

The Constitution of the
Republic of Bharat

Preamble

By this Constitution a Government is established to govern the territory, Citizens and inhabitants of Bharat; may it facilitate a nation where each member of society is free to pursue individual interests and ambitions without undue interference. Government is to serve and benefit the whole of society, it is to inject itself in a limited role into the vital matters of and interactions between the people where they are unable to proceed on their own. Government is to infringe the liberties of the people where unavoidable and only for the purpose of discharging its duties. Government is to prevent and defend against all domestic and foreign threats, infringements of its territory, destruction of its ecosystem and illegal challenges to this Constitution. Government is to safeguard scientific achievements and historic findings. Government is to charge fees, tariffs and raise taxes to pay the proper expenses of its legitimate enterprises. Government is to call for decency in interactions with each other and in public. Government is to help groom children to become mature, independent, productive and well-socialized individuals. Government can raise in a responsible way funds from prosperous inhabitants to be redistributed to those struggling to survive without engaging in affected or misguided charity. Government must justify all its endeavors to all people at all times. In all its dealings Government is to behave in a frugal and modest fashion. The electorate shall elect genuine Citizens in a dignified manner with the largest democratic mandate to serve for a small period of their lives as stewards of the Union. The caretakers of this nation are to handle its affairs with transparency, accountability, reliability, integrity and wisdom. May history caution society on how likely righteous intentions lead to adverse outcomes and easily power corrupts even the most virtuous.

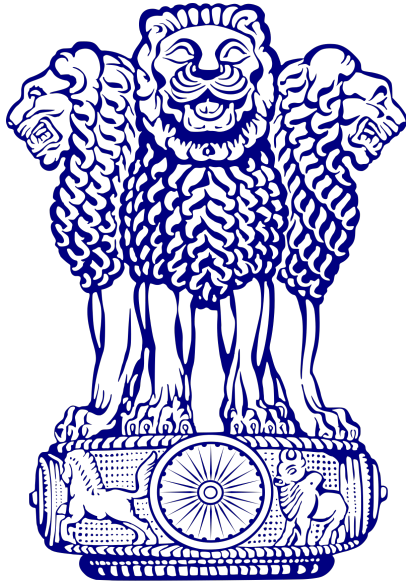


(i) Essential responsibilities of Government

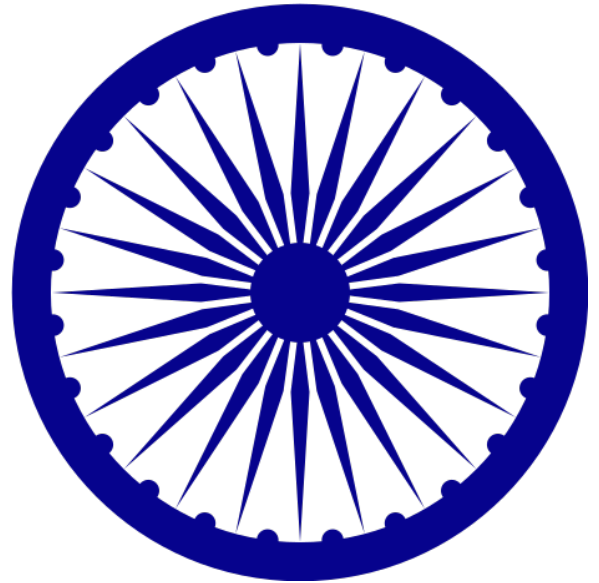
(i) National insignia

(1) The Union shall establish exactly 2 national emblems to represent the Municipalities, Union States and the Union.

Emblem (large version)



Emblem (small version)



(2) The Union shall establish exactly one national flag to represent the Municipalities, Union States and the Union.



(3) The Union shall establish one national anthem in Hindi to represent the Municipalities, Union States and the Union.

जन - गण - मन - अधिनायक जय हे
भारत - भाग्य - विधाता
पंजाब - सिंधु - गुजरात - मराठा
द्राविड़ - उत्कल - बंग
विंध्य - हिमाचल - यमुना - गंगा
उच्छल - जलधि - तरंग
तव शुभ नामे जागे, तव शुभ आशिष
मांगे,
गाहे तव जय-गाथा ।
जन - गण - मंगल - दायक जय हे
भारत भाग्य विधाता ।
जय हे, जय हे, जय हे,
जय जय जय जय हे ।

(4) Municipalities and Union States are banned from creating any insignia for themselves.

(5) The Union shall establish exactly one singular Dress Uniform for the Military. The Union and Union States shall establish exactly one Dress Uniform for their Police. No other uniform shall be issued. Municipalities, States and the Union shall establish a Dress Code for Chosen Officials, Judges and Members of the High Court.

(6) Any medal rewarded by the Municipalities, States or the Union has to be proposed by the Chosen Executive Official and approved by the Chosen Legislative Officials after due consideration. Any medal must be rewarded for a contribution to society, not for favors delivered to Government Officials.

(7) The Government can not bestow titles or ranks for nobility, religions, academia, professions or government.

(8) The Government must exercise its authority and mandate on its entire territory.

(i) Standards and Definitions

Legislative Term	A Legislative Term shall last for 5 years. The individual Legislative Term shall start with the seating of the Chosen Official.
Majority	'Majority' shall be defined as more than 50% of all the eligible voters.
Plurality	'Plurality' shall be defined as the largest share of all the eligible voters.
Constitutional Majority	'Constitutional Majority' shall be defined as more than 75% of all the eligible voters.
Relevant Minority	'Relevant Minority' shall be defined as more than 1% of all the eligible voters.
Mandatory retirement	Mandatory retirement age shall be 85 for all Chosen Officials, Judges and Members of the High Court, Government Officials.

Date format	The standard format for dates is 'yyyy-mm-dd' according to the Julian calendar.
Measures	The metric system shall be used to define measurements.
Structure of the Constitution	This Constitution shall be structured into Chapters, Articles and Statutes.
Chairperson	The Chairperson of a body manages the schedule and sessions. The Chairperson must be member of that respective body. The function of Chairperson does not alter or overlap with the function of regular member.

(ii) Personal law

- (1) Laws shall not unduly limit personal liberties, unless the limitation is a proven necessity for the public or another person.
- (2) No contract can obligate a person to abdicate the right to receive legitimate Government services, petition the Courts or abandon civil rights.
- (3) Every person or organization must be treated the same regardless of identity of this person. Laws can be altered for pregnant women, parents, elderly and minors.
- (4) A new born child must be registered with the Union within an appropriate amount of time after birth / adoption.
- (5) Union States are to prevent irresponsible persons from raising children. A person raising a child or an animal is obligated to consider the well-being of the child or the animal above any other ambitions.
- (6) Custody for a new born child shall lie solely with the mother giving birth to the child, unless there are prior contractual agreements or the impregnation is the result of a crime. If this mother agrees to share or transfer custody to another person, Union States shall allow such a motion only if it respects the well-being of the child.
- (7) The right to protest can only be granted, if the protest is registered with the relevant Government. The Government can not deny such a request, if the protest is likely to be conducted in an orderly fashion.
- (8) Laws or regulations can not target persons specifically.

(ii) Health

- (1) The Union has an obligation to maintain public health as well as prevent and contain the spread of infectious disease. Union States are to provide mandatory vaccinations for free.
- (2) Union States can regulate food and drugs to ensure a minimum standard in safety and quality.
- (3) Union States are to help persons to maintain personal fitness.
- (4) A pregnant mother to a child has the sole right to terminate her pregnancy within a reasonable period after conception, if the child is likely to have health issues or if the mother is unwilling to be mother. The Union shall establish a framework for the termination of pregnancies.
- (5) A mother shall enjoy significant time to nurture, breast-feed, bond with and care for a new born child.
- (6) The access to birth-control for personal consumption shall not be infringed. Union States must provide education to children to practice the orderly use of methods for birth-control.
- (7) Union States are to encourage and facilitate healthy persons to produce healthy offspring, while preventing unhealthy persons from procreating. Union States are to enforce practices, that help birth healthy offspring and prohibit habits, that likely result in the birth of unhealthy offspring. Involuntary impregnation shall be punishable by law.
- (8) Any person, including the parents of the offspring, can be held legally liable, if they have helped by negligence or intent to create offspring with health issues. Endangering offspring by negligence or intent is punishable by law as well.
- (9) Union States have a role to play in limiting addiction or impulsive behavior.
- (10) Union States are to provide the means to assisted suicide in a painless, dignified fashion and proper care for the bodies of the deceased.
- (11) Union States can end the life of that patient to introduce a dignified, painless death, if that patient is in a state of comma without the prospect of coming back to normal life, regardless of a living will.

