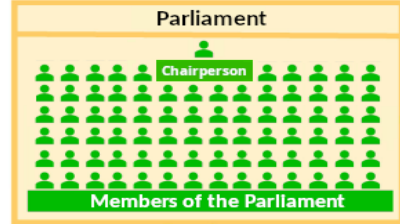


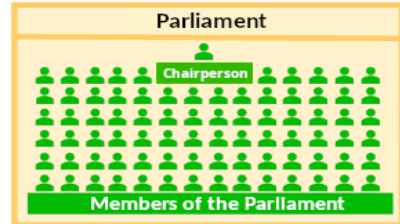
## LEGISLATIVE

Recruited from the Candidate-Registry with Term-Limit  
 Recruited from the Candidate-Registry  
 Nominated by the President  
 Nominated by the Mayor  
 Appointed by the High Court  
 Selected among the Electorate  
 under supervision of the High Court



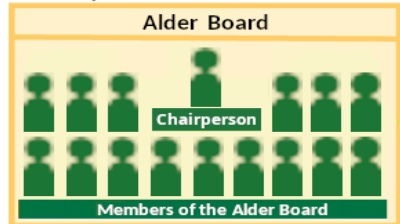
- A Legislative Term lasts for 5 years
- Optional Preferential Voting Method
- Each Electoral District has roughly the same portion of the Electorate
- Chosen Officials and Judges must be citizens, other Officials and Employees can be denizens
- Officials have binding retirement age and are expected to stay until Legislative Term ends

Signatures required on each Law  
 - The Chairperson of the Parliament  
 - The Chairperson of the Assembly of States (Union Level only)  
 - The President

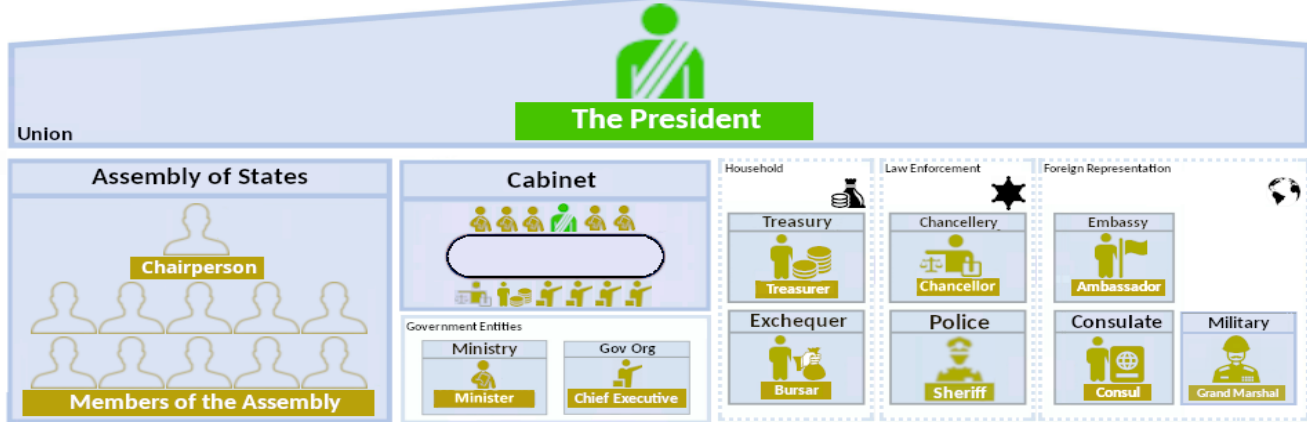


- One Seat in Parliament / Municipality Board for
- each Electoral District
  - all the citizens together living inside the State yet outside an Electoral District (State and Union Level only)
  - all the citizens together permanently living abroad (Union Level only)

Signatures required for Municipality Decisions  
 - The Chairperson of the Alder Board  
 - The Mayor

