in management of public affairs

Citizens shall have the right to take part in the management of public affairs and to assume public service and functions under equal conditions.

Article 55. Freedom of association

Freedom of political, union and any other form of association shall be guaranteed, as well as the right to stay out of any association.

Associations shall be formed without prior approval and entered in the register kept by a state body, in accordance with the law.

Secret and paramilitary associations shall be prohibited.

Constitutional Court may ban only such associations **the activity of which is aimed at violent overthrow of constitutional order, violation of guaranteed human or minority rights, or inciting of racial, national and religious hatred**.

Judges of Constitutional Court, judges, public prosecutors, Defender of Citizens, members of police force and military persons may not be members of political parties.

Article 62. Right to enter into marriage and equality of spouses

Everyone shall have the right to decide freely on entering or dissolving a marriage.

Marriage shall be entered into based on the free consent of man and woman before the state body.

Contracting, duration or dissolution of marriage shall be based on the equality of man and woman.

Marriage, marital and family relations shall be regulated by the law.

Extramarital community shall be equal with marriage, in accordance with the law.

Article 64. Rights of the child

A child shall enjoy human rights suitable to their age and mental maturity.

Every child shall have the right to personal name, entry in the registry of births, the right to learn about its ancestry, and the right to preserve his own identity.

A child shall be protected from psychological, physical, economic and any other form of exploitation or abuse.

A child born out of wedlock shall have the same rights as a child born in wedlock.

Rights of the child and their protection shall be regulated by the law.

Article 66. Special protection of the family, mother, single parent and child

Families, mothers, single parents and any child in the Republic of Serbia shall enjoy special protection in the Republic of Serbia in accordance with the law.

Mothers shall be given special support and protection before and after childbirth.

Special protection shall be provided for children without parental care and mentally or physically handicapped children.

Children under 15 years of age may not be employed, nor may children under 18 years of age be employed at jobs detrimental to their health or morals.

Article 83. Freedom of entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship shall be permitted.

Entrepreneurship may be restricted by the Law, for the purpose of protection of people's health, environment and natural goods and security of the Republic of Serbia.

Article 120. Replacement of the President of the Republic

When the President of the Republic is prevented from performing his/her duties or his/her term of office ends before the expiry of the period of time for which he or she has been elected, he or she shall be replaced by the Chairman of the National Assembly.

The Chairman of the National Assembly may replace the President of the Republic for maximum three months.

The Chairman of the National Assembly shall be obliged to schedule elections for the President of the Republic so that they are held not later than three months from the beginning of indisposition of the President of the Republic, that is the end of his/her term of office for which he or she has been elected.

Article 126. Incompatibility of functions

Member of the Government may not be a deputy in the National Assembly, deputy in the Assembly of the autonomous province and representative in the Assembly of the local self-government units, nor may he or she be a member of the executive council of the autonomous province or executive body of the local self-government unit.

Other functions, actions or private interests which are incompatible with the position of a member of the Government shall be stipulated by the Law.

Article 152. Incompatibility of judiciary function

A judge shall be prohibited to engage in political actions.

Other functions, actions or private interests which are incompatible with the judiciary function shall be stipulated by the Law.

Facts of Serbia's Constitution

Article 107. Right to propose laws

A right to propose laws, other regulations and general acts shall belong to every deputy, the Government, assemblies of autonomous provinces or **at least 30,000 voters**.

The Civic Defender and **National Bank of Serbia** shall have a right to propose laws falling within their competence.

Constitution of Seychelles

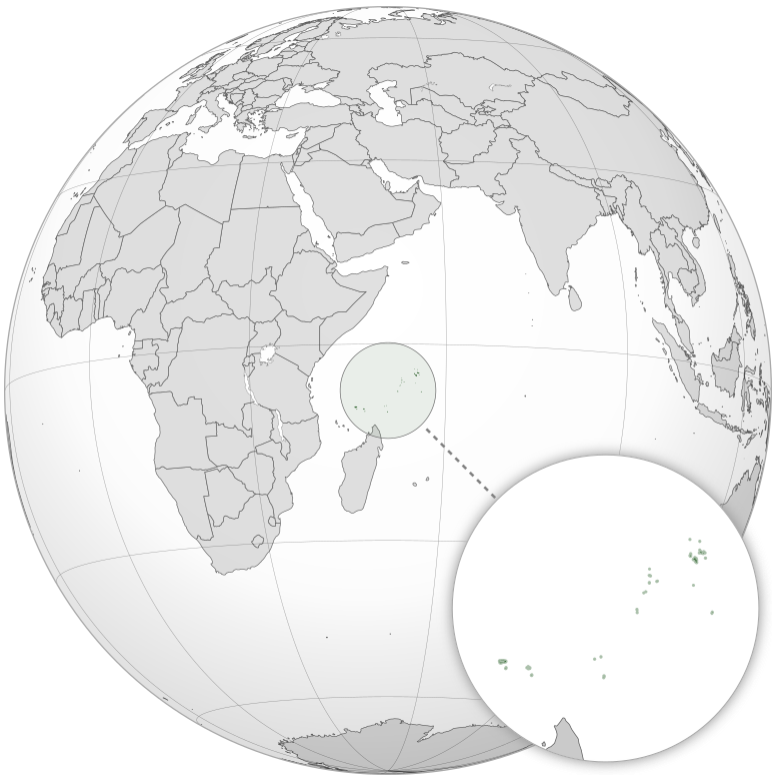
June 04, 2025

Seychelles is an island country in Africa located in the Indian Ocean. The population of this country is approx 1,21,355 with 457 square kilometers area. Ethnically, 97% of the population is Seychellois Creole. The most widely spoken languages are Seychellois Creole, English, and French. A small number of people speak Tamil. Religiously, 74.9% Christian, 5.4% Hindu, 2.4% Muslim, 5.1% others, 12.2% have never declared any religious identity.

Separate locations will be ensured for accused and prisoners, men and women, minors and adults in prison. The minimum and maximum number of ministers in the cabinet are determined.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The president can appoint a person to the office of minister with the approval of the majority of the members of parliament. This rule is very excessive. If parliament interferes in every decision, the government will not be able to function properly.



Admirable Articles of Seychelles's Constitution

16

Every person has a right to be treated with dignity worthy of a human being and not to be subjected to torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

18. (Part of it)

• Every person has a right to liberty and security of the person.

• A person who is arrested or detained, if not released, shall be produced before a court within twenty-four hours of the arrest or detention or, having regard to the distance from the place of arrest or detention to the nearest court or the non-availability of a judge or magistrate, or force majeure, as soon as is reasonably practicable after the arrest or detention.

• A person who has been unlawfully arrested or detained has a right to receive compensation from the person who unlawfully arrested or detained that person or from any other person or authority, including the State on whose behalf or in the course of whose employment the unlawful arrest or detention was made or from both of them.

• A person who has not been convicted of an offence, if kept or confined in a prison or place of detention, shall not be treated as a convicted person and shall be kept away from any convicted person.

• An offender or a suspect who is a minor and who is kept in lawful custody or detention shall be kept separately from any adult offender of suspect.

• A female offender or suspect who is kept in lawful custody or detention shall be kept separately from any male offender or suspect.

• Where a person is convicted of any offence, any period which the person has spent in custody in respect of the offence shall be taken into account by the court in imposing any sentence of imprisonment for the offence.

• A person shall not be imprisoned merely on the ground of the inability to fulfill a contractual obligation.

21 (Part of it)

• Every person has a right to freedom of conscience and for the purpose of this article this right includes freedom of thought and religion, freedom to change religion or belief and freedom either alone or in community with others and both in public and in private, to manifest and propagate the religion or belief in worship, teaching, practice and observance.

• A person attending any place of education shall not be compelled to impart or receive religious instruction or to take part in or attend any religious ceremony or observance.

• Subject to this Constitution or any other law, a person shall not be compelled to take any oath that is contrary to the religion or belief of that person or to take any oath in a manner that is contrary to that religion or belief.

• A person shall not be required to profess any religion as a qualification for public office.

• A law shall not make provision for the establishment of any religion or the imposition of any religious observance.

29

• The State recognises the right of every citizen to protection of health and to the enjoyment of attainable standard of physical and mental health and with a view to ensuring the effective exercise of this right the State undertakes-

• to take steps to provide for free primary health care in State institutions for all its citizens.

• to take appropriate measures to prevent, treat and control epidemic and other diseases;

• to take steps to reduce infant mortality and promote the healthy development of the of the child;

• to promote individual responsibility in health matters;

• to allow, subject to such supervision and conditions as are necessary in a democratic society, for the establishment of private medical services.

36

The Stated recognises the right of the aged and the disabled to special protection and with a view to ensuring the effective exercise of this right undertakes-

- **to make reasonable provision for improving the quality of life and for the welfare and maintenance of the aged and disabled;**
- **to promote programmes specifically aimed at achieving the greatest possible development of the disabled.**

38

The State recognises the right of every person to live in and enjoy a clean, healthy and ecologically balanced environment and with a view to ensuring the effective realization of this right the State undertakes-

- **to take measures to promote the protection, preservation and improvement of the environment**
- **to ensure a sustainable socio-economic development of Seychelles by a judicious use and management of the resources of Seychelles;**
- **to promote public awareness of the need to protect, preserve and improve the environment.**

69 (Part of it)

- **There shall be such number of Ministers, not being less than seven or more than fourteen as the President may, from time to time, determine.**

70 (Part of it)

- **A Minister has such title, portfolio and responsibility as may be determined from time to time by the President and a Minister may be assigned the responsibility of more than one Ministry at any time.**

• Nothing in this article operates to prevent the conferring of functions on a Minister by or under an Act.

• Ministers shall perform their functions under clause (1) under the direction of the President.

Facts of Seychelles's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

We, the People of Seychelles,

GRATEFUL to **Almighty God** that we inhabit one of the most beautiful countries in the world;

EVER MINDFUL of the uniqueness and fragility of Seychelles;

CONSCIOUS of our colonial history before becoming an Independent Republic;

AWARE and PROUD that as descendants of different races we have learnt to live together as **one Nation under God** and can serve as an example for a harmonious multi-racial society;

EXERCISING our natural and inalienable right to a framework of Government which shall secure for ourselves and posterity the blessings of truth, liberty, fraternity, equality of opportunity, justice, peace, stability and prosperity;

INVOKING the blessings of Almighty God;

SOLEMNLY DECLARING our unswaying commitment, during this our Third Republic, to

- maintain Seychelles as an independent State both politically and economically;
- safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity;
- help preserve a safe, healthy and functioning environment for ourselves and for posterity;

HEREBY adopt and confer upon ourselves this Constitution as the fundamental and supreme law of our Sovereign and Democratic Republic.

69 (Part of it)

• The President may, **with the approval of a majority of the members of the National Assembly**, appoint a person who is a citizen of Seychelles and who has attained the age of eighteen years to the office of Minister.

143 (Part of it)

• There shall be an Ombudsman who shall be appointed by the President from candidates proposed by the constitutional Appointments Authority.

• A person is qualified for appointment as Ombudsman if–

- the person is a citizen of Seychelles;
- **the person is of proven integrity and impartiality**;
- the Constitutional Appointments Authority is of the opinion that the person possesses demonstrated competence and experience and can effectively discharge the functions of the office of Ombudsman; and

• Subject to this Constitution, the Ombudsman shall not, in the performance of the office of Ombudsman, be subject to the direction or control of any person or authority.

Constitution of Sierra Leone

June 10, 2025

Sierra Leone is an African country located on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, bordering Liberia and Guinea. The population of this country is approx 84,60,000 with 73,252 square kilometers area. Ethnically, no one is a majority. Temne 33%, Mende 33%, Limba 6%, and none of the others separatelly more than 5%. The common languages are English and Krio. Religiously, 78% are Muslim and 21% are Christian.

The media will be free to highlight the government's responsibilities and accountability to the people as enshrined in the Constitution. There will be no person as a leader of any political party who is not eligible to be elected as a member of parliament.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

One of the many qualifications of the president is that he or she must be a member of a political party. But why? What's the problem if he or she is independent? The president is also exempt from taxes. Why? The government will encourage Sierra Leone's culture. But there is no explanation as to whether the ‘culture’ is independent or determined by the government. If someone who is not a member of parliament votes in parliament, he or she will be fined. What's the problem if he or she is directly arrested and sentenced to prison?



Admirable Articles of Sierra Leone's Constitution

8. Social objectives

• The Social Order of the State shall be founded on the ideals of Freedom, Equality and Justice.

• In furtherance of the Social Order—

• every citizen shall have equality of rights, obligations, and opportunities before the law, and the State shall ensure that every citizen has an equal right and access to all opportunities and benefits based on merit;

• the State shall recognise, maintain and enhance the sanctity of the human person and human dignity; and

• the Government shall secure and maintain the independence, impartiality and integrity of courts of law and unfettered access thereto, and to this end shall ensure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity, and that opportunities for securing justice are not denied any citizen by reason of economic or other disability.

• The State shall direct its policy towards ensuring that—

• every citizen, without discrimination on any grounds whatsoever, shall have the opportunity for securing adequate means of livelihood as well as adequate opportunities to secure suitable employment;

• conditions of service and work are fair, just and humane and that there are adequate facilities for leisure and for social, religious and cultural life;

• the health, safety and welfare of all persons in employment are safeguarded and not endangered or abused, and in particular that special provisions be made for working women with children, having due regard to the resources of the State;

• there are adequate medical and health facilities for all persons, having due regard to the resources of the State;

• there is equal pay for equal work without discrimination on account of sex, and that adequate and satisfactory remuneration is paid to all persons in employment; and

• the care and welfare of the aged, young and disabled shall be actively promoted and safeguarded.

11. Obligations of the mass media

The press, radio and television and other agencies of the mass media shall at all times be free to uphold the fundamental objectives contained in this Constitution and highlight the responsibility and accountability of the Government to the people.

16. Protection of right to life

• No person shall be deprived of his life intentionally except in execution of the sentence of a court in respect of a criminal offence under the laws of Sierra Leone, of which he has been convicted.

• Without prejudice to any liability for a contravention of any other law with respect to the use of force in such cases as are hereinafter mentioned, a person shall not be regarded as having been deprived of his life in contravention of this section if he dies as a result of the use of force to such extent as is reasonably justifiable in the circumstances of the case, that is to say—

• for the defence of any person from unlawful violence or for the defence of property; or

• in order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained; or

• for the purpose of suppressing a riot, insurrection or mutiny; or

• in order to prevent the commission by that person of a criminal offence; or

• if he dies as a result of a lawful act of war.

19. Protection from slavery and forced labour

• No person shall be held in slavery or servitude or be required to perform forced labour or traffic or deal in human beings.

• For the purposes of this section the expression "forced labour" does not include—

• any labour required in consequence of a sentence or order of a court; or

• labour required of any person while he is lawfully detained, which though not required in consequence of the sentence or order of a court, is reasonably necessary in the interest of hygiene or for the maintenance of the place in which he is detained; or

• any labour required of a member of a defence force in pursuance of his duties as such or, in the case of a person who has conscientious objections to service as such a member, any labour which that person is required by law to perform in place of such service; or

• any labour required during a period of public emergency or calamity which threatens the life or well-being of the community; or

• communal labour or labour which forms part of other civic obligation.

35. Registration and conduct of political parties

• Subject to the provisions of this section, political parties may be established to participate in shaping the political will of the people, to disseminate information on

political ideas, and social and economic programmes of a national character, and to sponsor candidates for Presidential, Parliamentary or Local Government elections.

• The internal organisation of a political party shall conform to democratic principles, and its aims, objectives, purposes and programmes shall not contravene, or be inconsistent with, any provisions of this Constitution.

• **A statement of the sources of income and the audited accounts of a political party, together with a statement of its assets and liabilities, shall be submitted annually to the Political Parties Registration Commission**, but no such account shall be audited by a member of the political party whose account is submitted.

• **No political party shall have as a leader a person who is not qualified to be elected as a Member of Parliament.**

• **No association, by whatever name called, shall be registered or be allowed to operate or to function as a political party if the Political Parties Registration Commission is satisfied that—**

  ○ **membership or leadership of the party is restricted to members of any particular tribal or ethnic group or religious faith; or**

  ○ **the name, symbol, colour or motto of the party has exclusive or particular significance or connotation to members of any particular tribal or ethnic group or religious faith; or**

  ○ **the party is formed for the sole purpose of securing or advancing the interests and welfare of a particular tribal or ethnic group, community, geographical area or religious faith; or**

  ○ **the party does not have a registered office in each of the Provincial Headquarter towns and the Western Area.**

• Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, and in furtherance of the provisions of this section, Parliament may make laws regulating the registration, functions and operation of political parties.

• Any association aggrieved by a decision of the Political Parties Registration Commission under this section may appeal to the Supreme Court and the decision of the Court shall be final.

• For the purposes of this section the expression—

○ "association" includes anybody of persons, corporate or incorporate, who agree to act together for any common purpose, or an association formed for any ethnic, social, cultural, occupational or religious purpose; and "political party" means any association registered as a political party as prescribed by subsection (5).

36. Secret ballot

At any public elections or referenda voting shall be by secret ballot.

40. Office of President

• There shall be a President of the Republic of Sierra Leone who shall be **Head of State**, the **supreme executive authority** of the Republic and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

• The President shall be the Fountain of Honour and Justice and the symbol of national unity and sovereignty.

• The President shall be the guardian of the Constitution and the guarantor of national independence and territorial integrity, and shall ensure respect for treaties and international agreements.

• Notwithstanding any provisions of this Constitution or any other law to the contrary, the President shall, without prejudice to any such law as may for the time being be adopted by Parliament, be responsible, in addition to the functions conferred upon him in the Constitution, for—

• all constitutional matters concerning legislation;

• relations with Foreign States;

• the reception of envoys accreditted to Sierra Leone and the appointment of principal representatives of Sierra Leone abroad;

• the execution of treaties, agreements or conventions in the name of Sierra Leone;

• the exercise of the Prerogative of Mercy;

• the grant of Honours and Awards;

- the declaration of war; and

- such other matters as may be referred to the President by Parliament:

• Provided that any Treaty, Agreement or Convention executed by or under the authority of the President which relates to any matter within the legislative competence of Parliament, or which in any way alters the law of Sierra Leone or imposes any charge on, or authorises any expenditure out of, the Consolidated Fund or any other fund of Sierra Leone, and any declaration of war made by the President shall be subject to ratification by Parliament—

- by an enactment of Parliament; or

- by a resolution supported by the votes of not less than one-half of the Members of Parliament.

98. Freedom of Speech and debate

There shall be freedom of speech, debate and proceedings in Parliament and that freedom shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament.

100. Immunity from service of process and arrest

No civil or criminal process issuing from any court or place out of Parliament shall be served on or executed in relation to the Speaker or a Member or the Clerk of Parliament while he is on his way to attending or returning from any proceedings of Parliament.

Facts of Sierra Leone's Constitution

12. Enhancement of national culture

The Government shall—

• **promote Sierra Leonean culture** such as music, art, dance, science, philosophy, education and traditional medicine which is compatible with national development;

• recognize traditional Sierra Leonean institutions compatible with national development;

• protect and enhance the cultures of Sierra Leone; and

• facilitate the provision of funds for the development of culture in Sierra Leone.

26. Protection of freedom of assembly and association

• Except with his own consent, no person shall be hindered in the enjoyment of his freedom of assembly and association, that is to say, his right to assemble freely and associate with other persons and in particular to form or belong to any political party, trade unions or other economic, social or professional associations, national or international, for the protection of his interests.

• Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this section to the extent that the law in question makes provision—

- which is reasonably required—
  - in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, or provision for the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community; or
  - for the purpose of protecting the rights and freedoms of other persons; or
- which imposes restrictions upon public officers or upon members of a defence force; or
- **which imposes restrictions on the establishment of political parties, or regulates the organisation, registration, and functioning or political parties and the conduct of its members;**

and except in so far as that provision, or as the case may be, the thing done under the authority thereof is shown not to be reasonably justifiable in a democratic society.

41. Qualifications for Office of President

No person shall be qualified for election as President unless he—

- is a citizen of Sierra Leone;
- **is a member of a political party;**
- has attained the age of forty years; and
- is otherwise qualified to be elected as a Member of Parliament.

42. Election of President (Part of it)

- A Presidential candidate shall be nominated by a political party.
- The following provisions shall apply to an election to the office of President—
    - all persons registered in Sierra Leone as voters for the purposes of election to Parliament shall be entitled to vote in the election;
    - no person shall be elected as President of Sierra Leone unless at the Presidential election he has polled **not less than fifty-five per cent of the valid votes** in his favour; and
    - in default of a candidate being duly elected under paragraph (e), the two candidates with the highest number or numbers of votes shall go forward to a second election which shall be held within fourteen days of the announcement of the result of the previous election, and the candidate **polling the higher number of votes cast in his favour** shall be declared President.
- A person elected to the office of President under this section shall assume that office on the day upon which he is declared elected by the Returning Officer, or upon the date that his predecessor's term of office expires, whichever is the latter.

48. Incidents of office, etc (Part of it)

- The President shall receive such salary and allowances as may be prescribed by Parliament and such salary and allowances payable to the President are hereby charged on the Consolidated Fund.

• The salary and allowances of the President shall not be altered to his disadvantage during his tenure of office.

• **The President shall be exempted from personal taxation.**

• The President shall be entitled to such pension and retiring benefits as shall be prescribed by Parliament.

92. Unqualified persons sitting or voting

Any person who sits or votes in Parliament knowing or having reasonable ground for knowing **that he is not entitled to do so shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand leones** or such other sum as may be prescribed by Parliament for each day in which he so sits or votes in Parliament, which shall be recoverable by action in the High Court at the suit of the Attorney-General and Minister of Justice.

Constitution of Singapore

June 13, 2025

Singapore is an Asian island country located on the shores of the South China sea. The population of this country is approx 60,40,000 with 735 square kilometers area. Ethnically there are 74.3% Chinese, 13.5% Malay, 9.0% Indian, 3.2% other people. Official languages are English, Malay, Mandarin, Tamil. By Religion, Singapore has 31.1% Buddhists, 18.9% Christian, 15.6% Muslim, 8.8% Tao, 5.0% Hindu with 0.6% other, and 20.0% non-believer.

The President, on the advice of the Cabinet, may pardon an accomplice in any crime, provided that - if the accomplice provides information which leads to the arrest and conviction of the principal offender, or several principal offenders.

According to Article 12, "The law is equal for all, regardless of religion, caste, descent, place of birth, etc." However, Singapore is able to assign specific responsibilities to specific individuals in special circumstances, for example, Imams in Mosques and Purohit in Mondirs.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

According to Article 12, "The law is equal for all, regardless of religion, caste, descent, place of birth, etc." However, Singapore is able to enact separate laws according to religious differences, especially in matters of marriage, divorce, property inheritance, etc. This system is contrary to the principle of "one country, one law".

Article 19B ensures If anyone from a particular racial community (Malay, Chinese, or Indian/other minorities) has not been elected President for five consecutive terms, then the next Presidential election is reserved for candidates from that community. Article 39A ensures that Singapore's Parliament includes a special type of electoral division called a GRC, where teams of candidates (not individuals) contest elections — and each team must include at least one member from a minority racial group (like Malay, Indian, or others). According to Article 77, there is a Council which examines all Bills and subsidiary legislation (i.e., laws and rules) after they are passed by Parliament but before they become law to protect minorities. It's an external parallel body with Parliament. It means Singapore people don't believe Parliamentarians fully. According to 153A, there are 4 official languages. Whole concept is a mess, and being used for dirty politics. People are not becoming the "Citizen of Singapore", instead they remain Chinese, Malay, Muslim, Tamil etc. Apart from these few groups, are there no other minorities? If a

Chinese person marries a Malay, which community do their children belong to? What if someone leaves Hinduism and becomes Muslim, or leaves Islam and becomes Hindu?

The President of Singapore is chosen for a six-year term. Only a few people meet the strict rules needed to become a candidate. Candidates must be at least 45 years old, and not belong to any political party. Candidates also need to have either worked in a top public role (like a Minister or a senior government officer) for at least three years, or led a private company with at least S$500 million in shareholders' equity for three years, and the company must have been profitable during that time.



Admirable Articles of Singapore's Constitution

10. Slavery and forced labour prohibited

• No person shall be held in slavery.

• All forms of forced labour are prohibited, but Parliament may by law provide for compulsory service for national purposes.

• Work incidental to the serving of a sentence of imprisonment imposed by a court of law shall not be taken to be forced labour within the meaning of this Article.

11. Protection against retrospective criminal laws and repeated trials

• No person shall be punished for an act or omission which was not punishable by law when it was done or made, and no person shall suffer greater punishment for an offence than was prescribed by law at the time it was committed.

• A person who has been convicted or acquitted of an offence shall not be tried again for the same offence except where the conviction or acquittal has been quashed and a retrial ordered by a court superior to that by which he was convicted or acquitted.

12. Equal protection (Part of it)

• All persons are equal before the law and entitled to the equal protection of the law.

• Except as expressly authorised by this Constitution, there shall be no discrimination against citizens of Singapore on the ground only of religion, race, descent or place of birth in any law or in the appointment to any office or employment under a public authority or in the administration of any law relating to the acquisition, holding or disposition of property or the establishing or carrying on of any trade, business, profession, vocation or employment.

• This Article does not invalidate or prohibit—

    • **any provision or practice restricting office or employment connected with the affairs of any religion, or of an institution managed by a group professing any religion, to persons professing that religion.**

15. Freedom of religion

• Every person has the right to profess and practise his religion and to propagate it.

• No person shall be compelled to pay any tax the proceeds of which are specially allocated in whole or in part for the purposes of a religion other than his own.

• Every religious group has the right—

    • to manage its own religious affairs;

- to establish and maintain institutions for religious or charitable purposes; and

- to acquire and own property and hold and administer it in accordance with law.

- This Article does not authorise any act contrary to any general law relating to public order, public health or morality.

22P. Grant of pardon, etc

- The President, as occasion shall arise, may, on the advice of the Cabinet—

  - **grant a pardon to any accomplice in any offence who gives information which leads to the conviction of the principal offender or any one of the principal offenders, if more than one;**

  - grant to any offender convicted of any offence in any court in Singapore, a pardon, free or subject to lawful conditions, or any reprieve or respite, either indefinite or for such period as the President may think fit, of the execution of any sentence pronounced on such offender; or

  - remit the whole or any part of such sentence or of any penalty or forfeiture imposed by law.

- Where any offender has been condemned to death by the sentence of any court and in the event of an appeal such sentence has been confirmed by the appellate court, the President shall cause the reports which are made to him by the Judge who tried the case and the Chief Justice or other presiding Judge of the appellate court to be forwarded to the Attorney-General with instructions that, after the Attorney-General has given his opinion thereon, the reports shall be sent, together with the Attorney-General's opinion, to the Cabinet so that the Cabinet may advise the President on the exercise of the power conferred on him by clause (1).

47. Provision against double membership

A person shall not be at the same time a Member of Parliament for more than one constituency.

Facts of Singapore's Constitution

12. Equal protection (Part of it)

• All persons are equal before the law and entitled to the equal protection of the law.

• Except as expressly authorised by this Constitution, there shall be no discrimination against citizens of Singapore on the ground only of religion, race, descent or place of birth in any law or in the appointment to any office or employment under a public authority or in the administration of any law relating to the acquisition, holding or disposition of property or the establishing or carrying on of any trade, business, profession, vocation or employment.

• This Article does not invalidate or prohibit—

- **• any provision regulating personal law;**

19. Qualifications and disabilities of President

1. No person shall be elected as President unless he is qualified for election in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

2. A person shall be qualified to be elected as President if he—

a. is a citizen of Singapore;

b. is not less than 45 years of age;

c. possesses the qualifications specified in Article 44 (2) (c) and (d);

d. is not subject to any of the disqualifications specified in Article 45;

e. satisfies the Presidential Elections Committee that he is a person of integrity, good character and reputation;

f. is not a member of any political party on the date of his nomination for election; and

g. satisfies the Presidential Elections Committee that —

i. he has, at the date of the writ of election, met either the public sector service requirement in clause (3) or the private sector service requirement in clause (4); and

ii. the period of service counted for the purposes of clause (3)(a), (b) or (c)(i) or (4)(a)(i) or (b)(i) or each of the 2 periods of service counted for the purposes of clause (3)(d) or (4)(c), as the case may be, falls partly or wholly within the 20 years immediately before the date of the writ of election.

3. The public sector service requirement is that the person has —

a. held office for a period of 3 or more years as Minister, Chief Justice, Speaker, Attorney-General, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, Auditor-General, Accountant-General or Permanent Secretary;

b. served for a period of 3 or more years as the chief executive of an entity specified in the Fifth Schedule;

c. satisfied the following criteria:

i. the person has served for a period of 3 or more years in an office in the public sector;

ii. the Presidential Elections Committee is satisfied, having regard to the nature of the office and the person's performance in the office, that the person has experience and ability that is comparable to the experience and ability of a person who satisfies paragraph (a) or (b); and

iii. the Presidential Elections Committee is satisfied, having regard to any other factors it sees fit to consider, that the person has the experience and ability to effectively carry out the functions and duties of the office of President; or

d. held office or served, as the case may be, for a first period of one or more years in an office mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) and a second period of one or more years in an office mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) or (c), and the 2 periods add up to 3 or more years.

4. The private sector service requirement is that the person has —

a. served as the chief executive of a company and —

i. the person's most recent period of service as chief executive (ignoring any period of service shorter than a year) is 3 or more years in length;

ii. the company, on average, has at least the minimum amount in shareholders' equity for the person's most recent 3-year period of service as chief executive;

iii. the company, on average, makes profit after tax for the entire time (continuous or otherwise) that the person served as the chief executive of the company; and

iv. if the person has ceased to be the chief executive of the company before the date of the writ of election, the company has not been subject to any insolvency event from the last day of his service as chief executive of the company until —

1. the date falling 3 years after that day; or

2. the date of the writ of election,

v. whichever is earlier, as assessed solely on the basis of events occurring on or before the date of the writ of election;

b. satisfied the following criteria:

i. the person has served for a period of 3 or more years in an office in a private sector organisation;

ii. the Presidential Elections Committee is satisfied, having regard to the nature of the office, the size and complexity of the private sector organisation and the person's performance in the office, that the person has experience and ability that is comparable to the experience and ability of a person who has served as the chief executive of a typical company with at least the minimum amount of shareholders' equity and who satisfies paragraph (a) in relation to such service; and

iii. the Presidential Elections Committee is satisfied, having regard to any other factors it sees fit to consider, that the person has the experience and ability to effectively carry out the functions and duties of the office of President; or

c. subject to clause (5), served for a first period of one or more years in an office mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) and a second period of one or more years in an

office mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b), and the 2 periods add up to 3 or more years.

5. If a person proposes to rely on clause (4)(a) for one or both periods of service under clause (4)(c), the following provisions apply:

a. if the person proposes to rely on one period of service as the chief executive of a company —

i. instead of clause (4)(a)(i), the period of service relied on must be the most recent period that the person served as the chief executive of the company (ignoring any period of service less than a year);

ii. instead of clause (4)(a)(ii), the company must, on average, have at least the minimum amount in shareholders' equity for that period of service; and

iii. clause (4)(a)(iii) and (iv) applies without modification in relation to the company;

b. if the person proposes to rely on one period of service as the chief executive of one company and one period of service as the chief executive of another company —

i. instead of clause (4)(a)(i), the period of service relied on for each company must be the most recent period that the person served as the chief executive of that company (ignoring any period of service less than a year);

ii. instead of clause (4)(a)(ii), each company must, on average, have at least the minimum amount in shareholders' equity for the period of service relied on; and

iii. clause (4)(a)(iii) and (iv) applies without modification in relation to each company;

c. if the person proposes to rely on 2 periods of service as the chief executive of one company —

i. instead of clause (4)(a)(i), the 2 periods of service must be the 2 most recent periods of service that the person served as the chief executive of the company (ignoring any period of service less than a year);

ii. instead of clause (4)(a)(ii), the company must, on average, have at least the minimum amount in shareholders' equity for each period of service; and

iii. clause (4)(a)(iii) and (iv) applies without modification in relation to the company.

6. The Legislature may, by law —

a. specify how the Presidential Elections Committee is to calculate and determine shareholders' equity for the purposes of clauses (4)(a)(ii) and (b)(ii) and (5)(a)(ii), (b)(ii) and (c)(ii);

b. specify how the Presidential Elections Committee is to calculate and determine profit after tax for the purposes of clause (4)(a)(iii); and

c. prescribe what constitutes an insolvency event for the purposes of clause (4)(a)(iv).

7. The minimum amount mentioned in clauses (4)(a)(ii) and (b)(ii) and (5)(a)(ii), (b)(ii) and (c)(ii) is $500 million and this amount can be increased if —

a. a committee consisting of all the members of the Presidential Elections Committee presents to Parliament a recommendation that the amount be increased; and

b. Parliament, by resolution, decides to increase the amount by the extent recommended by the committee or by any lesser extent.

8. A resolution under clause (7)(b) cannot be passed —

a. when the office of President is vacant; or

b. during the 6 months before the date on which the term of office of an incumbent President expires.

9. The committee mentioned in clause (7)(a) —

a. may regulate its own procedure and make rules for that purpose;

b. may from time to time, and must at least once every 12 years (starting from the date of commencement of section 7(b) of the Constitution of the Republic of Singapore (Amendment) Act 2016), review the minimum amount of shareholders' equity required under clauses (4)(a)(ii) and (b)(ii) and (5)(a)(ii), (b)(ii) and (c)(ii); and

c. must present a report of its conclusions to Parliament (even if it does not recommend an increase).

10. In clauses (3), (4) and (5), unless the context otherwise requires —

a. "chief executive", in relation to an entity or organisation, means the most senior executive (however named) in that entity or organisation, who is principally responsible for the management and conduct of the entity's or organisation's business and operations;

"company" means a company limited by shares and incorporated or registered in Singapore under the general law relating to companies;

"period" means continuous period.

19B. Reserved election for community that has not held office of President for 5 or more consecutive terms

1. An election for the office of President is reserved for a community if no person belonging to that community has held the office of President for any of the 5 most recent terms of office of the President.

2. A person is qualified to be elected as President —

a. in an election reserved for one community under clause (1), only if the person belongs to the community for which the election is reserved and satisfies the requirements in Article 19;

b. in an election reserved for 2 communities under clause (1) —

i. only if the person satisfies the requirements in Article 19 and belongs to the community from which a person has not held the office of President for the greater number of consecutive terms of office immediately before the election; or

ii. if no person qualifies under sub-paragraph (i), only if the person satisfies the requirements in Article 19 and belongs to the other community for which the election is reserved; and

c. in an election reserved for all 3 communities under clause (1) —

i. only if the person satisfies the requirements in Article 19 and belongs to the community from which a person has not held the office of President for the greatest number of consecutive terms of office immediately before the election;

ii. if no person qualifies under sub-paragraph (i), only if the person satisfies the requirements in Article 19 and belongs to the community from which a person has not held the office of President for the next greatest number of consecutive terms of office immediately before the election; or

iii. if no person qualifies under sub-paragraph (i) or (ii), only if the person satisfies the requirements in Article 19 and belongs to the remaining community.

3. For the purposes of this Article, a person who exercises the functions of the President under Article 22N or 22O is not considered to have held the office of President.

4. The Legislature may, by law —

a. provide for the establishment of one or more committees to decide, for the purposes of this Article, whether a person belongs to the Chinese community, the Malay community or the Indian or other minority communities;

b. prescribe the procedure by which a committee under paragraph (a) decides whether a person belongs to a community;

c. provide for the dispensation of the requirement that a person must belong to a community in order to qualify to be elected as President if, in a reserved election, no person who qualifies to be elected as President under clause (2)(a), (b) or (c) (as the case may be) is nominated as a candidate for election as President; and

d. make such provisions the Legislature considers necessary or expedient to give effect to this Article.

5. No provision of any law made pursuant to this Article is invalid on the ground of inconsistency with Article 12 or is considered to be a differentiating measure under Article 78.

6. In this Article —

a. "community" means —

"person belonging to the Chinese community" means any person who considers himself to be a member of the Chinese community and who is generally accepted as a member of the Chinese community by that community;

"person belonging to the Malay community" means any person, whether of the Malay race or otherwise, who considers himself to be a member of the Malay

community and who is generally accepted as a member of the Malay community by that community;

"person belonging to the Indian or other minority communities" means any person of Indian origin who considers himself to be a member of the Indian community and who is generally accepted as a member of the Indian community by that community, or any person who belongs to any minority community other than the Malay or Indian community;

"term of office" includes an uncompleted term of office.

39. Parliament

• Parliament shall consist of—

• such number of elected Members as is required to be returned at a general election by the constituencies **prescribed by or under any law made by the Legislature**;

• such other Members, not exceeding 12 in number, who shall be known as non-constituency Members, as the Legislature may provide in any law relating to Parliamentary elections to ensure the representation in Parliament of a minimum number of Members from a political party or parties not forming the Government; and

• such other Members not exceeding 9 in number, who shall be known as nominated Members, as may be appointed by the President in accordance with the provisions of the Fourth Schedule.

• A nominated Member shall not vote in Parliament on any motion pertaining to—

• a Bill to amend the Constitution;

• a Supply Bill, Supplementary Supply Bill or Final Supply Bill;

• a Money Bill as defined in Article 68;

• a vote of no confidence in the Government;

• removing the President from office under Article 22L; and

- any question on which nominated Members are excluded by this Constitution from the number of Members required for an affirmative decision.

- In this Article and in Articles 39A and 47, a constituency shall be construed as an electoral division for the purposes of Parliamentary elections.

- If any person who is not a Member of Parliament is elected as Speaker or Deputy Speaker, he shall, by virtue of holding the office of Speaker or Deputy Speaker, be a Member of Parliament in addition to the Members aforesaid, except for the purposes of Chapter 2 of Part V and of Article 46.

39A. Group representation constituencies (Part of it)

- The Legislature may, in order to ensure the representation in Parliament of Members from the Malay, Indian and other minority communities, by law make provision for—

    - any constituency to be declared by the President, having regard to the number of electors in that constituency, as a group representation constituency to enable any election in that constituency to be held on a basis of a group of not less than 3 but not more than 6 candidates; and

    - the qualifications, in addition to those in Article 44, of persons who may be eligible for any election in group representation constituencies, including the requirements referred to in clause(2).

- Any law made under clause (1) shall provide for—

    - the President to designate every group representation constituency—

        - as a constituency where at least one of the candidates in every group shall be a person belonging to the Malay community; or

        - as a constituency where at least one of the candidates in every group shall be a person belonging to the Indian or other minority communities;

    - the establishment of—

        - a committee to determine whether a person desiring to be a candidate belongs to the Malay community; and

        - a committee to determine whether a person desiring to be a candidate belongs to the Indian or other minority communities,

○ for the purpose of any election in group representation constituencies;

○ all the candidates in every group to be either members of the same political party standing for election for that political party or independent candidates standing as a group;

○ the minimum and maximum number of Members to be returned by all group representation constituencies at a general election; and

○ the number of group representation constituencies to be designated under paragraph (a) (i).

46. Tenure of office of Members (Part of it)

• Every Member of Parliament shall cease to be a Member at the next dissolution of Parliament after he has been elected or appointed, or previously thereto if his seat becomes vacant, under the provisions of this Constitution.

• The seat of a Member of Parliament shall become vacant—

• if he ceases to be a citizen of Singapore;

• if he ceases to be a member of, or **is expelled or resigns from, the political party for which he stood in the election**;

• if, by writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker, he resigns his seat in Parliament;

• if during 2 consecutive months in each of which sittings of Parliament (or any committee of Parliament to which he has been appointed) are held, he is absent from all such sittings without having obtained from the Speaker before the termination of any such sitting permission to be or to remain absent therefrom;

• if he becomes subject to any of the disqualifications specified in Article 45;

• **if he is expelled from Parliament in the exercise of its power of expulsion**; or

• if being a nominated Member, his term of service as such a Member expires.

50. Penalty for unqualified persons sitting or voting in Parliament

• Any person who sits or votes in Parliament, knowing or having reasonable ground for knowing that he is not entitled to do so, **shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $200 for each day** on which he so sits or votes.

• The said penalty shall be recoverable by action in the High Court at the suit of the Attorney-General.

76. General function of Council

• It shall be the general function of the Council to consider and report on such matters affecting persons of any racial or religious community in Singapore as may be referred to the Council by Parliament or the Government.

• A reference to the Council by Parliament may be made by the Speaker, and a reference to the Council by the Government may be made by a Minister.

77. Functions of Council in respect of Bills and subsidiary legislation

It shall be the particular function of the Council to draw attention to any Bill or to any subsidiary legislation if that Bill or subsidiary legislation is, in the opinion of the Council, a differentiating measure.

152. Minorities and special position of Malays

• It shall be the responsibility of the Government constantly to care for the interests of the racial and religious minorities in Singapore.

• The Government shall exercise its functions in such manner as to recognise the special position of the Malays, who are the indigenous people of Singapore, and accordingly it shall be the responsibility of the Government to protect, safeguard, support, foster and promote their political, educational, religious, economic, social and cultural interests and the Malay language.

153. Muslim religion

The Legislature shall by law make provision for regulating Muslim religious affairs and for constituting a Council to advise the President in matters relating to the Muslim religion.

153A. Official languages and national language

- **Malay, Mandarin, Tamil and English shall be the 4 official languages** in Singapore.

- The national language shall be the Malay language and shall be in the Roman script:

Provided that—

- no person shall be prohibited or prevented from using or from teaching or learning any other language; and

- nothing in this Article shall prejudice the right of the Government to preserve and sustain the use and study of the language of any other community in Singapore.

Constitution of Slovakia

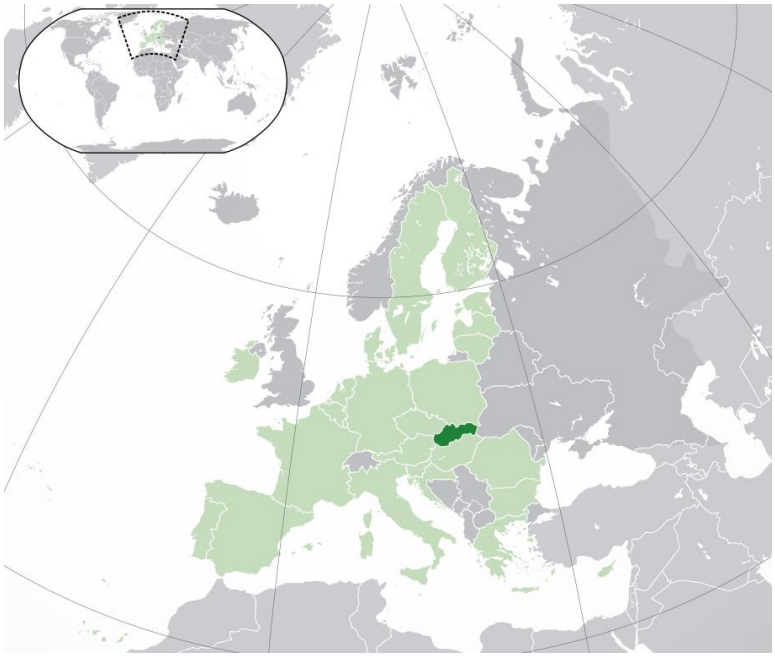
June 16, 2025

Slovakia is a landlocked country in Europe, bordering Poland, Ukraine, Hungary, Austria, and Czech Republic. The population of this country is approx 54,19,000 with 49,035 square kilometers area. Ethnically 83% Slovak. Official language is Slovak. Religiously 68% Christian, almost all of them are Catholic. There are also 23% atheists. There are 18 state-registered religions in Slovakia, of which 16 are various branches of Christianity, 1 is Jewish, and 1 is Baha'i. A religion can be registered at the state office, if it has a minimum 50,000 followers.

There is no state protection for property acquired by illegal means. Of course, this is the rule in all states of the world, but the Slovak Constitution clearly mentions it, which is interesting. If restrictions on freedom of speech or freedom of religion are necessary in a democratic society to protect public order, health, or the rights and freedoms of others - then they are lawful. Agricultural and forestry land are inexhaustible natural resources, and shall enjoy special protection by the state and society.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Freedom of the press is not regulated, but freedom of radio and television is. Why?