(iii) Education

- (1) Union States have a role in educating young children to become well-socialized, productive inhabitants of this nation.
- (2) Union States can enforce standards for education of young children. Union States can encourage for children the education in natural sciences and engineering. Further every child needs to be trained in mother tongue and English. Any other language shall not be taught while educating children. The Union can obligate children to undergo mandatory Military training to aid the defense of the Union.
- (3) Union States have no authority to provide training for professions, except training for Government Staffers or applicants for such employment or provide binding standards for such.

(iv) Organizations

- (1) The responsibility to handle Organizations lie with the Union.
- (2) Every Citizen and Denizen is free to create an organization for any purpose without the permission of either Administrative Level, unless the organization is used as accessory to criminal activity.
- (3) An Organization must be headed by a Chief Executive, who by default bears all legal responsibility for the conduct of this Organization, unless contracts obligates otherwise.
- (4) An Organization must be registered with the Union after a period of time determined by the Union. The organization must hand over valid contact-details of the Organization and the Chief Executive.

- (5) The Union can outlaw any Organization engaging in criminal activities or threats against security or has shown to be unreliable in fulfilling legal liabilities.
- (6) Any member of this organization can be banned from this organization by a court of law.
- (7) Each organization must register over to the Government its valid contact-details.

(v) Trade and commerce

- (1) The Union shall follow the capitalist principles for the economy. persons and organizations are free to the highest possible degree to trade goods or services as they see fit under conditions they mutually agree upon. The legal code can not establish quotas, licenses, standards or prices for goods or services in a trade, in which the relevant Government is not a partner.
- (2) Government can not act as intermediary between two non-Government entities to influence conditions of the trade. Government can not regulate or influence a trade, commercial behavior or the methods of production except for the purpose of protecting the environment, security, public safety or public decency. Government can buy goods or services necessary to fulfill its duties. Government can sell items from its possession, if those items are no longer required or this Government needs to generate money to pay its bills. Government can not advertise for or advise against the trade of a legal good or service.
- (3) A person exercising a certain profession can be asked to register, if this profession concerns security, environmental or health topics. A person can be banned from a certain profession, if that person has proven incompetent or fraudulent in the past and holds no promise of improving.
- (4) If trading a particular good or service is legal, than advertising that good or service must be legal as well. Likewise, if a good or service is illegal, then advertising such a good or service shall be illegal as well. The advertising of a legal good or service can be regulated only to protect children or maintain public decency.
- (5) Government is required to remove unnecessary or reduce overarching hurdles for goods or services to enter the marketplace.
- (6) No State can prohibit goods or services to enter from another State inside the Union.
- (7) Union States and the Union can fund for a maximum of 1 Legislative Term an organization to kick-start an industry or to finance a company vital to the interest of Union States or the Union. Union States or the Union can engage in funding long term research and development, if such research and development is in the vital interest of Union States or the Union. Government can not subsidize any organization. Government can not aid an organization for the purpose of sustaining an otherwise nonviable business.
- (8) No person shall possess, trade or operate a weapon unless with individual approval by the relevant Union State; such approval must be temporary and well-justified.
- (9) Intellectual achievements can be protected via patent. The achievement must be novel, non-obvious and the result of scientific work. Once registered, the patent-holder is allowed to charge a fee for the use of the patent. The Union is to set the framework under which the patent shall be used. A patent must be usable while allowing the patent-holder to regain the cost of the achievement and to encourage further scientific work.

(vi) Environment

- (1) Union States have the duty to protect the environment, biodiversity, nature within its territory and help protect issues worldwide.
- (2) Union States have the authority to declare vast territories as wildlife-reserves and ban or regulate human existence in those reserves.
- (3) Union States are to reduce the ecologic footprint of human existence, reduce population to respect the natural constraints of the habitat and restrict movement in the inhabited lands.

(vii) Law-enforcement

- (1) Union States and the Union must persecute crimes defined by the legal code. The President of Union States is the Commander in Chief of that States Police, the President of the Union is the Commander in Chief of the Union Police.
- (2) The Police in pursuit of their duties is authorized to use violent force, restrict movement of persons, infringe on property or privacy, if a court is willing to issue a warrant.
- (3) It is upon the Union States and the Union to set a framework under which law-enforcement is to be conducted.
- (4) Law-enforcement can only react, if it is triggered by a criminal charge or civil complaint. The only exception to that rule shall be treason, murder or severe assault, in which the victim no longer has agency. Government has to verify the validity of a criminal charge or civil complaint and the law violated by such acts before persecuting this charge or complaint.
- (5) Government organizations can publish an up-to-date list of murderers, violent criminals, rapists, thieves, fraudulent welfare recipients as well as persons who forcefully impregnated women.
- (6) Government must collaborate with law-enforcement entities abroad, if the respective Government is deemed trustworthy.
- (7) Government must persecute crimes like genocide, war-crimes, crimes against humanity or collaboration with terrorists, autocrats or criminal organizations, even when these crimes happened abroad.

(viii) National security

- (1) The Union must defend the Union inside and abroad and for that purpose establish a standing Military. The President of the Union is the Commander in Chief of the Military.
- (2) The Military in pursuit of their duties is authorized to use violent force.
- (3) In case of an invasion into the territory of the Union, the President can declare emergency without approval of the Parliament of the Union and command the Military. In case of an invasion the President of the Union is authorized to call in all required personnel to aid the effort to repel the invader.



- (4) The President of the Union can invade another nation only after a declaration of war and with approval by the Parliament of the Union. The declaration of war must detail the reasons and the aims of the war.
- (5) The Military can operate bases abroad for various defense reasons.
- (6) The attempt to undermine national security shall be considered treason.
- (7) It is upon the Union to set a framework under which national security is to be defended.
- (8) The Military can be deployed abroad in multi-national agreements for peace-keeping-purposes.

(ix) **Public safety**

- (1) The Municipalities and Union States have the authority to implement minimum safety standards for roads, bridges, buildings, seaways, airspace and the sewage-system.

(x) **National emergencies**

- (1) Union States or the Union can declare emergency in case of an invasion, natural disaster or economic collapse.
- (2) In case of emergency the Government can raise the Income Emergency Surtax.

(xi) **Welfare**

- (1) Union States have the authority to redistribute wealth via income tax from affluent to economically devastated persons.
- (2) Welfare must not factor in any aspect other than the economic needs of the person requesting that aid.
- (3) Welfare must not seduce affected persons to suspend their obligation to care for themselves.
- (4) Welfare must facilitate children to fulfill their mandatory education. Welfare must include the ability to have an abortion, practice birth-control or commit painless suicide with dignity.
- (5) The Government paying the welfare can publish a list of welfare recipients for the period since the last election.

(xii) **Public decency**

- (1) When in public and in public conversations or communications, a person must portray a minimum level of decency.
- (2) Government can ban the circulation of vulgar, sexual, lewd material, false information or academic claims.
- (3) Government is to regulate the noise level in public.

(II) Administrative Levels

(i) Municipalities in the Union (Municipalities)

- (1) A Municipality shall be a connected settlement with a Mayor and an Alder Board to administer inhabitants and territory. It is up to the encompassing State to grant or revoke the privilege to incorporate a Municipality in the Union and to set its boundaries. No Municipality shall be under the direct jurisdiction of the Union.
- (2) A Municipality must be able to establish a functioning Government, that is at least 10 Alders, a Mayor and all the necessary Staff required to keep the Government functioning. Any Municipality must be able to finance itself.
- (3) A Municipality in the Union shall adopt the mother-tongue of the encompassing State.

(ii) Union States

- (1) A Union State shall be a connected stretch of territory with a President, a Parliament and Courts.
- (2) Each Union State in the Union is to pick a Municipality inside this State to serve as its capital.
- (3) Union States do not have any authority to set tariffs on goods and products entering or leaving this State.
- (4) Union States are obligated to cooperate in law-enforcement with other Union States and the Union. Municipalities or Union States can not create a Military, Militia or an equal organization. Municipalities or Union States can not settle conflicts by force.
- (5) Union States shall establish their own mother-tongue.

(iii) The Union of States (the Union, the nation)

- (1) The Union shall be a collection of the above mentioned States with a President, a Parliament, an Assembly of States and Courts. The territory for the Union shall encompass the territories of all Union States as well as the Governorates. The legal code and the range of operation of the Union is binding for all States and Governorates.
- (2) The capital of the Union shall be Delhi, a city of the State of Haryana.
- (3) On top of having the function equal to the Union States, the Union can engage in international treaties and arbitrate between Union States. Any international treaty requires a law to justify to implement that treaty. The Union shall have sole responsibility for external affairs.
- (4) The Union can pass laws regarding national security, the environment, immigration or emigration. These responsibilities must not be transferred to Union States.
- (5) The Union can set restrictions on goods and services entering or leaving the Union as well as set tariffs.
- (6) All laws, regulations, court adjudications and the authority of the Government overall extend without exception to Union States.
- (7) All documents for internal and external identification for persons and organizations shall be handled solely by the Union.
- (8) The Union can designate a person as persona-non-grata for a valid reason to prevent this person from entering or remaining inside the Union.
- (9) The language of the Union shall be English.