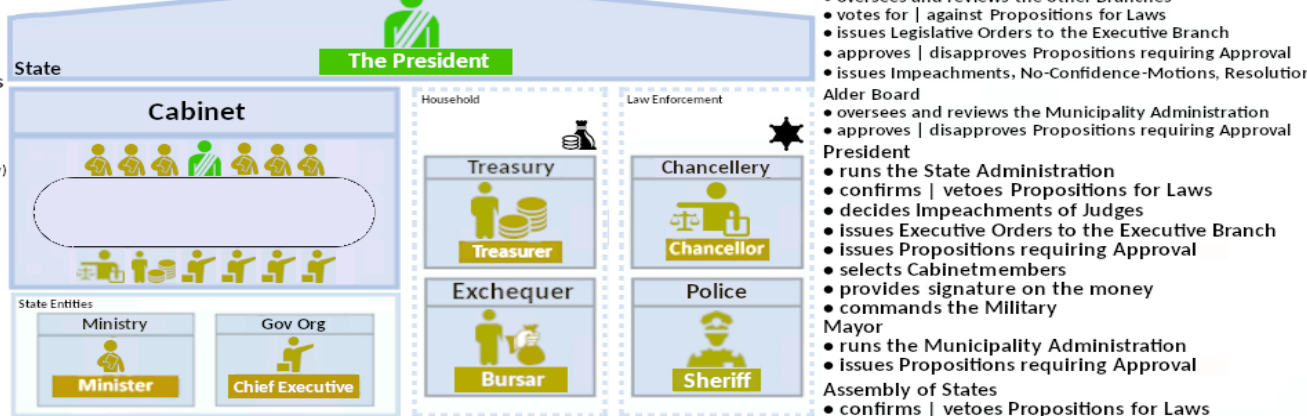


## EXECUTIVE

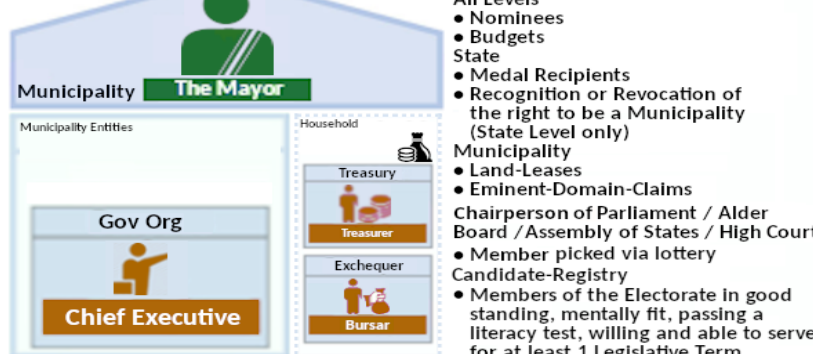


Assemblymembers = Nominated by each State President

Cabinetmembers = Ministers and Directors selected by the President



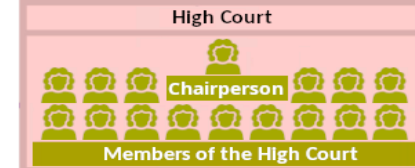
Propositions requiring Approval  
 All Levels



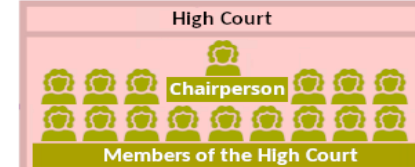
- Nominees
- Budgets
- State
  - Medal Recipients
  - Recognition or Revocation of the right to be a Municipality (State Level only)
- Municipality
  - Land-Leases
  - Eminent-Domain-Claims
- Chairperson of Parliament / Alder Board / Assembly of States / High Court
  - Member picked via lottery
- Candidate-Registry
  - Members of the Electorate in good standing, mentally fit, passing a literacy test, willing and able to serve for at least 1 Legislative Term

## JUDICIAL

- Military
- defends the State, its territory and inhabitants against armed threats, terrorism and foreign invasion
  - protects citizens, State property and interests, vulnerable persons and dignitaries abroad
  - apprehends fugitives abroad
  - projects power abroad



- Embassy
- represents the State and advocates its interests to other Governments
  - reaches out to civil society abroad
  - Consulate
    - helps citizens and denizens abroad in dealing with the State



- High Court
- handles Constitutional Issues
  - handles Laws, that contradict each other
  - decides Impeachments of Chosen State Officials and Judges
  - appoints the Election Commissioner
  - Court
    - adjudicates Legal Disputes
    - handles Treason, High Crimes and Misdemeanor
    - issues Judiciary Orders to all the Branches and the Public
  - handles cases of undue Eminent-Domain-Claims
  - Election Commission
    - manages Elections, Redistricting, Census
    - supervises Jury selection
    - supervises ethics of Chosen Officials
    - supervises adherence to campaign rules

## The Electorate

# Aspects for the Presidential System

## Core duties of Governments towards society

- Protection of a person / an organization against another person / organization
- Maintenance of the legal code along the outlines of the Constitution
- Enforcement of laws, rules and contracts in a decent, transparent, credible, effective and ethical fashion and allocation of proper resources to the Government to execute the law
- Adjudication of complaints and criminal charges
- Defense of the State and its territory against all threats
- Protection of the environment, biodiversity, nature within the territory and worldwide
- Prudent management of the State's wealth and assets. Proper taxation to fund the State's operations
- Issuance of currency and the maintenance of the stability of its value
- Enforcement of decency and culture in public. One can think of banning profanity or public nudity
- Fight against addiction or impulsive behavior. Think of banning Facebook, e-commerce (for physical goods), processed food, YouTube, pornography, internet consumption<sup>1</sup>, hasty contracts, etc.
- Redistributing wealth is OK only where it veritably transfers money from the affluent to the poor. In today's world it is a fact, that most welfare programs actually transfer money from poor people to middle class people

Failure to fulfill those core duties will result in loosing the bonus paid to chosen officials and legal liability.

## Key aspects of the system

[Draft for a new Constitution](#) with a Presidential System is to outline a better version of such. Single-State / non-union nations like Switzerland or Israel would stop at the second level. The tables represent necessary provisions in a potential Constitution.