Admirable Articles of Slovakia's Constitution

Article 2

1. State power originates from citizens, who exercise it through their elected representatives, or directly.

2. State bodies may act only on the basis of the Constitution, within its limits, and to the extent and in a manner which shall be laid down by law.

3. Everyone may do what is not prohibited by law and no one may be forced to do anything that is not prescribed by law.

Article 4 (Part of it)

• Raw materials, caves, **underground water**, **natural and thermal springs and streams** are the property of the Slovak Republic. The Slovak Republic protects and develops these resources, and makes careful and effective use of mineral resources and natural heritage to the benefit of its citizens and subsequent generations.

Article 20 (Part of it)

• Everyone has the right to own property. The ownership right of all owners has the same legal content and protection. **Property acquired in any way which is contrary to the legal order shall not enjoy such protection.**

Article 24

1. The freedoms of thought, conscience, religious creed and faith are guaranteed. This right also encompasses the possibility to change one's religious creed, or faith. Everyone has the right to be without religious creed. Everyone has the right to publicly express his thoughts. religious creed. Everyone has the right to publicly express his thoughts.

2. Everyone has the right to freely express religion, or faith alone or together with others, privately or publicly, by means of religious services, religious acts, by observing religious rites, or to participate in the teachings thereof.

3. Churches and religious communities administer their own affairs, in particular, they constitute their own bodies, appoint their clergymen, organize the teaching of religion, and establish religious orders and other church institutions independently of state bodies.

4. Conditions for exercising of rights under paragraphs 1 to 3 **may be limited only by law, if such a measure is necessary in a democratic society to protect public order, health,** morals, **or the rights and freedoms of others.**

Article 26 (Part of it)

• The freedom of speech and the right to information are guaranteed.

• Censorship is banned.

• The freedom of speech and the right to seek out and disseminate information may be **restricted by law, if such a measure is necessary in a democratic society to protect the rights and freedoms of others, state security, public order, or public health** and morals.

• Public authority bodies are obliged to provide information on their activities in an appropriate manner and in the state language. The conditions and manner of execution shall be laid down by law.

Article 29

1. The right to freely associate is guaranteed. Everyone has the right to associate with others in clubs, societies, or other associations.

2. Citizens have the right to establish political parties and political movements and to associate in them.

3. The exercising of rights under paragraphs 1 and 2 may be restricted only in cases laid down by law, if it is necessary in a democratic society for reasons of state security, to protect public order, to prevent criminal acts, or to protect the rights and freedoms of others.

4. Political parties and political movements, as well as clubs, societies, or other associations are separated from the state.

Article 32

Citizens have the right to put up resistance against anyone who would eliminate the democratic order of basic human rights and freedoms listed in this Constitution, if the activity of constitutional bodies and the effective use of legal means are rendered impossible.

Article 40

Everyone has a right to the protection of health. Based on public insurance, citizens have the right to free health care and to medical supplies under conditions which shall be laid down by law.

Article 41

1. Marriage is a unique union between a man and a woman. The Slovak Republic comprehensively protects and cherishes marriage for its own good.

2. Special care, protection in labor relations, and adequate working conditions are guaranteed to a woman during the period of pregnancy.

3. Children born in and out of wedlock enjoy equal rights.

4. Child care and upbringing are the rights of parents; children have the right to parental care and upbringing. Parents' rights can be restricted and minors can be separated from their parents against their will only by a court ruling on the basis of law.

5. Parents caring for children are entitled to assistance from the state.

6. Details concerning rights under paragraphs 1 to 5 shall be laid down by law.

Article 42

1. Everyone has the right to education. School attendance is compulsory. Its period and age limit shall be laid down by law.

2. Citizens have the right to free education at primary and secondary schools and, depending on their abilities and society's resources, also at higher educational establishments.

3. Schools other than state schools may be established, and teaching in them provided, only under conditions laid down by law; education in such schools may be provided for a payment.

4. A law shall lay down conditions under which citizens are entitled to assistance from the state in their studies.

Article 44

1. Everyone has the right to a favorable environment.

2. Everyone is obliged to protect and enhance the environment and the cultural heritage.

3. **No one may endanger, or damage the environment, natural resources, and the cultural heritage** beyond the extent laid down by law.

4. The state looks after a cautious use of natural resources, protection of agricultural and forest land, ecological balance, and effective environmental care, and provides for the protection of specified species of wild plants and animals.

5. Agricultural and forest land are non-renewable natural resources and enjoy special protection by the state and society.

6. The details of the rights and obligations according to paragraphs 1 to 5 shall be laid down by law.

Article 46

• Everyone may claim his right in a manner laid down by law in an independent and impartial court and, in cases laid down by law, at another body of the Slovak Republic.

• Anyone who claims to have been deprived of his rights by a decision of a public administration body may turn to the court to have the lawfulness of such decision reexamined, unless laid down otherwise by law. The reexamination of decisions concerning basic rights and freedoms may not, however, be excluded from the court's authority.

• Everyone is entitled to compensation for damage incurred as a result of an unlawful decision by a court, or another state or public administration body, or as a result of an incorrect official procedure.

• Conditions and details concerning judicial and other legal protection shall be laid down by law.

Article 50

• Only the court decides on guilt and punishment for criminal acts.

• Everyone against whom a criminal proceeding is conducted is considered innocent until the court establishes his guilt by a legally valid verdict.

• The accused has the right to be granted the time and opportunity to prepare his defense, and to defend himself either alone or through a defense counsel.

• The accused has the right to refuse to testify; this right may not be denied in any way.

• No one may be criminally prosecuted for an act for which he has already been sentenced, or of which he has already been acquitted. This principle does not rule out the application of extraordinary remedies in compliance with the law.

• Whether any act is criminal is assessed, and punishment is determined, in accordance with the law valid at the time when the act was committed. A more recent law is applied, if it is more favorable for the perpetrator.

Facts of Slovakia's Constitution

Article 26 (Part of it)

• The freedom of speech and the right to information are guaranteed.

• Everyone has the right to express his views in word, writing, print, picture, or other means as well as the right to freely seek out, receive, and spread ideas and information without regard for state borders.

The issuing of press is not subject to approval procedures. Enterprise in the fields of radio and television may be subject to the awarding of an approval from the state. The conditions shall be laid down by law.

Article 82

• The National Council of the Slovak Republic holds permanent sessions.

• The constituent meeting of the National Council of the Slovak Republic is called by the President of the Slovak Republic within 30 days after the announcement of election results. If he fails to do so, the National Council of the Slovak Republic convenes on the 30th day after the announcement of the election results.

• The National Council of the Slovak Republic may interrupt its session by means of a resolution. The length of interruption must not exceed **four months** in a year. During interruption, the Speaker, deputy speakers, and bodies of the National Council of the Slovak Republic execute their powers.

• While the session is interrupted, the Speaker of the National Council of the Slovak Republic may convene a meeting of the National Council of the Slovak Republic even prior to the set date. He will do so whenever requested by the Government of the Slovak Republic or at least one-fifth of the Members of Parliament.

• The session of the National Council of the Slovak Republic ends with the expiration of the electoral term or with its dissolution.

Article 114

• The Government is accountable for the execution of its duties to the National Council of the Slovak Republic, which can pass a vote of no-confidence in it at any time.

• The Government can at any time request the National Council of the Slovak Republic to pass a vote of confidence in it.

• The Government can link the vote on the adoption of a law or on another issue with a vote of confidence in the Government.

Article 120

• The Government may issue ordinances in order to execute a law within its limits.

• If so laid down by law, the government is authorized to issue ordinances in order to execute the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Slovak Republic, of the other part, and to execute international treaties stipulated in Article 7, paragraph 2.

• Government ordinances are signed by the prime minister.

• A Government ordinance must be promulgated in a manner which shall be laid down by law.

Constitution of Slovenia

June 25, 2025

Slovenia is a European country located on the shores of the Adriatic Sea, sharing a border with Italy, Austria, Hungary, Croatia. The population of this country is approx 21,30,000 with 20,271 square kilometers area. Ethnically 83% are Slovene. There are also Serbs, Croats, Bosniaks, Bosnians, Hungarians, Albanians, Roma, Macedonians, Italians, Montenegrins and Germans. The official language is Slovene. Other recognized languages are Italian, and Hungarian. Religiously 77% are Christian, almost all of whom are Catholic. 18% of citizens do not believe in any religion.

According to the constitution, religion and state are separate. If someone is harmed by state authorities, they have the right to receive compensation.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

It is possible to detain someone for about three months under preventive detention laws without trial. The Supreme Court can extend the detention period for another three months. If no charges are filed at the end of this period, the suspect will be released. Powerful politicians or the police can harass anyone, including the opposition, unpopular figures, and enemies, through this provision.

The Slovenian parliament is bicameral, with the National Assembly directly elected by popular vote, while the members of the National Council are not appointed based on the votes received by political parties - which is against democracy. In addition, two seats in the National Assembly are reserved for the Hungarian and Italian minorities - which is also against national spirit.



Admirable Articles of Slovenia's Constitution

Article 3

Slovenia is a state of all its citizens and is founded on the permanent and inalienable right of the Slovene nation to self-determination.

In Slovenia power is vested in the people. Citizens exercise this power directly and through elections, consistent with the principle of the separation of legislative, executive and judicial powers.

Article 7

The state and religious communities shall be separate.

Religious communities shall enjoy equal rights; they shall pursue their activities freely.

Article 14. Equality before the Law

In Slovenia everyone shall be guaranteed equal human rights and fundamental freedoms irrespective of national origin, race, sex, language, religion, political or other conviction, material standing, birth, education, social status, disability or any other personal circumstance.

All are equal before the law.

Article 18. Prohibition of Torture

No one may be subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment. The conducting of medical or other scientific experiments on any person without his free consent is prohibited.

Article 22. Equal Protection of Rights

Everyone shall be guaranteed equal protection of rights in any proceeding before a court and before other state authorities, local community authorities and bearers of public authority that decide on his rights, duties or legal interests.

Article 25. Right to Legal Remedies

Everyone shall be guaranteed the right to appeal or to any other legal remedy against the decisions of courts and other state authorities, local community authorities and bearers of public authority by which his rights, duties or legal interests are determined.

Article 26. Right to Compensation

Everyone has the right to compensation for damage caused through unlawful actions in connection with the performance of any function or other activity by a person or body performing such function or activity under state authority, local community authority or as a bearer of public authority.

Any person suffering damage has the right to demand, in accordance with the law, compensation also directly from the person or body that has caused damage.

Article 28. Principle of Legality in Criminal Law

No one may be punished for an act which had not been declared a criminal offence under law, or for which a penalty had not been prescribed, at the time the act was performed.

Acts that are criminal shall be established and the resulting penalties pronounced according to the law that was in force at the time the act was performed, save where a more recent law adopted is more lenient towards the offender.

Article 29. Legal Guarantees in Criminal Proceedings

Anyone charged with a criminal offence must, in addition to absolute equality, be guaranteed the following rights:

- the right to have adequate time and facilities to prepare his defence;
- the right to be present at his trial and to conduct his own defence or to be defended by a legal representative;
- the right to present all evidence to his benefit;
- the right not to incriminate himself or his relatives or those close to him, or to admit guilt.

Article 30. Right to Rehabilitation and Compensation

Any person unjustly convicted of a criminal offence or deprived of his liberty without due cause has the right to rehabilitation and compensation, and other rights provided by law.

Article 31. Prohibition of Double Jeopardy

No one may be sentenced or punished twice for the same criminal offence for which criminal proceedings were dismissed finally, or for which the charge was finally rejected, or for which the person was acquitted or convicted by final judgement.

Article 41. Freedom of Conscience

Religious and other beliefs may be freely professed in private and public life.

No one shall be obliged to declare his religious or other beliefs.

Parents have the right to provide their children with a religious and moral upbringing in accordance with their beliefs. The religious and moral guidance given to children must be appropriate to their age and maturity, and be consistent with their free conscience and religious and other beliefs or convictions.

Article 42. Right of Assembly and Association

The right of peaceful assembly and public meeting shall be guaranteed.

Everyone has the right to freedom of association with others.

Legal restrictions of these rights shall be permissible where so required for national security or public safety and for protection against the spread of infectious diseases.

Professional members of the defence forces and the police may not be members of political parties.

Article 52. Rights of Disabled Persons

Disabled persons shall be guaranteed protection and work-training in accordance with the law.

Physically or mentally handicapped children and other severely disabled persons have the right to education and training for an active life in society.

The education and training referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be financed from public funds.

Article 54. Rights and Duties of Parents

Parents have the right and duty to maintain, educate and raise their children. This right and duty may be revoked or restricted only for such reasons as are provided by law in order to protect the child's interests.

Children born out of wedlock have the same rights as children born within it.

Article 72. Healthy Living Environment

Everyone has the right in accordance with the law to a healthy living environment.

The state shall promote a healthy living environment. To this end, the conditions and manner in which economic and other activities are pursued shall be established by law.

The law shall establish under which conditions and to what extent a person who has damaged the living environment is obliged to provide compensation.

The protection of animals from cruelty shall be regulated by law.

Article 126. Organisation and Jurisdiction of Courts

The organisation and jurisdiction of courts are determined by law.

Extraordinary courts may not be established, nor may military courts be established in peacetime.

Article 155. Prohibition of Retroactive Effect of Legal Acts

Laws and other regulations and general legal acts cannot have retroactive effect.

Only a law may establish that certain of its provisions have retroactive effect, if this is required in the public interest and provided that no acquired rights are infringed thereby.

Facts of Slovenia's Constitution

Article 20. Orders for and Duration of Detention

A person reasonably suspected of having committed a criminal offence may be detained only on the basis of a court order when this is absolutely necessary for the course of criminal proceedings or for reasons of public safety.

Upon detention, but not later than twenty-four hours thereafter, the person detained must be handed the written court order with a statement of reasons. The person detained has the right to appeal against the court order, and such appeal must be decided by a court within forty-eight hours. Detention may last only as long as there are legal reasons for such, but **no longer than three months** from the day of the deprivation of liberty. The Supreme Court may extend the detention a further three months.

If no charges are brought by the end of these terms, the suspected person shall be released.

Article 80. Composition and Election

The National Assembly is composed of deputies of the citizens of Slovenia and comprises ninety deputies.

Deputies are elected by universal, equal, direct and secret voting.

One deputy of the Italian and one deputy of the Hungarian national communities shall always be elected to the National Assembly.

The electoral system shall be regulated by a law passed by the National Assembly by a two-thirds majority vote of all deputies.

Deputies, except for the deputies of the national communities, are elected according to the principle of proportional representation with a four-percent threshold required for election to the National Assembly, with due consideration that voters have a decisive influence on the allocation of seats to the candidates.

Article 96. Composition

The National Council is the **representative body for social, economic, professional and local interest**s. The National Council has forty members. It is composed of:

- **four representatives of employers;**
- **four representatives of employees;**

- **four representatives of farmers, crafts and trades, and independent professions;**
- **six representatives of non-commercial fields;**
- **twenty-two representatives of local interests.**

The organisation of the National Council is regulated by law.

Constitution of Solomon Islands

June 28, 2025

Solomon Islands is an Oceanian island country located in the Oceania Ocean. The population of this country is approx 7,34,000 with 28,896 square kilometers area. Ethnically 95% Melanesian. Although all are Melanesian, hostility arises from the island's distinct identity, language, history, and sense of competition, and conflict continued from 1998 to 2003. The official language is English, although only 2% of the population is proficient in English. About 70 languages are spoken, with pidgins being used as the lingua franca. Religiously 97% Christian.

The most interesting aspect of the Constitution is that persons entrusted with important responsibilities of the state must conduct their public or private lives and their relationships with others in such a way that there should not be any 'conflict of interest' or obstruction in the proper discharge of public duties. They must not engage in any conduct that calls into question their integrity. They must also not use the power of the office for any personal gain.

Parliament may make laws to provide for the disclosure of personal and business income, assets and financial status of relevant persons and their families and associates; disclose information about interests in contracts with government agencies, directorships or positions such as trustees; provide for the temporary control or seizure of assets or income of relevant persons; determine what acts or omissions shall be considered misconduct; provide for the referral and resolution of complaints to independent courts or tribunals.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The constitution recognizes the existence of God. The head of state is the Queen or King of Britain. Is there no one in the entire Solomon Islands who can be their president?



Admirable Articles of Solomon Islands's Constitution

CHAPTER I. THE STATE AND THE CONSTITUTION

2. Constitution is Supreme Law

This Constitution is the supreme law of Solomon Islands and if any other law is inconsistent with this Constitution, that other law shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void.

CHAPTER II. PROTECTION OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF THE INDIVIDUAL

3. Fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual

Whereas every person in Solomon Islands is entitled to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, that is to say, the right, whatever his race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed or sex, but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest, to each and all of the following, namely:

• life, liberty, security of the person and the protection of the law;

• freedom of conscience of expression and of assembly and association; and

• protection for the privacy of his home and other property and from deprivation of property without compensation,

the provisions of this Chapter shall have effect for the purpose of affording protection to those rights and freedoms subject to such limitations of that protection as are contained in those provisions, being limitations designed to ensure that the enjoyment of the said rights and freedoms by any individual does not prejudice the rights and freedoms of others or the public interest.

CHAPTER VI. THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE

49. Disqualifications from membership

• No person shall be qualified for election as a member of Parliament who—

  • is, by virtue of his own act, under any acknowledgement of allegiance, obedience or adherence to a foreign power or state;

  • holds, or is acting in, any public office;

  • is an undischarged bankrupt, having been adjudged or otherwise declared bankrupt under any law for the time being in force in any part of the Commonwealth;

  • is certified to be insane or otherwise adjudged to be of unsound mind under any law for the time being in force in Solomon Islands;

  • is under sentence of death imposed on him by a court in any part of the world, or is under a sentence of imprisonment (by whatever name called) for a term of, or exceeding, six months, other than a sentence in lieu of a fine, but including a suspended sentence, imposed on him by such a court or substituted by competent authority for some other sentence imposed on him by such a court;

  • is disqualified from membership of Parliament or from registration as an elector or from voting at elections under any law for the time being in force in Solomon Islands relating to offences connected with elections; or

• holds, or is acting in, or within 12 months before the date, prescribed by Parliament, by which nominations of candidates for the election must be received, has held or acted in any office the functions of which involve any responsibility for, or in connection with, the conduct of any election to Parliament or the compilation or revision of any electoral register for that purpose.

• For the purpose of paragraph (e) of the preceding subsection two or more terms of imprisonment that are required to be served consecutively shall be regarded as a single term of imprisonment for the aggregate period of those terms.

CHAPTER VIII. LEADERSHIP CODE

93. Application of this Chapter

The provisions of this Chapter apply to and in relation to—

• the Governor-General;

• the Prime Minister and the other Ministers;

• the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the Independent Members;

• all other members of Parliament;

• the Speaker;

• members of any Commission established by this Constitution;

• public officers;

• officers of the government of Honiara City, provincial government officers, members of the Honiara City council and provincial assemblies;

• officers of statutory corporations and Government agencies; and

• such other officers as Parliament may prescribe.

94. Responsibilities of office

• A person to whom this Chapter applies **has a duty to conduct himself in such a way, both in his public or official life and his private life, and in his associations with other persons, as not—**

> **• to place himself in a position in which he has or could have a conflict of interests or in which the fair exercise of his public or official duties might be compromised;**
>
> **• to demean his office or position;**
>
> **• to allow his integrity to be called into question; or**
>
> • to endanger or diminish respect for and confidence in the integrity of the government of Solomon Islands.

• In particular, a person to whom this Chapter applies shall not use his office for personal gain or enter into any transaction or engage in any enterprise or activity that might be expected to give rise to doubt in the public mind as to whether he is carrying out or has carried out the duty imposed by the preceding subsection.

• It is the further duty of a person to whom this Chapter applies—

> **• to ensure, as far as is within his lawful power, that his spouse and children and any other persons for whom he is responsible, including nominees, trustees and agents, do not conduct themselves in a way that might be expected to give rise to doubt in the public mind as to his complying with his duties under this section; and**
>
> **• if necessary, publicly to dissociate himself from any activity or enterprise of any of his associates, or of a person referred to in paragraph (a) of this subsection, that might be expected to give rise to such a doubt.**

• A person to whom this Chapter applies who—

> • is convicted of an offence in respect of his office or position or in relation to the performance of his functions or duties;
>
> • fails to carry out the obligations imposed by the preceding subsections of this section; or
>
> • commits any act or omission prescribed under Section 95 of this Constitution as constituting misconduct in office,

is guilty of misconduct in office.

95. Further provisions

Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, for the purposes of this Chapter, Parliament—

• may make provision for the disclosure of the personal and business incomes and financial affairs of persons to whom this Chapter applies, and of their families and associates, and in particular of interest in contracts with governmental bodies and of directorship and similar offices held by them (including powers to nominate directors, trustees or agents, or similar officers);

• may make provision for the disposal or temporary control of the assets or income of a person to whom this Chapter applies where this seems to be desirable for attaining the objects of this Chapter;

• may prescribe specific acts or omissions consisting misconduct in office;

• may create offences (including offences by persons to whom this Chapter applies and offences by other persons) and prescribe penalties for such offences;

• shall provide for the investigation of cases of alleged or suspected misconduct in office;

• shall provide for the reference of cases of alleged or suspected misconduct in office to such independent courts or tribunals as may be prescribed, and for the investigation and determination by such courts or tribunals of any such cases that may be referred to them in the manner prescribed;

• shall make provision with respect to the powers and procedure of such courts or tribunals as may be prescribed under the preceding paragraph and shall prescribe the penalties or other consequences that may result from a lawful determination by any such court or tribunal that a person to whom this Chapter applies is guilty of misconduct in office; and

• may make such other provision as may appear necessary or expedient for attaining the objects of this Chapter.

Preamble (Part of it)

We the people of Solomon Islands, proud of the wisdom and the worthy customs of our ancestors, mindful of our common and diverse heritage and conscious of our common destiny, do now, **under the guiding hand of God,** establish the sovereign democratic State of Solomon Islands;

As a basis of our united nation

AND for these purposes we now give ourselves this Constitution.

CHAPTER I. THE STATE AND THE CONSTITUTION

1. The State and Head of State

1. Solomon Islands shall be a sovereign democratic State.

2. **Her Majesty shall be the Head of State of Solomon Islands.**

Constitution of Somalia

July 03, 2025

Somalia is an African country located on the shores of the Gulf of Aden, and the Indian Ocean, sharing a border with Ethiopia, Djibouti, Kenya. The population of this country is approx 1,81,43,000 with 6,37,657 square kilometers area. Ethnically 85% Somali. Official languages are Somali and Arabic. 99.8% are Muslim.

According to the Constitution of Somalia, everyone has equal rights and responsibilities regardless of biological gender, religion, social or economic status, political opinion, clan, disability, occupation, birth or dialect; and the government will not discriminate against anyone on the basis of the aforementioned differences. Everyone has the right to join or not to join any organization. No marriage shall be valid without the free consent of both men and women. In addition, marriage of minors is illegal. The state shall provide free legal assistance to individuals or groups taking legal action in the interests of the people. Anyone arrested must be brought before a court within 48 hours.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

According to Article 95 of the Somali constitution, if it is proven by medical experts that the president is suffering from a terminal illness that is expected to cause his death within three months, the office of the president will be legally vacant. The office will be declared "legally vacant," but who will do it? There is no explanation for that. If a doctor says so, the office of the president will become vacant? How can a doctor override parliament? Completely outlandish request. What if the rule were like this,

- If for any reason the health of the President is in question, the Parliament shall, by a majority of more than half of the votes, send him to a specialist doctor for a full body check-up;

- then, based on the doctor's report, the Parliament shall, by a two-thirds vote, remove him.

Then the whole thing would have been correct.



Admirable Articles of Somalia's Constitution

Article 11. Equality

1. All citizens, regardless of sex, religion, social or economic status, political opinion, clan, disability, occupation, birth or dialect shall have equal rights and duties before the law.

2. Discrimination is deemed to occur if the effect of an action impairs or restricts a person's rights, even if the actor did not intend this effect.

3. Government must not discriminate against any person on the basis of age, race, colour, tribe, ethnicity, culture, dialect, gender, birth, disability, religion, political opinion, occupation, or wealth.

4. All government programs, such as laws, or political and administrative actions that are designed to achieve full equality for individuals or groups who are disadvantaged, or who have suffered from discrimination in the past, shall not be deemed to be discriminatory.

Article 14. Slavery, Servitude and Forced Labour

A person may not be subjected to slavery, servitude, trafficking, or forced labour for any purpose.

Article 16. Freedom of Association

Every person has the right to associate with other individuals and groups. This includes the right to form and belong to organizations, including trade unions and political parties. It also includes the right not to associate with others, and a person cannot be forced to associate with individuals or groups.

Article 20. Freedom of Assembly, Demonstration, Protest and Petition

1. Every person has the right to organize and participate in meetings, and to demonstrate and protest peacefully, without requiring prior authorization.

2. Every person has the right to present petitions to governmental institutions.

Article 26. Property

1. Every person has the right to own, use, enjoy, sell, and transfer property.

2. The state may only compulsorily acquire property if doing so is in the public interest. Any person whose property has been acquired in the name of the public interest has the right to just compensation from the government as agreed by the parties or decided by a court.

Article 27. Economic and Social Rights

1. Every person has the right to clean potable water.

2. Every person has the right to healthcare, and no one may be denied emergency healthcare for any reason, including lack of economic capability.

3. Every person has the right to full social security,

4. Every person has the right to protect, pursue, and achieve the fulfilment of the rights recognised in this Article, in accordance with the law, and without interference from the state or any other party.

5. It shall be ensured that women, the aged, the disabled and minorities who have long suffered discrimination get the necessary support to realize their socio-economic rights.

Article 28. Family Care

1. Marriage is the basis of the family, which is the foundation of society. Its protection is a legal duty of the state.

2. Mother and child care is a legal duty of the state.

3. Every child has the right to care from their parents, including education and instruction. In instances where this care is not available from the family, it must be provided by others. This right applies to street children and children of unknown parents, the rights of whom the state has a particular duty to fulfil and protect.

4. Adults have a duty to support their parents if the parents are unable to care for themselves.

5. No marriage shall be legal without the free consent of both the man and the woman, or if one or both of them have not reached the age of maturity.

Article 34. Access to Courts

1. Every person is entitled to file a legal case before a capable court.

2. Every person has the right to a fair public hearing by an independent and impartial court or tribunal, to be held within a reasonable time, and to determine:

a. Any question of civil rights and obligations; or

b. Any criminal charge.

3. Every person is entitled to defend him or herself from the case he or she is party to, whatever the level or stage of the proceedings may be.

4. The state shall provide free legal defense to the people who do not have the means of doing so themselves.

5. The state shall provide free legal defense to individuals or communities if they are legally pursuing the public interest.

Article 35. The Right of the Accused

1. The accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty in a final manner by a court of law.

2. Every person arrested or detained has the right to be informed promptly of the reason for their arrest or detention in a language which the person understands.

3. Every person arrested or detained shall have the right for his or her family and relatives to be informed of his or her situation.

4. Every person may not be compelled to self-incriminate, and a verdict may not be based on evidence acquired by means of coercion.

5. Every person who is arrested has the right to be brought before a capable court within 48 hours of the arrest.

6. Every person who is arrested or detained has the right to choose, and to consult with, a legal practitioner and if he or she cannot afford one, the government must appoint a legal practitioner for him or her.

7. Every person brought before a court of law for an alleged criminal offence is entitled to a fair trial.

8. The accused has the right to be present at their trial.

9. The accused has the right to challenge the evidence presented against him or her.

10. The accused has the right to an interpreter if the accused person does not understand the language being used in the court.

11. The accused cannot be kept in an illegal detention centre, and must be granted visits by his or her family, doctor or lawyer.

12. Criminal liability is a personal matter and no person may be convicted of a criminal offence for an act committed by another person.

13. No person may be convicted of a crime for committing an act that was not an offence at the time it was committed, unless it is a crime against humanity under international law.

Article 66. House Sessions of the House of the People of the Federal Parliament (Part of it)

1. A newly elected House of the People of the Federal Parliament must hold its first sitting within 30 days of the declaration of the result of the general election, on a date fixed by the National Independent Electoral Commission.

2. The rules of procedure of the House of the People of the Federal Parliament shall determine the timings, dates and the resting period of the regular sessions of the House of the People of the Federal Parliament.

3. The House of the People of the Federal Parliament shall be convened for a special session whenever:

a. Called by the President of the Federal Republic acting on the request of the Council of Ministers;

b. Called by its Speaker;

c. **Requested in writing by at least 20% of the members** of the House of the People of the Federal Parliament.

Facts of Somalia's Constitution

Article 1. The Federal Republic of Somalia

1. Somalia is a federal, sovereign, and democratic republic founded on inclusive representation of the people and a multiparty system and social justice.

2. **After Allah the Almighty**, all power is vested in the public and can only be exercised in accordance with the Constitution and the law and through the relevant institutions. It is

prohibited for a person or a section of the public to claim the sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Somalia, or to use it for their personal interest.

3. The sovereignty and unity of the Federal Republic of Somalia is inviolable.

Article 2. State and Religion

1. **Islam** is the religion of the State.

2. **No religion other than Islam** can be propagated in the country.

3. No law which is not compliant with the **general principles of Shari'a**h can be enacted.

Article 3. Founding Principles

1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia is based on the foundations of the **Holy Quran and the Sunna of our prophet Mohamed (PBUH)** and protects the **higher objectives of Shari'ah** and social justice.

2. The Federal Republic of **Somalia is a Muslim country** which is a member of the **African and Arab Nations**.

3. The Federal Republic of Somalia is founded upon the fundamental principles of power sharing in a federal system.

4. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia promotes human rights, the rule of law, general standards of international law, justice, participatory consultative and inclusive government, the separation of powers between the legislature, executive and an independent judiciary, in order to ensure accountability, efficiency and responsiveness to the interests of the people.

5. Women must be included in all national institutions, in an effective way, in particular all elected and appointed positions across the three branches of government and in national independent commissions.

Article 4. Supremacy of the Constitution

1. **After the Shari'ah**, the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia is the supreme law of the country. It binds the government and guides policy initiatives and decisions in all departments of government.

2. Any law, or administrative action that is contrary to the Constitution may be invalidated by the Constitutional Court, which has the authority to do so in accordance with this Constitution.

Article 17. Freedom of Religion and Belief

1. Every person is free to practice his or her religion.

2. **No religion other than Islam can be propagated** in the Federal Republic of Somalia.

Article 30. Education (Part of it)

- Education is a basic right for all Somali citizens.

- **The teaching of Islam** shall be compulsory for pupils in both public and private schools. Schools owned by non-Muslims shall be exempted from these measures.

Article 88. Eligibility Criteria for the Position of President of the Federal Republic of Somalia

Any citizen is eligible for the position of President of the Federal Republic of Somalia, as long as he or she meets the eligibility requirements of:

- Being a Somali citizen **and a Muslim**;

- Being not less than forty years of age;

- Having relevant knowledge or experience for the role;

- Having a sound mind;

- Not having been convicted by a court of a major crime.

Article 95. Vacancy in the Office of the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia

1. If the Office of President of the Federal Republic of Somalia falls vacant, the Speaker of the House of the People of the Federal Parliament shall act as President of the Federal Republic until such time as a new President of the Federal Republic is elected, within a maximum of thirty (30) days.

2. If the President of the Federal Republic suffers a terminal illness that is expected to lead to his or her death within a period of three (3) months **and this is attested to by medical experts, the office of the President of the Federal Republic shall legally be deemed vacant.**

3. The election of a President of the Federal Republic of Somalia to fill an office left vacant in accordance with Clause 2 of this Article shall be conducted in accordance with the presidential election procedure stated in Article 89 of the Constitution.

4. A President of the Federal Republic of Somalia elected in accordance with Clause 3 of this Article shall complete the remaining period of the term of the previous President.

Article 96. Oath of the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia

Before assuming office, the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia shall take an oath before the Federal Parliament, administered by the Chairman of the High Court, which shall be as follows:

"I swear **in the name of Allah** that I will perform my duties honestly and in the best interest of the Nation, People **and Religion**, and that I will abide by the Constitution and the other Laws of the Country"

Article 104. Oath

After obtaining a vote of confidence, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers shall, before assuming their duties, take the Oath in a special session of the House of the People of the Federal Parliament, administered by the Chairman of the High Court, and which shall read as follows:

"I swear **in the name of Allah** that I will perform my duties honestly and in the best interest of the Nation, People and Religion, and that I will abide by the Constitution and the other Laws of the Country"

Constitution of South Africa

July 11, 2025

South Africa is an African country located on the shores of the Atlantic and Indian Ocean, sharing a border with Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Eswatini. In addition, there is an independent sovereign state called Lesotho within South Africa. South Africa has a population of 6,30,15,000 approximately, and an area of 12,21,037 square kilometers.

Nelson Mandela's name is well-known around the world, and the history of South Africa is known to almost everyone. In South Africa, the ethnic composition is 81% black, 8% mixed, 7% white, 3% Indian, 1% other. There are more than 10 official languages, although in reality Zulu is the most widely used, at about 24%; and the popularity of English is increasing day by day in private offices. In terms of religion, 85% are Christian, 8% believe in traditional religions, 3% do not believe in any religion, 1% are Muslim and 1% are Hindu, and 2% are other.

The South African constitution is well-written. Whoever wrote it were very hardworking and intelligent. The constitution sets out the basic principles of how the administration of the country will be conducted at all levels, including the national, provincial and local levels, the responsibilities of parliament, and the functioning of the courts.

Freedom of speech is free, but propaganda for war; incitement to imminent violence; or propaganda of hatred is prohibited. No one may be denied emergency treatment in a hospital. Provincial and local governments shall receive a portion of the revenue collected by the national government, so that they are able to provide basic services and perform the functions assigned to them. In addition, the national government may make other allocations from the revenue collected, either conditionally or unconditionally.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

World has an extreme population. Not having children, or having only one, is dangerous, while having more than two children is responsible for excess population. Therefore, the number of children per person should be controlled. It was effective in China for a long time, and the Assam government in India has taken various effective steps against excessive births. But Article 12 of the South African Constitution gives unlimited freedom in having children.

And through Articles 211 and 212, the constitutional government has been given a thumbs-down and the goon culture has been empowered. Those who have no qualification or public support to work for the common people after winning the elections, they favor Articles 211 and 212.



Admirable Articles of South Africa's Constitution

1. Republic of South Africa

The Republic of South Africa is one, sovereign, democratic state founded on the following values:

• Human dignity, the achievement of equality and the advancement of human rights and freedoms.

• Non-racialism and non-sexism.

• Supremacy of the constitution and the rule of law.

• Universal adult suffrage, a national common voters roll, regular elections and a multiparty system of democratic government, to ensure accountability, responsiveness and openness.

3. Citizenship (Part of it)

- There is a common South African citizenship.
- All citizens are-
    - equally entitled to the rights, privileges and benefits of citizenship; and
    - equally subject to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

12. Freedom and security of the person (Part of it)

- Everyone has the right to freedom and security of the person, which includes the right-
    - not to be deprived of freedom arbitrarily or without just cause;
    - not to be detained without trial;
    - to be free from all forms of violence from either public or private sources;
    - not to be tortured in any way; and
    - not to be treated or punished in a cruel, inhuman or degrading way.

13. Slavery, servitude and forced labour

No one may be subjected to slavery, servitude or forced labour.

15. Freedom of religion, belief and opinion (Part of it)

- Everyone has the right to freedom of conscience, religion, thought, belief and opinion.
- Religious observances may be conducted at state or state-aided institutions, provided that-
    - those observances follow rules made by the appropriate public authorities;
    - they are conducted on an equitable basis; and

- **attendance at them is free and voluntary.**

16. Freedom of expression

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression, which includes-

    a. freedom of the press and other media;

    b. freedom to receive or impart information or ideas;

    c. freedom of artistic creativity; and

    d. academic freedom and freedom of scientific research.

2. The right in subsection (1) does not extend to-

    a. propaganda for war;

    b. incitement of imminent violence; or

    c. advocacy of hatred that is based on race, ethnicity, gender or religion, and that constitutes incitement to cause harm.

19. Political rights

1. Every citizen is free to make political choices, which includes the right-

    a. to form a political party;

    b. to participate in the activities of, or recruit members for, a political party; and

    c. to campaign for a political party or cause.

2. Every citizen has the right to free, fair and regular elections for any legislative body established in terms of the Constitution.

3. Every adult citizen has the right-

    a. to vote in elections for any legislative body established in terms of the Constitution, and to do so in secret; and

    b. to stand for public office and, if elected, to hold office.

22. Freedom of trade, occupation and profession

Every citizen has the right to choose their trade, occupation or profession freely. The practice of a trade, occupation or profession may be regulated by law.

23. Labour relations (Part of it)

- Everyone has the right to fair labour practices.
- Every worker has the right-
    - to form and join a trade union;
    - to participate in the activities and programmes of a trade union; and
    - to strike.
- Every employer has the right-
    - to form and join an employers' organisation; and
    - to participate in the activities and programmes of an employers' organisation.
- Every trade union and every employers' organisation has the right-
    - to determine its own administration, programmes and activities;
    - to organise; and
    - to form and join a federation.

24. Environment

Everyone has the right-

1. to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and

2. to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that-

a. prevent pollution and ecological degradation;

b. promote conservation; and

c. secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

26. Housing

1. Everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing.

2. The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of this right.

3. No one may be evicted from their home, or have their home demolished, without an order of court made after considering all the relevant circumstances. No legislation may permit arbitrary evictions.

27. Health care, food, water and social security

• Everyone has the right to have access to–

• health care services, including reproductive health care;

• sufficient food and water; and

• social security, including, if they are unable to support themselves and their dependents, appropriate social assistance.

• The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of each of these rights.

• **No one may be refused emergency medical treatment.**

28. Children

1. Every child has the right–

a. to a name and a nationality from birth;

b. **to family care or parental care, or to appropriate alternative care when removed from the family environment**;

c. **to basic nutrition, shelter, basic health care services and social service**s;

d. **to be protected from maltreatment, neglect, abuse or degradation**;

e. to be protected from exploitative labour practices;

f. not to be required or permitted to perform work or provide services that-

i. are inappropriate for a person of that child's age; or

ii. place at risk the child's well-being, education, physical or mental health or spiritual, moral or social development;

g. not to be detained except as a measure of last resort, in which case, in addition to the rights a child enjoys under sections 12 and 35, the child may be detained only for the shortest appropriate period of time, and has the right to be-

i. **kept separately from detained persons over the age of 18 years**; and

ii. **treated in a manner, and kept in conditions, that take account of the child's age**;

h. to have a legal practitioner assigned to the child by the state, and at state expense, in civil proceedings affecting the child, if substantial injustice would otherwise result; and

i. not to be used directly in armed conflict, and to be protected in times of armed conflict.

2. A child's best interests are of paramount importance in every matter concerning the child.

3. In this section 'child' means a person under the age of 18 years.

227. National sources of provincial and local government funding (Part of it)

• Local government and each province-

• **is entitled to an equitable share of revenue raised nationally to enable it to provide basic services and perform the functions allocated to it; and**

- **may receive other allocations from national government revenue, either conditionally or unconditionally.**

• Additional revenue raised by provinces or municipalities may not be deducted from their share of revenue raised nationally, or from other allocations made to them out of national government revenue. Equally, there is no obligation on the national government to compensate provinces or municipalities that do not raise revenue commensurate with their fiscal capacity and tax base.

Facts of South Africa's Constitution

12. Freedom and security of the person (Part of it)

• Everyone has the right to bodily and psychological integrity, which includes the right–

- **to make decisions concerning reproduction**;
- to security in and control over their body; and
- not to be subjected to medical or scientific experiments without their informed consent.

211. Recognition

• The institution, status and role of traditional leadership, according to customary law, are recognised, subject to the Constitution.

• A traditional authority that observes a system of customary law may function subject to any applicable legislation and customs, which includes amendments to, or repeal of, that legislation or those customs.

• The courts must apply customary law when that law is applicable, subject to the Constitution and any legislation that specifically deals with customary law.

212. Role of traditional leaders

• National legislation may provide for a role for traditional leadership as an institution at local level on matters affecting local communities.

• To deal with matters relating to traditional leadership, the role of traditional leaders, customary law and the customs of communities observing a system of customary law–

- • national or provincial legislation may provide for the establishment of houses of traditional leaders; and
- • national legislation may establish a council of traditional leaders.

Constitution of South Sudan

July 16, 2025

South Sudan is a landlocked country in Africa, bordered by Sudan, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Central African Republic. The population of this country is approx 1,27,03,000 with 6,44,329 square kilometers area. There are about 70 languages spoken in Sudan, and 60 of them have been given the status of national languages. In practice, English is the only official language. Religiously, 60% are Christian, 32% follow traditional religions, and 6% are Muslim.

South Sudan was formerly part of Sudan, and in 2011 South Sudan emerged as a sovereign state. It is mentionable that

- 97% of Sudan are Muslim, and 60% of South Sudan are Christian.
- Sudan is located on the shores of the Red Sea. Currently, South Sudan is a landlocked country.

The constitution of South Sudan is one of the best in the world. Everything necessary is mentioned. South Sudan is a secular state. Parliament can summon and question any minister, and even remove them through a no-confidence motion.

Important state officials must provide a confidential declaration of their assets and liabilities and those of their family members upon assuming office. The initiative is good, but why the declaration is confidential is a matter of concern.

The negative side of South Sudan is the constitutional recognition of customs and traditions. As well as the recognition of traditional leadership. This system can create a kind of dual rule. It is irrelevant to a democratic system.



Admirable Articles of South Sudan's Constitution

3. Supremacy of the Constitution

1. This Constitution derives its authority from the will of the people and shall be the supreme law of the land. It shall have a binding force on all persons, institutions, organs and agencies of government throughout the Country.

2. The authority of government at all levels shall derive from this Constitution and the law.

3. The states' constitutions and all laws shall conform to this Constitution.

4. Defence of the Constitution

1. No person or group of persons shall take or retain control of State power except in accordance with this Constitution.

2. Any person or group of persons who attempt(s) to overthrow the constitutional government, or suspend or abrogate this Constitution commits treason.

3. Every citizen shall have the duty to resist any person or group of persons seeking to overthrow the constitutional government, or suspend or abrogate this Constitution.

4. All levels of government shall promote public awareness of this Constitution by translating it into national languages and disseminating it as widely as possible. They shall provide for the teaching of this Constitution in all public and private educational and training institutions as well as in the armed and other regular forces, by regularly transmitting and publishing programmes in respect thereof through the media and press.

8. Religion

1. Religion and State shall be separate.

2. All religions shall be treated equally and religion or religious beliefs shall not be used for divisive purposes.

11. Life and Human Dignity

Every person has the inherent right to life, dignity and the integrity of his or her person which shall be protected by law; no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her life.

12. Personal Liberty

Every person has the right to liberty and security of person; no person shall be subjected to arrest, detention, deprivation or restriction of his or her liberty except for specified reasons and in accordance with procedures prescribed by law.

13. Freedom from Slavery, Servitude and Forced Labour

1. Slavery and slave trade in all forms are prohibited. No person shall be held in slavery or servitude.

2. No person shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour except as a penalty upon conviction by a competent court of law.

14. Equality before the Law

All persons are equal before the law and are entitled to the equal protection of the law without discrimination as to race, ethnic origin, colour, sex, language, religious creed, political opinion, birth, locality or social status.

15. Right to found a Family

Every person of marriageable age shall have the right to marry a person of the opposite sex and to found a family according to their respective family laws, and no marriage shall be entered into without the free and full consent of the man and woman intending to marry.

17. Rights of the Child

1. Every child has the right:

a. to life, survival and development;

b. to a name and nationality;

c. to know and be cared for by his or her parents or legal guardian;

d. not to be subjected to exploitative practices or abuse, nor to be required to serve in the army nor permitted to perform work which may be hazardous or harmful to his or her education, health or well-being;

e. to be free from any form of discrimination;

f. to be free from corporal punishment and cruel and inhuman treatment by any person including parents, school administrations and other institutions;

g. not to be subjected to negative and harmful cultural practices which affect his or her health, welfare or dignity; and

h. to be protected from abduction and trafficking.