(III) Chosen Officials

- (1) A Chosen Official is obligated to fulfill duties bound by the legal code, by the respective oath and once conscience.
- (2) A person can hand in a declaration with the Election Commission to no longer apply to become a Chosen Official in either or all Governments again.

(i) The Municipality Hall, the Mayor

- (1) All affairs for the Municipality shall be run out of the Municipality Hall hosting both the offices for the Mayor as well as the Alder Board.
- (2) Mayors are considered a Municipality Official, Chosen Officials, Chosen Municipality Officials and Chosen Executive Officials.

(ii) The Alder Board, Alders

- (1) Each Municipality is to have an Alder Board with randomly selected entries from the Citizenry of this Municipality. The Alder Board is to supervise and regulate the activities of the Government. The Alder Board is to approve the budget of the Municipality as well as the Chief Executives.
- (2) An Alder is classified as Municipality Official, Chosen Official, Chosen Municipality Official and Chosen Legislative Official.
- (3) The Chairperson of the Alder Board manages the schedule and the sessions of the Board. Once the current Chairperson steps down, a lottery is to pick a new Chairperson among members of the Board signaling their interest to succeed the current Chairperson.

(iii) The Presidential Palace, the President

- (1) Union States and the Union is to have a President as the sole Head of that State and the sole bearer of executive power.
- (2) This President is to
 - run the Government
 - confirm Propositions for Laws
 - decide Impeachments of Judges and Members of the High Court
 - issue Executive Orders to all subordinates of the Government
 - issue Propositions requiring Approval
 - select Cabinet-members
 - command the Military in case of the Union
 - protect a person / an organization against another person / organization
 - enforce laws, rules and contracts in a decent, transparent, credible, efficient, effective and ethical fashion and allocation of proper resources to the Government to execute the law
- .
- (3) The President is obligated to follow every Legislative Order by the Parliament.
- (4) The President is obligated to work in the offices and reside in the living quarters in the Presidential Palace inside the capital provided by the respective Government.
- (5) The President is to select a Vice President from the ranks of Ministers and Chief Executives from this Government.
- (6) The President is to sign all money bills and coins, that were printed during the Presidents tenure.
- (7) A President is classified as State Official, Chosen Official, Chosen State Official and Chosen Executive Official.
- (8) The President is obligated to account for their activities and appraise the condition of the respective Government from time to time.
- (9) The President is the only Government Official, that is allowed to represent that Government. No other Government Official shall claim to represent any Government inside the Union or fulfill any ceremonial function. The Consuls shall fulfill ceremonial functions abroad on behalf of the President of the Union.

(iv) The Parliament, Parliamentarians

- (1) Union States and the Union is to have a Parliament as the sole bearer of legislative power. The Parliament is to supervise and regulate the activities of the Government and to maintain the legal code along the outlines of this Constitution.
- (2) The Parliament is to
 - supervise all activities of the Government and to correct this Government where it strays from its duties
 - maintain the legal code along the outlines of this Constitution
 - approve all Chief Executives, Ministers, Governors, Judges and Members of the High Court
 - issue Legislative Orders to the Executive
 - approve funds necessary to execute the functions of the State
 - issue Impeachments, No-confidence-Motions, Resolutions
 - approve propositions by the President requiring approval
- .
- (3) Each Parliamentarian is obligated to work in the offices and reside in the living quarters provided by Union States or the Union inside the capital.
- (4) A Parliamentarian is classified as State Official, Chosen Official, Chosen State Official and Chosen Legislative Official.
- (5) Parliamentarians are forbidden from forming permanent cliques, make promises of quit pro quo or trade votes.
- (6) Seat-allocation in the Adler Board or Parliament shall be a Seat for a maximum of

Parliament of the Union	Parliament of Union States	Alder Board of Municipalities
-------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------

of the Electorate.

(7) The Chairperson of the Parliament manages the schedule and the sessions of the Parliament. Once the current Chairperson steps down, a lottery is to pick a new Chairperson among members of the Parliament signaling their interest to succeed the current Chairperson.

(8) If a Parliamentarian is unavailable to vote, that vote shall be considered as "Undecided".

(v) The Assembly of States, members of the Assembly

(1) The Union shall have an Assembly of States filled with Representatives of each Union State.

(2) The President of each Union State is to propose this Assembly-person, which needs to be approved by the Parliament of that State.

(3) This Assembly has the right to veto any bill, that has already been passed by the Parliament of the Union.

(4) This Assembly shall for legal considerations be considered part of the Executive Branch and not be considered a second chamber equal to the Parliament. A Member of the Assembly is classified as a Government Official, not as a Chosen Official.

(5) Each member of the Assembly is obligated to vote according to personal conscience, but always to fulfill the will of this Constitution and the legal code.

(6) The Chairperson of the Assembly of States manages the schedule and the sessions of the Assembly. Once the current Chairperson steps down, a lottery is to pick a new Chairperson among members of the Assembly signaling their interest to succeed the current Chairperson.

(7) If a Member of the Assembly is unavailable to vote, that vote shall be considered as "Undecided".

(8) No Union State shall receive any monetary or equivalent benefit for voting a certain way in the Assembly of States.

(vi) Courts, Judges

(1) Judges and Members of the High Court are to adjudicate Legal Disputes, complaints, criminal charges, handle Treason, High Crimes and Misdemeanor, issue Judiciary Orders to all the Branches and the Public and handle cases of undue Eminent-Domain-Claims. The Courts in the Union States shall concern itself only with legal disputes concerning the legal code of that State, while the Courts of the Union shall concern itself with the legal disputes concerning the legal code of the Union, issues between Union States as well as international issues.

(2) A Judge is classified as a State Official. A judge during a session of a Court shall be addressed by "Your honor".

(3) Courts have no authority to act on their own initiative, but triggered only by a petition from a Government entity, Citizens or inhabitants. An inhabitant outside the jurisdiction of the court can petition the court, if the matter still concerns the jurisdiction of the court.

(4) Union States and the Union are obligated to provide as many Courts as necessary to ensure an efficient and effective Court system. Courts shall be specialized for the types of crimes, but can never be specialized for groups of persons.

(5) Each defendant has to right to learn about the accusations brought against this person and have on request to right to have these accusations published. The Courts are obligated to conduct a speedy trial.

(6) Each defendant has the right to a trial in the native tongue of the defendant, a transparent reasoning behind the verdict and a complete transcript.

(7) Each party to a trial has the right to appeal to move the case to a court of the same administrative level, but only if that trial is or has been conducted in an incompetent or fraudulent fashion. This right exists from the moment the trial is set up and for 1 month after the verdict has been spoken.

(8) Each plaintiff and defendant has a right to be represented by an attorney of the defendants own choosing. Each participant in a trial has the right to remain silent, if testifying results in self-discrimination.

(9) Any person or an organization can sue the Government to reduce entities, Staff, funding, laws or regulations, if the Government can not prove those entities, Staff, funding, laws or regulations serve any purpose, had any impact or are not performing at an acceptable level.

(10) No entity, treaty or agreement can override or undermine the authority of the Courts.

(11) Each Court is obligated to adjudicate according to the legal code.

(12) Each Court can install a mediator to help mediate and negotiate a possible agreement between the grieving parties in civic cases, if those parties agree to such a mediator.

(13) No Government Official shall be help accountable for any Government action or the outcome of such performed in accordance with legal code.

(14) A Court can offer a recommendation to adjust a law or punishment of a law, if the need arises.

(15) A plaintiff filing a charge or complaint against a person, an organization or Government-organization must constitute how the lamented act violated a law as well as the validity of the charge or complaint; otherwise, the relevant Government organization is to dismiss the charge or complaint without cost or damages to the defendant.

(16) A defendant shall not be held liable for circumstances, which were outside the control of this defendant. No defendant shall be held responsible for the same offense more than once. A defendant can be held accountable, if the defendant has displayed negligence or failed to report criminal activity on time to law-enforcement. Courts can not bestow undue liability or punishment or allow frivolous lawsuits.

(17) A Judge in a Jury-trial is obligated to sign off the verdict after the Jury arrived at the verdict.

(18) Courts can issue warrants to infringe fundamental rights, if the circumstances require it. The Courts can issue legally binding judicial orders during a trial to make participants comply with the trial.

(19) A convicted person shall be put jailed only for violent crimes, if there is prospect of the convict committing a violent crime or the convict failing to serve punishment. A defendant suspected of fleeing shall be jailed as well.

(20) The punishment to a complaint or a crime shall cover in full the damage done by that act.

(21) If a judge signs the sentence in a court, that must mean the judge has understood the full extent of this case the content of the sentence.

(22) In case of a trial, a Court can

a. acquit a defendant, if proven innocent

b. acquit a defendant, for lack of evidence

c. sentence a defendant, if proven guilty based on sufficient evidence

(vii) **Juries, Member of the Jury**

- (1) In a case of a felony, a jury can be requested by the defendant to take over the duty of judging a court case from the Judge presiding over the Court.
- (2) Each Jurist is to be selected randomly from the Municipality in which the Court convenes.
- (3) If a Member of the Jury is unavailable to vote, that vote shall be considered as "Undecided".
- (4) If a member of the Jury signs the sentence in a court, that must mean the judge has understood the full extent of this case the content of the sentence.

(viii) **The High Court, Members of the High Court**

- (1) The High Court shall be concerned with Constitutional matters, laws contradicting each other, decisions over Impeachment, the appointment of the Election Commissioner, unnecessary or underperforming Government members or entities, unnecessary or harmful laws or regulations.
- (2) Each High Court Judge is to be proposed by the respective President from the ranks of Judges and Members of the High Court on a lower Court and approved by the respective Parliament of that State.
- (3) A proposed Judge to serve on the High Court is expected to serve at least one continues Legislative Term.
- (4) The High Court shall not accept any cases, that do not fall under its responsibility. It is not an appellate Court.
- (5) The High Court is obligated to adjudicate according to this Constitution and the legal code.
- (6) The High Court can offer a recommendation to adjust a law or punishment of a law, if the need arises.
- (7) A Member of the High Court is classified as a State Official. A Member of the High Court during a session of the High Court shall be addressed by "Your honor".
- (8) The Chairperson of the High Court is obligated to sign off the verdict after the all the Members of the High Court arrived at the verdict.
- (9) The Chairperson of the High Court manages the schedule and the sessions of the Court. Once the current Chairperson steps down, a lottery is to pick a new Chairperson among members of the Court signaling their interest to succeed the current Chairperson.
- (10) If a Member of the High Court is unavailable to decide, that vote shall be considered as "Undecided".
- (1) If a member of the High Court signs the sentence in a court, that must mean the judge has understood the full extent of this case the content of the sentence.

(IV) **Recruitment of Chosen Officials**

(i) **Establishment of the Candidate-Registry**

- (1) The Union and Unions States shall establish a Registry to recruit Chosen Officials. Union States are to establish the Registries for the Municipalities in that State. The Registry shall consist of a Candidate-Pool, a Selection-Candidate-Set, Election-Candidate-Set, a Selection-Candidate-Queue and a Election-Candidate-Field.
- (2) Members of the Registry for Chosen State Officials must have successfully served for a full Legislative Term as Chosen Municipality Official.
- (3) The registry shall ignore identity, wealth, gender, profession and alike when accepting new members or when randomly selecting a person in the lottery. Every member of the Electorate shall have the same ability to enter the registry provided this member fulfills the minimum standards defined by this Constitution and the legal code.
- (4) An office to register in the Registry must be within 10 Kilometers of the registered address of every resident in every Municipality additionally to ability to register digitally or via mail.
- (5) All entries in the Registry must be made public.
- (6) A Citizen willing to register in the registry must do so freely and willingly. Any coercion to enter or leave this registry shall be punishable by law.
- (7) The relevant Parliament shall set the conditions, under which a member of the Electorate can enter the respective Registry. At minimum this person must be
 - willing to sign and send in the Declaration of Candidacy
 - literate in the respective Mother tongue and English and boast understanding of politics, this Constitution and the legislative process
 - not owing any debts or allegiances to outside powers
 - old enough at the time the potential Legislative Term starts
 - able to serve for at least on full Legislative Term
 - unconcerned with issues other than serving the Government during the Legislative Term
 - unbound by allegiances to any entity other the Government-Entities
 - transparent in all dealings and associations
 - accepting of the conditions under which to apply and work as Chosen Official
 - accepting of the any outcome of the recruitment-procedure
 - of sound mind, respectable character and presentable demeanor
 - authentic members of the community in which that person wishes to serve
 - a member of the Electorate of the community in which that person wishes to serve
 - depositing a bond of 10'000 Rupees, that is to be paid back once the Candidate leaves the Registry or becomes a Chosen Official, unless a Judge

determines fraudulent behavior by the Candidate in entering this Registry; in this case the money shall be transferred to the respective Treasury; this bond has to come out of the wealth of the Office-seeker and can not be the direct or indirect result of a loan or investment.

. Entries, that can not fulfill the above mentioned conditions must be removed from the Registry.

(iii) Declaration of candidacy

I hereby declare my candidacy for Elected Office in the Municipality / State of <name of the Municipality / State>. I declare, that I apply on my own free will. I have not accepted the nomination by any organization to run for office. I am obligated to follow all campaign laws. All remaining campaign funds will be transferred to the Municipality / State once the campaign is over.

Upon my application 10 years of my criminal record and tax returns will automatically be published. Every affected Municipality is obligated to inform the public, whether I was its inhabitant within the last 10 years. I guarantee that I do not owe unreasonable kind or amount of debt or debt to questionable persons. Under no circumstance will I use illegal means to campaign, discourage or block an Electorate from voting, incite hatred or violence or disrespect the election result, unless I have actual evidence of election fraud; I will not encourage anyone to do so either. I will immediately inform the Election Commission in case I become aware of such behavior by others. At no point will I engage in open or secret promises as Chosen Official, in particular to persons not included in my Electorate. Once seated I will spend my time fulfilling my mandate. I promise to serve all the people in the Municipality / State and be available to their concerns. I am obligated to follow ethics rules pronounced by law. I will not campaign outside the dedicated period of time. I will not receive income from any source other than my salary from the Municipality / State as compensation for my mandate.

I will abstain from cheap symbolism or attention-seeking when working towards my political goals on behalf of my Constituency.

I will educate myself in the contents of every bill and I will give proper consideration to the consequences of passing the same. I vote guided by my own free will in the best interest of the Municipality / State. At no point will I call on anyone to break the law or agitate against inhabitants of this nation or the Municipality / State itself. I understand, that misrepresenting myself in front of the Election Commission or the Electorate is punishable by law and constitute a breach of the oath of the office I am about to seek.

<Name of Candidate>

(iii) Selections for Chosen Legislative Officials

(1) All entries in the Selection-Candidate-Pool and the Selection-Candidate-Queue must be made public.

(2) The Election Commission is to maintain a certain procedure for the selection-process.

1. Each month the Election Commission has to form an Selection-Candidate-Set with entries from the Candidate-Pool, that

- have signaled their interest to be selected in the upcoming round
- have stayed in the Registry for at least 1 Legislative Term
- will have for sure arrived at minimum age for office by the time a potential selection could happen

2. A lottery picks entries from the Selection-Candidate-Pool for the Selection-Candidate-Queue.

3. Once a Parliamentarian leaves Parliament or an Alder leaves the Alder Board, the latest entry of the Selection-Candidate-Queue will be asked to fill this vacated seat.

- a. The person picked can reject the vacated seat and request to stay in the registry.
- b. The person accepts the selection.

4. The Parliamentarian has to be paired with an Electoral District.

5. Once a Parliamentarian leaves Parliament or an Alder leaves the Alder Board, the latest entry of the Selection-Candidate-Queue will be asked to fill this vacated seat.

- a. The person picked can reject the vacated seat and request to stay in the registry.
- b. The person accepts the selection.

6. Every Alder and Parliamentarian has to be paired with an Electoral District and vice versa.

7. A Chosen Official leaving office is obligated to surrender all offices and living quarters within a reasonable amount of time, but no later than 1 week.

(iv) The Electoral District

(1) Each Parliamentarian or Alder is assigned an Electoral District. Such a District is a slice of the Electorate, that is randomly selected from the entire Electorate relevant in an election.

(2) If a number of Electoral Districts are unpaired, they have the merged and randomly sliced again into the equal number of Parliamentarians.

(3) The Electoral District has the right to deliberate with the Parliamentarian or Alder paired with this District.

(4) The Electoral District has the right by referendum to have the Parliamentarian or Alder paired with this District impeached.

(v) Elections for Chosen Executive Officials

(1) The election method deployed is the Optional Preferential Voting Method.

(2) The relevant Parliament is to define the standards campaigns must adhere to.

(3) Elections must be conducted in an efficient and transparent fashion.

(4) The vote for President or Mayor is compulsory for every Voter eligible to vote in the respective election. It is up to the Parliament to determine the penalty for missing a vote.