2. In all actions concerning children undertaken by public and private welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the paramount consideration shall be the best interest of the child.

3. All levels of government shall accord special protection to orphans and other vulnerable children; child adoption shall be regulated by law.

4. For the purposes of this Constitution, a child is any person under the age of eighteen years.

18. Freedom from Torture

No person shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

19. Fair Trial

1. An accused person is presumed to be innocent until his or her guilt is proved according to the law.

2. Any person who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his or her arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him or her.

3. In all civil and criminal proceedings, every person shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent court of law in accordance with procedures prescribed by law.

4. A person arrested by the police as part of an investigation, may be held in detention, for a period not exceeding 24 hours and if not released on bond to be produced in court. The court has authority to either remand the accused in prison or to release him or her on bail.

5. No person shall be charged with any act or omission which did not constitute an offence at the time of its commission.

6. Every accused person shall be entitled to be tried in his or her presence in any criminal trial without undue delay; the law shall regulate trial in absentia.

7. Any accused person has the right to defend himself or herself in person or through a lawyer of his or her own choice or to have legal aid assigned to him or her by the

government where he or she cannot afford a lawyer to defend him or her in any serious offence.

20. Right to Litigation

The right to litigation shall be guaranteed for all persons; no person shall be denied the right to resort to courts of law to redress grievances whether against government or any individual or organization.

23. Religious Rights

The following religious rights are guaranteed by this Constitution:

• the right to worship or assemble in connection with any religion or belief and to establish and maintain places for these purposes;

• the right to establish and maintain appropriate faith-based, charitable or humanitarian institutions;

• the right to acquire, possess and own movable and/or immovable property and make, acquire and use the necessary articles and materials related to the rites or customs of religion or belief;

• the right to write, issue and disseminate religious publications;

• the right to teach religion or beliefs in places suitable for these purposes;

• the right to solicit and receive voluntary financial and other contributions from individuals, private and public institutions;

• the right to train, appoint, elect or designate by succession appropriate religious leaders called for by the requirements and standards of any religion or belief;

• the right to observe days of rest, celebrate holidays and ceremonies in accordance with the precepts of religious beliefs; and

• the right to communicate with individuals and communities in matters of religion and beliefs at national and international levels.

25. Freedom of Assembly and Association

1. The right to peaceful assembly is recognized and guaranteed; every person shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form or join political parties, associations and trade or professional unions for the protection of his or her interests.

2. Formation and registration of political parties, associations and trade unions shall be regulated by law as is necessary in a democratic society.

3. No association shall function as a political party at the National or state level unless it has:

a. its membership open to any South Sudanese irrespective of religion, gender, ethnic origin or place of birth;

b. a programme that does not contradict the provisions of this Constitution;

c. a democratically elected leadership and institutions; and

d. disclosed and transparent sources of funding.

26. Right to Participation and Voting

1. Every citizen shall have the right to take part in any level of government directly or through freely chosen representative, and shall have the right to nominate himself or herself or be nominated for a public post or office in accordance with this Constitution and the law.

2. Every citizen shall have the right to vote or be elected in accordance with this Constitution and the law.

30. Rights of Persons with Special Needs and the Elderly

1. All levels of government shall guarantee to persons with disabilities or special needs participation in society and the enjoyment of rights and freedoms set out in this Constitution, especially access to public utilities, suitable education and employment.

2. The elderly and persons with disabilities or special needs shall have the right to the respect of their dignity. They shall be provided with the necessary care and medical services as shall be regulated by law.

31. Public Health Care

All levels of government shall promote public health, establish, rehabilitate and develop basic medical and diagnostic institutions and provide free primary health care and emergency services for all citizens.

32. Right of Access to Information

Every citizen has the right of access to official information and records, including electronic records in the possession of any level of government or any organ or agency thereof, except where the release of such information is likely to prejudice public security or the right to privacy of any other person.

33. Rights of Ethnic and Cultural Communities

Ethnic and cultural communities shall have the right to freely enjoy and develop their particular cultures. Members of such communities shall have the right to practice their beliefs, use their languages, observe their religions and raise their children within the context of their respective cultures and customs in accordance with this Constitution and the law.

57. Powers and Functions of the National Legislative Assembly (Part of it)

The National Legislative Assembly shall exercise the following powers and functions:

- oversee the performance of the National Government institutions;
- approve budgets;
- adopt resolutions on matters of public concern;

• summon Ministers to answer questions of members of the Assembly on matters related to their ministries;

• interrogate Ministers about their performance or the performance of their ministries;

• cast a vote of no confidence against any Minister.

• enact legislation to regulate the conditions and terms of service of the Judiciary and its oversight mechanisms; and

• perform any other function as determined by this Constitution or the law.

118. Vote of No Confidence Against a Minister

1. The National Legislative Assembly may, by a resolution supported by a two- thirds majority of all its members pass a vote of no confidence against a Minister.

2. Upon a vote of no confidence being passed against a Minister, he or she shall resign or be removed from office by the President.

3. Proceedings for a vote of no confidence against a Minister shall be regulated by the Conduct of Business Regulations of the Assembly.

120. Declaration of Wealth and Prohibition of Private Business

• All executive and legislative constitutional office holders, Justices, and senior Civil Service officials at all levels of government shall, upon assumption of their offices, make confidential declaration of their assets and liabilities including those of their spouses and children in accordance with the law.

• The President, Vice President, Presidential Advisors, Ministers, and Deputy Ministers of the National Government, Governors, state Advisors, state Ministers, and other constitutional office holders shall, during their tenure of office, neither practice any private profession, transact commercial business, nor receive remuneration or accept employment of any kind from any source other than the National Government or a state government as the case may be.

139. Basic Values and Guidelines for Civil Service

• The Civil Service shall be governed by, inter alia, the following values and principles:

  • a high standard of professional ethics shall be promoted and maintained through focusing on merit and training;

  • efficient, economic and effective use of resources shall be promoted;

  • services shall be provided to all persons impartially, fairly, equitably and without bias or discrimination on the basis of religion, ethnicity, region, gender, health status or physical disability;

  • needs of the people shall be appropriately addressed, and the public shall be encouraged to participate in policymaking;

  • Civil Service shall be accountable to the appropriate level of government;

  • transparency shall be fostered by providing the public with timely, accessible and accurate information;

  • persons with special needs shall be provided with specialized and appropriate training opportunities;

  • the Civil Service shall function, and be structured, in accordance with the law; it shall execute the policies of the government;

  • civil servants shall not engage in party politics; no civil servant shall be favored or victimized because of his or her political opinion;

  • any civil servant seeking an elective office shall resign his or her post in the Civil Service; and

  • all levels of government shall be responsible for the recruitment, appointment, promotion, transfer and dismissal of employees of the Civil Service in their administrations guided by uniform norms and standards set out in this Constitution and the law.

177. Sources of Revenue for the National Government

1. there shall be established a National Revenue Authority. Its structure, composition and functions shall be regulated by law.

2. The National Government shall legislate for raising revenue or collecting taxes from the following sources:

a. petroleum, Gas/oil, mineral, and other natural resources;

b. national personal income tax;

c. corporate and business profit tax;

d. customs duties and import taxes;

e. airports, rail, road, and river transport revenue;

f. service charges, fees and fines;

g. national government enterprises and projects;

h. value added tax or general sales tax on goods and services;

i. excise duties;

j. loans and borrowing from the Bank of South Sudan and the public;

k. grants-in-aid and foreign financial assistance;

l. fees from nationality, passports, immigration and visas;

m. royalties; and

n. any other tax or revenue as may be determined by law.

178. National Oil Revenue

• The National Government oil revenue shall derive from the net oil revenue after payment to the Oil Revenue Stabilization Account. The two percent payable to the oil producing states shall be increased to five percent and shall be allocated as follows:

• Two percent shall be allocated to the states; and

• Three percent to the communities,

• The above allocations shall be regulated by law.

• An Oil Revenue Stabilization Account shall be established from government oil net revenue derived from actual export sales above an agreed benchmark price. The benchmark price will be established annually as part of the national budget.

• The National Government shall establish a Future Generation Fund from its share of net oil revenue.

Facts of South Sudan's Constitution

5. Sources of Legislation

The sources of legislation in South Sudan shall be:

• this Constitution;

• written law;

• **customs and traditions of the people;**

• the will of the people; and

• **any other relevant source.**

167. Traditional Authority

• The institution, status and role of Traditional Authority, according to customary law, are recognised under this Constitution.

• Traditional Authority shall function in accordance with this Constitution, the state constitutions and the law.

• The courts shall apply customary law subject to this Constitution and the law.

168. Role of Traditional Authority

• Legislation of the states shall provide for the role of Traditional Authority as an institution at the local government level on matters affecting local communities.

• Legislation at the National and state levels shall provide for the establishment, composition, functions and duties of councils for Traditional Authority leaders.

Constitution of Spain

July 24, 2025

Spain is a European country located on the shores of the Bay of Biscay, Mediterranean Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, sharing a border with Portugal, France, Andorra. The population of this country is approx 4,91,53,000 with 5,05,990 square kilometers area. Ethnically 81% white, 7% Latino, 1.6% mixed, 1.3% Romani, 1% Arab, 0.3% black, etc., Official language is Spanish. Religiously 61% Christian, 27% atheist, 11% agnostic, etc. 85% of the total population are Spanish, the rest are foreigners or immigrants.

According to the Spanish constitution, the internal structure of political parties must be democratic. The authorities must guarantee an adequate income for citizens in old age through pensions. Likewise, they must address specific issues such as health, housing, culture and retirement through a social services system.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Spain has a monarchy. Although it is symbolic, it is utterly ridiculous in the 21st century.



Admirable Articles of Spain's Constitution

Section 6

Political parties are the expression of political pluralism, they contribute to the formation and expression of the will of the people and are an essential instrument for political participation. Their creation and the exercise of their activities are free in so far as they respect the Constitution and the law. Their internal structure and their functioning must be democratic.

Section 14

Spaniards are equal before the law and may not in any way be discriminated against on account of birth, race, sex, religion, opinion or any other personal or social condition or circumstance.

Section 16

1. Freedom of ideology, religion and worship of individuals and communities is guaranteed, with no other restriction on their expression than may be necessary to maintain public order as protected by law.

2. No one may be compelled to make statements regarding his or her ideology, religion or beliefs.

3. No religion shall have a state character. The public authorities shall take into account the religious beliefs of Spanish society and shall consequently maintain appropriate cooperation relations with the Catholic Church and other confessions.

Section 21

1. The right to peaceful unarmed assembly is granted. The exercise of this right shall not require prior authorization.

2. In the case of meetings in public places and of demonstrations, prior notification shall be given to the authorities, who can only forbid them when there are well founded grounds to expect a breach of public order, involving danger to persons or property.

Section 31

1. Everyone shall contribute to sustain public expenditure according to their economic capacity, through a fair tax system based on the principles of equality and progressive taxation, which in no case shall be of a confiscatory scope.

2. Public expenditure shall make an equitable allocation of public resources, and its programming and execution shall comply with criteria of efficiency and economy.

3. Personal or property contributions for public purposes may only be imposed in accordance with the law.

Section 33

1. The right to private property and inheritance is recognized.

2. The social function of these rights shall determine the limits of their content in accordance with the law.

3. No one may be deprived of his or her property and rights, except on justified grounds of public utility or social interest and with a proper compensation in accordance with the law.

Section 38

Free enterprise is recognized within the framework of a market economy. The public authorities guarantee and protect its exercise and the safeguarding of productivity in accordance with the demands of the general economy and, as the case may be, of economic planning.

Section 49

The public authorities shall carry out a policy of preventive care, treatment, rehabilitation and integration of the physically, sensorially and mentally handicapped by giving them the specialized care they require, and affording them special protection for the enjoyment of the rights granted by this Part to all citizens.

Section 50

The public authorities shall guarantee, through adequate and periodically updated pensions, a sufficient income for citizens in old age. Likewise, and without prejudice to the obligations of the families, they shall promote their welfare through a system of social services that provides for their specific problems of health, housing, culture and leisure.

Facts of Spain's Constitution

Section 56

1. The King is the Head of State, the symbol of its unity and permanence. He arbitrates and moderates the regular functioning of the institutions, assumes the highest representation of the Spanish State in international relations, especially with the nations of its historical community, and exercises the functions expressly conferred on him by the Constitution and the laws.

2. His title is that of King of Spain, and he may use the other titles appertaining to the Crown.

3. The person of the King is inviolable and shall not be held accountable. His acts shall always be countersigned in the manner established in section 64. Without such countersignature they shall not be valid, except as provided under section 65(2).

Section 57

1. The Crown of Spain shall be inherited by the successors of H. M. Juan Carlos I de Borbón, the legitimate heir of the historic dynasty. Succession to the throne shall follow the regular order of primogeniture and representation, the first line always having preference over subsequent lines; within the same line, the closer grade over the more remote; within the same grade, the male over the female, and in the same sex, the elder over the younger.

2. The Crown Prince, from his birth or from the time he acquires the claim, shall hold the title of Prince of Asturias and the other titles traditionally held by the heir to the Crown of Spain.

3. Should all the lines designated by law become extinct, the Cortes Generales shall provide for succession to the Crown in the manner most suitable to the interests of Spain.

4. **Those persons with a right of succession to the throne who marry against the express prohibition of the King and the Cortes Generales, shall be excluded from succession to the Crown, as shall their descendants.**

5. Abdications and renunciations and any doubt in fact or in law that may arise in connection with the succession to the Crown shall be settled by an organic act.

Section 58

The Queen consort, or the consort of the Queen, may not assume any constitutional functions, except in accordance with the provisions for the Regency.

Section 65

1. The King receives an overall amount from the State Budget for the maintenance of his Family and Household and distributes it freely.

2. The King freely appoints and dismisses civil and military members of his Household.

Constitution of Sri Lanka

July 27, 2025

Sri Lanka is a South Asian island country located on the shores of the Indian Ocean. The population of this country is approx 2,17,63,000 with 65,610 square kilometers area. Ethnically, 75% are Sinhalese, 11% are Sri Lankan Tamil, 9% are Sri Lankan Moor, 4% are Indian Tamil, and 1% are others. The official languages are Sinhala and Tamil. Religiously, 70% are Buddhist, 13% are Hindu, 10% are Muslim, and 7% are Christian.

The constitution is unnecessarily long. It would be good if it had a collection of necessary issues, but it is not. The good thing is that at the time of the election, the Election Commission can take control of the police and the military, and can provide election security responsibility.

And the bad part is, in some cases the accused has to prove himself that the accusation is not true. It is the accepted rule all over the world that the one who files the complaint has to bear the burden of proof, but in Sri Lanka the opposite is the rule. If you are accused of murder, how will you prove yourself innocent? Because you were sleeping at home at the time of the murder. You certainly did not install a security camera in your bedroom. If the police accuse you of murder, then it is the police's responsibility to present irrefutable evidence in court to support the charges against you.



Admirable Articles of Sri Lanka's Constitution

12. Right to equality

1. All persons are equal before the law and are entitled to the equal protection of the law.

2. No citizen shall be discriminated against on the grounds of race, religion, language, caste, sex, political opinion, place of birth or any one of such grounds:

Provided that it shall be lawful to require a person to acquire within a reasonable time sufficient knowledge of any language as a qualification for any employment or office in the Public, Judicial or Local Government Service or in the service of any Public Corporation, where such knowledge is reasonably necessary for the discharge of the duties of such employment or office:

Provided further that it shall be lawful to require a person to have a sufficient knowledge of any language as a qualification for any such employment or office where no function of that employment or office can be discharged otherwise than with a knowledge of that language.

3. No person shall, on the grounds of race, religion, language, caste, sex or any one of such grounds, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to

access to shops, public restaurants, hotels, places of public entertainment and places of public worship of his own religion.

4. Nothing in this Article shall prevent special provision being made, by law, subordinate legislation or executive action, for the advancement of women, children or disabled persons.

20. Use of National Languages in Parliament, Provincial Councils and Local Authorities

A Member of Parliament or a member of a Provincial Council or a Local Authority shall be entitled to perform his duties and discharge his functions in Parliament or in such Provincial Council or Local Authority in either of the National Languages.

104C. Deployment of Police by the Commission

• Upon the making of an Order for the holding of an election or the making of a Proclamation requiring the conduct of a Referendum, as the case may be, the Commission shall notify the Inspector-General of Police of the facilities and the number of police officers required by the Commission for the holding or conduct of such election or Referendum, as the case may be.

• The Inspector-General of Police shall make available to the Commission the facilities and police officers specified in any notification made under paragraph (1) of this Article.

• The Commission may deploy the police officers and facilities made available to the Commission in such manner as is calculated to promote the conduct of a free and fair election or referendum, as the case may be.

• Every police officer made available to the Commission under paragraph (2) of this Article, shall be responsible to and act under the direction and control of the Commission during the period of an election.

• No suit, prosecution or other proceeding, shall lie against any police officer made available to the Commission under this Article for any lawful act or thing in good faith done by such police officer, in pursuance of a direction of the Commission or his functioning under the Commission.

104D. Deployment of Armed Forces

It shall be lawful for the Commission, upon the making of an Order for the holding of an election or the making of a Proclamation requiring the conduct of a Referendum, as the case may be, to make recommendations to the President regarding the deployment of the armed forces of the Republic for the prevention or control of any actions or incidents which may be prejudicial to the holding or conducting of a free and fair election or Referendum, as the case may be.

Facts of Sri Lanka's Constitution

Preamble

The PEOPLE OF SRI LANKA having, by their Mandate freely expressed and granted on the **Sixth day of the waxing moon in the month of Adhi Nikini in the year Two Thousand Five Hundred and Twenty one of the Buddhist Era (being Thursday the Twenty first day of the month of July in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy seven),** entrusted to and empowered their Representatives elected on that day to draft, adopt and operate a new Republican Constitution in order to achieve the goals of a DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, and having solemnly resolved by the grant of such Mandate and the confidence reposed in their said Representatives who were elected by an overwhelming majority, to constitute SRI LANKA into a DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC whilst ratifying the immutable republican principles of REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY and assuring to all peoples FREEDOM, EQUALITY, JUSTICE, FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS and the INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY as the intangible heritage that guarantees the dignity and well-being of succeeding generations of the People of SRI LANKA and of all the people of the World, who come to share with those generations the effort of working for the creation and preservation of a JUSTAND FREE SOCIETY:

WE, THE FREELY ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE OF SRI LANKA, in pursuance of such Mandate, humbly acknowledging our obligations to our People and gratefully remembering their heroic and unremitting struggle to regain and preserve their rights and privileges so that the Dignity and Freedom of the Individual may be assured, Just, Social, Economic and Cultural Order attained, the Unity of the Country restored, and Concord established with other Nations,

do hereby adopt and enact

this

CONSTITUTION

as the

SUPREME LAW

of the

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA.

CHAPTER II. BUDDHISM

• The Republic of Sri Lanka shall give to Buddhism the foremost place and accordingly it shall be the duty of the State to protect and foster the Buddha Sasana, while assuring to all religions the rights granted by Articles 10 and 14(1)(e).

13. Freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention and punishment, and prohibition of retrospective penal legislation (Part of it)

• Every person shall be presumed innocent until he is proved guilty:

Provided that **the burden of proving particular facts may, by law, be placed on an accused person.**

16. Existing written law and unwritten law to continue in force

1. All existing written law and **unwritten law** shall be valid and operative notwithstanding any inconsistency with the preceding provisions of this Chapter.

2. The subjection of any person on the order of a competent court to any form of punishment recognized by any existing written law shall not be a contravention of the provisions of this Chapter.

70. Sessions of Parliament (Part of it)

- **Parliament shall be summoned to meet once at least in every year.**

Constitution of Sudan

July 31, 2025

Sudan is an African country located on the shores of the Red Sea, sharing a border with Central African Republic, Chad, Libya, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, South Sudan. The population of this country is approx 5,04,67,000 with 18,86,068 square kilometers area. Ethnically, 70% Sudanese Arab, 5.9% Beja, 2.5% Nuba, 2% Fur, 2% Egyptian, 1.3% Nubian, 16.3% other ethnic groups live in Sudan. The official languages are Arabic and English. Religiously, 97% are Sunni Muslims and 9% are Christians.

Sudan has a history of bloodshed, civil war, and authoritarian rule. The civil war from 1955 to 1972 was largely due to cultural and religious divisions between the Arab-Muslim regime in the north and the African-approved Christian/animist people of the south. When Sharia law was reintroduced in 1983, the authoritarian rule of the north isolated the south. More than two million people died in the civil war that lasted from 1983 to 2005. South Sudan gained independence in a referendum in 2011. Protests in 2018 and a military coup in 2019 ousted President Omar al-Bashir. This Bashir was in power from 1989 to 2019, a period of 30 years.

After the 2019 change, the country has been operating under an provisional constitution. Important things mentioned in the Constitution: life and human dignity, personal freedom, prohibition of slavery and forced labor, equality before the law, protection from torture, right to litigate, freedom of expression and the press, freedom of assembly and organization, right of ownership, rights of handicapped persons and the elderly, right to health etc. However, the most important article in the entire constitution is Article 66.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The worst part is the authorization of qisas and hudud laws in Article 54. These are derived from 1,400-year-old Sharia law. Qisas is an Islamic law that is essentially a legal means of revenge for intentional bodily harm or murder. According to it, the victim or their family can demand the same punishment as the perpetrator, such as "an eye for an eye". While qisas allows for revenge, it also encourages forgiveness and reconciliation. According to Hudud law, there are severe punishments for crimes such as murder, theft and extramarital physical relation - such as public flogging, public stoning to death, amputation of hands, crucifixion etc.



Admirable Articles of Sudan's Constitution

4. Nature of the State

1. The Republic of Sudan is an independent, sovereign, democratic, parliamentary, pluralistic, decentralized state, where rights and duties are based on citizenship without discrimination due to race, religion, culture, sex, color, gender, social or economic status, political opinion, disability, regional affiliation or any other cause.

2. The state is committed to the respect of human dignity and diversity; and is founded on justice, equality and on the guarantee of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

44. Life and Human Dignity

Every person has a fundamental right to life, dignity, and personal safety, which shall be protected by law. No person may be deprived of life arbitrarily.

46. Personal Freedom

1. Every person has the right to freedom and security. No one shall be subjected to arrest or detention, or deprived of freedom or restricted therefrom except for cause in accordance with procedures defined by law.

2. Every person who is deprived of freedom has the right to humane treatment and respect of their human dignity.

47. Prohibition of Slavery and Forced Labor

1. Slavery and human trafficking shall be prohibited in all forms. No person shall be enslaved or subjected to forced labor.

2. No person shall be compelled to perform work by force except as a punishment following conviction by a competent court.

48. Equality before the Law

People are equal before the law, and have the right to the protection of the law without discrimination between them on the basis of ethnicity, color, gender, language, religious faith, political opinion, racial or ethnic origin, or any other reason.

51. Protection from Torture

No one may be subjected to torture or harsh, inhumane, or degrading treatment or punishment, or debasement of human dignity.

53. Right to Litigate

The right to litigate is guaranteed for all. No one shall be deprived of the right to resort to the justice system.

57. Freedom of Expression and the Press

1. Every citizen has the unrestricted right to freedom of expression, to receive and publish information and publications, and to access the press, without prejudice to public order, safety and morals in accordance with what is determined by law.

2. Every citizen has the right to access the internet, without prejudice to public order, safety, and morals in accordance with what is determined by law.

3. The state guarantees freedom of the press and other media, in accordance with what is determined by law in a democratic, pluralistic society.

4. All media adhere to the profession's ethics and shall not incite religious, ethnic, racial, or cultural hatred, or call for violence or war.

58. Freedom of Assembly and Organization

1. The right to peaceful assembly is guaranteed. Every individual has the right to free organization with others, including the right to form political parties, associations, organizations, syndicates and professional unions, or to join the same in order to protect their interests.

2. The law regulates the formation and registration of political parties, associations, organizations, syndicates and professional unions, in accordance with what is required by a democratic society.

3. No organization has the right to work as a political party, unless it has:

a. Open membership for all Sudanese, regardless of religion, ethnic origin or place of birth;

b. Democratically elected leadership and institutions;

c. Transparent and declared sources of funding.

61. Right of Ownership

1. Every citizen has the right to acquire and own property in accordance with the law.

2. Private property shall not be appropriated except by virtue of a law and for the public interest, and in return for fair, and immediate compensation. Private funds may only be confiscated by virtue of a court ruling.

64. Rights of Handicapped Persons and the Elderly

1. The state guarantees for handicapped persons all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Charter, in particular respect for their human dignity. It makes available appropriate education and work for them, and guarantee their full participation in society.

2. The state guarantees for the elderly the right to respect for their dignity, and provides them with the necessary medical care and services in accordance with what is regulated by law.

65. Right to health

The state undertakes to provide primary health care and emergency services free of charge for all citizens, to develop public health, and establish, develop and rehabilitate health and basic diagnostic institutions.

66. Ethnic and cultural groups

All ethnic and cultural groups have the right to enjoy their own private culture and develop it freely. The members of such groups have the right to exercise their beliefs, use their languages, observe their religions or customs, and raise their children in the framework of such cultures and customs.

Facts of Sudan's Constitution

54. Restriction on the Death Penalty

1. The death penalty may only be inflicted as retribution (qasas), a hudud punishment, or as a penalty for crimes of extreme gravity, in accordance with the law.

2. The death penalty may not be inflicted on anyone who has not reached eighteen years of age at the time that the crime was committed.

3. The death penalty may not be inflicted on anyone who has reached seventy years of age, except in the case of qasas and hudud crimes.

4. The death penalty may only be inflicted on pregnant women and nursing mothers two years after [they have finished] breastfeeding.

Constitution of Suriname

August 10, 2025

Suriname is a South American country located on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, sharing a border with Guyana, and Brazil. It also shares a border with French Guiana, although French Guiana is not a sovereign state. The population of this country is approx 6,32,000 with 1,63,820 square kilometers area. Suriname, the smallest country in South America by land area and population, is covered by dense rainforest, with over 90% of its territory. About 50% of the population lives in the capital, Paramaribo. Ethnically, 27.4% 27.4% Indian, 21.7% Maroon, 15.7% Creole, 13.7% Javanese, 1.5% Chinese people live in this state. The official language is Dutch. In addition, 23 other languages are used by ordinary people in daily life. In terms of religious beliefs, about 47% are Christian, of which about half are Catholic, and the other half are Protestant. There are 22% Hindus. Sunni Muslims are 4%, Ahmadiyya 3%, other Muslims 7%. In addition, people of various other religions live in Suriname, and 7% are atheists. Suriname is a rich place for countless ethnic and cultural identities.

In many countries of the world, trade unions are formed to secure the demands of workers, but later they are used to secure the interests of a small number of specific workers. There are no regular elections within the organization. But in Suriname, trade unions will be governed by the principle of democratic organization and management, which will be based on regular elections of their boards of directors by secret ballot.

No one who is related to the President by marriage or blood relationship shall hold the positions of Vice President, Minister, Deputy Minister, Chairman of the State Council and other members.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Article 68 of the Constitution mentions the reasons for which the post of a member of Parliament will be vacant. The most dangerous of them is that in Article 68/1/C, the constitutional validity of the vacancy of the post of a member of Parliament has been given through any law enacted by the Parliament. Special measures are required to amend the Constitution, and a simple majority is required to make a general law. There is a possibility that this provision can be used to target anyone with opposing views. The qualifications and disqualifications of becoming a member of Parliament should be mentioned only in the Constitution, and there should be no mechanism to determine qualifications and disqualifications through general laws outside of this.



Admirable Articles of Suriname's Constitution

Article 4 (Part of it)

The concern of the State is aimed at:

• A Secured means of livelihood for the entire nation;

• Sufficient employment under the guarantee of freedom and justice;

• The sharing of everyone in the economic, social and cultural development and progress;

• Participation in the sense of citizenship during the construction, the expansion and the maintenance of a just society;

Article 6

The social objectives of the State shall aim at:

• The identification of the potentialities for development of the own natural environment and the enlarging of the capacities to ever more expand those potentialities;

• Guaranteeing the participation of the community in the political life among other ways through national, regional and sectoral participation;

• Guaranteeing a government policy aimed at raising the standard of living and of well-being of the society, based upon social justice, the integral and balanced development of State and society;

• An equitable distribution of the national income, directed towards a fair distribution of well-being and wealth over all strata of the population;

• Regional spreading of public utilities and economic activities;

• The improvement of codetermination by the employees in companies and production units in the taking of decisions about production, economic development and planning;

• Creating and improving the conditions necessary for the protection of nature and for the preservation of the ecological balance.

Article 9

1. Everyone has a right to physical, mental and moral integrity.

2. No one may be submitted to torture, degrading or inhuman treatment or punishment.

Article 10

Everyone shall have, in case of infringement of one's rights and freedoms, a claim to an honest and public treatment of his complaint within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial judge.

Article 11

No person may be kept against his will from the judge whom the law assigns to him.

Article 12

1. Everyone has the right to legal assistance before the courts

2. The law shall provide regulations with regard to legal aid for the financially weak.

Article 13

Loss of civil rights or the general forfeiture of all the property of an offender may not be imposed as a penalty or as a consequence of a penalty for any crime.

Article 18

Everyone has the right of freedom of religion and philosophy of life.

Article 25

Labor is the most important means of human development and an important source of wealth.

Article 30

1. Employees are free to establish trade unions to foster their rights and interests.

2. For the exercise of the rights of trade unions the following freedoms are guaranteed indiscriminately:

a. Freedom to join or not to join a trade union;

b. The right to participate in trade union activities.

3. Trade unions shall be governed by the principles of democratic organization and management, based on regular elections of their boards of directors through secret ballot.

Article 35

1. The family is recognized and protected.

2. Husband and wife are equal before the law.

3. Every child shall have the right to protection without any form of discrimination.

4. Parents shall have the same responsibilities towards legal or natural children.

5. The State recognizes the extraordinary value of motherhood.

6. Working women shall be entitled to paid maternity leave.

Article 48

1. The State shall supervise the production and availability of and the trade in chemical, biological, pharmaceutical and other products, intended for consumption, medical treatment and diagnosis.

2. The State shall supervise all medical, pharmaceutical and paramedical practioners and practices.

3. The inspection of the products and functions mentioned in paragraphs (2) and (3) shall be regulated by law.

Article 50

The policy in relation to social security for widows, orphans, the aged, invalids and incapacitated workers shall be indicated by law.

Article 97

1. The President may not be related by marriage or by blood up to the second degree with the Vice-President, the ministers, the vice-ministers and the chairman and other members of the State Council and the organ that is charged with the supervision and control of the expenditure of state finances.

2. He who comes to stand in a forbidden degree of relation after his appointment retains his office only after leave thereto is given by law.

Facts of Suriname's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

WE, THE PEOPLE OF SURINAME,

inspired by the love for this Country and **the belief in the power of the Almighty** and guided by the centuries-long struggle of our people against colonialism, which was terminated by the establishment of the Republic of Suriname on 25 November 1975,

taking the coup d'ètat of 25 February 1980 and the consequences thereof,

SOLEMNLY DECLARE, TO ACCEPT, AS A RESULT OF THE PLEBISCITE HELD, THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUTION.

Article 20

Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful association and assembly, taking into consideration the rules to be determined by law for the protection of public order, safety, health and **morality**.

Article 68 (Part of it)

1. Membership of the National Assembly is terminated by:

    a. Death;

    b. Discharge on personal request;

    c. Revocation of the member in the manner to be laid down by law;

d. The arising of conditions that exclude eligibility;

e. an appointment as Minister or Under-Minister;

f. Absence during an uninterrupted period of five months

g. Condemnation for criminal offence in an irrevocable judicial decision to a penalty involving loss of liberty of at least five months.

Constitution of Sweden

August 18, 2025

Sweden is a European country located on the shores of the Baltic Sea, and Gulf of Bothnia, sharing a border with Norway, and Finland. The population of this country is approx 1,05,88,000 with 4,50,295 square kilometers area. The official language is Swedish, as well as there are several minority languages at the national level. Almost everyone knows English well. About 51% of Swedish follow the 'Church of Sweden', about 30% did not mention their religion, and 8% believe in different religions.

The Swedish constitution is not a "single document" like most countries in the world. It is not well-written, nor is it even organized. Their constitution has four main documents. One of them is "The Freedom of the Press Act". And freedom of information, speech, and the media could be mentioned in a few paragraphs, but novels have been written there. Not only this law, but also the "The Fundamental Law on Freedom of Expression" law has many provisions on freedom of information, speech, and the media. Those who wrote the Swedish constitution are not mentally healthy. They have not read the constitutions of any other countries in the world.



Admirable Articles of Sweden's Constitution

The Instrument of Government

Chapter 1. Basic principles of the form of government

Art 1

All public power in Sweden proceeds from the people.

Swedish democracy is founded on the free formation of opinion and on universal and equal suffrage. It is realised through a representative and parliamentary form of government and through local self-government.

Public power is exercised under the law.

Chapter 2. Fundamental rights and freedoms

Part 1. Freedom of opinion

Art 1 (Part of it)

Everyone shall be guaranteed the following rights and freedoms in his or her relations with the public institutions:

• freedom of expression: that is, the freedom to communicate information and express thoughts, opinions and sentiments, whether orally, pictorially, in writing, or in any other way;

• freedom of information: that is, the freedom to procure and receive information and otherwise acquaint oneself with the utterances of others;

• freedom of assembly: that is, the freedom to organise or attend meetings for the purposes of information or the expression of opinion or for any other similar purpose, or for the purpose of presenting artistic work;

• freedom to demonstrate: that is, the freedom to organise or take part in demonstrations in a public place;

• freedom of association: that is, the freedom to associate with others for public or private purposes; and

• freedom of worship: that is, the freedom to practise one's religion alone or in the company of others.

Part 6. Copyright

Art 16

Authors, artists and photographers shall own the rights to their works in accordance with rules laid down in law.

Part 8. Education and research

Art 18

All children covered by compulsory schooling shall be entitled to a free basic education in the public education system. The public institutions shall be responsible also for the provision of higher education.

The freedom of research is protected according to rules laid down in law.

Facts of Sweden's Constitution

The Instrument of Government

Chapter 1. Basic principles of the form of government

Art 5

The King or Queen who occupies the throne of Sweden in accordance with the Act of Succession shall be the Head of State.

Chapter 5. The Head of State

Art 1

Chapter 1, Article 5 states that the King or Queen who occupies the throne of Sweden in accordance with the Act of Succession is the Head of State.

Art 2

Only a person who is a Swedish citizen and who has reached the age of eighteen may serve as Head of State. The Head of State may not at the same time be a minister, hold the office of Speaker or serve as a member of the Riksdag.

Art 3

The Head of State shall be kept informed by the Prime Minister concerning the affairs of the Realm. The Government convenes as Council of State under the chairmanship of the Head of State when required.

The Head of State shall consult the Prime Minister before undertaking travel abroad.

Art 4

If the King or Queen who is Head of State is not in a position to perform his or her duties, the member of the Royal House in line under the order of succession and able to do so shall assume and perform the duties of Head of State in the capacity of Regent ad interim.

Art 5

Should the Royal House become extinct, the Riksdag elects a Regent to perform the duties of Head of State until further notice. The Riksdag elects a Deputy Regent at the same time.

The same applies if the King or Queen who is Head of State dies or abdicates and the heir to the throne has not yet reached the age of eighteen.

Art 6

If the King or Queen who is Head of State has been prevented for six consecutive months from performing his or her duties, or has failed to perform his or her duties, the Government shall notify the matter to the Riksdag. The Riksdag decides whether the King or Queen shall be deemed to have abdicated.

Art 7

The Riksdag may elect a person to serve as Regent ad interim under a Government order when no one competent under Article 4 or 5 is in a position to serve.

The Speaker, or, in his or her absence, one of the Deputy Speakers, serves as Regent ad interim under a Government order when no other competent person is in a position to serve.

Art 8

The King or Queen who is Head of State cannot be prosecuted for his or her actions. Nor can a Regent be prosecuted for his or her actions as Head of State.

The Act of Succession

We CARL, by the Grace of God, King of Sweden, the Goths, and the Wends, &c., &c., &c., Heir to Norway, Duke of Schleswig Holstein, Stormarn and Ditmarsen, Count of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, &c., &c., hereby make known that We, after the unanimous acceptance and confirmation by the Estates of the Realm of the Act of Succession according to which the male heirs begotten by His Noble-Born Highness, the elected Crown Prince of Sweden, His Royal Highness Prince JOHAN BAPTIST JULIUS shall have the right to the throne of Sweden and to accede to the government of Sweden, and after the submission of this fundamental law for Our gracious approval, by virtue of the right accruing to Us according to Article 85 of the Instrument of Government, adopt, accept and confirm this Act of Succession approved by the Estates of the Realm exactly as follows word for word: Act of Succession

according to which the male heirs begotten by His Noble-Born Highness, the elected Crown Prince of Sweden, His Royal Highness Prince JOHAN BAPTIST JULIUS of Ponte-Corvo, shall have the right to the Royal throne of Sweden and to accede to the government of Sweden; adopted and confirmed by the King and the Estates of the Realm at the extraordinary session of the Riksdag in Örebro on September 26, 1810.

We, the undersigned Estates of the Realm of Sweden, counts, barons, bishops, knights, and nobility, clergy, burghers and peasants, now convened in extraordinary general session of the Riksdag here in Örebro, hereby make known that, with the decease, without male heirs begotten by him, of His Noble-Born Highness, the elected Crown Prince of Sweden, His Royal Highness Prince CARL AUGUST, and by our choice, as evidenced by the Act of Agreement and Election of August 21, 1810, of His Noble-Born Highness, Prince JOHAN BAPTIST JULIUS of Ponte-Corvo, as Crown Prince of Sweden, to succeed to the government of Sweden and its subordinate provinces His Royal Majesty, our present most gracious King and Lord, Carl XIII, after his death (be it long deferred by the Grace of God Almighty) to be crowned and hailed as King of Sweden, and to govern the Realm, on the conditions specified in the above named Act of Agreement and Election as well as in the Royal oath to be made, as required by us, by His Noble-Born Highness, we have this day determined and confirmed for the legitimate direct male heirs of His Royal Highness JOHAN BAPTIST JULIUS, Prince of Ponte-Corvo, the following order of succession to the crown and government of Sweden, applicable in the manner and on the conditions expressly set forth below.

Art 1

The right of succession to the throne of Sweden is vested in the male and female descendants of King Carl XVI Gustaf, Crown Prince Johan Baptist Julii, later King Karl XIV Johan's, issue in direct line of descent. In this connection, older siblings and their descendants have precedence over younger siblings and their descendants.

Art 2

The provisions of this Act of Succession relating to The King shall relate to The Queen if The Queen is Head of State.

Art 5

A prince or princess of the Royal House may not marry unless the Government has given its consent thereto upon an application from The King. Should a prince or princess marry without such consent, that prince or princess forfeits the right of succession for himself, his children and their descendants.

Constitution of Switzerland

August 25, 2025

Switzerland is a landlocked country in Europe, bordered by Italy, France, Germany, Austria, and Liechtenstein. The population of this country is approx 90,60,000 with 41,285 square kilometers area. Ethnically, people living here are: Swiss 69.2%, German 4.2%, Italian 3.2%, Portuguese 2.5%, French 2.1%, Kosovan 1.1%, Turkish 1%, other 16.7%. About 26% of residents are foreign nationals, and 4 out of every 5 of them are from Europe. Switzerland has four national languages: mainly German, which is spoken by about 62.8% of the population; French by 22.9% and Italian by 8.2%; and a fourth national language, Romansh, which is spoken by only 0.5% of the population. Religiously, 34.4% are Roman Catholic, 22.5% are Swiss Protestant, 5.4% are Muslim, and 29.4% are not affiliated with any religion. According to Article 15 of the Constitution, Switzerland has no "State Religion". However, at the cantonal (provincial) level, most cantons recognize the Catholic Church or the Swiss Reformed Church as official religion. Even more strangely, in 1980, a referendum was held in Switzerland, which proposed a complete separation of state and religion. This proposal was rejected by 78.9% of voters.

Switzerland has a constitutional obligation to ensure social security for all. In particular, old age, unemployment, physical disability, health, and accidents are all covered by the plan.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The Swiss government is vested in the Federal Council. It acts collectively as the head of state — meaning that there is no single president in Switzerland. The Federal Council is made up of 7 members. Each of them is elected by the Swiss Federal Assembly for a 4-year term. Each member of the Federal Council holds one government department. Each year, one member of the Federal Council is elected as president. This is done on a rotating basis, so that everyone gets a chance to serve once. The president only provides symbolic leadership, in reality he or she has no authority over others and continues to carry out the responsibilities of his own office. The Swiss system of government is an unusual one in the world. While it works well in Switzerland, it is not universally praised, because no other normal or democratic state in the world has adopted this model. Although Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, San Marino can be mentioned as exceptions - but none of them are 'normal'.



Admirable Articles of Switzerland's Constitution

Art 5. Rule of law (Part of it)

• All activities of the state are based on and limited by law.

• State activities must be conducted in the public interest and be proportionate to the ends sought.

Art 6. Individual and collective responsibility

All individuals shall take responsibility for themselves and shall, according to their abilities, contribute to achieving the tasks of the state and society.

Art 7. Human dignity

Human dignity must be respected and protected.

Art 8. Equality before the law

1. Every person is equal before the law.

2. No person may be discriminated against, in particular on grounds of origin, race, gender, age, language, social position, way of life, religious, ideological, or political convictions, or because of a physical, mental or psychological disability.

3. Men and women have equal rights. The law shall ensure their equality, both in law and in practice, most particularly in the family, in education, and in the workplace. Men and women have the right to equal pay for work of equal value.

4. The law shall provide for the elimination of inequalities that affect persons with disabilities.

Art 9. Protection against arbitrary conduct and principle of good faith

Every person has the right to be treated by state authorities in good faith and in a non-arbitrary manner.

Art 12. Right to assistance when in need

Persons in need and unable to provide for themselves have the right to assistance and care, and to the financial means required for a decent standard of living.

Art 15. Freedom of religion and conscience

1. Freedom of religion and conscience is guaranteed.

2. Every person has the right to choose freely their religion or their philosophical convictions, and to profess them alone or in community with others.

3. Every person has the right to join or to belong to a religious community, and to follow religious teachings.

4. No person may be forced to join or belong to a religious community, to participate in a religious act, or to follow religious teachings.

Art 16. Freedom of expression and of information

1. Freedom of expression and of information is guaranteed.

2. Every person has the right freely to form, express, and impart their opinions.

3. Every person has the right freely to receive information to gather it from generally accessible sources and to disseminate it.

Art 17. Freedom of the media

1. Freedom of the press, radio and television and of other forms of dissemination of features and information by means of public telecommunications is guaranteed.

2. Censorship is prohibited.

3. The protection of sources is guaranteed.

Art 20. Academic freedom

Freedom of research and teaching is guaranteed.

Art 21. Freedom of artistic expression

Freedom of artistic expression is guaranteed.

Art 22. Freedom of assembly

1. Freedom of assembly is guaranteed.

2. Every person has the right to organise meetings and to participate or not to participate in meetings.

Art 29. General procedural guarantees

1. Every person has the right to equal and fair treatment in judicial and administrative proceedings and to have their case decided within a reasonable time.

2. Each party to a case has the right to be heard.

3. Any person who does not have sufficient means has the right to free legal advice and assistance unless their case appears to have no prospect of success. If it is necessary in order to safeguard their rights, they also have the right to free legal representation in court.

Art 32. Criminal proceedings

1. Every person is presumed innocent until they have been found guilty by a legally enforceable judgment.

2. Every accused person has the right to be notified as quickly and comprehensively as possible of the charge brought against them. They must be given the opportunity to assert their rights to a proper defence.

3. Every convicted person has the right to have their conviction reviewed by a higher court, with the exception of cases in which the Federal Supreme Court sits at first instance.