- (5) A polling station to collect the votes must be within 2 Kilometers of every resident in every Municipality additionally to ability to vote via mail or digitally.
- (6) The Election Commission is to fund the campaign of the contestants in an Election; private donations to campaigns are not allowed. The Election Commission is to set standards for campaigning.
- (7) A Citizen must vote privately and by conscience. Any bribe or coercion to vote for a certain candidate or to expose the choice shall be punishable by law.
- (8) All entries in the Election-Candidate-Pool and Election-Candidate-Field must be made public.
- (9) A President or Mayor leaving office is obligated to surrender all offices and living quarters within a reasonable amount of time, but no later than 1 week.
- (10) The Election Commission is to maintain a certain procedure.
 1. Each month the Election Commission has to form an Selection-Candidate-Set with entries from the Candidate-Pool, that
 - have signaled their interest to be elected in the upcoming election
 - have stayed in the Registry for at least 1 Legislative Term
 - will have for sure arrived at minimum age for office by the time a possible selection could happen
 2. A lottery picks 5 entries from the Election-Candidate-Pool for the Election-Candidate-Field.
 3. The entries in the Election-Candidate-Field receive funding for their election-campaigns.
 4. The Parliament is to set the date for the election, the time by which voting needs to begin and to end and the time by which counting to begin and end.
 5. The Election Commissioner must announce the outcome of the Election.

(vi) **Lottery**

- (1) The members of the Selection-Candidate-Queue or the Election-Candidate-Field must be picked by a public transparent lottery.
- (2) The lottery is to offer every contestant exactly the same chance to be win the lottery.
- (3) The algorithm to pick the contestant must be published ahead of the lottery and verified.
- (4) The lottery in any situation must be conducted in an efficient and transparent fashion.
- (5) All entries in the lottery must be made public.

(v) Government Officials

- (1) Any Chosen Official, Judge, Member of the High Court, Minister or Chief Executive shall be considered Government Official.
- (2) A Government Official is obligated to fulfill duties bound the legal code, by the respective oath and ones conscience.
- (3) Municipalities can agree to a common Representative to coordinate interests of these Municipalities without the help of Union States. Likewise, Union States can agree to a common Representative to coordinate interests of these States without the help of the Union.
- (4) No Government organization can engage in profit-seeking behavior or pick up services, for which it was not designated by law.
- (5) No Government Official shall be addressed by a special prefix or by a title.
- (6) All Government Officials must be made public.

(i) Ministries, Ministers

- (1) The Ministry headed by one Minister is to oversee the lawful execution of Laws as well as the Government organizations assigned to this Ministry.
- (2) Each Minister is proposed by the President and approved by the Parliament.
- (3) The Minister and each Official in the Ministry can be dismissed by the President at will.

(ii) Government Organizations, Chief Executives

- (1) The Government Organizations headed by one Chief Executive is to execute the policies of the Government.
- (2) Each Chief Executive for that Government is proposed by the respective President and approved by the respective Parliament.
- (3) Each Chief Executive for the Municipality is proposed by the Mayor and approved by the Alder Board.
- (4) The Chief Executive and each Official in the Government Organization can be dismissed by the respective President or the Mayor at will.

(iii) Governorates, Governors

- (1) Independent territories without its own Government can be governed by Union States or the Union directly as a Governorate headed by a Governor.
- (2) The Governor reports to the Parliament of the Government that installed this Governorate.

(iv) Essential Government Organizations

- (1) Each Government is obligated to operate next to Parliaments, Alder Boards, Presidential Palaces, Municipality Halls, High Courts and the Courts a list of Government organizations, that can never be abandoned:

Government organization	Headperson	Administrative Level	Function
The Treasury	The Treasurer	Municipalities, Union States, the Union	The is Treasury is tasked with managing the wealth and assets of the entire State.
The Exchequer	The Bursar		The Exchequer is to collect the taxes may investigate instances of tax fraud.
The Election Commission	The Election Commissioner	Union States, the Union	The Election Commission handles the elections and supervises ethics of all Chosen Officials.
The Chancellery	The Chancellor		The Chancellery is tasked with the investigation and persecution of criminal activity.
The Police	The Sheriff		The Police investigates criminal activities, enforce public security, runs the prison system, protects State property and vulnerable persons and dignitaries domestically. There shall be no other Police-entity other than the State-Police or the Union Police. All the Police-forces are considered part of the Armed Forces. Soldiers in the Military with rank are classified as Officers of the Police as well as Government Staff. The Sheriff shall be considered an Officer and a Government Official.
The Military	The Grand Marshal	The Union	The Military defends the State, its territory and inhabitants against armed threats, terrorism and foreign invasion, protect Citizens, State property and interests, vulnerable persons and dignitaries abroad, apprehend fugitives abroad and project power abroad. The Military is considered part of the Armed Forces. Police members with rank are classified as Officers of the Military as well as Government Staff. The Grand Marshal shall be considered an Officer and a Government Official.
Consulates	Consuls		Consulates around the world are to connect the foreigners with domestic Governments as intermediary.
Embassies	Ambassadors		Embassies around the world are to connect foreign Governments with domestic Governments as intermediary.

- (2) If a Municipality in the Union does not have its own Government organization tasked with a specific task, that task must be executed by the encompassing State.
- (3) The Armed Forces of the Union should include only members, that help to archive the mandate of the Armed Forces.
- (4) Any Government Organization can engage only in activities, that are authorized by the mandate, that justifies that Government Organization.

- (5) Government Organization can't engage in profit seeking or commercial behavior. Municipality or State entities, in particular the Military and the Police are prohibited from engaging in business ventures or become profit seeking organizations. Government can't engage in commercial activity. Government Organization can't offer services or produce goods, except those considered to be the primary duties of the Government.
- (6) Underperforming or useless Government Organizations (except the entities listed under Statute (1)) or Staffers as well as duplicate bureaucracies must be removed from Government. Likewise, no longer needed contractors must be released from contract once they fulfilled their service or are no longer needed.



(VI) Government Staff

- (1) The Municipalities, Union States and the Union can hire Staffers to execute its duties. The hiring of those Staffers must be justified.
- (2) Every employee of the Government except the Government Officials shall be considered Staff.
- (3) Staffers can be compensated competitively. However, they must not enjoy privileges, that are unjustified by their productivity or stay employed beyond their utility.
- (4) An employee-union for Government Staff must not be established, contracts for employment shall be offered on a temporary bases wherever possible.

(VI) Citizens

- (1) There shall be no person more privileged by the legal code than a Citizen. Every Citizen must be treated the same by the law wherever this person is. Each Citizen has a right to be represented in the respective Government legislative body.
- (2) The Union shall establish a framework to allow for a Non-Citizen to become a Citizen. Under normal circumstances a person shall once applied not receive citizenship before the current President of the Union is unable to apply to become a Chosen Official. A person deemed valuable to the Union by the Union shall be rewarded citizenship without any unnecessary delay. The offspring of a Citizen shall automatically become Citizen as well. Citizens, who surrendered their citizenship, must undergo the full naturalization process to regain their citizenship without any preference; no preference shall be given to former citizens. An aspiring Citizen must be fluent in speech and script in one of the native languages of one of the Union States.
- (3) An Adult Citizen is a Citizen, that has reached legal age of 16 years and is of sound mind. Each Adult Citizen has the right to vote for President or Mayor. An Adult Citizen of this nation shall not bear the citizenship of another nation, unless this person is deemed valuable to the Union by the Union.
- (4) Each Adult Citizen can form a political party, as long as this party is internally democratic and the party's desires are made public. The party can not undermine the libertarian, capitalistic and democratic nature of the Union, change the structure of the Governments in the Union or the method of recruitment for Government Officials.
- (5) A Dependent Citizen is a Citizen, that has not reached legal age or is not of sound mind. Such a person has limited right to self-determination.
- (6) A Dependent Citizen with more than one citizenship has to either exclusively pick or reject the citizenship of the Union once that person becomes an Adult Citizen.

(i) The Electorate

- (1) The Electorate shall be defined as the slice of Adult Citizens, that have the right to vote in each respective Election for the Chosen Officials. Such a Citizen can vote for the Elections in every Administrative Level, in which that person has an registered address.
- (2) Members of the Electorate can not be working for entities under contract with the Government, be Government Officials or Staff.
- (3) Citizens having received welfare from the Government in the time since the last election can not be part of the Electorate.
- (4) Citizens having committed an act of treason or called for the overthrow of the Government can not be member of the Electorate.
- (5) The Vote of one member of the Electorate must count the same as the Vote of any other member of the Electorate.
- (6) If a person can not provide an address in any Municipality inside the Union, this person can not vote in any Election inside the Union.