Art 64. Research

1. The Confederation shall promote scientific research and innovation.

2. It may make its support conditional in particular on quality assurance and coordination being guaranteed.

3. It may establish, take over or run research institutes.

Art 75b. Second homes

1. No more than 20 per cent of the total stock of residential units and the gross residential floor area in any commune may be used as second homes.

2. The law shall require communes to publish their first home percentage plan and a detailed report on its implementation every year.

Art 82. Road transport

1. The Confederation shall legislate on road transport.

2. It shall exercise supervisory control over roads of national importance; it may decide which transit roads must remain open to traffic.

3. **Public roads may be used free of charge.** The Federal Assembly may authorise exceptions.

Art 83. National roads(Part of it)

• The Confederation shall ensure the construction of a network of motorways and shall guarantee that they remain useable.

Art 97. Consumer protection

1. The Confederation shall take measures to protect consumers.

2. It shall legislate on the legal remedies available to consumer organisations. These organisations shall have the same rights under the federal legislation on unfair competition as professional and trade associations.

3. **The Cantons shall provide a conciliation procedure or a simple and rapid court procedure for claims of up to a certain sum.** The Federal Council determines this sum.

Art 111. Old-age, survivors' and invalidity pension provision

1. The Confederation shall take measures to ensure adequate financial provision for the **elderly, surviving spouses and children, and persons with disabilities**. These shall be based on three pillars, namely the Federal Old-age, Survivors' and Invalidity Insurance, the occupational pension scheme and private pension schemes.

2. The Confederation shall ensure that the Federal Old-age, Survivors' and Invalidity Insurance and the occupational pension scheme are able to fulfil their purpose at all times.

3. It may require the Cantons to exempt institutions of the Federal Old-age, Survivors' and Invalidity Insurance and the occupational pension scheme from liability to pay tax and to grant insured persons and their employers tax relief on contributions and reversionary rights.

4. In cooperation with the Cantons, it shall encourage private pension schemes, in particular through measures relating to taxation policy and the policy of promoting property ownership.

Art 112. Old-age, Survivors' and Invalidity Insurance

- The Confederation shall legislate on the Old-age, Survivors and Invalidity Insurance.
- In doing so, it shall adhere to the following principles:
    - **the insurance is compulsory.**
    - it provides cash and non-cash benefits.
    - **pensions must be sufficient to cover basic living expenses adequately.**
    - the maximum pension must not be more than twice the minimum pension.
    - pensions must as a minimum be adjusted in line with price trends.
- The insurance is funded:
    - through contributions from those insured, whereby employers must pay one half of the contributions payable by their employees;
    - through subsidies from the Confederation.
- The subsidies from the Confederation may not exceed one half of the disbursements made under the scheme.

Art 113. Occupational pension scheme

1. The Confederation shall legislate for an occupational pension scheme.

2. In doing so, it shall adhere to the following principles:

a. the occupational pension scheme, together with the Old-age, Survivors' and Invalidity Insurance, enables the insured person to maintain his or her previous lifestyle in an appropriate manner.

b. the occupational pension scheme is compulsory for employees; the law may provide for exceptions.

c. employers shall insure their employees with a pension institution; if required, the Confederation shall make it possible for employees to be insured with a federal pension institution.

d. self-employed persons may insure themselves on a voluntary basis with a pension institution.

e. for specific groups of self-employed persons, the Confederation may declare the occupational pension scheme to be compulsory, either in general terms or for individual risks only.

3. The occupation pension scheme is funded from the contributions of those insured, whereby employers must pay a minimum of one half of the contributions of their employees.

4. Pension schemes must satisfy the minimum requirements under federal law; the Confederation may provide for national measures to resolve particular difficulties.

Art 114. Unemployment insurance

1. The Confederation shall legislate on unemployment insurance.

2. In doing so, it shall adhere to the following principles:

a. the insurance guarantees appropriate compensation for loss of earnings and supports measures to prevent and combat unemployment.

b. the insurance is compulsory for employees; the law may provide for exceptions.

c. self-employed persons may insure themselves voluntarily.

3. The insurance is funded by the contributions from those insured, whereby one half of the contributions of employees shall be paid by their employers.

4. Confederation and Cantons shall provide subsidies in extraordinary circumstances.

5. The Confederation may enact regulations on social assistance for the unemployed.

Art 116. Child allowances and maternity insurance

1. In the fulfilment of its duties, the Confederation shall take account of the needs of families. It may support measures for the protection of families.

2. **It may issue regulations on child allowances and operate a federal family allowances compensation fund.**

3. It shall establish a maternity insurance scheme. It may also require persons who cannot benefit from that insurance to make contributions.

4. The Confederation may declare participation in a family allowances compensation fund and the maternity insurance scheme to be compulsory, either in general terms or for individual sections of the population, and make its subsidies dependent on appropriate subsidies being made by the Cantons.

Art 117. Health and accident insurance

1. The Confederation shall legislate on health and accident insurance.

2. It may declare health and the accident insurance to be compulsory, either in general terms or for individual sections of the population.

Art 119. Reproductive medicine and gene technology involving human beings

1. Human beings shall be protected against the misuse of reproductive medicine and **gene technology**.

2. The Confederation shall legislate on the use of human reproductive and genetic material. In doing so, it shall ensure the protection of human dignity, privacy and the family and shall adhere in particular to the following principles:

a. all forms of cloning and interference with the genetic material of human reproductive cells and embryos are unlawful.

b. non-human reproductive and genetic material may neither be introduced into nor combined with human reproductive material.

c. the procedure for medically-assisted reproduction may be used only if infertility or the risk of transmitting a serious illness cannot otherwise be overcome, but not in order to conceive a child with specific characteristics or to further research; the fertilisation of human egg cells outside a woman's body is permitted only under the conditions laid down by the law; no more human egg cells may be developed into embryos outside a woman's body than are capable of being immediately implanted into her.

d. **the donation of embryos** and all forms of surrogate motherhood **are unlawful.**

e. the trade in human reproductive material and in products obtained from embryos is prohibited.

f. the genetic material of a person may be analysed, registered or made public only with the consent of the person concerned or if the law so provides.

g. every person shall have access to data relating to their ancestry.

Art 120. Non-human gene technology

• Human beings and their environment shall be protected against the misuse of gene technology.

• The Confederation shall legislate on the use of reproductive and genetic material from animals, plants and other organisms. In doing so, it shall take account of the dignity of living beings as well as the safety of human beings, animals and the environment, and shall protect the genetic diversity of animal and plant species.

Preamble (Part of it)

In the name of Almighty God!

The Swiss People and the Cantons,

adopt the following Constitution:

Art 4. National languages

The National Languages are German, French, Italian, and Romansh.

Art 174. Federal Council

The Federal Council is the supreme governing and executive authority of the Confederation.

Art 175. Composition and election

• The Federal Council has seven members.

• The members of the Federal Council are elected by the Federal Assembly following each general election to the National Council.

• They are elected for a term of office of four years. Any Swiss citizen eligible for election to the National Council may be elected to the Federal Council.

• In electing the Federal Council, care must be taken to ensure that the various geographical and language regions of the country are appropriately represented.

Art 176. Presidency

• The President of the Confederation chairs the Federal Council.

• The President and the Vice-President of the Federal Council are elected by the Federal Assembly from the members of the Federal Council for a term of office of one year.

• Re-election for the following year is not permitted. The President may not be elected Vice-President for the following year.

Art 177. Principle of collegiality and allocation to departments

• The Federal Council reaches its decisions as a collegial body.

• For the purposes of preparation and implementation, the business of the Federal Council is allocated to its individual members according to department.

• Business may be delegated to and directly dealt with by departments or their subordinate administrative units; in such cases, the right to legal recourse is guaranteed.

Art 178. Federal Administration

• The Federal Council is in charge of the Federal Administration. It ensures that it is organised appropriately and that it fulfils its duties effectively.

• The Federal Administration is organised into Departments; each Department is headed by a member of the Federal Council.

• Administrative tasks may by law be delegated to public or private organisations, entities or persons that do not form part of the Federal Administration.

Constitution of Syria

August 31, 2025

Syria is an Asian country located on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, sharing a border with Turkey, Iraq, Jordan, Israel, Lebanon. The population of this country is approx 2,52,55,000 with 1,85,180 square kilometers area. Ethnically, 80 to 90 percent are Arabs, almost all of the rest are Kurds. The official language is Arabic. 94% are Muslim, of which 4 out of every 5 are Sunni. Other religious followers include Christians and Druze.

The French Mandate ended in 1946. Two years later, Syrian forces, along with other Arab states, entered Israel and attacked Jewish settlements. President Shukri al-Quwatli ordered his troops to exterminate Jews. Not only that, the Syrian government engaged in an active process of recruiting former Nazis. In 1958, Syrian President Shukri al-Quwatli and Egypt's Nasser announced the unification of Egypt and Syria, creating the United Arab Republic. In 1961, a coup led to Syria's secession from the union with Egypt, bringing about the premature demise of this newly formed political union.

A coup d'état led by the Ba'ath Party in 1963 established a one-party state, which ruled Syria under martial law from 1963 to 2011. Under Hafez al-Assad, Syria became a hereditary dictatorship. Assad died in 2000 and was succeeded by his son Bashar al-Assad. Since the Arab Spring of 2011, Syria has been embroiled in a multi-faceted civil war, involving several countries, leading to their territorial defeat in central and eastern Syria in 2017. Subsequently, three political entities—the Syrian Interim Government, the Syrian Salvation Government, and the Democratic Autonomous Administration of North and East Syria — emerged on Syrian territory to challenge Assad's rule. In late 2024, a series of offensives by a coalition of opposition forces led to the capture of Damascus and the fall of Assad's regime. Ahmed al-Sharaa has been serving as President of Syria since January 2025.

This Discussion on the Syrian Constitution is based on the 2025 version.

The Syrian regime ensures the separation of powers. All forms of division are prohibited. Cultural diversity is recognized. Trade will be based on competition, meaning monopolies are prohibited.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

According to the Syrian interim constitution, "Islamic jurisprudence is the principal source of legislation." This decision alone is enough to dig the grave of democracy, because there is no room for debate in Islam. What was considered 'correct' 1400 years ago cannot be updated with the changing times.



Admirable Articles of Syria's Constitution

Article 2 – Political system

The state establishes a political system based on the **principle of separation of powers**, and guarantees freedom and dignity for the citizen.

Article 7 – The State's objectives

1 - The State is committed to preserving the unity of Syrian territory, and **criminalizes calls for division and secession**, and requests for foreign intervention or external support.

2- The State is committed to achieving coexistence and societal stability, preserving civil peace, and preventing all forms of sedition, division, incitement to strife, and incitement to violence.

3. The State guarantees the **cultural diversity** of Syrian society in all its components, and the cultural and linguistic rights of all Syrians.

4. The State guarantees the fight against corruption.

Article 10 – Equality

Citizens are equal before the law in rights and duties, without discrimination based on **race, religion, gender or lineage.**

Article 11 – Economic principles

1. The national economy aims to achieve social justice, comprehensive economic development, increase production, and raise the standard of living for citizens.

2. The national economy is based on the principle of **free and fair competition and the prevention of monopoly**.

3. The state encourages investment and protects investors in an attractive legal environment.

Article 15 – Right to work

Work is a right for citizens, and the state guarantees the principle of equal opportunities for all citizens.

Article 16 – Private property, expropriation, natural resources

1. The right to private property is protected, and it may not be expropriated except for the public benefit and in return for fair compensation.

2. Ownership of public funds is protected and all natural wealth and its resources are public property. The state preserves, exploits and invests it for the benefit of society.

Article 17 – Due process

1. Punishment is personal, and there is no crime or punishment except by text.

2. The right to litigate, defend, and pursue appeals is protected by law. It is prohibited to stipulate in laws that any administrative action or decision is immune from judicial oversight.

3. The accused is innocent until proven guilty by a final court ruling.

Article 22 – Children

The State shall work to protect children from **exploitation and abuse**, and guarantee their right to education and health care.

Facts of Syria's Constitution

Article 3 – Islam, freedom of belief, personal status

1. **The religion of the President of the Republic is Islam, and Islamic jurisprudence is the principal source of legislation.**

2 - Freedom of belief is protected. The State respects all divine religions and guarantees the freedom to perform all their rituals, provided that this does not disturb public order.

3. The personal status of religious sects is protected and respected in accordance with the Law.

Article 25 – Removal

1. A member of the People's Assembly may not be removed **except with the approval of two-thirds of its members.**

2. A member of the People's Assembly enjoys parliamentary immunity.

Article 27 – Oath

Members of the People's Assembly shall take the oath before the President of the Republic, and the wording of the oath shall be: "I swear **by Almighty God** to perform my duties with honesty and sincerity."

Article 33 – Oath

The President of the Republic takes the constitutional oath before the People's Assembly. The oath shall be worded as follows: "I swear **by Almighty God** to faithfully uphold the sovereignty of the State, the unity of the country, the integrity of its territories, and the independence of its decision, and to defend them. I shall respect the law, safeguard the interests of the people, and strive with all sincerity and honesty to secure a decent life for them, achieve justice among them, and establish noble values and virtuous morals."

Article 35 – Cabinet composition, oath

1. The President of the Republic appoints ministers, dismisses them from their posts, and accepts their resignations.

2. Ministers take the oath before the President of the Republic. The oath is worded as follows: "I swear **by Almighty God** to perform my duties with honesty and loyalty."

Constitution of Tajikistan

September 04, 2025

Tajikistan is an Asian landlocked country, sharing a border with Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and China. The population of this country is approx 1,07,86,000 with 1,43,100 square kilometers area. Ethnically, 87% of the citizens of this state are Tajik, and about 11% are Uzbek. The official language is Tajik, but Russian is also widely spoken. Religiously, 97% are Muslim.

The Constitution of Tajikistan mentions the separation of powers, non-discrimination, protection of legal rights, protection of privacy of communications, religious rights, freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, and guarantees of good health.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

A university degree is required to become the President and a Member of Parliament, which is against the democratic spirit. The voter will decide freely who will represent him or her. Many may not be able to study at the university due to poverty or circumstances. Perhaps their father or mother died at a young age, and someone may be employed at a very young age to support the family or to continue the academic studies of their younger siblings. Then this unfortunate person will not have the right to become the President or a Member of Parliament?

One-fourth of the members of one chamber of the bicameral parliament are appointed by the President of Tajikistan. In some countries, sometimes, Members of Parliament are appointed according to the list provided by the political party according to the percentage of votes received by the political party. In this case, if there is a vacancy due to fractional reasons, the President appoints it - that is fine. But if 25% of the members of parliament are appointed by the President, then we all know that they will never go against the President.



Admirable Articles of Tajikistan's Constitution

Article 1

The Republic of Tajikistan is a sovereign, democratic, law-governed, secular, and unitary State.

The form of the governance of the Republic of Tajikistan is Presidential.

Tajikistan is a social State the policy of which is aimed at providing conditions that ensure dignified life and free human development.

"Republic of Tajikistan" and "Tajikistan" are equivalent terms.

Article 9

The State power is based on the principle of its division into legislative, executive, and judicial.

Article 13

The land, its resources, water, airspace, fauna and flora, and other natural resources are exclusively the property of the State, and the State guarantees their effective use in the interests of the people.

Article 17

All are equal before the law and court. The State guarantees the rights and freedoms of everyone regardless of his nationality, race, gender, language, religious beliefs, political persuasion, education, [and] social and property status.

Men and women have equal rights.

Article 19

Everyone is guaranteed judicial protection. Everyone has the right to demand that his case be considered by a competent, independent, and impartial court established in accordance with law.

No one may be detained and arrested without legal grounds. A person has the right to services of an attorney from the moment of his arrest.

Article 21

The law protects the rights of a victim. The State guarantees to the victim judicial protection and compensation for damages inflicted on him.

Article 23

The secrecy of correspondence, telephone conversations, and telegraph and other personal communications is ensured except in cases provided by law.

The collection, storage, use, and dissemination of information about private life of a person without his consent are forbidden.

Article 25

State organs, social associations, political parties, and officials are obligated to provide everyone with the opportunity to receive and become familiar with documents concerning his rights and interests except in cases provided by law.

Article 26

Everyone has the right to independently determine his (her) relationship toward religion, to profess any religion individually or together with others, or to profess none, and to participate in the performance of religious cults, rituals, and ceremonies.

Article 29

A citizen has the right to participate in meetings, rallies, demonstrations, and peaceful processions established by law.

No one may be forced to participate in them.

Article 30

Everyone is guaranteed freedom of speech, press, [and] the right to use means of mass information.

Propaganda and agitation inciting social and racial, national, religious and language enmity and hostility are prohibited.

State censorship and prosecution for criticism is prohibited.

A list of information constituting a State secret is determined by law.

Article 33

Family as the foundation of the society is under the protection of the State.

Everyone has the right to form a family. Men and women who have reached the marital age have the right to freely enter into a marriage. In family relations and in dissolution of the marriage, spouses have equal rights.

Polygamy is prohibited.

Article 38

Everyone has the right to protection of health. Everyone within the framework determined by law enjoys free medical assistance in the State healthcare establishments. The State adopts measures for improvement of the environment, development of mass sport, physical culture, and tourism.

Other forms of providing medical assistance are determined by law.

Facts of Tajikistan's Constitution

Article 49

The Majlisi Namoyandagon is elected on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage by secret ballot. The Majlisi Namoyandagon functions on a constant and professional basis. **Only a person** not younger than 30 years old, **having** only the citizenship of the Republic of Tajikistan and **a University Degree shall be elected as a deputy of Majlisi Namoyandagon.**

Three quarters of the members of the Majlisi Milli are elected indirectly by way of secret ballot at joint assemblies of people's deputies of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast and its cities and rayons, oblasts and their cities and rayons, the city of Dushanbe and its rayons, cities and rayons of republican subordination (jointly). In the Majlisi Milli, the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast, oblasts, the city of Dushanbe, [and] cities and rayons of republican subordination have an equal number of representatives.

One quarter of the members of the Majlisi Milli is appointed by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The Majlisi Milli functions on a convocational basis.

A person not younger than 30 years old, **having** only the citizenship of the Republic of Tajikistan and **a University Degree shall be elected as a member of Majlisi Milli.**

Every former President of the Republic of Tajikistan is a lifetime member of the Majlisi Milli unless he declines to exercise this right.

A member of Majlisi Milli and a deputy of Majlisi Namoyandagon after being appointed or elected takes an oath before the people of Tajikistan at a session of Majlisi Milli and Majlisi Namoyandagon.

The number of members of Majlisi Milli and deputies of Majlisi Namoyandagon, the procedure of their election or appointment shall be determined by the constitutional law.

Article 60

Laws are adopted by the Majlisi Namoyandagon. A law is adopted by a majority vote of all the deputies unless a different procedure is provided by the Constitution.

Laws adopted by the Majlisi Namoyandagon, except for the laws on the State budget and amnesty , are presented to the Majlisi Milli.

A law is considered approved by the Majlisi Milli if a majority of all its members voted in favor of it. In case of rejection of a law by the Majlisi Milli, the law is subject to reconsideration by the Majlisi Namoyandagon.

In case of disagreement of the Majlisi Namoyandagon with the decision of the Majlisi Milli, a law is considered adopted if no less than two thirds of all the deputies of the Majlisi Namoyandagon voted for it a second time.

The laws on the State budget and amnesty are adopted only by the Majlisi Namoyandagon. The Majlisi Namoyandagon exercises control over the execution of the State budget.

Article 65 (Part of it)

A person who is at least 30 years old, **has** citizenship of the Republic of Tajikistan only, **a University Degree**, knows state language and has been living within the republic at least 10 years shall run for president of the Republic of Tajikstan.

Article 78

The local executive body of the local state power is **exercised by the President's representative** - the Chairman of oblast, city, and rayon.

The representative and executive power in the corresponding administrative and border units is headed by the Chairman.

The President appoints and dismisses the Chairmen of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast, oblasts, the city of Dushanbe, cities, and rayons presenting their candidatures for approval of the corresponding Majlis of People's Deputies.

The Chairman is responsible before the higher executive organ and the corresponding Majlis of People's Deputies.

The founding procedure, powers, and activity of the organs of local agendies of state power are regulated by a constitutional law.

The organ of self-government of a settlement or village is the Jamoat, whose founding procedure, powers, and activity are regulated by law.

Constitution of Tanzania

September 11, 2025

Tanzania is an African country located on the shores of the Indian Ocean, sharing a border with Uganda, Kenya, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo. The population of this country is approx 6,74,62,000 with 9,47,303 square kilometers area. Tanzania is home to over 120 ethnic communities, and about 130 languages are spoken. The national language is Swahili, which is essentially the lingua franca. Tanzania is one of the most linguistically diverse countries in the world. English is used in foreign trade, diplomacy, high court, and as the medium of instruction in secondary and higher education. About 63% of the population are Christian and 34% are Muslim.

Every person has the right to take legal action in accordance with the procedures prescribed by law to ensure the protection of the Constitution and the laws of the State. Every member of Parliament shall be required to submit to the Speaker a formal declaration of his property and the property of his or her spouse.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Zanzibar is a part of Tanzania, which is basically a few islands. That is, the mainland is Tanzania, and Zanzibar is a small inhabited place located in the sea. This Zanzibar became a British protectorate in 1890, and gained independence in 1963. Then in 1964, Zanzibar was merged with Tanzania. Although Zanzibar is part of Tanzania, it is a semi-autonomous region. It has its own government, president and parliament. It is a dual system of government. Zanzibar has a separate Zanzibar constitution, which is only effective in the Zanzibar region. It is another state within a state.

Articles 145 and 146 of the Tanzanian constitution mention the local government system. Where is the problem if such a system is implemented in Zanzibar? Compared to the current strange system, it is right to be a completely separate state. Either the "one state, one parliament, one law" principle in the whole of Tanzania, or a separate state - this is the effective political solution. But another state within a state - this is a sick political system.

It should be noted that the area of the entire Tanzania is 9,47,303 square kilometers, and the area of Zanzibar is only 2,462 square kilometers.



Admirable Articles of Tanzania's Constitution

3. Declaration of multi party state

1. The United Republic is a democratic, secular and socialist state which adheres to multi-party democracy.

2. All matters pertaining to the registration and administration of political parties in the United Republic shall be governed by the provisions of this Constitution and of a law enacted by Parliament for that purpose.

12. Equality of human beings

1. All human beings are born free, and are all equal.

2. Every person is entitled to recognition and respect for his dignity.

14. Right to life

Every person has the right to live and to the protection of his life by the society in accordance with law.

18. Freedom of expression

Every person –

1. has a freedom of opinion and expression of his ideas;

2. has a right to seek, receive and, or disseminate information regardless of national boundaires;

3. has the freedom to communicate and a freedom with protection from interference from his communication;

4. has a right to be informed at all times of various important events of life and activities of the people and also of issues of importance to the society.

19. Right to freedom of religion

1. Every person has the right to the freedom to have conscience, or faith, and choice in matters of religion, including the freedom to change his religion or faith.

2. Protection of rights referred to in this Article shall be in accordance with the provisions prescribed by the laws which are of importance to a democratic society for security and peace in the society, integrity of the society and the national coercion.

3. In this Article reference to the word "religion" shall be construed as including reference to religious denominations, and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly.

20. Person's freedom of association

1. Every person has a freedom, to freely and peaceably assemble, associate and cooperate with other persons, express views publicly and to form and join with associations or organisations formed for purposes of preserving or furthering his beliefs or interests or any other interests.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subarticles (1) and (4), it shall not be lawful for any political entity to be registered which according to its constitution or policy—

a. aims at promoting or furthering the interests of:

i. any religious faith or group;

ii. any tribal group, place of origin, race or gender;

iii. only a particular area within any part of the United Republic;

b. advocates for the break-up of the United Republic;

c. accepts or advocates for the use of force or violent confrontation as means of attaining its political goals;

d. advocates or intends to carry on its political activities in only one part of the United Republic;

e. does not permit periodic and democratic election of its leaders.

3. Parliament may enact legislation which makes provisions for ensuring that political parties operate within the limits and adhere to the conditions set out in subarticle (2) concerning the freedom and the right of persons to associate and assemble.

4. It shall be unlawful for any person to be compelled to join any association or organization, or for any association or any political party to be refused registration on grounds solely the ideology or philosophy of that political party.

22. Right to work

1. Every person has the right to work.

2. Every citizen is entitled to equal opportunity and right on equal terms to hold any office or discharge any function under the state authority.

23. Right to just remuneration

1. Every person, without discrimination of any kind, is entitled to remuneration commensurate with his work, and all persons working according to their ability shall be remunerated according to the measure and nature of the work done.

2. Every person who works is entitled to just remuneration.

26. Duty to abide by the laws of the land

1. Every person has the duty to observe and to abide by this Constitution and the laws of the United Republic.

2. Every person has the right, in accordance with the procedure provided by law, to take legal action to ensure the protection of this Constitution and the laws of the land.

70. Members to submit statement of property

1. Every Member of Parliament shall be required to submit to the Speaker two copies of a formal statement regarding his property and the property of his spouse. The statement shall be made on a special form prescribed by a law enacted by Parliament and shall be submitted from time to time as shall be directed by such law.

2. The Speaker shall transmit to the Ethics Commissioner, a copy of every formal statement submitted to him in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

3. Parliament may enact legislation for the purposes of making provisions designed for the protection of the statement of property submitted by a Member of Parliament in accordance with the provisions of this Article and to ensure that persons unauthorized or not concerned do not get the opportunity to see the statement of property or to know its contents.

Facts of Tanzania's Constitution

2. The territory of the United Republic

1. The territory of the United Republic consists of the whole of the area of Mainland Tanzania **and the whole of the area of Tanzania Zanzibar**, and includes the territorial waters.

2. For the purpose of the efficient discharge of the functions of the Government of the United Republic or of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, the President may, in accordance with the procedures prescribed by law or provisions of such law as may be enacted by Parliament, divide the United Republic into regions, districts and other areas:

Provided that the **President shall first consult with the President of Zanzibar before dividing Tanzania Zanzibar into regions, districts or other areas.**

61. Regional Commissioners (Part of it)

• There shall be a Regional Commissioner for each region within the United Republic who, subject to subarticle (3), shall be a leader in the Government of the United Republic.

• Regional Commissioners in Mainland Tanzania shall be appointed by the President, after consultation with the Prime Minister.

• **Regional Commissioners in Tanzania Zanzibar shall be appointed by the President of Zanzibar**, after consultation with the President.

54. Cabinet (Part of it)

• There shall be a Cabinet the members of which shall be the Vice-President, the Prime Minister, **the President of Zanzibar**, and all the Ministers.

64. Legislative power (Part of it)

• Legislative power in relation to all Union Matters and also in relation to all other matters concerning Mainland Tanzania is hereby vested in Parliament.

• Legislative power in Tanzania Zanzibar over all matters which are not Union Matters is hereby vested in the House of Representatives.

• Where any law enacted by the House of Representatives **concerns any matter in Tanzania Zanzibar which is within the legislative jurisdiction of Parliament, that law shall be null and void**, and likewise if any law enacted by Parliament concerns any matter which is within the legislative jurisdiction of the House of Representatives that law shall be null and void.

97. How to legislate

1. Subject to the provisions contained in this Constitution, the National Assembly shall exercise its legislative power through the process of debating and passing Bills which eventually shall have to be assented to by the President, and a Bill shall not become law unless it is so passed by the National Assembly and assented to by the President in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2. After a Bill is presented to the President for his assent, the President may either assent to the Bill or withhold his assent, and in the event the President withholds his assent to a Bill, he shall return it to the National Assembly together with a statement of his reasons for withholding his assent to the Bill.

3. After a Bill is returned to the National Assembly pursuant to the provisions of this Article, it shall not be presented again to the President for his assent before the expiration of six months since it was so returned, except if at the last stage in the National Assembly before it is again presented to the President it is supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds of all the Members of Parliament.

4. If a Bill is returned to the National Assembly by the President, and it is then supported in the National Assembly by not less than two-thirds of all Members of Parliament as provided in subarticle (3) and it is presented a second time to the President for assent within six months of its being so returned, then the President shall be obliged to assent to the Bill within twenty-one days of its being presented to him, otherwise he shall have to dissolve Parliament.

5. The provisions contained in this Article or in Article 64 of this Constitution shall not prevent Parliament from enacting laws making provisions conferring on any person or department of Government the power to make regulations having the force of law or conferring the force of law on any regulations made by any person, or any department of Government.

102. The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar and its jurisdiction

1. There shall be an Executive for Zanzibar which shall Government be known as "the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar" which shall have authority in Zanzibar over all matters which are not Union Matters in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

2. Subject to the provisions contained in this and the following Articles in this Chapter of this Constitution the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar shall be constituted and shall exercise its authority in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and the Constitution of Zanzibar, 1984.

106. The House of Representatives of Zanzibar, and its legislative functions

• There shall be a House of Representatives of Zanzibar. The House of Representatives shall comprise two parts: one part shall consist of Members of the House elected or appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Zanzibar, 1984, and who shall be referred to as Representatives; the other part of the House of Representatives shall be the Head of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar in the exercise of his functions pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution and the provisions of the Constitution of Zanzibar, 1984.

• Whenever pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, the provisions of the Constitution of Zanzibar, 1984, or the provisions of any law enacted and in force in Zanzibar, any matter requires to be decided or done by both parts of the House of Representatives, then that matter shall not be deemed to have been duly decided and done unless it is decided or done by the Members of the House of Representatives and also by the Head of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, in accordance with their respective authority in relation to that matter.

• All legislative authority in Zanzibar over all matters which are not Union Matters is hereby vested in the House of Representatives of Zanzibar.

115. Jurisdiction of the High Court of Zanzibar

• Subject to Articles 83 and 116 of this Constitution, the jurisdiction of the High Court of Zanzibar shall be as specified in the laws applicable in Zanzibar.

• Subject to the provisions of this Constitution or of any other law enacted by Parliament, where any law enacted by Parliament and which is applicable in Mainland Tanzania and also in Tanzania Zanzibar vests any power in the High Court, then the High Court of Zanzibar may exercise that power concurrently with the High Court of the United Republic.

Constitution of Thailand

September 18, 2025

Thailand is an Asian country located on the shores of the Gulf of Thailand, and the Andaman Sea, sharing a border with Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia. The population of this country is approx 6,59,75,000 with 5,13,120 square kilometers area. Ethnically 80% are Thai people, with 12% Thai-Chinese people. Official language is Thai. Religiously 93% Buddhist.

No censorship of the media is allowed except in times of war. All state information not related to state security is open to the public. The state will encourage and support various types of cooperatives, small and medium startups.

The number of ministers will not exceed 35, which is certainly a good thing, which is political transparency. The prime minister, whether consecutive or not, will not serve for more than 8 years. In many countries of the world, the term of office of the president is limited, but the head of government is the prime minister - so where is the benefit? This issue has been properly resolved in Thailand.



Admirable Articles of Thailand's Constitution

Section 27

All persons are equal before the law, and shall have rights and liberties and be protected equally under the law.

Men and women shall enjoy equal rights.

Unjust discrimination against a person on the grounds of differences in origin, race, language, sex, age, disability, physical or health condition, personal status, economic and social standing, religious belief, education, or political view which is not contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, or on any other grounds shall not be permitted.

Measures determined by the State in order to eliminate an obstacle to or to promote persons' ability to exercise their rights or liberties on the same basis as other person or to protect or facilitate children, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities or underprivileged persons shall not be deemed as unjust discrimination under paragraph three.

Members of the armed forces, police force, government officials, other officials of the State, officers or employees of State organisations shall enjoy the same rights and liberties as those enjoyed by other persons, except those restricted by law specifically in relation to politics, capacities, disciplines or ethics.

Section 29

No person shall be subject to a criminal punishment unless he or she has committed an act which the law in force at the time of commission provides to be an offence and prescribe a punishment therefor, and the punishment to be imposed on such person shall not be of greater severity than that provided by law in force at the time of the commission of the offence.

A suspect or defendant in a criminal case shall be presumed innocent, and before the passing of a final judgment convicting a person of having committed an offence, such person shall not be treated as a convict.

Custody or detention of a suspect or a defendant shall only be undertaken as necessary to prevent such person from escaping.

In a criminal case, a person shall not be forced to make a statement incriminating himself or herself.

An application for a bail of a suspect or defendant in a criminal case shall be accepted for consideration, and excessive bail shall not be demanded. The refusal of a bail must be as provided by law.

Section 30

Forced labour shall not be imposed, except by virtue of a provision of law enacted for the purpose of averting public calamity, or when a state of emergency or martial law is declared, or during the time when the country is in a state of war or armed conflict.

Section 33

A person shall enjoy the liberty of dwelling.

Entry into a dwelling without the consent of its possessor or a search of a dwelling or private place shall not be permitted, except by an order or a warrant issued by the Court or where there are other grounds as provided by law.

Section 35 (Part of it)

A media professional shall have liberty in presenting news or expressing opinions in accordance with professional ethics.

The closure of a newspaper or other mass media in deprivation of the liberty under paragraph one shall not be permitted.

Censorship by a competent official of any news or statements made by a media professional before the publication in a newspaper or any media shall not be permitted, except during the time when the country is in a state of war.

No grant of money or other properties shall be made by the State as subsidies to private newspapers or other private mass media. **A State agency which pays money or gives properties to mass media, regardless of whether it is for the purpose of advertisement or public relations, or for any other similar purpose, shall disclose the details to the State**

Audit Commission within the prescribed period of time and shall also announce them to the public.

Section 40 (Part of it)

A person shall enjoy the liberty to engage in an occupation.

The restriction of such liberty under paragraph one shall not be imposed except by virtue of a provision of law enacted for the purpose of **maintaining the security or economy of the country, protecting fair competition, preventing or eliminating barriers or monopoly, protecting consumers**, regulating the engagement of occupation only to the extent of necessity, or for other public interests.

Section 41

A person and community shall have the right to:

1. be informed and have access to public data or information in possession of a State agency as provided by law;

2. present a petition to a State agency and be informed of the result of its consideration in due time;

3. take legal action against a State agency as a result of an act or omission of a government official, official or employee of the State agency.

Section 46

The rights of a consumer shall be protected.

A person shall have the right to unite and form a consumer organisation to protect and safeguard the rights of consumers.

The consumer organisations under paragraph two have the right to unite and form an independent organisation to strengthen the protection and safeguarding of the rights of consumers with support from the State. In this regard, the rules and procedures for the formation thereof, the power to represent consumers and financial support from the State shall be as provided by law.

Section 47

A person shall have the right to receive public health services provided by the State.

An indigent person shall have the right to receive public health services provided by the State free of charge as provided by law.

A person shall have the right to the protection and eradication of harmful contagious diseases by the State free of charge as provided by law.

Section 59

The State shall disclose any public data or information in the possession of a State agency, which is not related to the security of the State or government confidentiality as provided by law, and shall ensure that the public can conveniently access such data or information.

Section 60

The State shall maintain the transmission frequencies and the right to access a satellite orbit, which are national treasuries, in order to utilize them for the benefit of the country and the people.

The arrangement for utilisation of the transmission frequencies under paragraph one, regardless of whether it is for radio broadcasting, television broadcasting and telecommunications or for any other purposes, shall be for the greatest benefit of the people, security of the State, public interest as well as the participation of the people in the utilisation of transmission frequency, as provided by law.

The State shall establish a State organisation which is independent in performing duties to be responsible and supervise the undertakings in relation to transmission frequencies under paragraph two. In this regard, such organisation shall ensure that there are measures to prevent against unfair consumer exploitation or imposition of unnecessary burden on consumers, to prevent the interference of transmission frequencies, as well as to prevent an act which results in obstructing the liberty of the people to know or preventing the people from knowing true and accurate data or information, and to prevent any person or any group of person from utilising the transmission frequencies

without considering the rights of general public. This shall include the prescription of a minimum proportion to be undertaken, for public interest, by a person utilising the transmission frequencies as provided by law.

Section 69

The State should **provide and promote research and development of various branches of science, technology and disciplines of arts to create knowledge, development and innovation to strengthen the society and to enhance the competence of people** in the Nation.

Section 72

The State should take actions relating to land, water resources and energy as follows:

1. to plan the country's land use to be appropriate to the area conditions and potentials of the land in accordance with the principles of sustainable development;

2. to undertake town planning at every level and to enforce such town planning efficiently, as well as to develop towns to prosper and meet the needs of the people in the area;

3. to provide measures for distribution of landholding in order to thoroughly and fairly allow people to have land for making a living;

4. to provide quality water resources which are sufficient for consumption by the people, including for agriculture, industry and other activities;

5. to promote energy conservation and cost-effective use of energy, as well as to develop and support the production and use of alternative energy to enhance sustainable energy security.

Section 74

The State should promote abilities of the people to engage in work which is appropriate to their potentials and ages, and ensure that they have work to engage in. The State should protect labour to ensure safety and vocational hygiene, and receive income,

welfare, social security and other benefits which are suitable for their living, and should provide for or promote savings for living after their working age.

The State should provide a system of labour relations for all relevant parties to participate in.

Section 75

The State should organise an economic system which provides opportunities for the people to all together benefit from the economic growth in a comprehensive, fair and sustainable manner and to be self-reliant in accordance with the philosophy of sufficiency economy, should eliminate unfair economic monopoly, and should develop economic competitiveness of the people and the country.

The State shall refrain from engagement in an enterprise in competition with the private sector, except in cases of necessity for the purpose of maintaining the security of the State, preserving common interests, providing public utilities or providing public services.

The State shall promote, support, protect and stabilise the system of various types of co-operatives, and small and medium enterprises of the people and communities.

In developing the country, the State should have due regard to the balance between the development of material and development of mind, as well as the well-being of the people.

Section 83

The House of Representatives consists of five hundred members, as follows:

- **three hundred and fifty members elected on a constituency basis;**
- **one hundred and fifty members from party lists of political parties.**

In the case where the office of a Member of the House of Representatives becomes vacant for any reason, and an election of a Member of the House of Representatives has not been held to fill the vacancy, or no declaration of name of a Member of the House of Representatives has been made to fill the vacancy, the House of Representatives shall consist of the existing members of the House.

In the case where there is any reason for the number of the Members of the House of Representatives by party list basis to be fewer than one hundred and fifty persons, the Members of the House of Representatives by party list basis shall consist of the existing members.

Section 158

The King appoints the Prime Minister and **not more than thirty five other Ministers** to constitute the Council of Ministers having the duties to carry out the administration of the State affairs in accordance with the principle of collective responsibility.

The Prime Minister must be appointed from a person who is approved by the House of Representatives under section 159.

The President of the House of Representatives shall countersign the Royal Command appointing the Prime Minister.

The **Prime Minister shall not hold office for more than eight years in total, whether or not holding consecutive term**. However, it shall not include the period during which the Prime Minister carries out duties after vacating office.

Section 184

A Member of the House of Representatives and Senator shall not:

1. hold any position or have any duty in a government agency, State agency or State enterprise, or hold a position of a member of a local assembly or a local administrator;

2. receive or interfere or intervene in the acquisition of any concession from the State, a government agency, State agency or State enterprise, or become a party to a contract of the nature of monopoly or exclusivity with the State, a government agency, State agency or State enterprise, or become a partner or shareholder in a partnership or company receiving such concession or becoming a party to a contract of such nature, whether directly or indirectly;

3. receive any special money or benefit from a government agency, State agency or State enterprise apart from that given by the government agency, State agency or State enterprise to other persons in the ordinary course of business;

4. directly or indirectly perform any act which amounts to a wrongful obstruction of or interference with the exercise of rights or liberties of newspapers or mass media.

This section shall not apply in the case where a Member of the House of Representatives or a Senator receives military pensions, gratuities, pensions, annuities for royalty or any other form of payment of the same nature, and shall not apply in the case where a Member of the House of Representatives or a Senator accepts or holds a position of a committee Member of the National Assembly, the House of Representatives or the Senate, or a committee member appointed in the course of the administration of State affairs related to parliamentary affairs, or a committee member specifically provided by law.

The provisions in (2) and (3) shall apply to spouses and children of Members of the House of Representatives or Senators and also to persons other than spouses and children of such members of the House of Representatives or Senators who act as agents or partners of, or who are entrusted by Members of the House of Representatives or Senators to act under this section.

Section 187

A Minister shall neither be a partner or shareholder of a partnership or a company, nor retain partner or shareholder status of a partnership or a company up to the limit as provided by law, and shall not be an employee of any person.

In the case where any Minister intends to continue to receive benefits in the cases under paragraph one, such Minister shall inform the President of the National Anti Corruption Commission within thirty days from the date of the appointment, and shall transfer his or her shares in such partnership or company to a juristic person which manages assets for the benefit of other persons, as provided by law.

The Minister shall not be involved in the administration or management of shares or affairs of the partnership or company under paragraph two in any way.

The part of this section which relates to partner or shareholder status shall also apply to the spouse and children of a Minister who have not yet become sui juris, and to the holding of shares of a Minister which are in possession or under supervision of another person in any way.

Section 258 (Part of it)

National reform in various areas shall be carried out to at least achieve the following results:

- Administration of State Affairs:

  - ensuring that suitable technology is applied to the administration of State affairs and provision of public services for the benefit of the administration of State affairs and for the convenience of the people;

  - integrating databases of all State agencies to provide a data system for the administration of State affairs and the provision of services to the people;

  - improving and developing the structure and system for the management of State operations and manpower planning for the public sector to promptly respond to changes and new challenges, provided that the undertakings must be carried out in a manner compatible with the different missions of each State agency;

  - improving the procurement system of the public sector so as to be flexible, open and transparent with a mechanism to prevent corruption at every stage;

- Education:

  - improving learning and instruction at every level so that students are able to study according to their aptitudes, and improving the structure of relevant agencies with a view to uniformly achieving such a goal at both national level and local level;

- Economy:

  - eliminating obstacles and promoting the competitiveness of the country in order that the nation and the people benefit from participation in various economic groups in a sustainable and resilient manner;

  - establishing a mechanism to promote and support the application of creative ideas and modern technology in the economic development of the country;

  - improving the taxation system with a view to promoting fairness, reducing disparity, increasing State revenues from various sources in an efficient manner, and improving the system for preparing and expending budgets to be efficient and effective;

  - establishing a mechanism to promote cooperatives and business operators of all sizes to ensure their appropriate competitiveness and to promote social

enterprises and environment-friendly enterprises, as well as establishing a mechanism to increase opportunities for employment and occupation of the people;

- Other Areas:

  - having a water resource management system which is efficient, fair and sustainable, with due regard given to every dimension of water demand in combination with environmental and climate change;

  - ensuring a fair distribution of land holding, as well as an examination of ownership and holding of land throughout the country with a view to systemically solving the problems of land ownership and possessory rights;

  - establishing a system for managing and disposing solid waste in an efficient and environment-friendly manner, and for recovering such waste for use for other purposes;

  - adjusting the health security system in order that the people are granted comparable rights and benefits from the management thereof and from access to quality and convenient service;

  - establishing a primary health care system in which there are family physicians to care for the people in an appropriate proportion.

Facts of Thailand's Constitution

Section 6

The King shall be enthroned in a position of revered worship and shall not be violated.

No person shall expose the King to any sort of accusation or action.

Section 7

The King is a Buddhist and Upholder of religions.

Section 50 (Part of it)

A person shall have the following duties:

• to protect and uphold the Nation, religions, **the King and the democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State**;

Section 67

The State should support and protect **Buddhism** and other religions.

In supporting and protecting Buddhism, which is the religion observed by the majority of Thai people for a long period of time, the State should promote and support education and dissemination of dharmic principles of Theravada Buddhism for the development of mind and wisdom development, and shall have measures and mechanisms to prevent Buddhism from being undermined in any form. The State should also encourage Buddhists to participate in implementing such measures or mechanisms.

Section 96

A person under any of the following prohibitions on the election day shall be the person who is prohibited from exercising the right to vote:

1. **being a Buddhist monk, Buddhist novice, ascetic or priest**;

2. being under revocation of the right to vote, whether or not such case is final;

3. being detained by a warrant of the Court or by a lawful order;

4. being of unsound mind or of mental infirmity.

Section 103

The **King has the Royal Prerogative to dissolve the House of Representatives** for a new general election of Members of the House of Representatives.