(VIII) Inhabitants inside the territory

(i) Denizens

- (1) A Denizens shall enjoy the same rights and obligations as Citizens, however not be able to be part of the Electorate, a Chosen Official or a Judge.
- (2) Any further privilege of a Denizen must be determined by the Parliament of the Union.

(ii) Inhabitants

- (1) The Union shall establish a framework, under which Non-Citizens can exist on the territory of the Union.
- (2) Each inhabitant enjoys the right to movement around the entire Union. Union States are not to install measures to prevent movement from one State to the other.
- (3) The right to petition or file complaints with the Government shall not be infringed by any contract.
- (4) Each inhabitant has the right to own or trade property. Any entry or use of that property is to be granted by the owner of that property. inhabitants are obligated to obey the law on or with their property.
- (5) Each inhabitant has the right to privacy, both from the Government as well as from other persons or organizations.
- (6) Each inhabitant enjoys the freedom of assembly and organize.
- (7) The basis of all laws shall be the legal family, never biological links or blood-relationships. The only guardian relevant in front of the law is the legal guardian. Families shall be considered utilities to produce healthy productive children; other than for that, the legal code shall only consider the well-being of the child and its role in society as healthy productive member and ignore the well-being of the parents.
- (8) Each inhabitant has the right to form relationships with peers, unless contractual obligation prevent such relationship from being established.

(iii) Persons

- (1) The Union is to install a Visa-system to allow foreigners to spend a temporary amount of time inside the Union. The Union is to install a legal framework to handle Asylum Seekers.
- (2) Each person is obligated to display manners and honorable conduct. It is expected of persons to handle all matters without the help of the Government and not be a burden on society as much as possible.
- (3) The Government is obligated to protect every person against
 - violent crimes like murder, battery, assault, rape.
 - groping, molestation, harassment, stalking
 - impersonating, defamation
 - theft, fraud, misappropriation, property-damage, trespassing
- (4) Each person enjoys freedom of speech in private communications. In public or in the media, speech can be informative, educational and entertaining. Speech can point out fallacies, expose untruths or wrong-doing and criticize any Government, organization, person, religion, culture, habit or academic claims. Academic or journalistic information or news can be published, dispersed and spread to reach a maximum audience. However, public speech can never be untruthful, vulgar, profane, cause panic or incite to violence. Public speech can not be unreasonably flattery or exaggerate a persons achievements. Speech can not contain unrealistic promises. Public speech can be forced to be non-targeted so to prevent the misinformation of portions of society.
- (5) Each person is expected to cooperate with law-enforcement and in the defense of the Union. A person is expected to testify truthfully, if called in front of the Government, may it be Alder Boards, Parliaments, the Courts, the High Courts, Government Organizations, the Municipality Hall or the Presidential Palace.
- (6) A person is liable, if this person was aware of a crime committed by another person, but failed to alert the Law enforcement in time.
- (7) Each person raising a child has the obligation to care adequately for any children or pets, help to birth healthy productive children and to protect nature.
- (8) Adult persons have complete authority over their body and can do with that body as they please.

(iv) Animals

- (1) Violence against animals shall be punished the same as violence against humans.
- (2) Breeding by negligence or intent of sickly animals shall be punishable by law.
- (3) The Government can enforce a vegetarian diet.

(IX) The Territory

(i) Inhabited Land

- (1) Managing land, airspace, sea of underground is either the responsibility of the Municipalities or of Union States, but never the responsibility of the Union. The land for a Municipality in the Union are assigned by the encompassing State. The responsible Government has the right to parcel out Land.
- (2) A Municipality is responsible to build all footpaths and bicycle paths inside its territory necessary to adequately allow for transport.
- (3) Land stays the permanent property of the Municipality or the State, it can never be owned or handed over to another private entity. Once a lease has expired, the land has to be returned to the Municipality or State.
- (4) Municipalities or States can set end user agreements for the use of land.
- (5) Municipalities or States can demand the premature termination of the lease for cause with a decision.
- (6) The tax rate for each parcel of land can fluctuate regardless of what is agreed upon in the lease.

(ii) Airspace

- (1) The responsibility for the Airspace above a certain height shall lie with the Union. Below that height the owner of that Land is responsible for the Airspace.
- (2) The Union shall define that height.

(iii) Coasts, Lakes and Rivers

- (1) A lake falls under the responsibility of all the Governments, that encompass that lake.
- (2) All coasts and rivers are the responsibility of the Union.

(X) Ethics

- (1) The Election Commission must supervise the ethics of all Chosen Officials and applicants and persecute those, that have violated ethics. If the Election Commission finds sufficient evidence for unethical behavior, it has to file a charge in the High Court with the demand to terminate that Chosen Official.
- (2) Government Officials must not encourage a personality cult around themselves or others. Government Officials can not communicate with the public for any other reason than their Government position.
- (3) Government Officials can not promote themselves or their projects beside their current Government position. Government Officials can not use their position to engage in commercial activities or advertise for private activities.
- (4) Chosen Officials must not use Government resources for campaigning to advance their own position. Chosen Officials can not promise or offer Government employment or contracts. Further, a Government Official can not promise to disadvantages or advantages to different subgroups of the Union.
- (5) Any person detecting an ethics violation can sue the particular Government Official or organization to have this Official punished or removed. Failing to reports ethics violations shall be punishable by law.
- (6) No Government Official shall be penalized for fulfilling the will of the Constitution. No Government Official shall enjoy immunity in case the action of that Government Official is not authorized by the Constitution or the legal code.

(i) The oaths of office

Chosen Officials	I do solemnly swear to faithfully execute the duties and discharge the functions of the office enumerated in and guided by the Preamble of this Constitution. I will to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgment to protect, uphold, bear true faith and allegiance to this Constitution and the laws, all without fear, favor, affection or ill-will. I will devote myself to the service and well-being of the people of the Republic within the constrains outlined by this Constitution and the law. I will value the interests of my Constituents, in particular their liberty, above the agenda of myself or any narrow faction. I will leave office once term-limits apply, I lost an election, have been impeached or no longer discharge my duties. I will drain the nation's wealth as prudently as possible and for only the purpose of fulfilling the will of the Constitution. I will communicate or reveal to any person neither directly nor indirectly any matter which shall be brought under my consideration, or shall become known to me for the Union, except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties.
Judges	I do solemnly swear to faithfully administer justice according to the legal code of the Government and the Union. I will disregard the persons brought before me, but only consider the act, for which I am tasked to speak the verdict. My judgments shall never benefit me personally. Never will I abuse my position to influence the legal code itself.
Police Officer	I do swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to this Constitution of India as by the law established and that I will, as in duty bound, honesty and faithfully serve in the Military of Republic of Bharat and go wherever ordered by land, sea or air, and that I will observe and obey all commands of the President of the Republic of Bharat and the commands of any officer set over me even to the peril of my life.
Military Officer	I do swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to this Constitution of India as by the law established and that I will, as in duty bound, honesty and faithfully serve in the Military of Republic of Bharat and go wherever ordered by land, sea or air, and that I will observe and obey all commands of the President of the Republic of Bharat and the commands of any officer set over me even to the peril of my life.
Government Officials	I do swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to this Constitution of India as by the law established and that I will, as in duty bound, honesty and faithfully serve in the Municipality and go wherever ordered by land, sea or air, and that I will observe and obey all commands of the President of the Union of India and the commands of any officer set over me even to the peril of my life.

(ii) Term-limits and age-restrictions

- (1) The mandatory retirement-age for all Chosen Officials and Judges and Members of the High Court is 85.
- (2) The minimum age for Chosen Municipality Officials and and Judges and Members of the High Court is 35, the minimum age for Chosen Government Officials, Members of the High Court and the Election Commissioner is 50.
- (3) Chosen Officials, the Elections Commissioner, Members of the High Court are term-limited to 3 Legislative Terms started during lifetime. Every job position in or contract with the Government is term-limited.

(iii) Salary of Chosen Officials and Judges and Members of the High Court

- (1) The salary shall reflect amount of work and the responsibilities in this office.
- (2) Any change in the salary of Chosen Officials and Judges and Members of the High Court requires a change in the legal code. Such a change can not take effect during the current Legislative Term.
- (3) The salary is always calculated on a monthly base.
- (4) No Government Official is allowed to receive or be promised such a salary other than from the Municipality or State itself.
- (5) To ensure ethical behavior, the salary should be paid in following fashion:

Percentage of salary	Condition for the payout	Moment of payment
10	guaranteed for all months	the 5 th of the following month

10	guaranteed for all months	after the Chosen Official has left office
20	only for the months in which attendance rules have been met	
20	only for the months in which price-stability was maintained	
20	only for the months in which essential responsibilities of government (except price-stability) were met	
20	only for the months where Government has no debt or existing debt is shrinking	

(iv) Gifts and benefits

- (1) Any acceptance of an offer or promise of a gift or benefit is prohibited, even where no requests are attached to such an offer or promise. Any such attempt must be reported to the Election Commission.
- (2) In any case of wrong doing the Government Official shall be solely liable, while the person making such offer or promise shall not be punished.
- (3) No Government Official shall benefit from their past, present or future association with the Government, except for the salary they receive from the Government.
- (4) No Government Official shall use their past, present or future association with the Government to harm any Government in the Union.
- (5) No employment in or contract with any Government in the Union shall be rewarded as a partial result of bribery, coercion, extortion, fraud or incompetence during recruitment.
- (6) Any gift offered to a Government Official during official duty shall be considered the property of the respective Government. The Alders Boards or Parliaments shall define reasonable exceptions to that rule.
- (7) If a Government Official accepts a bribe, the gifting person must be considered innocent while the Government Official alone must be held responsible for the bribe by the Courts.