The dissolution of the House of Representatives shall be made in the form of a Royal Decree and shall be made only once under the same event.

Within five days from the date the Royal Decree under paragraph one comes into force, the Election Commission shall specify, by notification, the date of a general election in the Government Gazette, which must be no earlier than forty-five days but no later than sixty days from the date such Royal Decree comes into force. Such election date shall be the same throughout the Kingdom.

Section 160

A Minister must:

1. be of Thai nationality by birth;

2. be not less than thirty-five years of age;

3. have graduated with not lower than a Bachelor's degree or its equivalent;

4. be of evident integrity;

5. not have behaviour which is a serious violation of or failure to comply with ethical standards;

6. not be under any of the prohibitions under section 98;

7. not be a person sentenced by a judgment to imprisonment, irrespective of the finality of the case or a suspension of the punishment, except for an offence committed through negligence, a petty offence or a defamation offence;

8. not be a person whose office has been vacated on the grounds of committing any prohibited act under section 186 or section 187, for a period of less than two years up to the date of appointment.

Section 176

The King has the Royal Prerogative **to declare and lift martial law**.

In the case where it is necessary to declare martial law in a certain locality as a matter of urgency, the military authority may do so under the law on martial law.

Constitution of Timor-Leste

September 26, 2025

Timor-Leste is an Asian country located on the shores of the Timor sea, sharing a border with Indonesia. The population of this country is approx 13,54,000 with 14,950 square kilometers area. The official languages are Portuguese and Tetum, although citizens speak more than 15 languages. More than 99% of the population are Christian, and almost all are Roman Catholic.

Previously, the current Timor-Leste was under Portuguese rule for several hundred years. After declaring independence in 1975, Indonesia occupied it and declared it as its 27th province. The history that followed was nothing but bloodshed. The Indonesian military killed innocent people even in the slightest incident. About two hundred thousand people died in 24 years. Later, at one point in 1999, the United Nations took over, and after a referendum in 2002, Timor-Leste regained its independence and emerged as a sovereign state.

A disabled citizen has the same rights and duties as all other citizens, except for those rights and duties which they are unable to exercise or fulfil due to their disability. All citizens have the right to disobey and resist unlawful orders or orders which affect their fundamental rights, freedoms and guarantees. Everyone has the right to housing of adequate size for themselves and their family, capable of protecting hygiene, personal intimacy and family privacy.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Timor Island has an area of 30,777 square kilometers, and Timor-Leste consists mainly of the eastern part of the island, and the western part of the island is Indonesia. The name Leste means east. However, in the western part, there is a part of Timor-Leste inside Indonesia, called Oecusse and measuring 813 square kilometers. Therefore, the word Timor-Leste is technically incorrect. Although it is not a complete enclave - it is a separate territory, because although it is surrounded by Indonesia on three sides, there is sea on one side. The distance between the two borders is about 55 kilometers, and Oecusse enjoys sovereignty on the pretext of this distance. In 2002, Timor-Leste should have withdrawn its claim to Oecusse, and handed it over to Indonesia instead of making it part of Timor-Leste. Exclaves or enclaves are not a solution. This is a mentality of coercion.

Article 96 is dangerous, giving the government extraordinary powers.



Admirable Articles of Timor-Leste's Constitution

Article 12. The State and Religious Denominations

1. The State recognizes and respects the different religious denominations, that are free in their organization and in the exercise of their own activities, with due observance of the Constitution and the law.

2. The State **promotes the cooperation with the different religious denominations that contribute to the well-being of the people** of East Timor.

Article 16. Universality and Equality

1. All citizens are equal before the law, shall exercise the same rights and shall be subject to the same duties.

2. No one may be discriminated against on grounds of color, race, **marital status**, gender, ethnic origin, social or economic status, political or ideological convictions, religion, **education** or **physical or mental condition**.

Article 17. Equality Between Women and Men

Women and men have the same rights and duties in all areas of political, economic, social, cultural and family life.

Article 18. Child Protection

1. Children are entitled to special protection by the family, the community and the State, particularly against all forms of abandonment, discrimination, violence, oppression, sexual abuse and exploitation.

2. Children shall enjoy all rights that are universally recognized, as well as all those that are enshrined in international conventions normally ratified or approved by the State.

3. Every child born in or outside wedlock shall enjoy the same rights and social protection.

Article 21. Disabled Citizen

1. A disabled citizen shall enjoy the same rights and shall be subject to the same duties as all other citizens, **except for the rights and duties which they are unable to exercise or fulfill due to their disability.**

2. The State shall promote the protection of disabled citizens as may be practicable and in accordance with the law.

Article 28. Right to Resistance and Self-Defense

1. All citizens have the right to disobey and to resist illegal orders or orders that affect their fundamental rights, freedoms and guarantees.

2. The right to self-defense is guaranteed to all, in accordance with the law.

Article 30. Right to Freedom, Security and Personal Integrity

1. All have the right to freedom, security and personal integrity.

2. No one shall be arrested or detained, except under the terms clearly provided for by applicable law, and the order of arrest or detention should always be presented for consideration by the competent judge within the legal time frame.

3. Any individual who is deprived of freedom shall be immediately informed, in a clear and precise manner, of the reasons for the detention or arrest, as well as of their rights, and allowed to contact a lawyer, directly or through a relative or a trusted person.

4. No one shall be subjected to torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

Article 31. Application of Criminal Law

1. No one can be subjected to trial, except in accordance with the law.

2. No one can be tried and convicted for an act that does not qualify in the law as a criminal offence at the moment it was committed, nor endure security measures the provisions of which are not expressly established in previous law.

3. Penalties or security measures not expressly provided for by law at the moment the criminal offence was committed cannot be enforced.

4. No one can be tried and convicted for the same criminal offense more than once.

5. Criminal law cannot be enforced retroactively, except when the new law is in favor of the accused.

6. Anyone who has been unjustly convicted has the right to a fair compensation in accordance with the law.

Article 34. Guarantees in Criminal Proceedings

1. Everyone charged with an offence is presumed innocent until convicted.

2. An accused person has the right to select, and be assisted by a lawyer at all states of the proceedings and the law shall determine the circumstances for which the presence of the lawyer is obligatory.

3. Every individual is guaranteed the inviolable right of a hearing and defense in criminal proceedings.

4. Evidence is of no effect if obtained by torture, coercion, infringement of the physical or moral integrity of the individual, or wrongful interference with private life, the domicile, correspondence or other forms of communication.

Article 42. Freedom of Assembly and Manifestation

1. All are guaranteed the freedom to assemble peacefully and unarmed, without a need of prior authorization.

2. To all is recognized the right of manifestation in accordance with the law.

Article 45. Freedom of Conscience, Religion and Worship

1. To all is guaranteed the freedom of conscience, religion and worship and the religious denominations that are separated from the State.

2. No one can be persecuted or discriminated against on the basis of their religious convictions.

3. The right to be a conscientious objector is guaranteed in accordance with the law.

4. The freedom to teach any religion in the framework of the respective religious denomination is guaranteed.

Article 53. Consumer Rights

1. Consumers have the right to goods and services of good quality, to truthful information and protection of their health, safety and economic interests, and to reparation for damages.

2. Advertising is regulated by law, and all forms of concealed, indirect or misleading advertising are prohibited.

Article 55. Obligations of the Taxpayer

Every citizen with a certified income has the duty to pay tax in order to contribute to public revenues, in accordance with the law.

Article 57. Health

1. All have the right to health and medical care, and the duty to protect and promote them.

2. The State promotes the establishment of a national health service that is universal and general. The national health service shall be free of charge in accordance with the possibilities of the State and in conformity with the law.

3. The national health service shall have, as much as possible, a decentralized participatory management.

Article 58. Housing

All have the right to housing for themselves and their family, of **adequate size that meets satisfactory standards of hygiene and comfort and preserves personal intimacy and family privacy.**

Facts of Timor-Leste's Constitution

Article 2. Sovereignty and Constitutionality

- Sovereignty resides in the people, who exercise it in accordance with the Constitution.
- The State is subject to the Constitution and to the laws.
- The validity of the laws and other actions of the State depend upon their compliance with the Constitution.
- The State recognizes **customary laws** of East Timor, subject to the Constitution and to any legislation dealing specifically with **customary law**.

Article 5. Decentralization

1. The State respects, on matters of territorial organization, the principle of the decentralization of public administration.

2. The law determines and establishes and the characteristics of the different territorial levels and the administrative competences of the respective organs.

3. Oecussi Ambeno and Ataúro enjoy special administrative and economic treatment.

Article 54. Right to Private Property (Part of it)

• Every individual has the right to private property and can transfer it during their lifetime or on death, in accordance with the law.

• Private property shall not be used to the detriment of its social function.

• The requisitioning and expropriation of property for public purposes shall only take place following fair compensation in accordance with the law.

Article 77. Inauguration and Swearing-In (Part of it)

• At the swearing-in ceremony, the President of the Republic shall take the following oath:
I swear to **God**, to the people and on my honor that I will fulfill with loyalty the functions that have been invested in me, will abide by and enforce the Constitution and the laws and will dedicate all my energies and capacities to the defense and consolidation of independence and national unity."

Article 96. Legislative Authorization

1. The National Parliament **may authorize the government to make laws** concerning the following matters:

a. **definition of crimes, sentences**, security measures and respective prerequisites;

b. **definition of civil and criminal procedure**;

c. organization of the Judiciary and status of magistrates;

d. **general rules and regulations for the public service, the status of the civil servants and the responsibility of the State**;

e. general bases for the organization of public administration;

f. **monetary system**;

g. banking and financial system;

h. definition of the bases for a policy of protection of the environment and sustainable development;

i. general rules and regulations for radio and television broadcasting and other mass media communication;

j. **military or civic service**;

k. general rules and regulations for the requisition and expropriation for public utility;

l. means and ways of intervention, expropriation, nationalization and privatization of means of production and soils on grounds of public interest, as well as criteria for the establishment of compensation in such cases.

2. Laws on legislative authorization shall define the subject, sense, scope and duration of the authorization, which may be renewed.

3. Laws on legislative authorization cannot be used more than once and shall lapse with the dismissal of the Government, with the end of the legislative term or with the dissolution of the National Parliament.

Constitution of Togo

September 30, 2025

Togo is an African country located on the shores of the Gulf of Guinea, sharing a border with Ghana, Benin, Burkina Faso. The population of this country is approx 95,83,000 with 56,785 square kilometers area. Togo is home to more than 40 ethnic communities. The number of languages is around 39. French is used in formal education, all forms of media, administration, and commerce - although it is not used by the general public in everyday life. About 42% of the people are Christian, 18% are Muslim, and 33% believe in African traditional religions.

The Togolese constitution provides for the division of courts into labor courts, commercial courts, juvenile courts, and military courts, etc., for the speedy execution of court proceedings, which is very fruitful.

In Togo, tribalism has been recognized alongside the legal system, which is in direct conflict with elected local governments and the courts.



Admirable Articles of Togo's Constitution

Article 1

• The Togolese Republic is a secular, democratic, and social state governed by the rule of law, rooted in the promotion of social justice, progress, and the inclusion of all its citizens.

• It is one and indivisible.

• Its organization is decentralized.

Article 2

• The Togolese Republic ensures equality before the law to all its citizens without discrimination or distinction based on origin, race, ethnicity, gender, disability, social status, or religion.

• It respects all political, philosophical, and religious opinions.

• Its operating principle is government of the people, by the people, for the people. Its motto is: "Work – Freedom – Fatherland."

Article 7

• Political parties and groups contribute to the formation and expression of suffrage. They are formed and carry out their activities freely, respecting the principles of sovereignty and democracy.

• They contribute to the political and civic education of citizens and to the consolidation of democracy and national unity.

• They may not identify with a region, ethnic group, or religion.

• A law determines the procedures for the creation and operation of political parties.

Article 14

• Each of the two (02) chambers adopts its rules of procedure by an absolute majority of its members.

• Meetings are public. However, each chamber may meet behind closed doors at the request of the President of the Council or his office, or one-third (1/3) of its members.

• The chambers may not sit and deliberate without the presence of one-third (1/3) of their members.

• Members of the government have the right to attend sessions. They must be heard whenever they request it.

Article 59

The specialized courts are **labor courts, commercial courts, juvenile courts, and military courts** of appeal. They decide disputes in their respective areas.

Facts of Togo's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

We, the Togolese people, **placing ourselves under the protection of God**, proclaim this Constitution to: - guarantee the innate, inalienable, and immutable rights to independence, freedom, and progress, in accordance with the proclamation of independence of April 27, 1960; -

This preamble is an integral part of this Constitution. The fundamental rights and duties of individuals and citizens are proclaimed in a solemn declaration annexed to this Constitution, of which it forms an integral part.

Article 35 (Part of it)

The elected President of the Republic takes an oath before Congress in the following terms:

"Before God and the Togolese people, the sole holders of national sovereignty, I....., President of the Togolese Republic elected in accordance with the laws of the Republic, solemnly swear allegiance to the Constitution of the Republic and pledge to devote our efforts to the well-being of the Togolese people and to work towards the consolidation of national unity."

Article 88

The Togolese Republic recognizes traditional chieftainships, the guardians of customs and traditions.

The appointment and enthronement of the traditional chief are subject to the customs and traditions of the locality and the legal and regulatory provisions in force. The law specifies the status, appointment procedure, and enthronement of the traditional chief.

Constitution of Tonga

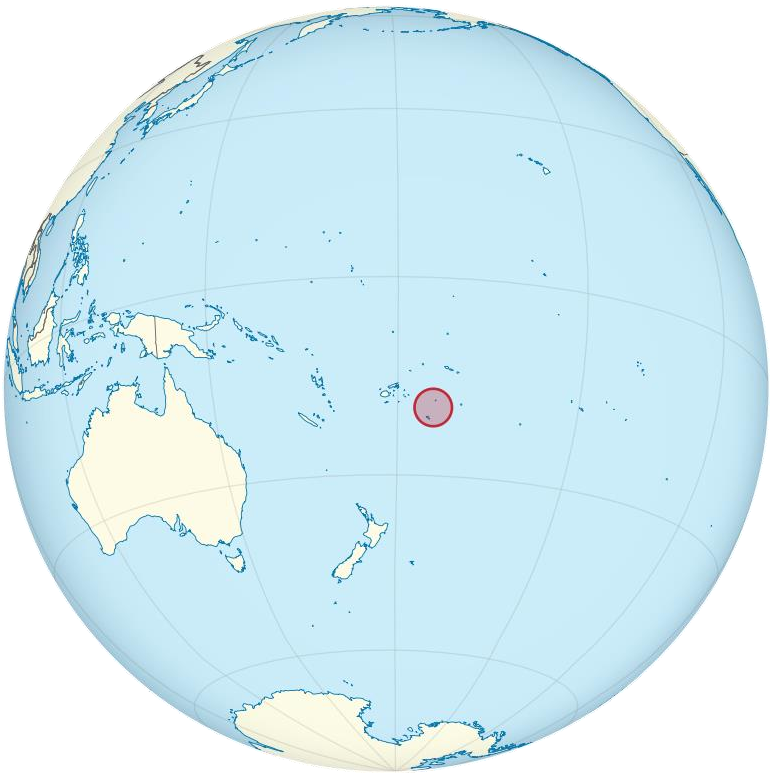
October 04, 2025

Tonga is an island country in Oceania. The country has 171 islands, of which 45 are inhabited. The population of this country is approx 99,000 with 748 square kilometers area. Ethnically, 97% are Tongan, and the official languages are Tongan and English. Religiously, 97% are Christian, and internally it is divided into many branches of Christianity.

According to the Constitution of Tonga, If it is proven that someone has bribed or threatened voters with the intention of being elected as a representative to the council, the council will remove him or her from office. Although it would have been better if the matter had been handled by the Supreme Court - but the initiative is good.

The writing style of Tonga's constitution is not up to standard. It is completely childish. Not only that, its system of governance is also childish. Tonga was under an absolute monarchy for more than a century, but finally, in the face of movement and public outrage, a partial change was made to the constitution. The garbage of the monarchy has not yet been completely removed. The new system is 50% absolute monarchy and 50% ceremonial monarchy. The cabinet has partial power. All constitutional officeholders swear allegiance to God and the king. The overall system is like 'the king's power without responsibility and the cabinet's responsibility without power'.

In addition, the aristocracy continues. The Tongan parliament has a total of 26 members: 17 representatives, who are directly elected by the people. And 9 nobles, who are nominated by members of the Tongan elite. The nobles elect among themselves and represent themselves for 9 seats in parliament. They participate in the law-making process and play a role in political decision-making. All land is the property of the king, and he may grant one or more properties to the nobles and chiefs or matabulas as hereditary property at his pleasure.



Admirable Articles of Tonga's Constitution

12. Accused cannot be tried twice

No one shall be tried again for any offence for which he has already been tried whether he was acquitted or convicted except in cases where the accused shall confess after having been acquitted by the court and when there is sufficient evidence to prove the truth of his confession.

66. Threats and bribery

Any person elected as a representative who shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Assembly to have used threats or offered bribes for the purpose of persuading any person to vote for him shall be unseated by the Assembly.

94. Judge may not hear appeal from own decision

It shall not be lawful for any judge to sit or adjudicate upon an appeal from any decision which he may have given.

Facts of Tonga's Constitution

Preamble

Granted by His Majesty King George Tupou I on the fourth day of November One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and since amended in accordance with the law on divers dates mentioned in the endnotes to this revised edition.

1. Declaration of freedom

Since it appears to be the **will of God** that man should be free as He has made all men of one blood therefore shall the people of Tonga and all who sojourn or may sojourn in this Kingdom be free for ever. And all men may use their lives and persons and time to acquire and possess property and to dispose of their labour and the fruit of their hands and to use their own property as they will.

6. Sabbath Day to be kept holy

The Sabbath Day shall be kept holy in Tonga and **no person shall practise his trade or profession or conduct any commercial undertaking on the Sabbath Day** except according to law; and any agreement made or witnessed on that day shall be null and void and of no legal effect.

30. Form of Government

The form of government for this Kingdom is a Constitutional Monarchy under His Majesty King George Tupou V and his successors.

32. Succession to the Throne

The right and title of King George Tupou I to the Crown and Throne of this Kingdom were confirmed by the Constitution of 1875 and it was further declared in the said Constitution that the succession to the Crown and Throne should devolve upon David Uga and then upon Wellington Gu and then upon them begotten by him in marriage and if at any time there be no heirs of Wellington Gu the Crown and Throne shall descend in accordance with the following law of succession:

It shall be lawful only for those born in marriage to succeed.

The succession shall be to the eldest male child and the heirs of his body but if he should have no children to the second male child and the heirs of his body and so on until all the male line shall be ended.

Should there be no male child the eldest female child shall succeed and the heirs of her body and if she should have no children it shall descend to the second female child and the heirs of her body until the female line is ended.

And if there shall be none of this line of David Uga lawful descendants by marriage to succeed to the Crown of Tonga it shall descend to William Tungi and his lawful heirs begotten by him in marriage and to their heirs begotten by them.

And if there should be no lawful heir the King shall appoint his heir if the House of Nobles consent to it (the representatives of the people having no voice in the matter) and he shall be publicly declared heir to the Crown during the King's life.

Should there be no heir to the Crown or successor who has been so publicly proclaimed the Prime Minister or in his absence the Cabinet ministers shall convoke the nobles of the Legislative Assembly (the representatives of the people having no voice in the matter) and when they meet the House of Nobles shall choose by ballot some one of the chiefs whom they wish to succeed as King. And he shall succeed as the first of a new dynasty and he and the heirs of his body born in marriage shall possess the Crown according to law.

And in the event of there being none to succeed according to this law the Prime Minister or in his absence the Cabinet ministers shall again convoke the nobles of the Legislative Assembly in accordance with this law and they shall choose one to succeed to the Throne as the first of a new dynasty and so on according to this law for ever.

33. Heir Apparent may not choose consort

1. It shall not be lawful for any member of the Royal Family who is likely to succeed to the throne to marry any person without the consent of the King. And if any person should thus marry the marriage shall not be considered legal and it shall be lawful for the King to cancel the right of such person and his heirs to succeed to the Crown of Tonga. And the next person in succession to him **who so marries shall be declared the heir and the offender shall be regarded as dead**.

2. The expression "any member of the Royal Family who is likely to succeed to the throne" in the last preceding sub-clause shall be construed to include all persons born in lawful marriage and related by descent either lineally or collaterally to the King but not more than twenty times removed from the King.

34. Coronation oath

The following oath shall be taken by those who shall succeed to the throne—

"I solemnly swear before Almighty God to keep in its integrity the Constitution of Tonga and to govern in conformity with the laws thereof."

41. King's powers – Signature to Acts

The King is the Sovereign of all the Chiefs and all the people. The person of the King is sacred. **He reigns the country but his ministers are responsible.** All Acts that have passed the Legislative Assembly must bear the King's signature before they become law.

48. Royal property

The lands of the King and the property of the King are his to dispose of as he pleases. The Government shall not touch them nor shall they be liable for any Government debt. But the houses built for him by the Government and any inheritances which may be given to him as King shall descend to his successors as the property and inheritance of the Royal line.

60. Representative members

There shall be elected by the nobles of the Kingdom from their number nine nobles as representatives of the nobles and there shall be elected by electors duly qualified seventeen representatives of the people. The Legislative Assembly shall determine the boundaries of electoral districts for the election of representatives of the nobles and shall establish an independent Commission to determine the boundaries of the electoral constituencies for the election of representatives of the people:

Provided that the constituency boundaries for the general election of 2010 shall be based on the recommendations of the Royal Constituency Boundaries Commission as approved by the Legislative Assembly.

67. Privilege of nobles

It shall be lawful for only the nobles of the Legislative Assembly to discuss or vote upon laws relating to the King or the Royal Family or the titles and inheritances of the nobles and after any such bill has been passed three times by a majority of the nobles of the Legislative Assembly it shall be submitted to the King for his sanction.

104. Land vested in crown – sale prohibited

All the land is the property of the King and he may at pleasure grant to the nobles and titular chiefs or matabules one or more estates to become their hereditary estates. It is hereby declared by this Constitution that it shall not be lawful for anyone at any time hereafter whether he be the King or any one of the chiefs or the people of this country to sell any land whatever in the Kingdom of Tonga but they may lease it only in accordance with this Constitution and mortgage it in accordance with the Land Act. And this declaration shall become a covenant binding on the King and chiefs of this Kingdom for themselves and their heirs and successors for ever.

Constitution of Trinidad and Tobago

October 07, 2025

Trinidad and Tobago is an island country located on the shores of the Caribbean Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Gulf of Paria. The population of this country is approx 15,08,000 with 5,131 square kilometers area.

Trinidad and Tobago's ethnic diversity reflects a history of slavery, occupation, and migration. People of Indian descent are the largest ethnic group in the country, at around 35%; and Africans are the second largest ethnic group, at around 34% of the population. The rest of the population is of mixed descent, accounting for around 31% of the population.

The official language is English. Other languages are also spoken. Trinidad and Tobago's own versions of Hindustani, Bhojpuri, Hindi, Gaon ke Bolee, etc. are spoken. From 1935, Trinidad and Tobago audiences were introduced to Indian cinema. Although they were accustomed to using English, they have gradually become accustomed to a language called 'Hinglish', a combination of English and Hindi. Tamil is also spoken by people of Tamil descent. Spanish and Chinese are also present.

About 65% of the population follow Christianity. Major Christian denominations include Roman Catholics, Pentecostals, Anglicans, Baptists, Seventh-day Adventists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Jehovah's Witnesses and Moravians. Hinduism, followed by about 22%, is the second largest religion. Islam is practiced by 6% of the population. Other religions include Rastafari, Spiritual Baptist, and Trinidad Orisha faiths, as well as Bahai, Buddhism, Sikhism, and Judaism.

Now let’s discuss the constitution. The whole constitution is super boring. There is nothing special, nothing admirable in the whole constitution. You know the constitutions of all Caribbean countries are copy paste of one another. Even here, the political system was the same too like others. After gaining independence from the British in 1962, the Queen of Britain was their ceremonial head for the next 14 years. It is commendable that in 1976 they introduced a parliamentary system headed by a president.



Facts of Trinidad and Tobago's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

Whereas the People of Trinidad and Tobago—

- have affirmed that the Nation of Trinidad and Tobago is founded upon principles that **acknowledge the supremacy of God**, faith in fundamental human rights and freedoms, the position of the family in a society of free men and free institutions, the dignity of the human person and the equal and inalienable rights with which all members of the human family are endowed by their Creator;

Now, therefore, the following provisions shall have effect as the Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago:

CHAPTER 11A. THE TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

141A. Tobago House of Assembly

• There shall be an Assembly for Tobago to be called "the Tobago House of Assembly", in this Chapter referred to as "the Assembly".

• The Assembly shall consist of a Presiding Officer and such other members qualified and appointed in such manner and holding office upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.

141B. Powers of the Assembly

Subject to this Constitution, the Assembly shall have such powers and functions in relation to Tobago as may be prescribed.

141C. Executive Council

• There shall be an Executive Council of the Assembly consisting of a Chief Secretary and such number of Secretaries as may be prescribed, to be appointed in such manner as may be prescribed.

• The functions of the Chief Secretary and other Secretaries shall be prescribed.

141D. Fund

There is established a fund to be called "the Tobago House of Assembly Fund" which shall consist of—

- such monies as may be appropriated by Parliament for the use of the Assembly; and
- such other monies as the Assembly may lawfully collect.

Constitution of Tunisia

October 12, 2025

Tunisia is an African country located on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, sharing a border with Algeria, and Libya. The population of this country is approx 1,19,72,000 with 1,63,610 square kilometers area. Ethnically 98% Arab, official language is Arabic, religiously 99% are Sunni Muslim. We all know about the Arab Spring. It started from Tunisia. Then the Arab Spring spread throughout the Middle East.

All those holding important constitutional positions must declare their assets. Conservation and rational use of water are the duties of the state and society. Parliament enjoys financial and administrative independence.

The central government will provide additional resources for local authorities. A portion of the revenue from natural resources can be allocated for regional development. Local authorities will have to face post-audit for their activities.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Islam has been given priority everywhere in the constitution, while additional importance has been given to Arab and North Africa.



Admirable Articles of Tunisia's Constitution

Article 11

All those who assume the roles of President of the Republic, Head of Government, member of the Council of Ministers, or member of the Assembly of the Representatives of the People, or member of any of the independent constitutional bodies or any senior public position, **must declare their assets** according to the provisions of the law.

Article 12

The state shall seek to achieve social justice, sustainable development and balance between regions based on development indicators and the principle of positive discrimination.

The state shall seek to exploit natural resources in the most efficient way.

Article 21

All citizens, male and female, have equal rights and duties, and are equal before the law without any discrimination.

The state guarantees freedoms and individual and collective rights to all citizens, and provides all citizens the conditions for a dignified life.

Article 29

No person may be arrested or detained unless apprehended during the commission of a crime or on the basis of a judicial order.

The detained person must be immediately informed of their rights and the charges under which they are being held. The detainee has the right to be represented by a lawyer. The periods of arrest and detention are to be defined by law.

Article 30

Every prisoner shall have the right to humane treatment that preserves their dignity.

In carrying out a punishment involving the deprivation of liberty, the state shall take into account the interests of the family and shall seek the rehabilitation and re-integration of the prisoner into society.

Article 31

Freedom of opinion, thought, expression, information and publication shall be guaranteed.

These freedoms shall not be subject to prior censorship.

Article 32

The state guarantees the right to information and the right of access to information and communication networks.

Article 33

Academic freedoms and freedom of scientific research shall be guaranteed.

The state shall provide the necessary resources for the development of scientific and technological research.

Article 35

The freedom to establish political parties, unions, and associations is guaranteed.

In their internal charters and activities, political parties, unions and associations must respect the provisions of the Constitution, the law, financial transparency and the rejection of violence.

Article 37

The right to assembly and peaceful demonstration is guaranteed.

Article 40

Work is a right for every citizen, male and female. The state shall take the necessary measures to guarantee work on the basis of competence and fairness.

All citizens, male and female, shall have the right to **decent working conditions and to a fair wage**.

Article 42

The right to culture is guaranteed.

The freedom of creative expression is guaranteed. The state encourages cultural creativity and supports the strengthening of national culture, its diversity and renewal, in promoting the values of tolerance, rejection of violence, openness to different cultures and dialogue between civilizations.

The state shall protect cultural heritage and guarantees it for future generations.

Article 44

The right to water shall be guaranteed.

The **conservation and rational use of water** is a duty of the state and of society.

Article 45

The state guarantees the right to a healthy and balanced environment and the right to participate in the protection of the climate.

The state shall provide the necessary means to eradicate pollution of the environment.

Article 48

The state shall protect persons with disabilities from all forms of discrimination.

Every disabled citizen shall have the right to benefit, according to the nature of the disability, from all measures that will ensure their full integration into society, and the state shall take all necessary measures to achieve this.

Article 52

The Assembly of the Representatives of the People enjoys financial and administrative independence within the framework of the state budget.

The Assembly of the Representatives of the People shall determine its rules of procedure and ratify them by an absolute majority of the members of the Assembly.

The state shall put at the disposition of the Assembly of the Representatives of the People the necessary human and material resources to allow for members of the Assembly to fulfill their obligations.

Article 134

Local authorities possess their own powers, powers shared with the central authority, and powers delegated to them from the central government.

The joint and delegated powers shall be distributed in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity.

Local authorities shall enjoy regulatory powers in exercising their mandates. Regulatory decisions of the local authorities shall be published in an official gazette of local authorities.

Article 135

Local authorities shall have their own resources, and resources provided to them by the central government, these resources being proportional to the responsibilities that are assigned to them by law.

All creation or transfer of powers by the central government to the local authorities shall be accompanied by corresponding resources.

The financial system of local authorities shall be established by law.

Article 136

The central government shall provide additional resources for local authorities in order to apply the principle of solidarity, in a balanced and organized manner.

The central government works towards achieving balance between local revenues and expenditures.

A portion of revenues coming from the exploitation of natural resources may be allocated to the promotion of regional development throughout the national territory.

Article 138

Local authorities are subject to post-audit to determine the legality of their actions.

Facts of Tunisia's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

In the Name of Allah, the Merciful, the Compassionate

We, the representatives of the Tunisian people, members of the National Constituent Assembly,

Expressing our people's commitment to the teachings of **Islam** and its aims characterized by openness and moderation, and to the human values and the highest principles of universal human rights, and inspired by the heritage of our civilization, accumulated over the travails of our history, from our enlightened reformist movements that are based on the foundations of our **Islamic-Arab** identity and on the gains of human civilization, and adhering to the national gains achieved by our people,

Based on the elevated status of humankind and desirous of consolidating our cultural and civilizational affiliation to the **Arab and Muslim nation**, building on our national unity that is based on citizenship, fraternity, solidarity, and social justice, committed to strengthening **Maghreb unity** as a step towards achieving **Arab unity**, towards complementarity with the **Muslim and African peoples**, and towards cooperation with all the peoples of the world, desirous of supporting all victims of injustice, wherever they are, defending the peoples' right to determine their own destiny, to supporting all just liberation movements, at the forefront of which is the movement for the **liberation of Palestine**, and opposing all forms of colonization and of racism,

We, in the name of the Tunisian people, with the help of **Allah**, draft this Constitution.

Article 5

The Republic of Tunisia is part of the **Arab Maghreb** and works towards achieving its unity and takes all measures to ensure its realization.

Article 6

The state is the **guardian of religion.** It guarantees freedom of conscience and belief, the free exercise of religious practices and the neutrality **of mosques** and places of worship from all partisan instrumentalisation.

The state undertakes to disseminate the values of moderation and tolerance and the protection of the sacred, and the prohibition of all violations thereof. It undertakes equally to prohibit and fight against calls for Takfir and the incitement of violence and hatred.

Article 38

Health is a right for every human being.

The state shall guarantee preventative health care and treatment for every citizen and provide the means necessary to ensure the safety and quality of health services.

The state shall ensure free health care for those **without means and those with limited income**. It shall guarantee the right to social assistance in accordance with the law.

Article 39

Education shall be mandatory up to the age of sixteen years.

The state guarantees the right to free public education at all levels and ensures provisions of the necessary resources to achieve a high quality of education, teaching, and training. It shall also work to consolidate the **Arab-Muslim identity** and national belonging in the young generations, and to strengthen, promote and generalize the use of the Arabic language and to openness to foreign languages, human civilizations and diffusion of the culture of human rights.

Article 74

Every male and female voter who holds Tunisian nationality since birth, **whose religion is Islam shall have the right to stand for election to the position of President** of the Republic.

On the day of filing the application for candidacy, the candidate must be at least 35 years old.

If the candidate has a nationality other than the Tunisian nationality, he or she must submit an application committing to abandon the other nationality if elected president.

The candidate must have the support of a number of members of the Assembly of the Representatives of the People or heads of elected local authority councils, or of registered voters, as specified by the election law.

Constitution of Turkey

October 16, 2025

Turkey is a country located on the shores of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Aegean Sea sharing a border with Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Greece, and Bulgaria. Turkey is located in Asia, but is also partly in Europe. The population of this country is approx 8,56,64,000 with 7,83,562 square kilometers area. According to Article 66 of the Turkish Constitution, all citizens of Turkey are Turks. However, it is estimated that at least 47 ethnic communities exist in Turkey - of which approximately 70% are Turks, 19% are Kurds, and 11% are other ethnic communities. The official language is Turkish, but Kurdish, Zaza, Arabic, Circassian, Laz, Greek, Armenian, Albanian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, and other languages are used by the common people. There are more than 99% Muslims, and 88% are Sunni Muslims.

The Turkish Constitution is one of the best constitutions in the world. Everyone is equal in the eyes of the law, regardless of language, ethnic differences, race, gender, political opinion, religion, etc. However, special measures taken for children, the elderly, the disabled and the elderly shall not be considered a violation of the principle of equality. Everyone has the right to form an organization, to become a member, or to withdraw membership without prior permission. The state shall control the central planning and functioning of health care. The state shall provide adequate financial support to political parties.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

A presidential candidate in Turkey must be educated in higher education. What happens to someone who, for some reason, loses their parents at a young age, or has to engage in a full-time profession at a young age due to financial insolvency - that's probably why it wasn't possible for him or her to study, what will happen to them?



Admirable Articles of Turkey's Constitution

PART ONE. General Principles

X. Equality before the law

ARTICLE 10

Everyone is equal before the law without distinction as to language, race, colour, sex, political opinion, philosophical belief, religion and sect, or any such grounds.

Men and women have equal rights. The State has the obligation to ensure that this equality exists in practice. Measures taken for this purpose shall not be interpreted as contrary to the principle of equality.

Measures to be taken for children, the elderly, disabled people, widows and orphans of martyrs as well as for the invalid and veterans shall not be considered as violation of the principle of equality.

No privilege shall be granted to any individual, family, group or class.

State organs and administrative authorities are obliged to act in compliance with the principle of equality before the law in all their proceedings.

XI. Supremacy and binding force of the Constitution

ARTICLE 11

The provisions of the Constitution are fundamental legal rules binding upon legislative, executive and judicial organs, and administrative authorities and other institutions and individuals.

Laws shall not be contrary to the Constitution.

PART TWO. Fundamental Rights and Duties

CHAPTER ONE. General Provisions

III. Prohibition of abuse of fundamental rights and freedoms

ARTICLE 14

None of the rights and freedoms embodied in the Constitution shall be exercised in the form of activities aiming to violate the indivisible integrity of the State with its territory and nation, and to endanger the existence of the democratic and secular order of the Republic based on human rights.

No provision of this Constitution shall be interpreted in a manner that enables the State or individuals to destroy the fundamental rights and freedoms recognized by the Constitution or to stage an activity with the aim of restricting them more extensively than stated in the Constitution.

The sanctions to be applied against those who perpetrate activities contrary to these provisions shall be determined by law.

CHAPTER TWO. Rights and Duties of the Individual

I. Personal inviolability, corporeal and spiritual existence of the individual

ARTICLE 17

Everyone has the right to life and the right to protect and improve his/her corporeal and spiritual existence.

The corporeal integrity of the individual shall not be violated except under medical necessity and in cases prescribed by law; and shall not be subjected to scientific or medical experiments without his/her consent.

No one shall be subjected to torture or mal-treatment; no one shall be subjected to penalties or treatment incompatible with human dignity.

The acts of killing, when using a weapon is permitted by law as a compelling measure, during self-defence, the execution of warrants of capture and arrest, the prevention of the escape of lawfully arrested or convicted persons, the quelling of riot or insurrection, or carrying out the orders of authorized bodies during state of emergency, do not fall within the scope of the provision of the first paragraph.

II. Prohibition of forced labour

ARTICLE 18

No one shall be forced to work. Forced labour is prohibited.

Work required of an individual while serving a sentence or under detention provided that the form and conditions of such labour are prescribed by law; services required from citizens during a state of emergency; and physical or intellectual work necessitated by the needs of the country as a civic obligation shall not be considered as forced labour.

IV. Privacy and protection of private life

A. Privacy of private life

ARTICLE 20

Everyone has the right to demand respect for his/her private and family life. Privacy of private or family life shall not be violated.

Unless there exists a **decision duly given by a judge on one or several of the grounds of national security, public order, prevention of crime, protection of public health and public morals, or protection of the rights and freedoms of others**, or unless there exists a written order of an agency authorized by law, in cases where delay is prejudicial, again on

the above-mentioned grounds, neither the person, nor the private papers, nor belongings of an individual shall be searched nor shall they be seized. The decision of the competent authority shall be submitted for the approval of the judge having jurisdiction within twenty-four hours. The judge shall announce his decision within forty-eight hours from the time of seizure; otherwise, seizure shall automatically be lifted.

Everyone has the right to request the protection of his/her personal data. This right includes being informed of, having access to and requesting the correction and deletion of his/her personal data, and to be informed whether these are used in consistency with envisaged objectives. Personal data can be processed only in cases envisaged by law or by the person's explicit consent. The principles and procedures regarding the protection of personal data shall be laid down in law.

B. Inviolability of the domicile

ARTICLE 21

The domicile of an individual shall not be violated. Unless there exists a **decision duly given by a judge on one or several of the grounds of national security, public order, prevention of crime, protection of public health** and public morals, **or protection of the rights and freedoms of others**, or unless there exists a written order of an agency authorized by law in cases where delay is prejudicial, again on these grounds, no domicile may be entered or searched or the property seized therein. The decision of the competent authority shall be submitted for the approval of the judge having jurisdiction within twenty-four hours. The judge shall announce his decision within forty-eight hours from the time of seizure; otherwise, seizure shall be automatically lifted.

C. Freedom of communication

ARTICLE 22

Everyone has the freedom of communication. Privacy of communication is fundamental.

Unless there exists a **decision duly given by a judge on one or several of the grounds of national security, public order, prevention of crime, protection of public health** and public morals, or p**rotection of the rights and freedoms of others**, or unless there exists a written order of an agency authorized by law in cases where delay is prejudicial, again on the above-mentioned grounds, communication shall not be impeded nor its privacy be violated. The decision of the competent authority shall be submitted for the approval of

the judge having jurisdiction within twenty-four hours. The judge shall announce his decision within forty-eight hours from the time of seizure; otherwise, seizure shall be automatically lifted.

Public institutions and agencies where exceptions may be applied are prescribed in law.

V. Freedom of residence and movement

ARTICLE 23 (Part of it)

Everyone has the freedom of residence and movement.

Freedom of residence may be restricted by law for the **purpose of preventing crimes, promoting social and economic development, achieving sound and orderly urbanization, and protecting public property.**

Freedom of movement may be restricted by law **for the purpose of investigation and prosecution of an offence, and prevention of crimes**.

VI. Freedom of religion and conscience

ARTICLE 24 (Part of it)

Everyone has the freedom of conscience, religious belief and conviction.

No one shall be compelled to worship, or to participate in religious rites and ceremonies, or to reveal religious beliefs and convictions, or be blamed or accused because of his religious beliefs and convictions.

Religious and moral education and instruction shall be conducted under state supervision and control. Instruction in religious culture and morals shall be one of the compulsory lessons in the curricula of primary and secondary schools. Other religious education and instruction shall be subject to the individual's own desire, and in the case of minors, to the request of their legal representatives.

No one shall be allowed to exploit or abuse religion or religious feelings, or things held sacred by religion, in any manner whatsoever, for the purpose of personal or political interest or influence, or for even partially basing the fundamental, social, economic, political, and legal order of the State on religious tenets.

VII. Freedom of thought and opinion

ARTICLE 25

Everyone has the freedom of thought and opinion.

No one shall be compelled to reveal his/her thoughts and opinions for any reason or purpose; nor shall anyone be blamed or accused because of his/her thoughts and opinions.

VIII. Freedom of expression and dissemination of thought

ARTICLE 26

Everyone has the right to express and disseminate his/her thoughts and opinions by speech, in writing or in pictures or through other media, individually or collectively. This freedom includes the liberty of receiving or imparting information or ideas without interference by official authorities. This provision shall not preclude subjecting transmission by radio, television, cinema, or similar means to a system of licensing.

The exercise of these freedoms may be restricted for the purposes of national security, public order, public safety, safeguarding the basic characteristics of the Republic and the indivisible integrity of the State with its territory and nation, **preventing crime, punishing offenders, withholding information duly classified as a state secret, protecting the reputation or rights and private and family life of others, or protecting professional secrets as prescribed by law, or ensuring the proper functioning of the judiciary.**

Regulatory provisions concerning the use of means to disseminate information and thoughts shall not be deemed as the restriction of freedom of expression and dissemination of thoughts as long as the transmission of information and thoughts is not prevented.

The formalities, conditions and procedures to be applied in exercising the freedom of expression and dissemination of thought shall be prescribed by law.

IX. Freedom of science and the arts

ARTICLE 27 (Part of it)

Everyone has the right to study and teach, express, and disseminate science and the arts, and to carry out research in these fields freely.

XI. Rights and freedoms of assembly

A. Freedom of association

ARTICLE 33 (Part of it)

Everyone has the right to form associations, or become a member of an association, or **withdraw from membership without prior permission**.

No one shall be compelled to become or remain a member of an association.

Freedom of association may be restricted only by law on the grounds of **national security, public order, prevention of commission of crime,** public morals, **public health and protecting the freedoms of other individuals.**

The formalities, conditions, and procedures to be applied in the exercise of freedom of association shall be prescribed by law.

B. Right to hold meetings and demonstration marches

ARTICLE 34

Everyone has the right to hold unarmed and peaceful meetings and demonstration marches without prior permission.

The right to hold meetings and demonstration marches shall be restricted only by law on the grounds of **national security, public order, prevention of commission of crime, protection of public health** and public morals or **the rights and freedoms of others**.

The formalities, conditions, and procedures to be applied in the exercise of the right to hold meetings and demonstration marches shall be prescribed by law.

CHAPTER THREE. Social and Economic Rights and Duties

V. Provisions relating to labour

C. Right to organize unions

ARTICLE 51 (Part of it)

Employees and employers have the right to form unions and higher organizations, **without prior permission**, and they also possess the right to become a member of a union and **to freely withdraw from membership**, in order to safeguard and develop their economic and social rights and the interests of their members in their labour relations. No one shall be forced to become a member of a union or to withdraw from membership.

The right to form a union shall be solely restricted by law on the grounds of national security, public order, prevention of commission of crime, public health, public morals and protecting the rights and freedoms of others.

The formalities, conditions and procedures to be applied in exercising the right to form union shall be prescribed by law.

VIII. Health, the environment and housing

A. Health services and protection of the environment

ARTICLE 56

Everyone has the right to live in a healthy and balanced environment.

It is the duty of the State and citizens to improve the natural environment, to protect the environmental health and to prevent environmental pollution.

The State shall regulate central planning and functioning of the health services to ensure that everyone leads a healthy life physically and mentally, and provide cooperation by saving and increasing productivity in human and material resources.

The State shall fulfil this task by utilizing and supervising the health and social assistance institutions, in both the public and private sectors.

In order to establish widespread health services, general health insurance may be introduced by law.

CHAPTER FOUR. Political Rights and Duties

III. Provisions relating to political parties

A. Forming parties, membership and withdrawal from membership in a party

ARTICLE 68 (Part of it)

Citizens have the right to form political parties and duly join and withdraw from them. One must be over eighteen years of age to become a member of a party.