(v) Personal Assets, public and private conduct

- (1) A Government Official is forbidden from owning assets abroad, financial instruments or shares in any company.
- (2) Government Officials are obligated to not appear in public unless necessary. A Government Official is not to engage in attention seeking behavior.
- (3) A Chosen Official is forbidden from engaging in any commercial, romantic or sexual dealing with another Chosen Official or any other Government Official.
- (4) No Government Official is allowed to run a news operation.
- (5) No Government Official is allowed to travel unless required to fulfill the job. Government Officials are expected to stay near their place of work and use the offices offered by the Government. Travel by the President must be permitted by the Parliament.
- (6) Government Officials are obligated not to display lewd, vulgar, attention-seeking or sexual behavior. Government Officials are expected to display measured behavior and moderate their speech. Former Government Officials must not portray behavior unbecoming of an Official.
- (7) All public buildings are obligated to enforce a dress code during official sessions.
- (8) In case a change is occurring in this biography, the Official is obligated to signal that change to the Election Commission.
- (9) The Election Commission is obligated to verify claims made in these publications and bring to court any proof of fraud.
- (10) Each Government Official shall provide a complete and correct biography to the relevant Election Commission to be published.
- (11) No entry in the Registry or active Government Official is allowed to make promises, that at the time violate the legal code. No Parliamentarian or Alder can signal motives other than fulfilling the spirit of this Constitution.
- (12) No entry in the Registry or active Government Official is allowed to accept gifts or promises or gifts, even where no favor has been requested.
- (13) All privileges bestowed on a Government Official shall be revoked once that person leaves office.

(vi) Use of public assets and information

- (1) All public assets must be used for State-business only.
- (2) Public assets can not be sold or rented out. Public assets can not be used for undue broadcasting.
- (3) Any gift by a foreign or domestic entity to a Government Official shall be considered the property of that Government if the gift is of lasting nature. In case the gift is of non-lasting nature, it shall be donated to members of the Electorate, who qualify by virtue by chance.
- (4) All information gathered during the work, that is not already public, must be dealt with confidentiality.
- (5) Information gathered during work, that is not already public, can not be used for personal gain.
- (6) Divulging information vital to national security shall be considered treason.

(vii) Commitment to small, lean, efficient, effective, local Government and preservation of liberty

- (1) To protect liberty, all Administrative Levels shall abstain from intervention, unless absolutely necessary. If Government intervention is called for, such interaction shall be dealt with as local as possible, before moving up the Administrative hierarchy. The Union shall prefer the role of arbitrator between Union States before engaging in legislative action itself. Union States have the authority to appoint a representative to handle responsibilities of Union States, before petitioning the Union to engage in legislative action.



- (2) No position shall rival the positions of any of the Chosen Officials or Judges and Members of the High Court. No job shall be created to allow a Government Official to continue Government work after their term has ended.
- (3) No position in the Government shall be created with unclear job description or expectation.
- (4) The only compensation for job or a contract must be a competitive monetary salary. The salary for such work must be publicly known.
- (5) Union States must frequently remove laws and regulations with unclear or negative impact on society.
- (6) It is expected, that every person in the Union takes care of oneself, manages wealth responsibly, be educated, work, behaves in an appropriate manner, obeys laws and contributes to society. The legal code shall reflect that expectation.
- (7) Every Government Official, Government Staffer or contract with the Government with all its conditions must be made public.
- (8) All Government contracts must be rewarded in a bidding-process to contractors able and willing to fulfill the contract with the best possible conditions for the Government.

(XI) The legal code

(i) Aspects of the legal code

- (1) The legal code must at all times reflect the will of and be bound by this Constitution.
- (2) Laws shall always be made based on facts and science and shall not honor tradition, culture, religion, personal perception or emotional sentiment.
- (3) Laws contradicting this Constitution automatically become invalid. If constitutional laws contradict each other, the older law prevails while the newer law automatically becomes invalid. If constitutional laws contradicting each other are equally old, both become invalid.
- (4) Laws must not infringe on liberties, unless Union States pursue their duties. No Government action shall impair the dignity of any person or Animal.
- (5) Government must enforce transparency in its own actions, about the cost and personnel of every Government entity and where it serves the public interest. The entire schedule of the politicians and all meetings must be public. Private meetings of Chosen Officials or Judges, for example with important people, must be made public with reasonable exceptions for meetings with close friends and family. The politician must offer personal contact information in case of an emergency. Information requested by the public must be handed over to the same with exceptions for ongoing law-enforcement activities and national security. Classified information must be declassified after 3 Legislative Terms.
- (6) Attendance in the Alder Board or Parliament is mandatory during official sessions. In general the Chosen Official has to be inside the capital the entire time. Exceptions are given for travel for personal reasons like visiting home, funerals, etc..
- (7) All Government contracts must be public. The only exception are contracts regarding national security. Every Citizen shall be able to review contracts online.
- (8) No law can be enacted to apply retroactively.
- (9) Every defendant must be considered innocent until proven guilty.
- (10) No law, treaty or contract shall override or undermine the legal framework of the Union and then of Union States.
- (11) A law must reference the provision in this Constitution, which justifies such a law; without such a reference the law shall be unconstitutional.
- (12) If a Government organization offers a service, this service must be available in an efficient and effective fashion without unnecessary hurdles.
- (13) Laws can not target persons, groups of identities, specific religions, must treat every person inside the Union and every Citizen equally. Laws and decisions need to be written in understandable language with the least amount of loopholes or exceptions.
- (14) Acts or behavior, that do no cause specific harm or pose risk, must not be outlawed or regulated. Laws must state the punishment for violating that specific law.
- (15) Each Chosen Legislative Official must have read and understood the laws and decisions brought in front of this Official before this Official can vote for or against this law or decision.
- (16) The Courts and the relevant Government organizations needs to be properly trained on how to adjudicate and enforce the laws ahead of the date of enactment.

(ii) Structure of all legal code

- (1) The legal code shall be structured into Books, Chapters, Paragraphs and Statutes.
- (2) The legal code must reflect the will of this Constitution at all times.
- (3) Every motion in the Alder Board, Parliament or Assembly of States has 3 Options:
 - Yay
 - Nay
 - Undecided

. Every vote is a one page document with the vote itself, the signature of the voter and a small explanation for this vote. The respective Chairperson is not authorized to sign the motion and send the successive body, if not all votes have been collected and counted.
- (4) Each Parliamentarian is obligated to have read and understood each bill to be passed and the resulting law to be legal.
- (5) Each Parliament is obligated to publish any legal code in both English and the Mother tongue of that State.
- (6) Each legal code must be published in time before enactment.
- (7) In case the victim of a violent crime happened to be an impaired person or a woman, the Courts can set a moderately higher punishment.
- (8) The Chairperson of Alder Boards, Parliaments or the Assembly of States must sign a law or decision exactly when a majority of all the members of that respective body has voted for this law or decision. The document listing the individual votes of each member of the respective body must be stored for the time of the term-limit.
- (9) Each legal action must bear the date of enactment, the signatures of
 - the Chairperson of Parliament
 - the Chairperson of the Assembly of States, in case of legal actions in the Union
 - the President

. The list of all the votes must be attached.

(iii) The legislative process

- (1) The signing event for a bill by the Chairpersons or the President does require a witness! The date of enactment must be imprinted.
- (2) A law can never be officially proposed by the Judiciary!
- (3) The signatures of Parliamentarians, Assembly-Persons and the President must mean, that each member has understood the content of the bill.
- (4) Deliberations and editing of the bill must be conducted with a minimum amount of time to ensure thorough review.

(5) Each Chosen Official and Assembly-Person must be given at least 1 month to read a bill.

(6) Creation of laws require a certain procedure.

1. Vote-Obligation for the Parliament

1. The Chairperson of the Parliament must put a proposition in the schedule of the Parliament.

2. A vote must be scheduled and the final draft of the bill must be named at the same time; the final draft can't be altered from that moment on. The vote can happen only after n weeks so to allow Parliamentarians and the public to read the proposal.

3. The Parliament votes. If the majority of Parliamentarians

a. fails to vote for the bill and the proposition fails

b. vote for the bill and the proposition moves forward

2. Veto-Privilege of the Assembly of States (on the Union Level only)

1. The Chairperson of the Parliament is to send any bill passed by the Parliament to the Chairperson of the Assembly within 1 week.

2. The Chairperson of the Assembly must put a proposition in the schedule of the Assembly.

The Assembly

a. does not vote for the bill and the proposition fails

b. votes for the bill and the proposition moves forward

3. Veto-Privilege of the President

The bill is send to the President for confirmation of the bill within 1 week. The President

a. does not sign the bill and the bill will not become law

b. signs the bill within, the bill will be published and then becomes law at the date of enactment

4. The bill is published and then becomes law at the date of enactment.

(iv) The decision-making process for Union States and the Union

(1) Decision-making follows an informal transparent process of deliberations.

(2) The date of enactment must be imprinted on every decision and every decision must be published ahead of enactment.

(3) A Resolution is a non binding decision of the Parliament or Assembly of States to show intent.

(4) Every decision must bear the signature of the

- the Chairperson of the Parliament

- the President

(v) The decision-making process for the Municipalities

(1) Decision-making follows an informal transparent process of deliberations.

(2) The date of enactment must be imprinted on every decision and every decision must be published ahead of enactment.

(3) Every decision must bear the signature of the

- the Chairperson of the Alder Board

- the Mayor

(vi) Vote-of-No-Confidence

(1) The Alder Board or Parliament can issue a Vote-of-No-Confidence against members or entities of the Government. Upon such a vote, the Mayor or President is to remove this member or entity.

(2) The oath-of-office is not considered violated with such a motion.

(vii) Petitions to the Alder Board or Parliament

(1) The Electorate has the right to petition the Chairperson of the Alder Board or Parliament in order to force that body to vote on a topic specified in the petition or to force a motion. The Chairperson must accept the petition, if the petitioner is able to gather the signatures of a Relevant Minority of the entire Electorate voting in the last election excluding those, that have left the Electorate. The petitioners, authors and all the signatories of this petition must be made public.

(2) A petition to the Chairperson of the Alder Board or Parliament can not be used to force a Court motion. The Alder Board or Parliament can not be forced to decide a certain way and has no influence on propositions by the Mayor or President.

(viii) Referendi

(1) The Electorate has the right to hold a referendum on a topic of the Electorates choosing. The referendum shall be considered a replacement and equal to a vote in the Alder Board or Parliament.

1. The Chairperson of the Alder Board or Parliament must be petitioned to hold a referendum on a specific topic and formulate the distinguished options, from which to choose from.

2. The referendum

- a. fails, if none of the offered options gathered a majority of support. Then the status quo continues.
 - b. succeeds, if one of the options gathered a majority of support. Then this option must be enacted.
- (2) A referendum can not be used to force a Court motion or to approve a proposition by the Mayor or President.

(ix) **Impeachment or Chosen Officials, Judges or Members of the High Court**

- (1) Impeachments are to be used to remove Chosen Officials or Judges and Members of the High Court in case the quality of their work is insufficient.
- (2) The oath-of-office is considered violated with such a motion.
- (3) Each Impeachment requires a body to decide whether to allow the Impeachment and another body to vote on the Impeachment.

Impeached person	Judge or Member of the High Court	Mayor / President	Parliamentarian
Decider	President	High Court	
Body to vote	The Alder Board / the Parliament		Electoral district / entire Electorate
Agitator	The Alder Board / the Parliament		Electoral district / entire Electorate

The Decider must be handed by the Agitator a petition with the request to impeach the specific Official. Once the Decider accepts the petition to impeach, the body to vote must vote with majority to impeach that specific Official. In case the target of the Impeachment is an Alder or a Parliamentarian, the Petition requires a Relevant Minority.

(x) **Addition or Removal of States to or from the Union of States**

- (1) A State can request to become a member of the Union by petitioning the Chairperson of the Parliament of the Union. The request must be processed like any normal bill.
- (2) A State can request to leave the Union by petitioning the Chairperson of the Parliament of that State.

(xi) **Changing this Constitution**

- (1) This Constitution can be changed via referendum in the Union. The referendum for the new Constitution requires Constitutional Majority by the public and a Majority in the Assembly of States, before it can be signed by the President. The referendum must have the draft Constitutions attached.
 - The date for the vote must be after 6 months and before 4 years after the petition was received, otherwise the date for the vote will automatically be exactly 4 years after the day the petition was received.
 - The date of enactment of the new Constitution must be after 6 and before 1 year after the passage of the new Constitution, otherwise the date for the enactment of the new Constitution will automatically be set to exactly 1 year after the day the petition was passed.
- (2) This Constitution can only be changed the earliest 10 fulfilled Legislative Terms after the current Constitution has been established.

(XII) Wealth, Assets, Budget, Finances, Money and Data

(i) Wealth and assets

- (1) Municipalities, States and the Union are obligated to provide an accurate list of all wealth and assets, except those that touch national security.
- (2) The Union is prohibited from owning any land, except land on which to establish the various Government entities of the Union.
- (3) All data required by the Government can not be surrendered without the consent of the person to whom this data belonged originally or by court order.
- (4) Any Alder or Parliamentarian can request an audit about the wealth at every moment without any justification. The Mayor or President must agree to an audit at all times.
- (5) The various assets in the property of the Government can not be appraised by a different standard as any asset owned by a Non-Government owner.

(ii) Government debts

- (1) Debt can be accumulated by the Municipalities, Union States or the Union only during emergencies.
- (2) If debt is accumulated, the debt-holder is obligated to produce more income than spending to constantly reduce the debt.
- (3) Municipalities, Union States or the Union can at no time hold more than 50% debt relative to the Gross Domestic Product.

(iii) Currency

- (1) The currency to be used in the Union is the the Indian Rupee.
- (2) All salaries of Government Officials or Staffers must be paid in the national currency.
- (3) The Union is to measure and stabilize the value of the national currency in order to prevent inflation and deflation by controlling the amount of money available in the economy.
- (4) The Union can trace the movement of money to understand criminal activity, threats to national security and economic health.
- (5) Only the Union is authorized to produce currency. Counterfeit currency is to be identified and destroyed and counterfeiters are to be punished by law.

(iv) Taxation

- (1) Municipalities and Union States can voluntarily register their tax codes to the Exchequer of the higher Administrative Level to enable the collection of taxes on their behalf. Under such an agreement the Exchequer is then obligated to transfer all taxes, that it collected on behalf of the Municipalities and Union States, to the respective Treasuries. The Exchequer is not authorized to withhold taxes or redirect funds from the rightful recipient.
- (2) The categories of taxes is limited to following categories:

Tax Category	Administrative Level to levy the tax	Explanation for the tax
Income Tax	Municipalities, Union States, the Union	Tax on overall income per month
Emergency Income Surtax		Tax in case of an emergency on overall income per month
Land Tax	Municipalities, Union States	Tax on parcels of land
Environmental Tax		Tax on environmentally irresponsible activities
Luxury Tax		Tax on possession or operation of luxury goods
Profit Tax	The Union	Tax on overall profits of businesses with profit = income - expenses
Tariffs		Tax on goods or services entering the Union from abroad
Sales Tax		Tax on sales price of a every trade

. Any other form of taxation is prohibited. The tax rates and brackets must be universal without any loopholes or consideration of the circumstances of the taxed person.

(v) Budget of the Government

- (1) The Chosen Executive Official needs to prepare a budget when funding is required and send that proposal to the Parliament for approval.
- (2) The budget proposal must clearly describe the intended use of that money as well as full accounting for the spending of the last budget.
- (3) Funds can only be used for the public good and for the purposes as stated in the budget approved by Parliament.
- (4) Money to be redirected to other purposes different from what was stated must receive approval as well.
- (5) Any Alder or Parliamentarian can request an audit on how the money is spend at every moment without any justification. The Mayor or President must agree to an audit at all times.

(vi) Data

- (1) The Union is to establish a national archive to collect, store and access private or intimate data. Data can be handled, if the Government can make the case it requires these bits of Data.



- (2) The Governments in the Union must share data without the consent of the subject of the Data. Data gathered by any Government entity can not be shared with the public.
- (3) Any person or organization has the right to learn which pieces of data the Government has stored about that person or organization, unless this information concerns national security or law-enforcement.
- (4) Each Government organization can establish Intelligence directorates to collect and store data even without consent or knowledge, if that data is required to identify criminal activities, threats to security or counter espionage.