The **State shall provide the political parties with adequate financial means** in an equitable manner. The principles regarding aid to political parties, as well as collection of dues and donations are regulated by law.

B. Principles to be observed by political parties

ARTICLE 69 (Part of it)

The activities, internal regulations and operation of political parties shall be in line with democratic principles. The application of these principles is regulated by law.

Political parties shall not engage in commercial activities.

IV. Right to enter public service

B. Declaration of assets

ARTICLE 71

Declaration of assets by persons entering public service and the frequency of such declarations shall be determined by law. Those serving in the legislative and executive organs shall not be exempted from this requirement.

VI. Duty to pay taxes

ARTICLE 73

Everyone is under obligation to pay taxes according to his financial resources, in order to meet public expenditure.

An equitable and balanced distribution of the tax burden is the social objective of fiscal policy.

Taxes, fees, duties, and other such financial obligations shall be imposed, amended, or revoked by law.

The President of the Republic may be empowered to amend the percentages of exemption, exceptions and reductions in taxes, fees, duties and other such financial obligations, within the minimum and maximum limits prescribed by law.

PART FOUR. Financial and Economic Provisions

CHAPTER TWO. Economic Provisions

IV. Forests and the forest villagers

A. Protection and development of forests

ARTICLE 169 (Part of it)

The State shall enact the necessary legislation and take the measures required for the protection and extension of forests. **Burnt forest areas shall be reforested**; other agricultural and stockbreeding activities shall not be allowed in such areas. All forests shall be under the care and supervision of the State.

Facts of Turkey's Constitution

PART THREE. Fundamental Organs of the Republic

CHAPTER ONE. Legislative Power

I. The Grand National Assembly of Turkey

B. Eligibility to be a deputy

ARTICLE 76

Every Turk over the age of eighteen is eligible to be a deputy.

Persons who **have not completed at least primary education**, who have been deprived of legal capacity, who are in relation with the military service, who are banned from public service, who have been sentenced to a prison term totalling one year or more excluding involuntary offences, or to a heavy imprisonment; those who have been convicted for dishonourable offences such as embezzlement, corruption, bribery, theft, fraud, forgery, breach of trust, fraudulent bankruptcy; and persons convicted of smuggling, conspiracy in official bidding or purchasing, of offences related to the disclosure of state secrets, of involvement in acts of terrorism, or incitement and encouragement of such activities, shall not be elected as a deputy, even if they have been granted amnesty.

Judges and prosecutors, members of the higher judicial organs, lecturers at institutions of higher education, members of the Council of Higher Education, employees of public institutions and agencies who have the status of civil servants, other public employees not regarded as labourers on account of the duties they perform, and members of the armed forces shall not stand for election or be eligible to be a deputy unless they resign from office.

CHAPTER TWO. The Executive Power

I. President of the Republic

A. Nomination and election

ARTICLE 101 (Part of it)

The President of the Republic shall be elected directly by the public from among Turkish citizens who are eligible to be deputies, who are over forty years of age and **who have completed higher education.**

The President of the Republic's term of office shall be five years. A person may be elected as President of the Republic for two terms at most.

Constitution of Turkmenistan

October 20, 2025

Turkmenistan is an Asian landlocked country located on the shores of the Caspian Sea, sharing a border with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Iran. Despite being located on the shores of the Caspian Sea, Turkmenistan is a landlocked state, because the Caspian Sea itself is landlocked. The population of this country is approx 70,57,000 with 4,91,210 square kilometers area. Ethnically, the population is 86% Turkmens, 9% Uzbeks, 2% Russians, 1% Baloch, and 2% other communities. The official language is Turkmen. Religiously, 96% are Muslim.

The Constitution of Turkmenistan is one of the best in the world. Almost all provisions of the Constitution of Turkmenistan promote democracy and human rights - whether they are practiced in real life or not. Political diversity and a multi-party system are recognized in Turkmenistan. The public education system is separate from religious organizations, and is completely secular. A person may be arrested by a court only on the grounds specified by law or with the approval of the prosecutor. In cases of emergency, in cases specified by law, state authorities may temporarily detain citizens. If the evidence against an accused is beyond doubt, the accused shall be acquitted.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Article 49 prohibits the worst forms of child labor. What does that mean? Is ordinary child labor normal? From what age? The parliament can delegate the power to enact laws on certain matters to the president of Turkmenistan - which contradicts the idea of separation of parliament, government, and courts. It doesn't end there. The president can dismiss judges if he wants.



Admirable Articles of Turkmenistan's Constitution

Article 3

Sovereignty is exercised by the people of Turkmenistan, **the people are the sole source of the state power**. The people of Turkmenistan shall exercise their power directly or through representative bodies.

No part (group) of the people, organization or individuals, shall have the right to arrogate to themselves the state power.

Article 4

In Turkmenistan, the people shall be the highest value of the society and the state. Protection, support and service to people shall be the main goals of state authorities.

The state shall be responsible for every citizen and shall create conditions for free development of an individual, protect the life, honour, dignity and freedom, personal inviolability, natural and inalienable rights of a citizen.

Every citizen shall be responsible before the State for performing the responsibilities entrusted to him by the Constitution and laws.

Article 6

State power in Turkmenistan shall be divided in the legislative, executive and judicial branches, they shall operate independently, balancing each other.

Article 16

The state shall promote development of science and technology as well as support of international co-operation in these areas.

Scientific-technical policy of the state shall be pursued for the benefit of the society and each person.

The state shall promote introduction in production activities of scientific and technical achievements.

Article 17

Political diversity and multi-party system shall be recognized in Turkmenistan.

The state shall ensure the enabling environment for development of civil society. Public associations shall be equal before the law.

Article 18

The state shall guarantee freedom of religion and belief, and equality before the law. Religious organizations shall be separate from the state, their interference in the state affairs and carrying out the state functions shall be prohibited.

The public education system shall be separate from religious organizations and secular.

Article 19

An ideology of political parties, religious organizations, public associations and other entities shall not be binding for citizens.

Article 28

Turkmenistan shall guarantee the equality of rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, and also the equality of a person and a citizen before the law regardless of their nationality, skin colour, gender, origin, property and official status, place of residence, language, religion, political beliefs, and other circumstances.

Article 29

Men and women in Turkmenistan shall have equal rights and freedoms, and equal opportunities for their realization.

Violation of equality on the basis of gender shall be punishable according to the law.

Article 33

A person cannot be convicted or punished, except in strict accordance with law.

No one shall be subjected to torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and without their consent to medicinal, scientific or other experiments.

A person can be arrested by the court only on the grounds precisely specified by law or with the approval of the prosecutor. In urgent cases, precisely specified by law, the state authorities shall have the right to detain the citizens temporarily.

Article 34

An individual shall be presumed innocent until the commission of an offence by him/her is proved in accordance with the procedure prescribed by law and under a final judgment of conviction.

No one shall be obliged to prove his/her innocence.

Doubts arisen as to the guilt of the individual, which cannot be precluded, shall be settled in favour of the accused person.

Article 40

Family, motherhood and fatherhood, and childhood shall be under the protection of the state.

Men and women having attained the marriageable age, shall have the right, by mutual consent, to marry and start families. Spouses shall have equal rights in family relations.

Parents and substitute parents shall have the right and obligation to raise the children, care for their health, development, education, prepare them for work, and impart to them the culture of respect for the law, historical and national traditions.

Adult children shall be obliged to take care of their parents and to extend help (support) to them.

The state creates the conditions for the exercise of the rights and freedoms of the youth and for promoting its comprehensive development.

Article 41

Each person shall independently determine his/her attitude toward religion, shall have the right to, individually or jointly with others, profess any religion or none, to express and disseminate beliefs related to attitude toward religion, to participate in religious observances, rituals, and ceremonies.

Article 44

Citizens shall have the right to form political parties and other public associations operating within the framework of the Constitution and laws.

The establishment and activity of political parties, and other public associations, aimed at bringing violent change to the constitutional order, introducing violence in their activity, opposing the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, advocating war, hatred on the basis of colour, national or religious hatred, encroaching on the health and

morality of the people, as well as the political parties with ethnic or religious attributes shall be prohibited

Article 56

Citizens of Turkmenistan shall have the right to participate in cultural life, to freedom of artistic, scientific and technical creativity. All rights (copyrights) and interests of citizens in the area of scientific, technical, creative, artistic, literary and cultural activities shall be protected by law.

The state shall contribute to the development of science, culture, arts, folk arts, sports and tourism.

Article 61

Citizens shall have the right to seek redress in courts for material and moral damage caused to them by illegal actions of state bodies, other organizations and their employees, as well as private individuals.

Article 83

The right of legislative initiative shall belong to the President of Turkmenistan, the deputies of the Mejlis of Turkmenistan, the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan, and the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan.

Article 84

A deputy of the Mejlis shall have the right to enquiry, by oral and written questions, to the Cabinet of Ministers, ministers, and heads of other state bodies.

Article 101

Judges shall not hold any other paid post, except for teaching and research activities.

Article 102

Cases in the court shall be dealt with collectively [bench], and in cases stipulated by law, by a single judge.

Article 103

The trials shall be held in open court. Hearing in closed session shall be permitted only in cases specified by law, in compliance with all the rules of the procedure.

Justice shall be administered on the basis of equality and competition of parties.

Article 104

Judicial proceedings shall be conducted in the state language. Those involved in the case and not speaking the language of the proceedings, shall have the right to get familiar with the case material and the judicial proceedings through an interpreter, as well as the right to speak in the court in their native language.

Article 105

The parties have the right to appeal the decisions, sentences and other verdicts of the courts of Turkmenistan.

Facts of Turkmenistan's Constitution

Article 49

Citizens shall have the right to work, choice of profession, sort of employment and place of work at their own discretion, to safe and healthy working conditions.

Forced labour and the **worst forms of child labour shall be prohibited.**

Wage earners shall be entitled to compensation, appropriate to amount and quality of work. The size of this compensation shall not be less than the minimum wage established by the state.

Article 82

The Mejlis may transfer the right to issue laws on certain matters to the President of Turkmenistan, with subsequent consideration by the Mejlis of their approval.

The Mejlis may not transfer to anyone the right to legislate on:

1. adoption and amendments in the Constitution;

2. criminal and administrative law;

3. legal proceedings.

Article 100

Judges shall be appointed and dismissed by the President of Turkmenistan. The procedure of appointment of judges and their dismissal, shall be determined by law.

Article 112

Hyakims shall be appointed and dismissed by the President of Turkmenistan and accountable to him.

Constitution of Tuvalu

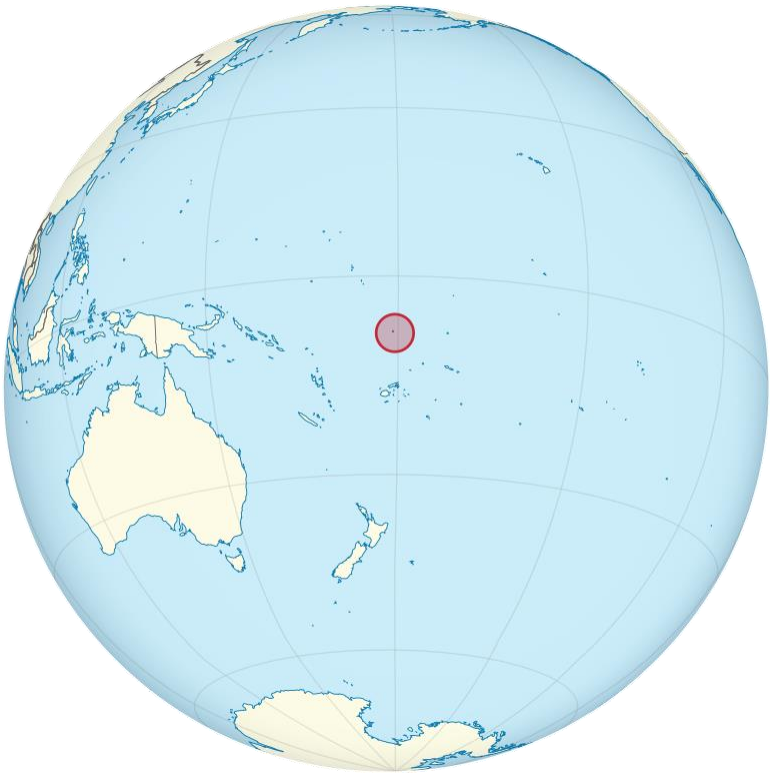
October 23, 2025

Tuvalu is an Oceanian island country located in the Pacific Ocean. The population of this country is approx 10,643 with 25 square kilometers area. Ethnically 96% are Tuvaluan. The official languages are Tuvaluan and English. 94% are Christian, and the Church of Tuvalu is largely recognized as the state church.

After the dissolution of Parliament and until the election of the Prime Minister of the new Parliament, the last cabinet will continue to act as a caretaker government. The caretaker government will provide the necessary support to the Election Commission to conduct peaceful, free and fair elections; will conduct the routine activities of the government; and will not take any major policy decisions.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The double standard about religion in the constitution is clear. Christianity has been given high status in Tuvalu on several occasions, as well as religious freedom. The British King or Queen is recognized as the head of state.



Admirable Articles of Tuvalu's Constitution

16 Life (Part of it)

(2) A person shall not be considered to have been killed in contravention of this section if he dies as the result of the use, to such extent and in such circumstances as are permitted by law, of such force as is reasonably necessary –

(a) for the defence of any person from violence; or

(b) for the defence of property; or

(c) in order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of any person lawfully detained; or

(d) for the purpose of suppressing a riot, rebellion or mutiny; or

(e) in order to prevent him from committing an offence, or if he dies as the result of a lawful act of war

23 Freedom of belief (Part of it)

(2) For the purposes of this section, freedom of belief includes –

(a) freedom of thought, religion and belief; and

(b) freedom to change religion or belief; and

(c) freedom, either alone or with others, to show and to spread, both in public and in private, a religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.

(4) Except with his consent, no-one attending a place of education shall be required –

(a) to receive religious instruction; or

(b) to take part in or attend a religious ceremony or observance, if the instruction, ceremony or observance relates to a religion or belief other than his own.

(5) No-one shall be compelled –

(a) to take an oath or make an affirmation that is contrary to his religion or belief; or

(b) to take an oath or make an affirmation in any manner that is contrary to his religion or belief.

72 Caretaker government

(1) **After the dissolution of Parliament and until the Prime Minister is elected by the Members of Parliament and has taken the Oaths prescribed by this Constitution, the Cabinet continues in office in a caretaker role.**

(2) When the Cabinet is in a caretaker role, it –

(a) shall provide any necessary assistance to the Electoral Commission to enable it to hold peaceful, free and fair elections;

(b) shall carry on the day-to-day affairs of government;

(c) subject to (b), shall not enact new laws, regulations or orders, nor may it repeal or amend any existing regulations or orders;

(d) shall not incur any unusual or unnecessary expenditure without the approval of the Parliament;

(e) shall not make any major policy decisions, or enter into significant contracts or undertakings;

(f) shall not make any significant appointments and terminations except in circumstances allowed under sub-section 3.

(3) In exceptional circumstances, such as the need for a declaration of public emergency due to a natural disaster or pandemic or the death or resignation of the Governor-General or other similar circumstances of public importance, which may require the Cabinet in a caretaker role to act in ways that may reasonably be considered to fall outside subsection (2), before it acts, the caretaker Cabinet must seek the simple majority vote, in confidence, of the dissolved Parliament.

(4) The caretaker government in office shall leave office when the newly elected Prime Minister has taken the Oath of Allegiance and Oath of office as prescribed by this Constitution.

Facts of Tuvalu's Constitution

PREAMBLE

WE, the People of Tuvalu: -

THANKFUL that our islands and oceans, known by its ancient name as the Tuvalu Islands, **were given by God** as our home in the Pacific Ocean;

CELEBRATING our distinct culture and tradition influenced mainly **by people of Polynesian descent**;

RECALLING our history and the arrival of black birders, traders and explorers;

RECOGNISING further that in 1986, Parliament adopted a new Constitution which has served the people of Tuvalu well but must now, more than thirty-five years since its adoption, be reconsidered in light of our history, world affairs and development, and our present and future needs; **ACKNOWLEDGING God as the Almighty and Everlasting Lord and Giver of all good things**, humbly placing ourselves under His good providence, and seeking His blessing upon us and our lives;

REAFFIRMING our desire to constitute ourselves as a free and democratic **sovereign nation based on Christian Principles**, Tuvaluan values and culture and the Rule of Law;

REAFFIRMING also our allegiance to Her Most Excellent Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Her Heirs and Successors;

DO HEREBY ESTABLISH AND ENACT the following Constitution of Tuvalu -

IN SO DOING, WE, the people of Tuvalu set out for ourselves and our governmental institutions, the following Principles: -

PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION

2. Our right as the people of Tuvalu both present and future, to a full, free and secure life, and to moral, spiritual, personal and material welfare, **is affirmed as one given to us by God.**

3. While believing that Tuvalu must take its rightful place amongst the community of nations in search of peace and the general welfare, nevertheless the people of Tuvalu recognize and affirm, **with gratitude to God**, that the stability of Tuvaluan society and the happiness and welfare of the people of Tuvalu, both present and future, depend very largely on the maintenance of Tuvaluan values, culture and tradition, including the vitality and the sense of identity of island communities and attitudes of co-operation, self-help and unity within and amongst those communities.

4. Amongst the values that we the people of Tuvalu seek to maintain are those embodied in our traditional forms of community, the Falekaupule, and the strength and support of the family and family discipline.

5. In government, and in social affairs generally, the guiding principles of Tuvalu are—

(a) agreement, courtesy and the search for consensus, in accordance with traditional Tuvaluan procedures, rather than alien ideas of confrontation and divisiveness;

(b) the need for mutual respect and co-operation between the different kinds of authorities concerned, including the central Government, the traditional authorities, Falekaupule, and the religious authorities.

6. Therefore, the life and the laws of Tuvalu should be **based on respect for Christian principles**, Tuvaluan values and culture, the Rule of Law and human dignity.

THESE PRINCIPLES, **under the guidance of God**, are solemnly adopted and affirmed as the basis of this Constitution and as the guiding principles to be observed in its interpretation and application at all levels of government and organised life.

23 Freedom of belief (Part of it)

(3) A religious community is entitled, at its own expense –

(a) to establish and maintain places of education; and

(b) subject to the maintenance of any minimum prescribed educational standards, to manage any place of education that it wholly maintains; and

49 The Sovereign of Tuvalu

(1) The Sovereign, by the grace of God the Royal Majesty of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Other Realms and Possession, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, is the Sovereign of Tuvalu and, in accordance with this Constitution, the Head of State.

(2) The Royal Style and Titles are as determined by Act of Parliament.

51 The office of Head of State

In addition to the other functions of the office, the office of Head of State is a symbol of the unity and identity of Tuvalu, and the Head of State is entitled to proper respect accordingly.

55 Establishment of office of Governor-General

(1) An office of Governor-General of Tuvalu is established.

(2) The Governor-General is the representative of the Sovereign.

84 Composition of Parliament

(1) Subject to subsection (3), Parliament shall consist of such number of members as is fixed by or under an Act of Parliament and a Bill for an Act to amend the number of members so fixed shall not be passed by Parliament unless it is supported at its Third Reading by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the members of Parliament.

(3) The number of members of Parliament shall not be less than sixteen.

(5) Nothing in this Constitution prevents an Act of Parliament from making special provision for the representation of a part of Tuvalu with special electoral problems, or related problems.

140 The Falekaupule

The role of the 'Falekaupule', as the island traditional governing authority on each of the islands of Tuvalu, is hereby recognized. The 'Falekaupule' derives its authority from the island's culture, traditions and values and an Act of Parliament.

Constitution of Uganda

October 26, 2025

Uganda is an African landlocked country sharing a border with Kenya, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania. The population of this country is approx 4,92,83,000 with 2,41,038 square kilometers area. Ethnically, Uganda is home to numerous communities, including Baganda, Banyankole, Basoga, Bakiga, Iteso, Langi, Bagisu, Acholi, Lugbara, and none is a majority. The official languages are English and Swahili. 81% of the population are Christian, and 13% are Muslim.

Ugandan authorities will register the birth, marriage and death of every citizen at the state level. Men and women can marry at the age of 18 years. Detention provisions are better than those in many European countries. Victims of injustice will be given adequate compensation in court. Reconciliation will also be encouraged to settle their disputes among themselves.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

In Uganda, only highly educated citizens are eligible to become members of parliament, which is irrelevant to democracy. For Muslims, a separate system of trial of marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc. has been established through the Qadhi court, which is against the principle of 'one state, one law policy'. The constitution has mentioned in ten places that people with high moral character should be appointed to various important positions. But there is no explanation of what this 'high moral character' means. The traditional cultural leader system has been acknowledged, which creates a kind of parallel system with the conventional administration, and which is clearly against democracy.



Admirable Articles of Uganda's Constitution

2. Supremacy of the Constitution

1. This Constitution is the supreme law of Uganda and shall have binding force on all authorities and persons throughout Uganda.

2. If any other law or any custom is inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Constitution, the Constitution shall prevail, and that other law or custom shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void.

3. Defence of the Constitution

1. It is prohibited for any person or group of persons to take or retain control of the Government of Uganda, except in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

2. Any person who, singly or in concert with others, by any violent or other unlawful means, suspends, overthrows, abrogates or amends this Constitution or any part of it or attempts to do any such act, commits the offence of treason and shall be punished according to law.

3. This Constitution shall not lose its force and effect even where its observance is interrupted by a government established by the force of arms; and in any case, as soon as the people recover their liberty, its observance shall be re-established and all persons who have taken part in any rebellion or other activity which resulted in the interruption of the observance, shall be tried in accordance with this Constitution and other laws consistent with it.

4. All citizens of Uganda shall have the right and duty at all times-

a. to defend this Constitution, and in particular, to resist any person or group of persons seeking to overthrow the established constitutional order; and

b. to do all in their power to restore this Constitution after it has been suspended, overthrown, abrogated or amended contrary to its provisions.

5. Any person or group of persons who, as required by clause (4) of this article, resists the suspension, overthrow, abrogation or amendment of this Constitution commits no offence.

6. Where a person referred to in clause (5) of this article is punished for any act done under that clause, the punishment shall, on the restoration of this Constitution, be considered void from the time it was imposed and that person shall be taken to be absolved from all liabilities arising out of the punishment.

4. Promotion of public awareness of Constitution

The State shall promote public awareness of this Constitution by-

1. translating it into Ugandan languages and disseminating it as widely as possible; and

2. providing for the teaching of the Constitution in all educational institutions and armed forces training institutions and regularly transmitting and publishing programmes through the media generally.

7. Non-adoption of State religion

Uganda shall not adopt a State religion.

17. Duties of a citizen (Part of it)

- It is the duty of every citizen of Uganda-
    - to respect the rights and freedoms of others;
    - to protect children and vulnerable persons against any form of abuse, harassment or ill-treatment;
    - to protect and preserve public property;
    - to defend Uganda and to render national service when necessary;
    - to co-operate with lawful agencies in the maintenance of law and order;
    - to pay taxes;
    - to register for electoral and other lawful purposes;
    - to combat corruption and misuse or wastage of public property; and
    - to create and protect a clean and healthy environment;
    - to perform such other national duties and obligations as Parliament may by law prescribe.
- Parliament may, in the case of any duty or obligation under clause (1), prescribe a penalty for contravention of that duty or obligation.

18. Registration of births, marriages and deaths

The State shall register every birth, marriage and death occurring in Uganda.

21. Equality and freedom from discrimination

1. All persons are equal before and under the law in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life and in every other respect and shall enjoy equal protection of the law.

2. Without prejudice to clause (1) of this article, a person shall not be discriminated against on the ground of sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, or social or economic standing, political opinion or disability.

3. For the purposes of this article, "discriminate" means to give different treatment to different persons attributable only or mainly to their respective descriptions by sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, or social or economic standing, political opinion or disability.

4. Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from enacting laws that are necessary for-

a. implementing policies and programmes aimed at redressing social, economic or educational or other imbalance in society; or

b. making such provision as is required or authorised to be made under this Constitution; or

c. providing for any matter acceptable and demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.

5. Nothing shall be taken to be inconsistent with this article which is allowed to be done under any provision of this Constitution.

31. Rights of the family (Part of it)

• **A man and a woman are entitled to marry only if they are each of the age of eighteen years and above** and are entitled at that age-

- to found a family; and
- to equal rights at and **in marriage, during marriage, and at its dissolution**.

• Marriage between persons of the same sex is prohibited.

• Marriage shall be entered into with the free consent of the man and woman intending to marry.

• Children may not be separated from their families or the persons entitled to bring them up against the will of their families or of those persons, except in accordance with the law.

34. Rights of children (Part of it)

• A child offender who is kept in lawful custody or detention shall be kept separately from adult offenders.

40. Economic rights

1. Parliament shall enact laws-

a. to provide for the right of persons to work under satisfactory, safe and healthy conditions;

b. to ensure equal payment for equal work without discrimination; and

c. to ensure that every worker is accorded rest and reasonable working hours and periods of holidays with pay, as well as remuneration for public holidays.

2. Every person in Uganda has the right to practise his or her profession and to carry on any lawful occupation, trade or business.

3. Every worker has a right-

a. to form or join a trade union of his or her choice for the promotion and protection of his or her economic and social interests;

b. to collective bargaining and representation; and

c. to withdraw his or her labour according to law.

4. The employer of every woman worker shall accord her protection during pregnancy and after birth, in accordance with the law.

41. Right of access to information

1. Every citizen has a right of access to information in the possession of the State or any other organ or agency of the State except where the release of the information is likely to prejudice the security or sovereignty of the State or interfere with the right to the privacy of any other person.

2. Parliament shall make laws prescribing the classes of information referred to in clause (1) of this article and the procedure for obtaining access to that information.

47. Detention under emergency laws

Where a person is restricted or detained under a law made for the purpose of a state of emergency, the following provisions shall apply-

1. he or she shall, within twenty-four hours after the commencement of the restriction or detention, be furnished with a statement in writing specifying the grounds upon which he or she is restricted or detained;

2. the spouse or next-of-kin of or other person named by the person restricted or detained shall be informed of the restriction or detention and allowed access to the person within seventy-two hours after the commencement of the restriction or detention.

3. not more than thirty days after the commencement of his or her restriction or detention, a notification shall be published in the Gazette and in the media stating that he or she has been restricted or detained and giving particulars of the provisions of the law under which his or her restriction or detention is authorised and the grounds of his or her restriction or detention.

48. Review by Uganda Human Rights Commission

1. The Uganda Human Rights Commission shall review the case of a person who is restricted or detained and to whom article 47 of this Constitution applies, not later than twenty-one days after the commencement of the restriction or detention, and after that, at intervals of not more than thirty days.

2. A person who is restricted or detained shall be permitted and afforded every possible facility-

a. to consult a lawyer of his or her choice or any group of persons who shall be permitted to make representations to the Uganda Human Rights Commission for the review of his or her case;

b. to appear in person or by a lawyer of his or her choice at the hearing or review of his or her case.

3. On a review of the case, the Uganda Human Rights Commission may order the release of that person, or uphold the grounds of the restriction or detention.

71. Multi-party political system

1. A political party in the multi-party political system shall conform to the following principles-

a. every political party shall have a national character;

b. membership of a political party shall not be based on sex, ethnicity, religion, or other sectional division;

c. the internal organisation of a political party shall conform to the democratic principles enshrined in this Constitution;

d. members of the national organs of a political party shall be regularly elected from citizens of Uganda in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this article and with due consideration for gender;

e. political parties shall be required by law to account for the sources and use of their funds and assets;

f. no person shall be compelled to join a particular party by virtue of belonging to an organisation or interest group.

2. Parliament shall by law prescribe a code of conduct for political organisations and political parties and provide for the establishment of a national consultative forum for political parties and organisations with such functions as Parliament may prescribe.

80. Qualifications and disqualifications of members of Parliament (Part of it)

- A person is qualified to be a member of Parliament if that person-
    - is a citizen of Uganda;
    - is a registered voter; and
- A person is not qualified for election as a member of Parliament if that person-
    - is of unsound mind;

• has been adjudged or otherwise declared bankrupt under any law in force in Uganda and has not been discharged; or

• is under a sentence of death or a sentence of imprisonment exceeding nine months imposed by any competent court without the option of a fine.

• has, within the seven years immediately preceding the election, been convicted by a competent court of a crime involving dishonesty or moral turpitude;

• has, within the seven years immediately preceding the election, been convicted by a competent court of an offence under any law relating to elections conducted by the Electoral Commission.

• Under the movement political system, a person elected to Parliament while he or she is a member of a local government council or holds a public office shall resign the office before assuming the office of a member of Parliament.

• Under the multiparty political system, a public officer or a person employed in any government department or agency of the government or an employee of a local government or any body in which the government has controlling interest, who wishes to stand in a general election as a member of Parliament shall resign his or her office at least ninety days before nomination day.

126. Exercise of judicial power

1. Judicial power is derived from the people and shall be exercised by the courts established under this Constitution in the name of the people and in conformity with law and with the values, norms and aspirations of the people.

2. In adjudicating cases of both a civil and criminal nature, the courts shall, subject to the law, apply the following principles–

a. justice shall be done to all irrespective of their social or economic status;

b. justice shall not be delayed;

c. adequate compensation shall be awarded to victims of wrongs;

d. reconciliation between parties shall be promoted; and

e. substantive justice shall be administered without undue regard to technicalities.

183. District Chairperson

1. There shall be a District Chairperson who shall-

    a. be the political head of the district; and

    b. be elected by universal adult suffrage through a secret ballot.

2. A person is not qualified to be elected District Chairperson unless he or she is-

    a. qualified to be elected a member of Parliament;

    b. [repealed]

    c. a person ordinarily resident in the district.

3. The District Chairperson shall-

    a. preside at meetings of the executive committee of the district;

    b. monitor the general administration of the district;

    c. co-ordinate the activities of urban councils and councils of the lower local administrative units in the district;

    d. co-ordinate and monitor Government functions as between the district and the Government; and

    e. perform such other functions as Parliament may prescribe.

4. In the performance of the functions under clause (3) of this article, the Chairperson shall be subject to the rules, decisions and recommendations of the district council and be answerable to the council.

193. Grants to local governments (Part of it)

• The President shall for each financial year, in accordance with this Constitution, cause to be presented to Parliament proposals as to the moneys to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund as-

    • unconditional grant in accordance with clause (2) of this article;

- conditional grant in accordance with clause (3) of this article;

- equalisation grant in accordance with clause (4) of this article.

• Unconditional grant is the minimum grant that shall be paid to local governments to run decentralised services and shall be calculated in the manner specified in the Seventh Schedule to this Constitution.

• Conditional grant shall consist of moneys given to local governments to finance programmes agreed upon between the Government and the local governments; and shall be expended only for the purposes for which it was made and in accordance with the conditions agreed upon.

• Equalisation grant is the money to be paid to local governments for giving subsidies or making special provisions for the least developed districts; and shall be based on the degree to which a local government unit is lagging behind the national average standard for a particular service.

Facts of Uganda's Constitution

80. Qualifications and disqualifications of members of Parliament (Part of it)

• A person is qualified to be a member of Parliament if that person–

- is a citizen of Uganda;

- is a registered voter; and

- **has completed a minimum formal education of Advanced Level standard or its equivalent which shall be established in a manner and at a time prescribed by Parliament by law.**

129. The courts of Judicature

• The judicial power of Uganda shall be exercised by the Courts of Judicature which shall consist of-

- the Supreme Court of Uganda;
- the Court of Appeal of Uganda;
- the High Court of Uganda; and
- such subordinate courts as Parliament may by law establish, including **Qadhis' courts for marriage, divorce, inheritance of property and guardianship**, as may be prescribed by Parliament.

• The Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Uganda shall be superior courts of record and shall each have all the powers of such a court.

• Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Parliament may make provision for the jurisdiction and procedure of the courts.

146. Judicial Service Commission (Part of it)

• There shall be a Judicial Service Commission.

• A person is not qualified to be appointed a member of the Judicial Service Commission unless the person **is of high moral character** and proven integrity.

246. Institution of traditional or cultural leaders

• Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the institution of traditional leader or cultural leader may exist in any area of Uganda in accordance with the culture, customs and traditions or wishes and aspirations of the people to whom it applies.

• In any community, where the issue of traditional or cultural leader has not been resolved, the issue shall be resolved by the community concerned using a method prescribed by Parliament.

• The following provisions shall apply in relation to traditional leaders or cultural leaders-

• the institution of traditional leader or cultural leader shall be a corporation sole with perpetual succession and with capacity to sue and be sued and to hold assets or properties in trust for itself and the people concerned;

• nothing in paragraph (a) shall be taken to prohibit a traditional leader or cultural leader from holding any asset or property acquired in a personal capacity;

• a traditional leader or cultural leader shall enjoy such privileges and benefits as may be conferred by the Government and local government or as that leader may be entitled to under culture, custom and tradition;

• subject to paragraph (c) of this clause, no person shall be compelled to pay allegiance or contribute to the cost of maintaining a traditional leader or cultural leader;

• a person shall not, while remaining a traditional leader or cultural leader, join or participate in partisan politics;

• a traditional leader or cultural leader shall not have or exercise any administrative, legislative or executive powers of Government or local government.

• The allegiance and privileges accorded to a traditional leader or a cultural leader by virtue of that office shall not be regarded as a discriminatory practice prohibited under article 21 of this Constitution; but any custom, practice, usage or tradition relating to a traditional leader or cultural leader which detracts from the rights of any person as guaranteed by this Constitution, shall be taken to be prohibited under that article.

• For the avoidance of doubt, the institution of traditional leader or cultural leader existing immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution shall be taken to exist in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

• For the purposes of this article, "traditional leader or cultural leader" means a king or similar traditional leader or cultural leader by whatever name called, who derives allegiance from the fact of birth or descent in accordance with the customs, traditions, usage or consent of the people led by that traditional or cultural leader.

Constitution of Ukraine

October 29, 2025

Ukraine is a European country located on the shores of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, sharing a border with Russia, Belarus, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Moldova. Ethnically, the majority of Ukraine's population is Ukrainian, followed by Russian. The official language is Ukrainian. Religiously, the majority is Christian.

Parents are obliged to support their children until they attain the age of majority. Adult children are obliged to care for their parents who are incapable of work. Everyone has the right to receive compensation from the state for damage caused by illegal or erroneous decisions of public institutions and their officials in the exercise of their authority. Establishment of extraordinary and special courts is not permitted.

The State ensures the personal security of a judge and members of his or her family. This is a very important matter, if a judge is intimidated by terrorist groups or mafia groups, it may not be possible for him to deliver an impartial verdict.



Admirable Articles of Ukraine's Constitution

Article 3

The human being, his or her life and health, honour and dignity, inviolability and security are recognised in Ukraine as the highest social value.

Human rights and freedoms and their guarantees determine the essence and orientation of the activity of the State. The State is answerable to the individual for its activity. To affirm and ensure human rights and freedoms is the main duty of the State.

Article 13

The land, its mineral wealth, atmosphere, water and other natural resources within the territory of Ukraine, the natural resources of its continental shelf, and the exclusive (maritime) economic zone, are objects of the right of property of the Ukrainian people. Ownership rights on behalf of the Ukrainian people are exercised by bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government within the limits determined by this Constitution.

Every citizen has the right to utilise the natural objects of the people's right of property in accordance with the law.

Property entails responsibility. Property shall not be used to the detriment of the person and society.

The State ensures the protection of the rights of all subjects of the right of property and economic management, and the social orientation of the economy. All subjects of the right of property are equal before the law.

Article 15

Social life in Ukraine is based on the principles of political, economic and ideological diversity.

No ideology shall be recognised by the State as mandatory.

Censorship is prohibited.

The State guarantees freedom of political activity not prohibited by the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.

Article 28

Everyone has the right to respect of his or her dignity.

No one shall be subjected to torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment that violates his or her dignity.

No person shall be subjected to medical, scientific or other experiments without his or her free consent.

Article 29

Every person has the right to freedom and personal inviolability.

No one shall be arrested or held in custody other than pursuant to a substantiated court decision and only on the grounds and in accordance with the procedure established by law.

In the event of an urgent necessity to prevent or stop a crime, bodies authorised by law may hold a person in custody as a temporary preventive measure, the reasonable grounds for which shall be verified by a court within seventy-two hours. The detained person shall be released immediately, if he or she has not been provided, within seventy-two hours from the moment of detention, with a substantiated court decision in regard to the holding in custody.

Everyone arrested or detained shall be informed without delay of the reasons for his or her arrest or detention, apprised of his or her rights, and from the moment of detention shall be given the opportunity to personally defend himself or herself, or to have the legal assistance of a defender.

Everyone detained has the right to challenge his or her detention in court at any time.

Relatives of an arrested or detained person shall be informed immediately of his or her arrest or detention.

Article 30

Everyone is guaranteed the inviolability of his or her dwelling place.

Entry into a dwelling place or other possessions of a person, and the examination or search thereof, shall not be permitted, other than pursuant to a substantiated court decision.

In urgent cases related to the preservation of human life and property or to the direct pursuit of persons suspected of committing a crime, another procedure established by law is possible for entry into a dwelling place or other possessions of a person, and for the examination and search thereof.

Article 35

Everyone has the right to freedom of personal philosophy and religion. This right includes the freedom **to profess or not to profess** any religion, **to perform alone or collectively** and without constraint religious rites and ceremonial rituals, and to conduct religious activity.

The exercise of this right may be restricted by law only in the interests of protecting public order, the health and morality of the population, or protecting the rights and freedoms of other persons.

The Church and religious organisations in Ukraine are separated from the State, and **the school – from the Church**. No religion shall be recognised by the State as mandatory.

No one shall be relieved of his or her duties before the State or refuse to perform the laws for reasons of religious beliefs. **In the event that the performance of military duty is contrary to the religious beliefs of a citizen, the performance of this duty shall be replaced by alternative (nonmilitary) service.**

Article 37

The establishment and activity of political parties and public associations are prohibited if their programme goals or actions are aimed at the liquidation of the independence of Ukraine, the **change of the constitutional order by violent means**, the **violation of the sovereignty and territorial indivisibility of the State**, the undermining of its security, the **unlawful seizure of state power**, the **propaganda of war and of violence**, the **incitement of inter-ethnic, racial, or religious enmity**, and the **encroachments on human rights and freedoms and the health** of the population.

Political parties and public associations shall not have paramilitary formations.

The creation and activity of organisational structures of political parties shall not be permitted **within bodies of executive and judicial power and executive bodies of local self-government, in military formations**, and **also in state enterprises, educational establishments and other state institutions and organisations**.

The prohibition of the activity of associations of citizens is exercised only through judicial procedure.

Article 39

Citizens have the right to assemble peacefully without arms and to hold meetings, rallies, processions and demonstrations, upon notifying in advance the bodies of executive power or bodies of local self-government.

Restrictions on the exercise of this right may be established by a court in accordance with the law and only in the interests of national security and public order, with the purpose of preventing disturbances or crimes, protecting the health of the population, or protecting the rights and freedoms of other persons.

Article 42

Everyone has the right to entrepreneurial activity that is not prohibited by law.

The entrepreneurial activity **of deputies, officials and officers of bodies of state power and of bodies of local self-government is restricted by law**.

The State ensures the protection of competition in entrepreneurial activity. The abuse of a monopolistic position in the market, the unlawful restriction of competition, and unfair competition, shall not be permitted. The types and limits of monopolies are determined by law.

The **State protects the rights of consumers, exercises control over the quality and safety of products and of all types of services and work**, and promotes the activity of public consumer associations.

Article 44

Those who are employed have the right to strike for the protection of their economic and social interests.

The procedure for exercising the right to strike is established by law, taking into account the necessity to ensure national security, health protection, and rights and freedoms of other persons.

No one shall be forced to participate or not to participate in a strike.

The prohibition of a strike is possible only on the basis of the law.

Article 47

Everyone has the right to housing. The State creates conditions that enable every citizen to build, purchase as property, or to rent housing.

Citizens in need of social protection are provided with housing by the State and bodies of local self-government, free of charge or at a price affordable for them, in accordance with the law.

No one shall be forcibly deprived of housing other than on the basis of the law pursuant to a court decision.

Article 51

Marriage is based on the free consent of a woman and a man. Each of the spouses has equal rights and duties in the marriage and family.

Parents are obliged to support their children until they attain the age of majority. Adult children are obliged to care for their parents who are incapable of work.

The family, childhood, motherhood and fatherhood are under the protection of the State.

Article 52

Children are equal in their rights regardless of their origin and whether they are born in or out of wedlock.

Any violence against a child, or his or her exploitation, shall be prosecuted by law.

The maintenance and upbringing of orphans and children deprived of parental care is entrusted to the State. The State encourages and supports charitable activity in regard to children.

Article 56

Everyone has the right to compensation, at the expense of the State or bodies of local self-government, for material and moral damages inflicted by unlawful decisions, actions or omission of bodies of state power, bodies of local self-government, their officials and officers during the exercise of their authority.

Article 59

Everyone has the right to professional legal assistance. Such assistance is provided free of charge in cases envisaged by law. Everyone is free to choose the defender of his or her rights.

Article 62

A person is presumed innocent of committing a crime and shall not be subjected to criminal punishment until his or her guilt is proved through legal procedure and established by a court verdict of guilty.

No one is obliged to prove his or her innocence of committing a crime.

An accusation shall not be based on illegally obtained evidence as well as on assumptions. All doubts in regard to the proof of guilt of a person are interpreted in his or her favour.

In the event that a court verdict is revoked as unjust, the State compensates the material and moral damages inflicted by the groundless conviction.

Article 125 (Part of it)

Establishment of extraordinary and special courts is not permitted.

Article 126 (Part of it)

Independence and inviolability of a judge are guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

Any influence on a judge is prohibited.

Judge shall not be detained or kept under custody or under arrest without the consent of the High Council of Justice until a guilty verdict is rendered by a court, except for detention of a judge caught committing serious or grave crime or immediately after it.

The grounds to dismiss a judge are the following:

- **inability to exercise his or her authority for health reasons;**
- **commission by him or her of a serious disciplinary offence, flagrant or permanent disregard of his or her duties incompatible with the status of judge or reveal his or her non-conformity with being in the office;**
- **submission of a statement of resignation or voluntary dismissal from office;**
- **refusal to be removed from one court to another in case the court in which a judge holds the office is to be dissolved or reorganised;**
- **violation of the obligation to justify the legality of the origin of property.**

The powers of a judge shall be terminated in case of:

- **the judge's attainment of the age of sixty-five;**
- **taking effect of a court decision on recognition or declaration of a judge missing or dead, or on recognition of a judge to be legally incapable or partially legally incapable;**
- **death of a judge;**
- **taking effect of a guilty verdict against him or her for committing a crime.**

The State ensures the personal security of a judge and members of his or her family.

Constitution of United Arab Emirates

November 02, 2025

United Arab Emirates is an Asian country located on the shores of the Persian Gulf, and Gulf of Oman, sharing a border with Oman, and Saudi Arabia. The population of this country is approx 1,10,27,000 with 83,600 square kilometers area. Only 11.6% of the total population are natural citizens of the United Arab Emirates, the rest are all foreigners. Notable among them are 38% Indian, 10% Egyptian, 9% Bangladeshi, 9% Pakistani, 6% Filipino, etc. The official language is Arabic, but in practice both Arabic and English are spoken equally. 63% Sunni Muslims, 6% Shia Muslims, 12% Christians, 6% Hindus, 3% Buddhists, and followers of other religions live in this country.

The Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, and Minister of the United Arab Emirates cannot practice any commercial or financial activity while in office, nor can they enter into any commercial transactions with the government.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Democracy is a rare thing in the Middle East, and it's the same here. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a federal constitutional monarchy composed of a federation of seven hereditary monarchies. The country is governed by a Federal Supreme Council, which consists of the rulers (Sheikhs) of each emirate. The Council is the highest constitutional authority in the UAE, and it elects the President and Vice President from among its members. The President holds significant executive authority, including the appointment of the Prime Minister, and ratifying laws. The Federal National Council is a consultative parliamentary body composed of 40 members. Half of the members are elected by an electoral college, while the other half are appointed by the rulers of the emirates. The FNC reviews and provides recommendations on federal laws, discusses the budget, and questions ministers, but it does not have full legislative authority.



Admirable Articles of United Arab Emirates's Constitution

Article 17

Education is a fundamental factor for the progress of the society. Education is mandatory in its primary stage and is free of charge at all stages in the UAE. The law lays down the necessary plans for disseminating and spreading everywhere all levels of education and for eradicating illiteracy.

Article 21

Private property is protected and the restrictions against it shall be specified by law. A person may not be deprived of his/her private property except in such circumstances as may be dictated by the public interest, in accordance with the provisions of law, and for equitable consideration.

Article 22

Public property is inviolable. Every citizen has the duty of protecting public property. The law specifies the cases in which violating that duty is punishable.

Article 23

The natural resources and wealth in each Emirate are deemed the public property of that Emirate. The community shall preserve and utilize in a good way those resources and wealth for the interest of the national economy.

Article 25

All persons are equal in law. There shall be no distinction among the citizens of the UAE on the basis of race, nationality, faith or social status.

Article 27

Crimes and punishments shall be defined by the law. A person may not be punished for an act or omission committed before the relevant law is promulgated.

Article 28

Penalty is personal. An accused is presumed innocent until proved guilty in a legal and fair trial.

An accused person has the right to appoint as his/her attorney at law anyone who is capable to defend him/her in trial.

The law specifies the cases where a counsel for defense must represent an accused person.

An accused person may not be physically or morally harmed.

Article 30

Freedom of opinion and of expressing that opinion verbally, in writing, or by any other medium of expression is guaranteed as provided in law.

Article 35

The door for holding a public office is open to all citizens on the basis of equal conditions and in accordance with the provisions of the law.

A public office is a national service entrusted to the person who holds that office. A public servant shall, while performing his/her duties, seek to achieve only the public interest.

Article 39

Public confiscation of property is prohibited. A person's private property may not be confiscated except by court judgment and in such cases as may be provided in law.

Article 62

While in office, the Prime Minister, the Deputies of the Prime Minister, or any Minister of the UAE may not practice any professional, commercial or financial activity or enter into any commercial transactions with the Government of the UAE or the Governments of the Emirates or holds, besides his office, more than one official post in the Government of an Emirate.

Facts of United Arab Emirates's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

WE, the Rulers of the Emirates of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Um AI Quwain and Fujairah,

Desiring to create closer links among themselves in the form of an independent sovereign federal state capable of protecting its existence and the existence of its members and cooperating with the **sister Arab states** and with all other friendly member states of the United Nations Organization and of the community of nations, in general, on the basis of mutual respect and exchange of interests and benefits;

Desiring also to lay the foundation for federal rule in the coming years on a sound basis that reflects the reality and the capacity of the Emirates at the present time, enables the Federation to achieve its objectives, safeguards the identity of its members in a way consistent with these objectives and, at the same time, prepares the people of the Federation for a dignified and free constitutional life while going ahead towards a full-fledged representative democratic regime in an **Islamic and Arab community** free of fear and anxiety; and

Announce to Allah, the Supreme and Almighty, and to all the people our approval of the Constitution undersigned by us.

May Allah, the best Protector and Defender, grant us success.

Article 7

Islam is the official religion of the UAE. The Islamic Shari'a is a main source of legislation in the UAE. The official language of the UAE is Arabic.

Article 12

The foreign policy of the UAE shall be directed towards supporting **the Arab and Islamic causes and interests** and towards establishing closer friendship and co-operation with all the nations and peoples on the basis of the principles of the charter of the United Nations Organization and international ideals.

Article 32

Freedom to exercise religious worship is guaranteed in accordance with the generally-accepted traditions provided that such freedom is consistent with the public policy or does not violate the public morals.

Article 46

The Federal Supreme Council is the highest authority in the UAE. The Federal Supreme Council consists of the Rulers of all the member Emirates of the UAE; In case of a Ruler's absence or when it is not possible for a Ruler to attend, the acting Ruler in the Emirate substitutes the Ruler in the Federal Supreme Council.

An Emirate has a single vote in the deliberations of the Council.

Article 47 (Part of it)

The Federal Supreme Council has the following powers:

1. Draw up the general policy in all the matters vested in the UAE by the Constitution and consider anything that may achieve the goals of the UAE and the common interest of the member Emirates.

2. Sanction the federal laws before they are promulgated including the Annual General Budget Act and the Closing Account Act.

3. Sanction the decrees relating to the matters which, under the provisions of the Constitution, must be sanctioned or approved by the Supreme Council before these decrees are promulgated by the President of the UAE.

4. Sanction, by decree, the international treaties and conventions.

5. Upon a proposal by the President of the UAE, approve the appointment of the Prime Minister of the UAE, accept his resignation, and remove him from office.

6. Approve the appointment and accept the resignation and, in the cases provided in the Constitution, the dismissal of the President and Judges of the Federal Supreme Court. In all cases, a decree is issued.

7. Exercise high oversight over the UAE's affairs, in general.

8. Assume such responsibilities as may be provided in the Constitution or in the federal laws.

Article 51

The Federal Supreme Council elects from among its members a President and a Vice President. The Vice President exercises all the powers of the President in the event of the President's absence for any reason.

Article 52

The term of office of the President and the Vice President is five years according to the Gregorian calendar and may be re-elected for the same office.

The President and the Vice President takes, on assuming office, the following oath before the Supreme Council

"I swear by Allah, the Great, that I shall be faithful to the United Arab Emirates; respect its Constitution and laws; protect the interests of the people of the UAE; discharge my duties honestly and faithfully, and safeguard the independence of the UAE and its territorial integrity."

Article 54 (Part of it)

The President of the UAE has the following powers:

- Preside over the Supreme Council and direct its discussions.

- Convene and dismiss the Supreme Council as may be provided in the rules of procedure specified by the Council in its by-law. The Council must be convened if a member of the Council so requests.

- Sign and promulgate the federal laws, decrees and decisions sanctioned by the Supreme Council.

- Subject to the approval of the Supreme Council, appoint the Prime Minister, accept his resignation, and relieve him from office; and, upon the proposal of the Prime Minister of the UAE, appoint the Deputy Prime Ministers and the ministers, accept their resignation, and relieve them from office.

Article 70

For a person to be a member of the FNC, that person must:

1. Be a citizen of an Emirate of the UAE, and resides permanently in the Emirate which that person represents in the FNC.

2. Be, when selected, not less than twenty-five years of age according to Gregorian calendar.

3. Has civil capacity, **is known for good manners and reputation**, and has not previously been convicted of an offence against honor unless he has been rehabilitated in accordance with the law.

4. Has adequate knowledge of reading and writing.

Article 89

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 110, federal bills, including financial bills, are presented to the FNC and, then, sent to the President of the UAE who forward them for approval to the Supreme Council. The FNC discusses the bills brought before it and may approve, amend, or reject them.

Constitution of United Kingdom

November 04, 2025

United Kingdom of Great Britain is a European country. Full name is United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, commonly known as the United Kingdom or UK or Britain. The population of this country is approx 6,82,65,000 with 2,44,376 square kilometers area. 46% of British residents are Christian, 37% do not believe in any religion, and 6% are Muslim.

Many people in the world think that England and Britain are the same. In reality, England is a province. The country called Britain consists of four provinces: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Nationally, English is the dominant language, but there are linguistic differences at the provincial level. English is spoken in England, Scots in Scotland, Welsh in Wales, and Irish in Northern Ireland. Britain is mainly made up of the island of 'Great Britain' and the northern part of the island of 'Ireland'. Great Britain includes England, Scotland, and Wales. The southern part of the island of Ireland is the independent sovereign state of Ireland, and the northern part is the province of 'Northern Ireland' within Britain. Ethnically, 83% are white, although the majority of citizens of these four provinces feel comfortable identifying themselves as English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish, etc.

The British constitution is not written in a single document, and what is written in various laws is also not well-written. However, the constitution usually contains provisions on fundamental rights and duties of the state, the president, the prime minister, parliament, courts, the electoral commission, etc. - all of which are mentioned in these laws of Britain:

- Magna Carta (1215)
- Petition of Right (1628)
- Habeas Corpus Act (1679)
- Bill of Rights (1689)
- Act of Settlement (1701)
- Acts of Union (1707 and 1800)
- Parliament Acts (1911 and 1949)
- Representation of the People Acts (1918, 1928, 1969)
- Human Rights Act (1998)
- Scotland Act (1998), Wales Act (1998), Northern Ireland Act (1998)

In most countries around the world, a two-thirds majority vote, followed by a referendum, is usually required to amend the constitution. But in Britain, the above-mentioned laws can be changed in the same way that Parliament updates the common law.

If you read the British Constitution thinking that Britain has played a role in developing the idea of democracy worldwide, you will be seriously disappointed.

The British Parliament has two chambers: the House of Commons, all of whose members are elected by the people, and the House of Lords, all of whose members are unelected. The House of Lords has various types of members: life-time members, appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister, 26 bishops, 92 hereditary members, etc. Since the House of Lords is unelected, its democratic legitimacy is questionable.

Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have their own provincial governments. The types, powers and structural structures of the three provincial governments are not exactly the same. England does not have a provincial government, but is under the direct control of the central government. Although in some parts, city government has been introduced under the leadership of the mayor - for example, the Greater London Authority. Not only that, but the local government system is also different in each part. That is, the structure, responsibilities, and powers of local administration in England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland are different. The principle of 'one nation, one law' never existed in Britain. It's a complete mess.



Admirable Articles of United Kingdom's Constitution

Magna Carta 1297

XXIX. Imprisonment, &c. contrary to Law. Administration of Justice

NO Freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or be disseised of his Freehold, or Liberties, or free Customs, or be outlawed, or exiled, or any other wise destroyed; nor will We not pass upon him, nor condemn him, but by lawful judgment of his Peers, or by the Law of the Land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man either Justice or Right.

Senior Courts Act 1981

123. Subpoena to bring in testamentary document

Where it appears that any person has in his possession, custody or power any document which is or purports to be a testamentary document, the High Court may, whether or not any legal proceedings are pending, issue a subpoena requiring him to bring in the document in such manner as the court may in the subpoena direct.

Human Rights Act 1998

SCHEDULE 1. The Articles

PART I. The Convention Rights and Freedoms

Article 2. Right to life

• Everyone's right to life shall be protected by law. No one shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in the execution of a sentence of a court following his conviction of a crime for which this penalty is provided by law.

• Deprivation of life shall not be regarded as inflicted in contravention of this Article when it results from the use of force which is no more than absolutely necessary:

- in defence of any person from unlawful violence;
- in order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained;
- in action lawfully taken for the purpose of quelling a riot or insurrection.

Article 3. Prohibition of torture

No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 4. Prohibition of slavery and forced labour

• No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.

• No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.

• For the purpose of this Article the term "forced or compulsory labour" shall not include:

- any work required to be done in the ordinary course of detention imposed according to the provisions of Article 5 of this Convention or **during conditional release from such detention**;

• any service of a military character or, in case of conscientious objectors in countries where they are recognised, service exacted instead of compulsory military service;

• any service exacted in case of an emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community;

• any work or service which forms part of normal civic obligations.

Article 5. Right to liberty and security

• Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be deprived of his liberty save in the following cases and in accordance with a procedure prescribed by law:

• the lawful detention of a person after conviction by a competent court;

• the lawful arrest or detention of a person for non-compliance with the lawful order of a court or in order to secure the fulfilment of any obligation prescribed by law;

• the lawful arrest or detention of a person effected for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority on reasonable suspicion of having committed an offence or when it is reasonably considered necessary to prevent his committing an offence or fleeing after having done so;

• the detention of a minor by lawful order for the purpose of educational supervision or his lawful detention for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority;

• the lawful detention of persons for the prevention of the spreading of infectious diseases, of persons of unsound mind, alcoholics or drug addicts or vagrants;

• the lawful arrest or detention of a person to prevent his effecting an unauthorised entry into the country or of a person against whom action is being taken with a view to deportation or extradition.

• Everyone who is arrested shall be informed promptly, in a language which he understands, of the reasons for his arrest and of any charge against him.

• Everyone arrested or detained in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1(c) of this Article shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorised by law to

exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial. Release may be conditioned by guarantees to appear for trial.

• Everyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided speedily by a court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful.

• **Everyone who has been the victim of arrest or detention in contravention of the provisions of this Article shall have an enforceable right to compensation.**

Article 7. No punishment without law

• No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence under national or international law at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the criminal offence was committed.

• This Article shall not prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognised by civilised nations.

Article 9. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

• Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.

• Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs shall be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of public safety, for the protection of public order, health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Article 10. Freedom of expression

• Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by

public authority and regardless of frontiers. This Article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.

• The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.

Article 11. Freedom of assembly and association

• Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

• No restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of these rights other than such as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. This Article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on the exercise of these rights by members of the armed forces, of the police or of the administration of the State.

Article 14. Prohibition of discrimination

The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.

Constitution of United States of America

November 07, 2025

United States of America is a North American country located on the shores of the Pacific ocean, and the Atlantic ocean, sharing a border with Canada and Mexico. The population of this country is approx 34,02,11,000 with 37,96,742 square kilometers area. Ethnically, 61% are white, 12% are black, and the remaining 27% are Latino, South Asian, Chinese, Native American, etc. The official language is English. 67% of the residents are Christian, of whom a third are Catholic. 25% are not affiliated with any religion.

To become a senator or representative, one must be a resident of the state from which one is elected at the time of the election. To become the President of the United States, one must be a natural born American citizen and have lived in the United States for at least 14 years before running for office. An outsider will never feel any emotional attachment to the constituency, which is why the residency requirement is essential. It is not possible for someone to fly in from a different electoral constituency and sit in another constituency to take over.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The American parliament, 'Congress', can expel a member with the consent of two-thirds of the members. This provision is dangerous, because this practice can become a dictatorship of the majority.

The method of electing the President of the United States is more complex compared to many other countries, and it is conducted through the "Electoral College system." The election is held every four years on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November. But this vote does not directly determine the President. It is determined by the Electoral College. The United States, including its 50 states and Washington, D.C., has a total of 538 electors. Each state receives as many electors as it has members in Congress (Senators + House Representatives). A candidate must receive at least 270 electoral votes to become President. That is, the general public votes in favor of a candidate, and then the electors of each state vote in December based on their state's results. In most states, the "Winner takes all" policy applies - meaning the candidate who gets the most votes in that state receives all of its electoral votes. On January 6, the electoral votes are counted in Congress. After that, on January 20, the new President takes the oath of office.

Who becomes a member of the Electoral College, and who selects them? Electors are individuals who vote for the President and Vice President based on the votes of the general public. Usually, electors are loyal and senior members of political parties, former politicians of the state, donors, or popular community leaders. Each political party nominates its electors in each state. Every presidential candidate's party (such as Democrat or Republican) prepares a list of electors for each state. When the general public votes in the presidential election, they are essentially voting for the elector panel of that candidate's party. On election day, the electors of the party whose candidate receives the most votes in the state are the ones who are selected. For example, let's say California has 55 electoral votes. The Democratic Party nominates 55 electors. The Republican Party also nominates 55 electors. If, on election day, the people of California give more votes to the Democrat candidate, then all 55 electors of the Democrat Party are selected, and they are the ones who vote for the President in December. Can electors vote independently? Generally, no, but in some states, electors can vote differently from their party's decision. However, in many states, this is legally prohibited or punishable.

There have been multiple instances in the history of the United States where a candidate received more popular votes but still lost in the Electoral College. This is because in the U.S. presidential election, it is the Electoral College - not the direct popular vote - that ultimately decides the winner. Currently, Donald Trump is the President. In his first term, he received over 6,29,84,828 votes. His opponent, Hillary Clinton, received over 6,58,53,514 votes - about 2.9 million more than Trump. However, in the Electoral College, Hillary received 227 votes, while Trump received 304 votes and thus won the election. The presidential election system in a democratic country like the United States is a terrible mess. What's the problem with electing the president directly by popular vote?

The shape of the states is also not the same. The laws of each state are different.

American rule is not effective everywhere in America. There are 574 'tribes' or 'indigenous groups' recognized by the US government in America. They have their own governments. There are a total of 326 'Indian reservations', which are reserved only for them and where they can administer their own laws and governance. They are not fully independent states, but have certain autonomy and entities within the United States. The concept of 'tribe' or 'indigenous group' is strange in the 21st century. Why would anyone be considered special?

In almost all other countries in the world, amendments directly replace, add, and subtract from the original constitution, as in the case of amendments - here the amendments are completely different. The whole presentation is somewhat uncomfortable.

The Second Amendment to the United States Constitution is extremely controversial. Through it, citizens enjoy the so-called freedom to bear arms. Gun laws in Europe are extremely strict, and crime is relatively low there. And in America, crime is relatively high. Out of 340 million inhabitants, about 2 million people are currently in prison. According to the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution, 'Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed'. Can the definition of 'Excessive' differ according to place, time, person?



Admirable Articles of United States of America's Constitution

Article I

Section 2 (Part of it)

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, **and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.**

Section 3 (Part of it)

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and **who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.**

Section 8 (Part of it)

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Article II

Section 1 (Part of it)

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, **and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.**

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Amendments.

Amendment XIII

Section 1

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Facts of United States of America's Constitution

Article I

Section 4

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5 (Part of it)

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Article II

Section 1 (Part of it)

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representatives from each State having one Vote; a quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice-President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

Amendments.

The Bill of Rights

Amendment II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, **the right of the people to keep and bear Arms**, shall not be infringed.

Amendment VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed **twenty dollars**, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor **excessive** fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Constitution of Uruguay

November 12, 2025

Uruguay is a South American country located on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, sharing a border with Argentina, and Brazil. The population of this country is approx 34,99,000 with 1,76,215 square kilometers area. Ethnically, 88% are white. The official language is Spanish, and Portuguese is spoken to a lesser extent. 60% are Christian, 38% do not believe in any religion, and 2% believe in various religions.

Taking advantage of the poor's critical situation, loan sharks provide loans at very high interest rates, which later become a thorn of the throat for the borrower. According to the Uruguay constitution, the business of very high interest rates is prohibited. The authorities are able to set the maximum interest rate for loans. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the parliament. In many countries around the world, the president does it in the first instance, and that is a form of dictatorship. If parliament fails within a certain period of time, only then the president should take over.

The Uruguayan constitution has very limited negative aspects. According to the constitution, temples dedicated to the worship of various religious communities are exempt from all types of taxes. Cheating in the name of religion?



Admirable Articles of Uruguay's Constitution

Article 3

It shall never be the patrimony of any person or of any family.

Article 8

All persons are equal before the law, no other distinctions being recognized among them save those of talent and virtue.

Article 10

Private actions of persons which do not in any way affect the public order or prejudice others shall be outside the jurisdiction of the magistrates.

No inhabitant of the Republic shall be obliged to do what the law does not require, or prevented from doing what it does not prohibit.

Article 16

In any of the cases contemplated in the preceding article, the judge, under the gravest responsibility, shall take the declaration of the person under arrest within twenty-four hours and shall begin the summary process within forty-eight hours at the most. The declaration of the accused must be taken in the presence of his defender. The latter shall also have the right to attend all summary hearings.

Article 36

Every person may engage in labor, farming, industry, commerce, a profession, or any other lawful activity, save for the limitations imposed by general interest which the law may enact.

Article 38

The right of peaceful and unarmed public meetings is guaranteed. The exercise of this right may not be denied by any authority of the Republic except in accordance with law, and only insofar as such exercise may prejudice public health, safety or order.

Article 42

Parents have the same duties toward children born outside of wedlock as toward children born within it.

Maternity, regardless of the condition or circumstances of the mother, is entitled to the protection of society and to its assistance in case of destitution.

Article 52

Usury is prohibited. **The law fixing a maximum limit on interest rates on loans is of a public character.** This law will fix the penalties to be applied to offenders thereunder.

No one may be deprived of his liberty for debts.

Article 67

The general retirement and social security funds shall be organized in such a way as to guarantee to all workers, employers, employees, and laborers adequate retirement pensions and subsidies in case of accident, sickness, disability, enforced unemployment, etc.; and in case of death, the corresponding pension to their families. The old age pension is the right of those who have reached the limit of their productive age, after long residence in the country, and who lack the means to provide for the necessities of life.

The adjustments to Retirement and Pension assignments cannot be inferior to the variation of the Median Index of Salaries, and will be effected in the same circumstances as adjustments and augmentations in the remuneration of the functionaries of the Central Administration are established.

The benefits specified in the previous paragraph are financed on the basis of:

- Worker and employer contributions and other taxes established by law; and

- The financial assistance that must be proportional to the State, if deemed necessary.

Article 236

The members of the Supreme Court of Justice shall be appointed by the General Assembly by a two-thirds vote of its full membership. The appointment must be made within ninety days after a vacancy has occurred, for which purpose the General Assembly shall be called into special session. If this period expires without an appointment having been made, the appointment as member of the Supreme Court of Justice shall go automatically to the member of the Appellate Tribunals having the longest service in such post, and, if there is equal seniority, to the person who has served longest in the Judiciary or in the Public or Fiscal Ministry or prosecution service.

In cases of vacancy, and as long as they are not filled, and of challenge, excuse, or disability in fulfilling the judicial function, the Supreme Court shall be constituted in the manner prescribed by law.

Article 237

The members of the Supreme Court of Justice shall serve for ten years, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 250, and they may not be re-elected until after a lapse of five years following the previous term.

Facts of Uruguay's Constitution

Article 5

All religious sects are free in Uruguay. The State supports no religion whatever. It recognizes the right of the Catholic Church to ownership of all temples which have been built wholly or partly from funds of the National Treasury, with the sole exception of chapels dedicated for use by asylums, hospitals, prisons, or other public establishments.

It likewise declares exempt from all forms of taxes the temples dedicated to worship by the various religious sects.

Constitution of Uzbekistan

November 16, 2025

Uzbekistan is an Asian landlocked country sharing a border with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and Turkmenistan. The population of this country is approx 3,75,35,000 with 4,47,400 square kilometers area. Uzbekistan was formerly part of the Soviet Union. Ethnically, 84% of the citizens are Uzbek, the official language is Uzbek, and 94% of the citizens follow Islam.

Article 39 of Uzbekistan's Constitution is a game-changer. What does it say? "Pensions, allowances and other kinds of welfare may not be lower than the officially fixed minimum subsistence wage." If a person saves for a pension their entire life, only to find at age 60 that inflation has made it impossible to sustain their old age with their pension, then the entire pension system would be considered meaningless. However, to receive a pension equal to or greater than the minimum wage, one must contribute premiums at the government-set rate. If someone pays premiums in a "whenever I feel like it" manner but expects a standard pension, that wouldn't be reasonable either.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

There is a separatist mentality in a part of Uzbekistan. There is recognition of autonomy for part of the state. According to Articles 93 and 94 of the Constitution, the president enjoys dictatorial powers.



Admirable Articles of Uzbekistan's Constitution

Article 7

The people are the sole source of state power.

State power in the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be exercised in the interests of the people and solely by the bodies empowered therefore by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the laws passed on its basis.

Any seizure of powers belonging to state authority, suspension or termination of activity of bodies of authority contrary to the procedure prescribed by the Constitution, as well as the formation of new or parallel bodies of authority shall be regarded as unconstitutional and punishable by law.

Article 15

The Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall have absolute supremacy in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The state, its bodies, officials, public associations and citizens shall act in accordance with the Constitution and laws.

Article 18

All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall have equal rights and freedoms, and shall be equal before law without discrimination by sex, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, convictions, individual and social status.

Any privileges may be granted solely by law and must conform to the principles of social justice.

Article 29

Everyone shall be guaranteed freedom of thought, speech and convictions. Everyone shall have the right to seek, obtain and disseminate any information except that which is directed against the existing constitutional system and some other instances specified by law.

Freedom of opinions and their expression may be restricted by law if any state or other secret is involved.

Article 30

All state bodies, public associations and officials in the Republic of Uzbekistan shall allow citizens access to documents, resolutions and other materials relating to their rights and interests.

Article 31

Freedom of conscience shall be guaranteed to all. Everyone shall have the right to profess or not to profess any religion. A compulsory imposition of religion shall be impermissible.

Article 39

Everyone shall have the right to social security in old age, in the event of disability and loss of the bread-winner, as well as in some other cases specified by law.

Pensions, allowances and other kinds of welfare may not be lower than the officially fixed minimum subsistence wage.

Article 42

Everyone shall be guaranteed the freedom of research and engineering work, the right to enjoy cultural benefits.

The state shall promote the cultural, scientific and technical development of the society.

Article 46

Women and men shall have equal rights.

Article 47

All citizens shall perform the duties established by the Constitution.

Article 48

Citizens shall be obliged to observe the Constitution and laws, **and to respect the rights, freedoms, honour and dignity of others.**

Article 64

Parents shall be obliged to support and care for their children until the latter are of age.

The state and society shall support, care for and educate orphaned children, as well as children deprived of parental guardianship, and encourage charity in their favour.

Article 66

Able-bodied children, who are of age, shall be obliged to care for their parents.

Facts of Uzbekistan's Constitution

Chapter XVII. REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Article 70

The sovereign Republic of Karakalpakstan is a part of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The sovereignty of the Republic of Karakalpakstan shall be protected by the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article 71

The Republic of Karakalpakstan shall have its own Constitution. The Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan must be in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article 72

Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be binding on the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Article 73

The territory and boundaries of the Republic of Karakalpakstan may not be altered without its consent. The Republic of Karakalpakstan shall be independent in determining its administrative and territorial structure.

Article 74

The Republic of Karakalpakstan shall have the right to secede from the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of a nation-wide referendum held by the people of Karakalpakstan.

Article 75

Mutual relationship between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Karakalpakstan, within the framework of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, shall be regulated by treaties and agreements negotiated by the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Disputes between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Karakalpakstan shall be settled by the way of reconciliation.

Article 93 (Part of it)

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall:

• **appoint and relieve judges** of regional, interdistrict, district, city, martial and economic courts of their posts;

Article 94

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan **shall issue decrees, resolutions and ordinances binding on the entire territory** of the Republic on the basis of and for enforcement of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Constitution of Vanuatu

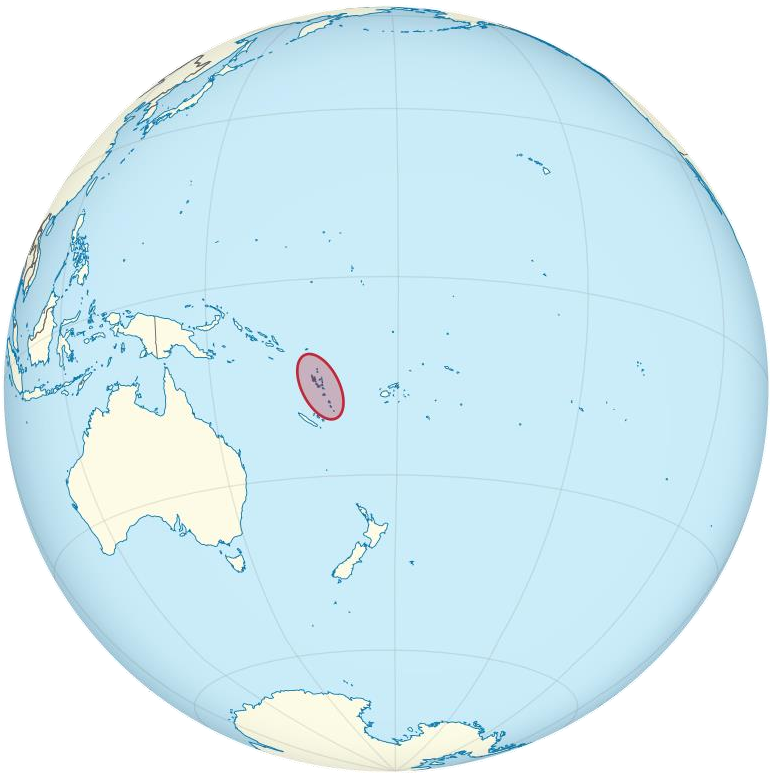
November 20, 2025

Vanuatu is an island country located in the Pacific Ocean. The population of this country is approx 3,35,000 with 12,189 square kilometers area. Ethnically over 98% are Ni-Vanuatu. Official languages are Bislama, English, and French. Religiously 93% are Christian.

The Constitution of Vanuatu is quite concise. It clearly states the responsibilities of citizens. It also specifies the code of conduct for leading constitutional officeholders and state officials.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

According to Articles 29 to 32 of the Vanuatu Constitution, custom chiefs are not elected through modern democratic elections; rather, their nomination system is based on local traditions. Vanuatu is already a small country, and yet there is no functioning democracy there. This dual system of governance is a major setback to the development of democracy. Article 52 also provides constitutional recognition and structure for the parallel judiciary at the local level. The land ownership system is also complex, resembling a kind of aristocracy.



Admirable Articles of Vanuatu's Constitution

7. FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES (Part of it)

Every person has the following fundamental duties to himself and his descendants and to others–

• to respect and to act in the spirit of the Constitution;

• to recognise that he can fully develop his abilities and advance his true interests only by active participation in the development of the national community;

• to exercise the rights guaranteed or conferred by the Constitution and to use the opportunities made available to him under it to participate fully in the government of the Republic of Vanuatu;

• to protect the Republic of Vanuatu and to safeguard the national wealth, resources and environment in the interests of the present generation and of future generations;

• to work according to his talents in socially useful employment and, if necessary, to create for himself legitimate opportunities for such employment;

• to respect the rights and freedoms of others and to cooperate fully with others in the interests of interdependence and solidarity;

• to contribute, as required by law, according to his means, to the revenues required for the advancement of the Republic of Vanuatu and the attainment of national objectives;

66. CONDUCT OF LEADERS

1. Any person defined as a leader in Article 67 has a duty to conduct himself in such a way, both in his public and private life, so as not to–

a. place himself in a position in which he has or could have a conflict of interests or in which the fair exercise of his public or official duties might be compromised;

b. demean his office or position;

c. allow his integrity to be called into question; or

d. endanger or diminish respect for and confidence in the integrity of the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu.

2. In particular, a leader shall not use his office for personal gain or enter into any transaction or engage in any enterprise or activity that might be expected to give rise to doubt in the public mind as to whether he is carrying out or has carried out the duty imposed by subarticle (1)

67. DEFINITION OF A LEADER

For the purposes of this Chapter, a leader means the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and other Ministers, members of Parliament, and such public servants, officers of Government agencies and other officers as may be prescribed by law.

17A. VACATION OF SEAT WHERE MEMBER RESIGNS OR CEASES TO SUPPORT POLITICAL PARTY (Part of it)

• This article applies to a member of Parliament if the member, having been a candidate of a political party and elected to Parliament resigns from, or ceases to support, the political party.

29. MALVATUMAURI COUNCIL OF CHIEFS

1. The Malvatumauri Council of Chiefs shall be composed of custom chiefs elected by their peers sitting in District Councils of Chiefs.

2. The Council shall make its own rules of procedure.

3. The Council shall hold at least one meeting a year. Further meetings may be held at the request of the Council, Parliament, or the Government.

4. During the first sitting following its election the Council shall elect its President.

30. FUNCTIONS OF COUNCIL

1. The Malvatumauri Council of Chiefs has a general competence to discuss all matters relating to land, custom and tradition and may make recommendations for the preservation and promotion of ni-Vanuatu culture and languages.

2. The Council must be consulted on any question, particularly any question relating to land, tradition and custom, in connection with any bill before Parliament.

31. ORGANISATION OF COUNCIL AND ROLE OF CHIEFS

Parliament shall by law provide for the organisation of the Malvatumauri Council of Chiefs and in particular for the role of chiefs at the village, island and district level.

32. PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

1. No member of the Malvatumauri Council of Chiefs may be arrested, detained, prosecuted or proceeded against in respect of opinions given or votes cast by him in the Council in the exercise of his office.

2. No member may, during a session of the Council or of one of its committees, be arrested or prosecuted for any offence, except with the authorisation of the Council in exceptional circumstances.

52. VILLAGE AND ISLAND COURTS

Parliament shall provide for the establishment of village or island courts with jurisdiction over customary and other matters and shall provide for the role of chiefs in such courts.

73. LAND BELONGS TO CUSTOM OWNERS

All land in the Republic of Vanuatu belongs to the indigenous custom owners and their descendants.

74. BASIS OF OWNERSHIP AND USE

The rules of custom shall form the basis of ownership and use of land in the Republic of Vanuatu.

75. PERPETUAL OWNERSHIP

Only indigenous citizens of the Republic of Vanuatu who have acquired their land in accordance with a recognised system of land tenure shall have perpetual ownership of their land.

76. NATIONAL LAND LAW

Parliament, after consultation with the Malvatumauri Council of Chiefs, shall provide for the implementation of Articles 73, 74 and 75 in a national land law and may make different provision for different categories of land, one of which shall be urban land.

77. COMPENSATION

Parliament shall prescribe such criteria for the assessment of compensation and the manner of its payment as it deems appropriate to persons whose interests are adversely affected by legislation under this Chapter.

78. CUSTOMARY INSTITUTIONS TO RESOLVE LAND OWNERSHIP AND DISPUTES

1. Parliament by enactment shall formalise the recognition of appropriate customary institutions or procedures to resolve land ownership or any disputes over custom land.

2. Parliament may recognise an institution as a customary institution by enactment for the purposes of subarticle (1).

3. Despite the provisions of Chapter 8 of the Constitution, the final substantive decisions reached by customary institutions or procedures in accordance with Article 74, after being recorded in writing, are binding in law and are not subject to appeal or any other form of review by any Court of law.

4. Subarticle (3) does not apply to any matter being referred to a Court before the commencement of this amendment.

5. Where consequent to the provisions of this Chapter there is a dispute concerning the custom ownership of land the government may hold such land and manage it in the interests of disputing parties until the dispute is resolved.

79. LAND TRANSACTIONS

1. Notwithstanding Articles 73, 74 and 75 land transactions between an indigenous citizen and either a non-indigenous citizen or a non-citizen shall only be permitted with the consent of the Government.

2. The consent required under subarticle (1) shall be given unless the transaction is prejudicial to the interests of-

a. the custom owner or owners of the land;

b. the indigenous citizen where he is not the custom owner;

c. the community in whose locality the land is situated; or

d. the Republic of Vanuatu.

80. GOVERNMENT MAY OWN LAND

Notwithstanding Articles 73 and 74 the Government may own land acquired by it in the public interest.

81. REDISTRIBUTION OF LAND

• Notwithstanding Articles 73 and 74 the Government may buy land from custom owners for the purpose of transferring ownership of it to indigenous citizens or indigenous communities from over-populated islands.

• When redistributing land in accordance with subarticle (1), the Government shall give priority to ethnic, linguistic, customary and geographical ties.

Constitution of Venezuela

November 24, 2025

Venezuela is a South American country located on the shores of the Caribbean Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean, sharing a border with Colombia, Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana. The population of this country is approx 3,05,18,000 with 9,16,445 square kilometers area. Ethnically, 51% of the population is multiracial, 43% is white, and 6% is from other ethnic communities. The official language is Spanish, with 26 other languages spoken locally. Religiously, 92% are Christian, and almost all of them are Catholic.

The Venezuelan constitution is one of the best in the world. Everyone has the right to know the identity of their biological father and mother, for which the state is able to conduct appropriate investigations. Daily working hours will not exceed 8 hours. Employees can get a cut of the profits from any business they work for. If an employee's salary is paid late, appropriate interest will be paid along with the salary.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The Venezuelan constitution guarantees special privileges to the so-called indigenous peoples, which is incompatible with the idea of democracy. All the people of the world collectively constitute one nation - human nation. Are these so-called indigenous peoples the original inhabitants of the earth, and the rest of us have come from another planet?

In Article 263, there is no clear definition of 'honorable citizen', and 'good reputation'. In the eyes of some parents, getting 'A' grade for their child is an 'achievement', while in the eyes of other parents, never lying to their parents is a real 'achievement' compared to grades. There should be a clear explanation of everything in the constitution, and the laws.



Admirable Articles of Venezuela's Constitution

Article 3

The essential purposes of the State are the protection and development of the individual and respect for the dignity of the individual, the democratic exercise of the will of the people, the building of a just and peace loving society, the furtherance of the prosperity and welfare of the people and the guaranteeing of the Fulfillment of the principles, rights and duties established in this Constitution.

Education and work are the fundamental processes for guaranteeing these purposes.

Article 5

Sovereignty resides untransferable in the people, who exercise it directly in the manner provided for in this Constitution and in the law, and indirectly, by suffrage, through the organs exercising Public Power.

The organs of the State emanate from and are subject to the sovereignty of the people.

Article 7

The Constitution is the supreme law and foundation of the legal order. All persons and organs exercising Public Power are subject to this Constitution.

Article 24

No legislative provision shall have retroactive effect, except where it imposes a lesser penalty. Procedural laws shall apply from the moment they go into effect, even to proceedings already in progress; however, in criminal proceedings, evidence already admitted shall be weighed in accordance with the laws that were in effect when the evidence was admitted, insofar as this benefits the defendant.

When there are doubts as to the rule of law that is to be applied, the most beneficial to the defendant will prevail.

Article 26

Everyone has the right to access the organs comprising the justice system for the purpose of enforcing his or her rights and interests, including those of a collective or diffuse nature to the effective protection of the aforementioned and to obtain the corresponding prompt decision.

The State guarantees justice that is free of charge, accessible, impartial, suitable, transparent, autonomous, independent, responsible, equitable and expeditious, without undue delays, superfluous formalities or useless reinstating.

Article 46

Everyone is entitled to respect for his or her physical, mental and moral integrity, therefore:

1. No person shall be subjected to penalties, tortures, cruelty, inhuman or degrading treatment. Every victim of torture or cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment effected or tolerated by agents of the State has the right to rehabilitation.

2. Any person deprived of liberty shall be treated with respect due to the inherent dignity of the human being.

3. No person shall be subjected without his or her freely given consent to scientific experiments or medical or laboratory examinations, except when such person's life is in danger, or in any other circumstances as may be detained by law.

4. Any public official who, by reason of his official position, inflicts mistreatment or physical or mental suffering on any person or instigates or tolerates such treatment, shall be punished in accordance with law.

Article 49

All judicial and administrative actions shall be subject to due process, therefore:

1. Legal assistance and defense are inviolable rights at all stages and levels during the investigation and proceeding. Every person has the right to be notified of the charges for which he or she is being investigated, to have access to the evidence and to be afforded the necessary time and means to conduct his or her defense. Any evidence obtained in violation of due process shall be null and void. Any person declared guilty shall have the right to appeal, except in the cases established by this Constitution and by the law.

2. Any person shall be presumed innocent until proven otherwise.

3. Every person has the right to be heard in proceedings of any kind, with all due guarantees and within such reasonable time limit as may be legally detained, by a competent, independent and impartial court established in advance. Anyone who does not speak Spanish or is unable to communicate verbally is entitled to an interpreter.

4. Every person has the right to be judged by his or her natural judges of ordinary or special competence, with the guarantees established in this Constitution and by law. No person shall be put on trial without knowing the identity of the party judging him or her, nor be adjudged by exceptional courts or commissions created for such purpose.

5. No person shall be required to confess guilt or testify against himself or herself or his or her spouse or partner, or any other relative within the fourth degree of consanguinity or the second degree of affinity. A confession shall be valid only if given without coercion of any kind.

6. No person shall be punished for acts or omissions not defined under preexisting laws as a crime, offense or infraction.

7. No person shall be placed on trial based on the same facts for which such person has been judged previously.

8. Every person shall request from the State the restoration or remediation of a legal situation adversely affected by unwarranted judicial errors, and unjustified delay or omissions. The foregoing is without prejudice to the right of the individual to seek to hold the magistrate or judge personally liable, and that of the State to take action against the same.

Article 56

Every person has the right to his own name, to the summates of his father and mother, and to know the identity of the latter. The State guarantees the right to investigates maternity and paternity. All persons have the right to be registered free of charge with the Civil Registry Office after birth, and to obtain public documents constituting evidence of their biological identity, in accordance with law. Such documents shall not contain any mention classifying the parental relationship.

Article 57

Everyone has the right to express freely his or her thoughts, ideas or opinions orally, in writing or by any other form of expression, and to use for such purpose any means of communication and diffusion, and no censorship shall be established. Anyone making use of this right assumes full responsibility for everything expressed.

Anonymity, war propaganda, discriminatory messages or those promoting religious intolerance are not permitted. Censorship restricting the ability of public officials to report on matters for which they are responsible is prohibited.

Article 68

Citizens have the right to demonstrate, peacefully and without weapons, subject only to such requirements as may be established by law.

The use of firearms and toxic substances to control peaceful demonstrations is prohibited. The activity of police and security corps in maintaining public order shall be regulated by law.

Article 76

Motherhood and fatherhood are fully protected, whatever the marital status of the mother or father. Couples have the right to decide freely and responsibly how many children they wish to conceive, and are entitled to access to the information and means necessary to guarantee the exercise of this right. The State guarantees overall assistance and protection for motherhood, in general, from the moment of conception, throughout pregnancy, delivery and the puerperal period, and guarantees full family planning services based on ethical and scientific values.

The father and mother have the shared and inescapable obligation of raising, training, educating, maintaining and caring for their children, and the latter have the duty to provide care when the former are unable to do so by themselves. The necessary and proper measures to guarantee the enforceability of the obligation to provide alimony shall be established by law.

Article 82 (Part of it)

Every person has the right to adequate, safe and comfortable, hygienic housing, **with appropriate essential basic services, including a habitat such as to humanize family, neighborhood and community relations**. The progressive meeting of this requirement is the shared responsibility of citizens and the State in all areas.

Article 86

All persons are entitled to Social Security as a nonprofit public service to guarantee health and protection in contingencies of **maternity, fatherhood, illness, invalidity, catastrophic illness, disability**, special needs, **occupational risks, loss of employment, unemployment, old age, widowhood, loss of parents**, housing, burdens deriving from family life, and any other social welfare circumstances. The State has the obligation and responsibility of ensuring the efficacy of this right, **creating a universal and complete Social Security system, with joint, unitary, efficient and participatory financing from direct and indirect contributions. The lack of ability to contribute shall not be ground for excluding persons from protection by the system. Social Security financial resources shall not be used for other purposes.** The mandatory assessments paid by employees to cover medical and health care services and other Social Security benefits shall be administered only for social purposes, under the guidance of the State. Any net

remaining balances of capital allocated to health, education and Social Security shall be accumulated for distribution and contribution to those services. The Social Security system shall be ruled by a special organic law.

Article 87

All persons have the right and duty to work. The State guarantees the adoption of the necessary measures so that every person shall be able to obtain productive work providing him or her with a dignified and decorous living and guarantee him or her the full exercise of this right. It is an objective of the State to promote employment. Measures tending to guarantee the exercise of the labor rights of self employed persons shall be adopted by law. Freedom to work shall be subject only to such restrictions as may be established by law.

Every employer shall guarantee employees adequate safety, hygienic and environmental conditions on the job. The State shall adopt measures and create institutions such as to make it possible to control and promote these conditions.

Article 90

Working hours **shall not exceed eight hours per day** or 44 hours per week. Where permitted by law, night work shall not exceed seven hours per day or 35 hours per week. No employer shall have the right to require employees to work overtime. An effort shall be made to reduce working hours progressively in the interest of society and in such sphere as may be determined, and appropriate provisions shall be adopted to make better use of free time for the benefit of the physical, spiritual and cultural development of workers.

Workers are entitled to weekly time off and paid vacations on the same terms as for days actually worked.

Article 91

Every worker has the right to a salary sufficient to enable him or her to live with dignity and cover basic material, social and intellectual needs for himself or herself and his or her family. The payment of equal salary for equal work is guaranteed, and **the share of the profits of a business enterprise to which workers are entitled shall be determined**. Salary

is not subject to garnishment, and shall be paid periodically and promptly in legal tender, with the exception of the food allowance, in accordance with law.

The State guarantees workers in both the public and the private sector **a vital minimum salary which shall be adjusted each year, taking as one of the references the cost of a basic market basket. The form and procedure to be followed, shall be established by law.**

Article 92

All workers have the right to benefits to compensate them for length of service and protect them in the event of dismissal. Salary and benefits are labor obligations due and payable immediately upon accrual. **Any delay in payment of the same shall bear interest, which constitutes a debt certain and shall enjoy the same privileges and guarantees as the principal debt.**

Article 96

All employees in both public and the private sector have the right to voluntary collective bargaining and to enter into collective bargaining agreements, subject only to such restrictions as may be established by law. The State guarantees this process, and shall establish appropriate provisions to encourage collective relations and the resolution of labor conflicts. Collective bargaining agreements cover all workers who are active as of the time they are signed, and those hired thereafter.

Article 114

Economic crime, speculation, hoarding, usury, the formation of cartels and other related offenses, shall be punished severely in accordance with law.

Article 238

The Executive Vice-President is a direct subordinate of and works closely with the President of the Republic in the latter's capacity as Head of the National Executive.

The Executive Vice-President must meet the same requirements prescribes for eligibility for the office of President of the Republic, and must not be related to the latter by either blood or marriage.

Article 299

The economic regime of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is based on the principles of social justice, democratization, efficiency, free competition, protection of the environment, productivity and solidarity, with a view to ensuring overall human development and a dignified and useful existence for the community. The State, jointly with private initiative, shall promote the harmonious development of the national economy, to the end of generating sources of employment, a high rate of domestic added value, raising the standard of living of the population and strengthen the economical sovereignty of the country, guaranteeing the reliability of the law; the solid, dynamic, sustainable, continuing and equitable growth of the economy to ensure a just distribution of wealth through participatory democratic strategic planning with open consultation.

Article 304

All waters are property in the Nation's public domain, essential to life and development. The necessary provisions shall be established by law to guarantee the protection, utilization, and recuperation thereof, respecting the phases of the hydrological cycle and zoning criteria.

Article 305

The State shall promote sustainable agriculture as the strategic basis for overall rural development, and consequently shall guarantee the population a secure food supply, defined as the sufficient and stable availability of food within the national sphere and timely and uninterrupted access to the same for consumers. A secure food supply must be achieved by developing and prioritizing internal agricultural and livestock production, understood as production deriving from the activities of agriculture, livestock, fishing and aquiculture. Food production is in the national interest and is fundamental to the economic and social development of the Nation. To this end, the State shall promulgate such financial, commercial, technological transfer, land tenancy, infrastructure, manpower training and other measures as may be necessary to achieve strategic levels of

self-sufficiency. In addition, it shall promote actions in the national and international economic context to compensate for the disadvantages inherent to agricultural activity.

The State shall protect the settlement and communities of non industrialized fishermen, as well as their fishing banks in continental waters and those close to the coastline, as defined by law.

Article 306

The State shall promote conditions for overall rural development, for the purpose of generating employment and ensuring the rural population an adequate level of well-being, as well as their inclusion in national development. It shall likewise promote agricultural activity and optimum land use by providing infrastructure projects, supplies, loans, training services and technical assistance.

Article 307

The predominance of large land estates is contrary to the interests of society. Appropriate tax law provisions shall be enacted to tax fallow lands and establish the necessary measures to transform them into productive economic units, likewise recovering arable land. Farmers and other agricultural producers are entitled to own land, in the cases and forms specified under the pertinent law. The State shall protect and promote associative and private forms of property in such manner as to guarantee agricultural production. The State shall see to the sustainable ordering of arable land to guarantee its food producing potential.

In exceptional cases, quasi-tax contributions shall be created to provide funds for financing, research, technical assistance, transfer of technology and other activities that promote the productivity and competitiveness of the agricultural sector. These matters shall be appropriately regulated by law.

Article 309

Typical Venezuelan crafts and folk industries shall enjoy the special protection of the State, in order to preserve their authenticity, and they shall receive credit facilities to promote production and marketing.

Article 324

Only the State shall be permitted to possess and use weapons of war; any such weapons which now exist or are manufactured in or imported into the country shall become the property of the Republic, without compensation or proceedings. The National Armed Forces shall be the institution of competence to regulate and control, in accordance with the pertinent legislation, the manufacture, importing, exporting, storage, transit, registration, control, inspection, marketing, possession and use or other weapons, munitions and explosives.

Facts of Venezuela's Constitution

Article 100

The folk cultures comprising the national identity of Venezuela enjoy special attention, with recognition of and respect for intercultural relations under the principle of equality of cultures. Incentives and inducements shall be provided for by law for persons, institutions and communities which promote, support, develop or finance cultural plans, programs and activities within the country and Venezuelan culture abroad. The State guarantees cultural workers inclusion in the Social security system to provide them with a dignified life, recognizing the idiosyncrasies of cultural work, in accordance with law.

Article 119

The State recognizes the existence of native peoples and communities, their social, political and economic organization, their cultures, practices and customs, languages and religions, as well as their habitat and original rights to the lands they ancestrally and traditionally occupy, and which are necessary to develop and guarantee their way of life. It shall be the responsibility of the National Executive, with the participation of the native peoples, to demarcate and guarantee the right to collective ownership of their lands, which shall be inalienable, not subject to the law of limitations or distrait, and nontransferable, in accordance with this Constitution and the law.

Article 121

Native peoples have the right to maintain and develop their ethnical and cultural entity, world view, values, spirituality and holy places and places of cult. The State shall promote the appreciation and dissemination of the cultural manifestations of the native peoples, who have the right to their own education, and an education system of an intercultural and bilingual nature, taking into account their special social and cultural characteristics, values and traditions.

Article 125

Native peoples have the right to participate in politics. The State shall guarantee native representation in the National Assembly and the deliberating organs of federal and local entities with a native population, in accordance with law.

Article 263

To be a justice of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, a person must:

• Have Venezuelan nationality by birth.

• **Be recognized as an honorable citizen.**

• Be a jurist of recognized competence; **enjoy a good reputation;** have a minimum of 15 years experience practicing law and have a post graduate degree in law, or have at least 15 years experience as a university professor of law, having obtained the rank of full professor; or be or have been a superior court judge in the specialty of the division for which he is a candidate, having been a sitting judge for at least 15 years and gained recognized prestige in the performance of his duties.

• Any other requirements established by law.

Constitution of Vietnam

November 28, 2025

Vietnam is an Asian country located on the shores of the Gulf of Thailand, and the South China Sea, sharing a border with China, Laos, Cambodia. The population of this country is approx 10,03,00,000 with 3,31,344 square kilometers area. Ethnically 86% are Vietnamese, the official language is Vietnamese, and 86% of citizens do not believe in any religion.

According to the Vietnamese Constitution, everyone has the right to donate human tissue, organs, and corpses. In this case, medical, pharmaceutical, and scientific experiments and any other type of experiments on the human body must have the consent of the person performing them.

Everyone in the state has the right to believe in any religion or not. All religions have equal status in the eyes of the state.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Vietnam is a one-party state. The only legal political party is The Communist Party of Vietnam.



Admirable Articles of Vietnam's Constitution

Article 15

1. Citizen's rights are inseparable from citizen's duties.

2. Every one has the duty to respect the other's rights.

3. Citizens are responsible to practice their duties to the state.

4. The practice of human rights and citizen's rights cannot infringe national interests, and the other's legal and legitimate rights.

Article 16

1. All citizens are equal before the law.

2. No one shall be discriminated in his or her political, civic, economic, cultural, and social life.

Article 19

Every one has the right to live. Human life is protected by the law. No one shall be illegally deprived of his or her life.

Article 20 (Part of it)

• Every one has the right to donate human tissues and organs and to donate corpse in concordance with the law. Medical, pharmaceutical, and scientific experimentation and any other forms of experimentation on human body must have the agreement of the applied.

Article 24

1. Every one shall enjoy freedom of belief and of religion; he can follow any religion or follow none. All religions are equal before the law.

2. The State respects and protects freedom of belief and of religion.

3. No one has the right to infringe on the freedom of belief and religion or to take advantage of belief and religion to violate the laws.

Article 31

1. A defendant shall be regarded as innocent until the crime is proved by in accordance with legal procedure and the sentence of the Court has acquired full legal effect.

2. A defendant must be trialed timely, equally, and publicly by courts within the time provided by law. If the case is heard in closed doors in accordance to the law, the verdict must be pronounced in public.

3. No one shall be trialed two times for one offense.

4. Any person who has been arrested, held in custody, prosecuted, brought to trial in violation of the law has the right to self-defend or to seek the assistance of defence from lawyers or other people.

5. Any person who has been arrested, held in custody, prosecuted, brought to trial, and sent in jail in violation of the law shall be entitled to damages for any material harm suffered and his reputation shall be rehabilitated. Anybody who contravenes the law in arresting, holding in custody, prosecuting, bringing to trial, and sending in jail another person thereby causing him damage shall be dealt with in accordance to the law.

Article 32

1. Every one enjoys the right of ownership with regard to his lawful income, savings, housing, chattel, means of production funds in enterprises or other economic organizations.

2. The right of private ownership and the right of inheritance are protected by the law.

3. In cases made absolutely necessary by reason of national defence, security and the national interest, in case of emergency, and protection against natural calamity, the State can make a forcible purchase of or can requisition pieces of property of individuals or organizations against compensation, taking into account current market prices.

Article 34

Citizen has the right to social insurance.

Article 35

1. Citizen has the right to work and to select career, job, and workplace.

2. Worker shall be provided equal and safe conditions of work and shall be paid with salary and enjoy break policy.

3. Discrimination, forced labor, and employment of worker under minimum age of labor are strictly prohibited.

Article 36

1. Male and female have the right to marry and divorce. Marriage shall conform to the principles of free consent, progressive union, monogamy and equality between husband and wife, and mutual respect.

2. The State protects marriage and family, and protects interests of mothers and children.

Article 39

Citizen has the right and the duty to learn.

Article 43

Every one has the right to live in fresh environment and has the duty to protect the environment.

Article 53

The land, water resources, mineral resources, wealth lying underground or coming from the sea and the air, other natural resources, and property invested and managed by the State are public properties, coming under ownership by the entire people represented and uniformly managed by the State.

Article 54

1. Land is special resource of the nation, an important resource of national development, and is managed in concordance with the law.

2. Organizations and individuals are entitled to land assignment, land lease, and recognition of the land use right by the State. Land user has the right to transfer the land use right, and practice related rights and duties in concordance with the law. The land use right is protected by the law.

3. The State shall recover land used by organizations and individuals in imperative cases provided by the law for the purposes of national defence, national security, and socio-

economic developments for national and public interests. The recovery of land must be public and transparent, and compensations must be provided in concordance to the law.

4. The State shall effect acquisition of land in cases of urgent demands which are provided by the law with respect to the implementation of the businesses of national defence, national security, and wars, emergency, and prevention and protection against natural calamities.

Facts of Vietnam's Constitution

Article 4

1. The Communist Party of Vietnam, the vanguard of the Vietnamese working class, simultaneously the vanguard of the toiling people and of the Vietnamese nation, the faithful representative of the interests of the working class, the toiling people, and the whole nation, acting upon the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and Ho Chi Minh's thought, is the leading force of the State and society.

2. The Communist Party of Vietnam maintains intimate contact with the people, serves the people, submits to people's supervision, and is accountable to the people in its decisions.

3. All Party organizations and members of the Communist Party of Vietnam operate within the framework of the Constitution and the laws.

Constitution of Yemen

December 03, 2025

Yemen is an Asian country located on the shores of the the Gulf of Aden, and the Red Sea, sharing a border with Saudi Arabia, and Oman. The population of this country is approx 4,13,85,000 with 4,55,503 square kilometers area. Ethnically 92% are Arab, official language is Arabic, religiously 99% are Muslim.

The accused can be arrested immediately from the scene of the crime, and anyone can be arrested with the approval of the public prosecutor or judge. After arresting someone, he or she or zee must be produced in court within a maximum of 24 hours. The public can submit complaints, criticisms, and suggestions to government offices.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

The state religion is Islam. The source of all laws is Islamic Sharia.



Admirable Articles of Yemen's Constitution

Article 8

All types of natural resources and sources of energy, whether aboveground, underground, in territorial waters, on the continental shelf or the exclusive economic zone are owned by the State, which assure their exploitation for the common good of the people.

Article 9

The state's economic policy shall be based on scientific planning which ensures the best utilization of all resources and the promotion of capabilities for all economic sectors in all socio-economic fields of development and within the state's development plan which serves the common interest and the national economy.

Article 11

The law shall regulate the state's official currency and the financial and banking systems. It shall also define measurements, standards and weights.

Article 24

The state shall guarantee equal opportunities for all citizens in the fields of political, economic, social and cultural activities and shall enact the necessary laws for the realization thereof.

Article 48

1. The state shall guarantee to its citizens their personal freedom, preserve their dignity and their security. The law shall define the cases in which citizens freedom may be restricted. Personal freedom cannot be restricted without the decision of a competent court of law.

2. **No individual can be arrested, searched or detained unless caught in the act (in flagrant delicto) or served with a summons from a judge or the Public Prosecutor**, which is necessary for the progress of an investigation or the maintenance of security. No person can be put under surveillance unless in accordance with the law. Any person

whose freedom is restricted in any way must have his dignity protected. Physical and psychological torture is prohibited. Forcing confessions during investigations is forbidden. The person whose freedom is restricted has the right not to answer any questions in the absence of his lawyer. No person may be imprisoned or detained in places other than those designated as such and governed by the law of prisons. Physical punishment and inhumane treatment during arrest, detention or imprisonment are prohibited.

3. Any person temporarily apprehended on suspicion of committing a crime shall be presented in front of a court **within a maximum of 24 hours from the time of his detention**. The judge or Public Prosecutor shall inform the detained individual of the reason for his detention and questioning and shall enable the accused to state his defense and rebuttals. The court then gives a justified order for the release of the accused or for the extension of his detention. In any cases, the Prosecutor is not entitled to continue detention of the accused individual more than several days except with a judicial order. The law shall define the maximum period of custody.

4. Upon arrest, for whatever reason, a person may immediately contact someone of his choice. The same notification shall be repeated whenever a court orders the continuation of the detention. If the nominated person can not be notified, the detainee's relative or concerned persons shall be notified.

5. The law shall determine the punishment for whosoever violates any of the stipulations of this Article and it shall also determine the appropriate compensation for any harm the person suffers as a result of such a violation. Physical or psychological torture at the time of arrest, detention or jail is a crime that cannot be prescribable. All those who practice, order, or participate in executing, physical or psychological torture shall be punished.

Article 51

Citizens have the right of recourse to the courts to protect their rights and lawful interests. They also have the right to submit their **complaints, criticisms, and suggestions** to the various government bodies directly or indirectly.

Article 54

Education is a right for all citizens. The state shall guarantee education in accordance with the law through building various schools and cultural and educational institutions. Basic education is obligatory. The state shall do its best to obliterate illiteracy and give

special care to **expanding technical and vocational education**. The state shall give special attention to young people and **protect them against perversions**, provide them with religious, mental and **physical education**, and the appropriate environment to **develop their aptitude in all fields**.

Article 56

The state shall guarantee social security for all citizens in cases of illness, disability, unemployment, old age or the loss of support. The state shall especially guarantee this, according to the Law, for the families of those killed in war.

Article 154

Court sittings are open to the public unless a court determines, for reasons of security or general morals, to hold sessions behind closed doors. **In all cases, verdicts are announced in an open session.**

Facts of Yemen's Constitution

Article 1

The Republic of Yemen is an **Arab, Islamic** and independent sovereign state whose integrity is inviolable, and no part of which may be ceded. The people of Yemen are part of the **Arab and Islamic Nation**.

Article 2

Islam is the religion of the state, and Arabic is its official Language.

Article 3

Islamic Shari'ah is the source of all legislation.

Article 7

The national economy is based on freedom of economic activity which benefits both the individual and society and which enhances national independence. The national economy should be founded on the following principles:

• **Islamic social justice** in economic relations which aims at developing and promoting production, achieving social integration and equilibrium, providing equal opportunities and promoting higher living standards in society.

• Lawful competition between the public, private, cooperative and mixed economic sectors, and realisation of equal and just treatment in all sectors.

• Protection and respect for private ownership, which cannot be confiscated unless necessary in the public interest, in lieu of fair consideration and in accordance with Law.

Article 21

The state shall collect the Zakat (Shari'ah tax) and shall spend it through its legal channels in accordance with law.

Article 23

The right of inheritance is guaranteed in accordance with **Islamic tenets (Shari'ah)**. A special law will be issued accordingly.

Article 64

1. A voter must meet the following two conditions:

    a. must be a Yemeni citizen.

    b. must be at least 18 years old.

2. A candidate for the House of Representatives must meet the following conditions:

a. must be a Yemeni.

b. must be at least 25 years old.

c. must be able to read and write (literate).

d. must be of **good character and conduct**, **fulfill his religious duties** and have no court convictions against him for committing crimes that contradict the rules of honour and honesty, unless he was pardoned/ reprieved.

Article 107

Every Yemeni who meets the following specified conditions may become a candidate for the post of the President of the Republic:

1. To be at least forty years old.

2. To be a descendant of Yemeni parents.

3. To be at Liberty to practice his political and civil rights.

4. To be of **good character**, **practices his Islamic duties** and have no dishonorable criminal record and if so, he has been reprieved.

5. Not to be married to a foreign spouse or to enter into such a marriage during his term of office.

Article 160

The text of the constitutional oath to be sworn by the President of the Republic, his deputy, members of the House of Representatives, the Prime Ministers and Cabinet members and by the speaker and members of the Consultative Council, shall be as follows:

I swear **by Almighty Allah**:

• To adhere to the Quran (the Book of God) and the traditions established by Prophet Mohammed,

• To faithfully safeguard the Republican system;

- **To respect the country 's Constitution and Laws;**
- **To fully protect people's freedom and safeguard their interests and;**
- **To safeguard the country's unity, independence and territorial integrity.**

Constitution of Zambia

December 06, 2025

Zambia is an African landlocked country sharing a border with Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, and Angola. The population of this country is approx 2,02,16,000 with 7,52,617 square kilometers area. Ethnically there are numerous communities, and no one is a majority. The official language is English, and the population speaks numerous languages. Religiously 75% are Protestant, and 20% are Catholic.

The responsibilities of a political party, what it must do, and what it must refrain from, are described in Article 60, and this article regarding political parties in Zambia is the best among all countries in the world.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Zambia is officially a 'Christian nation'. In addition to the traditional parliament, government, and courts, Zambia has a dual system of governance under the titles of customary law, chieftaincy etc.

Some jokes compare lawyers to the Iblis, the leader of devils. If you read Article 23, you will understand why such jokes are common. The constitution, the law, any government directive should be simple so that it can be understood by the general public. To make the law difficult to understand means to create a tangle of cases in the courts, and only the lawyers will benefit from it. Many articles of the Zambian constitution are difficult to understand. Article 23 is just one example.



Admirable Articles of Zambia's Constitution

Article 2. Defence of Constitution

Every person has the right and duty to—

1. defend this Constitution; and

2. resist or prevent a person from overthrowing, suspending or illegally abrogating this Constitution.

Article 3. Continuous effect of Constitution

The operation of this Constitution shall not be affected by an unlawful act to overthrow, suspend or illegally abrogate its provisions.

Article 14. Protection from Slavery and Forced Labour

1. No person shall be held in slavery or servitude.

2. No person shall be required to perform forced labour.

3. For the purpose of this Article, the expression "forced labour" does not include—

a. any labour required in consequence of a sentence or order of a court;

b. labour required of any person while he is lawfully detained that, though not required in consequence of a sentence or order of a court, is reasonably necessary in the interests of hygiene or for the maintenance of the place at which he is detained;

c. any labour required of a member of a disciplined force in pursuance of his duties as such or, in the case of a person who has conscientious objections to service as a member of a naval, military or air force, any labour that that person is required by law to perform in place of such service;

d. any labour required during any period when the Republic is at war or a declaration under Article 30 or 31 is in force or in the event of any other emergency or calamity that threatens the life and well-being of the community, to the extent that the requiring of such labour is reasonably justifiable in the circumstances of any situation arising or existing during that period, or as a result of that other emergency or calamity, for the purpose of dealing with that situation; or

e. any labour reasonably required as part of reasonable and normal communal or other civic obligation.

Article 15. Protection from Inhuman Treatment

No person shall be subjected to torture, or to inhuman or degrading punishment or other like treatment.

Article 60. Political parties

1. A political party has the right to—

a. disseminate information on social and economic programmes of a national character and of its political ideology;

b. sponsor candidates for election or nomination to a State office in respect of which elections are required to be held; and

c. conduct primary elections for the selection of candidates.

2. A political party shall—

a. promote the values and principles specified in this Constitution;

b. have a national character;

c. promote and uphold national unity;

d. promote and practice democracy through regular, free and fair elections within the party;

e. respect the right of its members to participate in the affairs of the political party;

f. respect the right of its members to seek redress from a court or tribunal when aggrieved by a decision of the political party; and

g. subscribe to and observe the code of conduct for political parties, as prescribed.

3. A political party shall not—

a. be founded on a religious, linguistic, racial, ethnic, tribal, gender, sectoral or provincial basis or engage in propaganda based on any of these factors;

b. engage in or encourage violence or intimidate its members, supporters, opponents or other persons;

c. engage in corrupt practices; and

d. except as prescribed, use public resources to promote its interest or that of its members.

4. The following shall be prescribed with regard to political parties:

a. the establishment and management of a Political Parties' Fund to provide financial support to political parties with seats in the National Assembly;

b. the accounts of political parties which are funded under the Political Parties' Fund and the submission of audited accounts by political parties;

c. the sources of funds for political parties;

d. the maximum amount of money to be used for campaigns during elections; and

e. matters incidental to matters specified in this clause.

Article 77. Procedure of National Assembly

1. Subject to this Article and Article 78, the National Assembly shall regulate its own procedure and make Standing Orders for the conduct of its business.

2. The proceedings of the National Assembly shall not be invalid due to—

a. a vacancy in its membership; or

b. the presence or participation of a person not entitled to be present at, or to participate in, the proceedings of the National Assembly.

3. There shall preside at a sitting of the National Assembly—

a. the Speaker;

b. in the absence of the Speaker, the First Deputy Speaker;

c. in the absence of the First Deputy Speaker, the Second Deputy Speaker; or

d. in the absence of the Second Deputy Speaker, another Member of Parliament as the members may elect for that sitting.

4. The quorum for a meeting of the National Assembly shall be one-third of the Members of Parliament.

Article 153. Election of councillors, composition of councils and tenure

• A councillor shall be elected in accordance with Article 47(3) by registered voters resident within the district.

• A person qualifies to be elected as a councillor, excluding councillors specified under clause (2) (b), if that person—

• is not a Member of Parliament;

• is not less than nineteen years of age;

• is a citizen or a holder of a resident permit, resident in the district; and

• has a certificate of clearance showing the payment of council taxes, where applicable.

• A council may invite a person, whose presence is in its opinion desirable, to attend and to participate in the deliberations of the council but that person shall have no vote.

• The term of a council shall be five years commencing from the date the councillors are sworn into office after a general election and ending on the date Parliament is dissolved.

Article 173. Values and principles of public service

1. The guiding values and principles of the public service include the following—

a. maintenance and promotion of the highest standards of professional ethics and integrity;

b. promotion of efficient, effective and economic use of national resources;

c. effective, impartial, fair and equitable provision of public services;

d. encouragement of people to participate in the process of policy making;

e. prompt, efficient and timely response to people's needs;

f. commitment to the implementation of public policy and programmes;

g. accountability for administrative acts;

h. proactively providing the public with timely, accessible and accurate information;

i. merit as the basis of appointment and promotion;

j. adequate and equal opportunities for appointments, training and advancement of members of both gender and members of all ethnic groups; and

k. representation of persons with disabilities in the composition of the public service at all levels.

2. The values and principles specified in clause (1) apply to service—

a. at national, provincial and local government levels; and

b. to all State organs and State institutions.

3. A public officer shall not be—

a. victimised or discriminated against for having performed functions in good faith in accordance with this Constitution or other law; or

b. removed from office, reduced in rank or otherwise punished without just cause and due process.

Article 255. Principles of environmental and natural resources management and development

The management and development of Zambia's environment and natural resources shall be governed by the following principles:

• natural resources have an environmental, economic, social and cultural value and this shall be reflected in their use;

• the person responsible for polluting or degrading the environment is responsible for paying for the damage done to the environment;

• where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage to the environment, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation;

• the conservation and protection of ecologically sensitive areas, habitats, species and other environment shall be done in a sustainable manner;

• respect for the integrity of natural processes and ecological communities;

• benefits accruing from the exploitation and utilisation of the environment and natural resources shall be shared equitably amongst the people of Zambia;

• saving of energy and the sustainable use of renewable energy sources shall be promoted;

• reclaiming and rehabilitation of degraded areas and those prone to disasters shall be promoted;

• unfair trade practices in the production, processing, distribution and marketing of natural resources shall be eliminated;

• origin, quality, methods of production, harvesting and processing of natural resources shall be regulated;

• equitable access to environmental resources shall be promoted;

• effective participation of people in the development of relevant policies, plans and programmes; and

• access to environmental information to enable people preserve, protect and conserve the environment.

Article 256. Protection of environment and natural resources

A person has a duty to co-operate with State organs, State institutions and other persons to—

• maintain a clean, safe and healthy environment;

• ensure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources;

• respect, protect and safeguard the environment; and

• prevent or discontinue an act which is harmful to the environment.

Facts of Zambia's Constitution

Preamble (Part of it)

WE, THE PEOPLE OF ZAMBIA:

ACKNOWLEDGE the supremacy of God Almighty;

DECLARE the Republic **a Christian Nation** while upholding a person's right to freedom of conscience, belief or religion;

DO HEREBY SOLEMNLY ADOPT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION:

Article 7. Laws of Zambia

The Laws of Zambia consist of—

- this Constitution;
- laws enacted by Parliament;
- **statutory instruments;**
- **Zambian customary law which is consistent with this Constitution; and**
- **the laws and statutes which apply or extend to Zambia, as prescribed.**

Article 23. Protection from Discrimination on the Ground of Race, etc

1. Subject to clauses (4), (5) and (7), no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect.

2. Subject to clauses (6), (7) and (8), no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.

3. In this Article the expression "discriminatory" mean, affording different treatment to different persons attributable, wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, sex, place of origin, marital status, political opinions colour or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description.

4. Clause (1) shall not apply to any law so far as that law makes provision—

a. for the appropriation of the general revenues of the Republic;

b. with respect to persons who are not citizens of Zambia;

c. with respect to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other matters of personal law;

d. for the application in the case of members of a particular race or tribe, of customary law with respect to any matter to the exclusion of any law with respect to that matter which is applicable in the case of other persons; or

e. whereby persons of any such description as is mentioned in clause (3) may be subjected to any disability or restriction or may be accorded any privilege or advantage which, having regard to its nature and to special circumstances pertaining to those persons or to persons of any other such description, is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society.

5. Nothing contained in any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of clause (1) to the extent that it is shown that it makes reasonable provision with respect to qualifications for service as a public officer or as a member of a disciplined force or for the service of a local government authority or a body corporate established directly by any law.

6. Clause (2) shall not apply to anything which is expressly or by necessary implication authorized to be done by any such provision or law as is referred to in clause (4) or (5).

7. No thing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this Article to the extent that it is shown that the law in question makes provision whereby persons of any such description as is mentioned in clause (3) may be subjected to any restriction on the rights and freedoms guaranteed by Articles 17, 19, 20, 21 and 22, being such a restriction as is authorised by clause (2) of Article 17, clause (5) of Article 19, clause (2) of Article 20, clause (2) of Article 21 or clause (3) of Article 22, as the case may be.

8. Nothing in clause (2) shall affect any discretion relating to the institution, conduct or discontinuance of civil or criminal proceedings in any court that is vested in any person by or under this Constitution or any other law.

Article 100. Qualifications and disqualifications for nomination as presidential candidate (Part of it)

• A person qualifies to be nominated as a candidate for election as President if that person—

- is at least thirty-five years old;
- has obtained, as a minimum academic qualification, a grade twelve certificate or its equivalent;
- is fluent in the official language;

Article 117. Provincial Minister (Part of it)

1. The President shall appoint a Provincial Minister for each Province from among Members of Parliament.

2. The office of Provincial Minister becomes vacant if—

a. the Provincial Minister is removed from office by the President;

b. the Provincial Minister resigns, by notice in writing to the President;

c. the Provincial Minister dies;

d. another person assumes the office of President;

e. the Provincial Minister has a mental or physical disability that makes the Provincial Minister incapable of performing the functions of that office; or

f. in the case of a nominated Member of Parliament, the nomination is revoked.

3. A Provincial Minister shall—

a. be the head of Government in the Province;

b. ensure that national policies are implemented in all districts in the Province; and

c. ensure that the concurrent functions of the Province and the exclusive functions of the local authorities are performed in accordance with this Constitution and other laws.

Article 153. Election of councillors, composition of councils and tenure

• A councillor shall be elected in accordance with Article 47(3) by registered voters resident within the district.

• A person qualifies to be elected as a councillor, excluding councillors specified under clause (2) (b), if that person—

• has obtained, as a minimum academic qualification, a grade twelve certificate or its equivalent;

Article 165. Institution of chieftaincy and traditional institutions

• The institution of chieftaincy and traditional institutions are guaranteed and shall exist in accordance with the culture, customs and traditions of the people to whom they apply.

• Parliament shall not enact legislation which—

  • confers on a person or authority the right to recognise or withdraw the recognition of a chief; or

  • derogates from the honour and dignity of the institution of chieftaincy.

Article 166. Status of institution of chieftaincy

The institution of chieftaincy—

• is a corporation sole with perpetual succession and capacity to sue and be sued; and

• has capacity to hold property in trust for its subjects.

Article 169. House of Chiefs and function

• There is established a House of Chiefs.

• The House of Chiefs shall consist of five chiefs from each province, elected by the chiefs in a Province, as prescribed.

• The members of the House of Chiefs shall annually elect a Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of the House of Chiefs, from amongst themselves.

• Notwithstanding clause (3), the assumption of office as Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of the House of Chiefs shall rotate annually amongst the chiefs from each province.

• The functions of the House of Chiefs are to —

  • consider and discuss a Bill relating to custom or tradition referred to it by the President, before the Bill is introduced into the National Assembly;

  • initiate, discuss and make recommendations to the National Assembly regarding socio-economic development in the Province;

- initiate, discuss and decide on matters relating to customary law and practice;
- initiate, discuss and make recommendations to a local authority regarding the welfare of communities in a local authority;
- make proposals on areas in customary law that require codification;
- advise the Government on traditional and customary matters; and
- perform other functions as prescribed.

Article 172. Legislation on House of Chiefs

The following matters shall be prescribed—

- the procedures and processes of the House of Chiefs;
- the emoluments of the Clerk and other staff of the House of Chiefs;
- the application of the privileges and immunities of a Member of Parliament to a member of the House of Chiefs; and
- other matters necessary for the better carrying out of the purposes of this Part.

Constitution of Zimbabwe

December 10, 2025

Zimbabwe is an African landlocked country, sharing a border with South Africa, Botswana, Zambia, and Mozambique. The population of this country is approx 1,68,68,000 with 3,90,757 square kilometers area. Ethnically, 82% of the people are Shona, with several ethnic groups living in Zimbabwe. There are even 1% white Zimbabweans. There are more than 16 official languages, with English being the main language, but in reality 78% of the people speak Shona. Religiously, 84% are Christian, 10% do not believe in any religion, and 5% follow traditional religions.

According to the Zimbabwean constitution, development activities will be taken everywhere, with a balance between urban and rural areas. Local communities must benefit from the resources of their own areas. A minimum of 5% of the annual revenue collected by the state will be allocated to provincial and local governments that year.

These are positive aspects. Now let's discuss the negative aspects.

Article 82 guarantees certain constitutional rights for the elderly. But there, only those who are 70 years of age or older are considered elderly. A person is able to work until the age of 60 years. In most countries in the world, people aged 60 years or older are considered elderly. Will Zimbabweans then have to wait another 10 years for state benefits after reaching the age of 60 years?



Admirable Articles of Zimbabwe's Constitution

13. National development

1. The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must endeavour to facilitate rapid and equitable development, and in particular must take measures to--

a. promote private initiative and self-reliance;

b. foster agricultural, commercial, industrial, technological and scientific development;

c. foster the development of industrial and commercial enterprises in order to empower Zimbabwean citizens; and

d. bring about balanced development of the different areas of Zimbabwe, in particular a proper balance in the development of rural and urban areas.

2. Measures referred to in this section must involve the people in the formulation and implementation of development plans and programmes that affect them.

3. Measures referred to in this section must protect and enhance the right of the people, particularly women, to equal opportunities in development.

4. The State must ensure that local communities benefit from the resources in their areas.

25. Protection of the family

The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must protect and foster the institution of the family and in particular must endeavour**, within the limits of the resources available to them,** to adopt measures for--

• the provision of care and assistance to mothers, fathers and other family members who have charge of children; and

• the prevention of domestic violence.

29. Health services

1. The State must take all practical measures to ensure the provision of basic, accessible and adequate health services throughout Zimbabwe.

2. The State must take appropriate, fair and reasonable measures to ensure that no person is refused emergency medical treatment at any health institution.

3. The State must take all preventive measures within the limits of the resources available to it, including education and public awareness programmes, against the spread of disease.

32. Sporting and recreational facilities

The State must take all practical measures to encourage sporting and recreational activities, including the provision of sporting and recreational facilities for all people.

49. Right to personal liberty (Part of it)

• Every person has the right to personal liberty, which includes the right--

- not to be detained without trial; and
- not to be deprived of their liberty arbitrarily or without just cause.

51. Right to human dignity

Every person has inherent dignity in their private and public life, and the right to have that dignity respected and protected.

53. Freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

No person may be subjected to physical or psychological torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

54. Freedom from slavery or servitude

No person may be subjected to slavery or servitude.

58. Freedom of assembly and association

1. Every person has the right to freedom of assembly and association, and the right not to assemble or associate with others.

2. No person may be compelled to belong to an association or to attend a meeting or gathering.

64. Freedom of profession, trade or occupation

Every person has the right to choose and carry on any profession, trade or occupation, but the practice of a profession, trade or occupation may be regulated by law.

65. Labour rights

1. Every person has the right to fair and safe labour practices and standards and to be paid a fair and reasonable wage.

2. Except for members of the security services, every person has the right to form and join trade unions and employee or employers' organisations of their choice, and to participate in the lawful activities of those unions and organisations.

3. Except for members of the security services, every employee has the right to participate in collective job action, including the right to strike, sit in, withdraw their labour and to take other similar concerted action, but a law may restrict the exercise of this right in order to maintain essential services.

4. Every employee is entitled to just, equitable and satisfactory conditions of work.

5. Except for members of the security services, every employee, employer, trade union, and employee or employer's organisation has the right to--

a. engage in collective bargaining;

b. organise; and

c. form and join federations of such unions and organisations.

6. Women and men have a right to equal remuneration for similar work.

7. Women employees have a right to fully paid maternity leave for a period of at least three months.

73. Environmental rights

1. Every person has the right--

a. to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and

b. to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that--

i. prevent pollution and ecological degradation;

ii. promote conservation; and

iii. secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting economic and social development.

2. The State must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within the limits of the resources available to it, to achieve the progressive realisation of the rights set out in this section.

77. Right to food and water

Every person has the right to--

- safe, clean and potable water; and
- sufficient food;

and the State must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within the limits of the resources available to it, to achieve the progressive realisation of this right.

81. Rights of children (Part of it)

- Every child, that is to say every boy and girl under the age of eighteen years, has the right--
    - to equal treatment before the law, including the right to be heard;
    - to be given a name and family name;
    - to the prompt provision of a birth certificate;
    - to family or parental care, or to appropriate care when removed from the family environment;
    - to be protected from economic and sexual exploitation, from child labour, and from maltreatment, neglect or any form of abuse;
    - to education, health care services, nutrition and shelter;
    - not to be recruited into a militia force or take part in armed conflict or hostilities;
    - not to be compelled to take part in any political activity; and
    - not to be detained except as a measure of last resort and, if detained--
        - to be detained for the shortest appropriate period;

- to be kept separately from detained persons over the age of eighteen years; and

- to be treated in a manner, and kept in conditions, that take account of the child's age.

- A child's best interests are paramount in every matter concerning the child.

- Children are entitled to adequate protection by the courts, in particular by the High Court as their upper guardian.

150. Venue of Parliament

Parliament may sit at places other than the ordinary seat of Parliament, but only on grounds of public interest, security or convenience.

186. Tenure of office of judges (Part of it)

- Judges of the Constitutional Court are appointed for a **non-renewable term of not more than fifteen years**, but--

  - **they must retire earlier if they reach the age of seventy years**; and

  - after the completion of their term, they may be appointed as judges of the Supreme Court or the High Court, at their option, if they are eligible for such appointment.

- Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court hold office from the date of their assumption of office until they reach the age of seventy years, when they must retire.

300. Limits of State borrowings, public debt and State guarantees (Part of it)

- An Act of Parliament must set limits on--

  - borrowings by the State;

  - the public debt; and

  - debts and obligations whose payment or repayment is guaranteed by the State;

301. Allocation of revenues between provincial and local tiers of government

1. An Act of Parliament must provide for--

    a. the equitable allocation of capital grants between provincial and metropolitan councils and local authorities; and

    b. any other allocations to provinces and local authorities, and any conditions on which those allocations may be made.

2. The Act referred to in subsection (1) must take into account, amongst other factors--

    a. the national interest;

    b. any provision that must be made in respect of the national debt and other national obligations;

    c. the needs and interests of the central government, determined by objective criteria;

    d. the need to provide basic services, including educational and health facilities, water, roads, social amenities and electricity to marginalised areas;

    e. the fiscal capacity and efficiency of provincial and metropolitan councils and local authorities;

    f. developmental and other needs of provincial and metropolitan councils and local authorities; and

    g. economic disparities within and between provinces.

3. Not less than five per cent of the national revenues raised in any financial year must be allocated to the provinces and local authorities as their share in that year.

Preamble (Part of it)

We the people of Zimbabwe,

Acknowledging the **supremacy of Almighty God**, in whose hands our future lies,

And, **imploring the guidance and support of Almighty God**, hereby make this Constitution and commit ourselves to it as the fundamental law of our beloved land.

82. Rights of the elderly

People over the age of **seventy years** have the right--

- to receive reasonable care and assistance from their families and the State;
- to receive health care and medical assistance from the State; and
- to receive financial support by way of social security and welfare;

and the State must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within the limits of the resources available to it, to achieve the progressive realisation of this right.

120. Composition of Senate (Part of it)

- The Senate consists of eighty Senators, of whom--
    - six are elected from each of the provinces into which Zimbabwe is divided, by a system of proportional representation conforming with subsection (2);
    - **sixteen are chiefs, of whom two are elected by the provincial assembly of Chiefs from each of the provinces, other than the metropolitan provinces, into which Zimbabwe is divided;**
    - **the President and Deputy President of the National Council of Chiefs;** and
- Elections of Senators must be conducted in accordance with the Electoral Law, which must ensure that the Senators referred to in subsection (1)(a) are elected under a party-list system of proportional representation--
    - in which male and female candidates are listed alternately, every list being headed by a **female candidate**.

162. Judicial authority

Judicial authority derives from the people of Zimbabwe and is vested in the courts, which comprise--

- the Constitutional Court;
- the Supreme Court;
- the High Court;
- the Labour Court;
- the Administrative Court;
- the magistrates courts;
- **the customary law courts**; and
- other courts established by or under an Act of Parliament.

180. Appointment of judges (Part of it)

- **The Chief Justice, the Deputy Chief Justice, and the Judge President of the High Court and all other judges are appointed by the President** in accordance with this section.
- The Chief Justice, the Deputy Chief Justice, and the Judge President of the High Court shall be appointed by the President after consultation with the Judicial Service Commission.

282. Functions of traditional leaders (Part of it)

- Traditional leaders have the following functions within their areas of jurisdiction--
    - in accordance with an Act of Parliament, **to administer Communal Land** and to protect the environment;
    - **to resolve disputes amongst people in their communities in accordance with customary law**; and

- to exercise any other functions conferred or imposed on them by an Act of Parliament.

- Except as provided in an Act of Parliament, traditional leaders **have authority, jurisdiction and control over the Communal Land or other areas for which they have been appointed, and over persons within those Communal Lands or areas.**

- In the performance of their functions, traditional leaders are not subject to the direction or control of any person or authority, except as may be prescribed in an Act of Parliament.

- An Act of Parliament must provide for the regulation of the conduct of traditional leaders.

283. Appointment and removal of traditional leaders (Part of it)

An Act of Parliament must provide for the following, in accordance with the prevailing culture, customs, traditions and practices of the communities concerned--

- the appointment, suspension, succession and removal of traditional leaders;

- the creation and resuscitation of chieftainships; and

- the resolution of disputes concerning the appointment, suspension, succession and removal of traditional leaders; but--

    - the appointment, removal and suspension of Chiefs must be done by the President on the recommendation of the provincial assembly of Chiefs through the National Council of Chiefs and the Minister responsible for traditional leaders and in accordance with the traditional practices and traditions of the communities concerned;

    - disputes concerning the appointment, suspension and removal of traditional leaders must be resolved by the President on the recommendation of the provincial assembly of Chiefs through the Minister responsible for traditional leaders;

284. Remuneration and benefits of traditional leaders

1. An Act of Parliament must provide for the remuneration and benefits of traditional leaders to be fixed with the approval of the President given on the recommendation of

the Minister responsible for finance and after consultation with the Minister responsible for traditional leaders.

2. The remuneration of a traditional leader must be charged upon and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

3. The remuneration of a traditional leader must not be reduced while he or she holds or acts in the office concerned.

285. National Council and provincial assemblies of Chiefs (Part of it)

• There is a National Council of Chiefs constituted in accordance with an Act of Parliament, to represent all chiefs in Zimbabwe.

• An Act of Parliament must establish for each province, other than the metropolitan provinces, a provincial assembly of Chiefs consisting of the Chiefs in that province.

• So far as practicable the Chiefs in each province must be equitably represented in the National Council of Chiefs.

• An Act of Parliament must provide for--

    • the election of chiefs to the National Council of Chiefs, and the qualifications and disqualifications of candidates for election;

    • the tenure of office of members of the National Council of Chiefs;

The End

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About the Writer



Tawhidur Rahman Dear

 # Birth date: 6 September 1983

 # Hobbies : Gardening, Reading Books and Wikipedia, Watching Movies

 # Mother Language : Bangla
 # Second Language : English

Most Favorite Movies :

- **Mudhalvan (Political Thriller starred Arjun Sarja) Released in 1999 in Tamil language**
- **Agent Vinod (Spy Thriller starred Saif Ali Khan) Released in 2012 in Hindi language**
- **Titanic (Romantic movie starred Kate Winslet and Leonardo DiCaprio) Released in 1997 in English language**
- **2012 (Science Fiction, directed by Roland Emmerich) Released in 2009 in English language**

The writer's political identity according to his own narrative ...

“The name of my nation is Human Nation. I am a human being, this is my first identity.

I am a Muslim by birth, this is my second identity. My mother language is Bangla, this is my second identity. My skin color is brown, this is my second identity. I am biologically male, this is my second identity. I am a freelancer web developer by profession, this is my second identity. I am currently a citizen of Bangladesh, this is my second identity.

Since I was born inside Bangladesh, I am a citizen of Bangladesh, and my responsibility is to obey the laws made by the National Parliament of the state, whether I like it or not. Besides, it is my responsibility to pay taxes to the Bangladesh government to run the state. The government of the state runs with my taxes. The citizens of the state own the state. And the government's responsibility is to ensure my citizen rights according to the laws made by the National Parliament. I can change my citizenship at any time. I can become a citizen of Nepal or Maldives or Saint Lucia. It is a legal relationship – nothing more.

Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, Christian, Jew, atheist, Sunni, Shia, Brahmin, Dalit, Catholic, Protestant, Bangali, French, Japanese, Mongolian, Somali, Chakma, Marma, white, black, female, male – the first identity of all of us is, we are human.”

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