No rule by minority	Unfortunately, most democracies serve the minority of special interests, not the broad majority. Decisions should be made by the majority of Chosen Officials, that each has been supported by the majority of the Electorate. There is no such thing as a mob by majority, the real danger comes from an aggressive well-organized minority. <b>Majority should be a temporary coalition of people spontaneously assembling around the same issues pursuing the same goals. People should not be allowed to bond into permanent cliques.</b>
Federalism	Like in Switzerland, real action should happen on the State level. Ideally the number of Ministries and Gov Orgs is limited to bare minimum, especially on the Union Level <sup>2</sup> . <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Symbols</span> There shall only be a limited set of <a href="#">National insignia</a> to identify the State(s).
Strict separation of Branches	The 3 Branches are completely separate without any overlapping element, except the President who formally represent the entire State. A person can only be member of one Branch at a time. That is a necessary statement after <a href="#">Dick Cheney</a> claimed he was not a member of the Executive Branch. A sitting Member of Parliament can't be transferred to other Branches: A job in the Executive Branch shall not be used to make Parliamentarians vote favorably. There shall be no Presidential Pardon.
Liberty	Government is to protect liberty. The beauty of this system isn't just, that it allows for liberty; after all plenty of systems such as Great Britain, US, Israel, Germany, etc. liberated their societies when required, but all of them relapsed after a while. The test of a system is whether it <b>refuses to allow for the reckless expansion under any circumstance</b> . The beauty of this system is that it has strong checks that make it personally detrimental for politicians to expand government.
Safeguards against tyranny	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The election system only allows people to be picked by absolute majority. One must have had a track record as municipality politician. Term limits, minimum age and maximum age means nobody can stay in politics for too long.</li><li>- Every Government must earn their own <a href="#">taxes</a>, there are no transfers of funds between the Government.</li><li>- The High Court can strike down laws, regulations, services, etc. If the High Court fails to do so, Referenda can achieve that goal.</li><li>- Unconstitutional promises during elections or office are punishable by law. Legally enforceable ethics-rules for every Chosen Official. Salaries of Chosen Officials are tied to a balanced budget.</li></ul>
Limited Government	Everywhere in the world, politicians believe they can just take away any right they want. Citizens in their opinion have to argue for their rights back. In an ideal state the citizens have their rights and politicians can only take them away, if they have a good arguments. The State should only grow, if there is a acceptable reason to grow, not for some emotional argument. Government should not have an agenda, but enable it's inhabitants to follow their interests. Government should not do anything, but get out of the way of those, who want to do something. <b>Trying to shrink Government should always be easier than trying to grow or keep Government.</b> Government should not have values, an agenda or shape people's identity; instead it should be reliable, predictable, transparent, credible, small, cheap, silent. (Enron the smartest guys in the room', 'Raghuram Rajan vs Modi', 'Mao Zedong Smash Sparrow') Government programs usually are useless or even harmful, on the other hand good things happen despite politicians. So many aspects of Government are make-belief: useless bureaucracy, meaningless titles, wasteful spending, etc.. While politicians like to take credit for successful and blame others for failures. Government should rather focus on core duties and ignore the rest. Government should regulate citizens or organizations <b>only if necessary</b> . It is desirable for Government to have as little role in society as possible.
Maximize democracy	<b>The best bulwark against fascism is robust democracy.</b> While still imperfect, but they outperform autocracies, therefor the more democratic the more successful a society. Arrogant bureaucrats do not make better or more informed decisions than the democratic sovereign. One of the biggest threats to society indeed lies in politicians being detached from the reality on the ground. It is the primary reason why the Soviet Union fell apart and why Putin today is failing despite overwhelming funds and brutality. It is the reason, why China is sinking into a giant property bubble. <b>Politicians should listen to their constituent's concerns</b> because in politics, as in Investment Banking, information is an asset. They in turn should feel comfortable to give feedback to their Chosen Official about State / Municipality services, which in turn may improve those services („feedback loop“). Politicians must figure out how to be well informed about what concerns and how laws effect their constituents <b>without becoming their errand-boys</b> .
Political parties	The role of Political parties should be limited. Parties should not play a role in governing or elections. Reduce power of political parties to the bare minimum by limiting their role in State-affairs and elections. Politicians shall be picked as individuals, not as members of a party. Parties / Politicians can't endorse, fund raise, campaign, fund other candidates. A strong party forms a <b>bubble of ignorance</b> around each politician. Politicians can be members of parties, but must be picked and govern as individuals.
Credible processes	The system should be easy to understand with as few rules as possible. The only value in a democracy lies in a <b>simple credible legislative process with legitimate participants representing the right stake-holders</b> , that allows or rejects change, all for the <b>right reasons</b> . Neither speed nor gridlock are of particular value. If a process allows for change too quickly, then there is no time for expert deliberations or public debate. If a process constantly ends in gridlock, then progress is unattainable, which would transform democracy into a tyranny of the status-quo. There is no evidence that either has made a country great. This problem is aggravated, if the Electorate feels certain people get their way faster than others or if gridlock is used as an excuse to protect <b>vested interests</b> . Even the appearance of favoritism towards certain interest groups is problematic. Every proposition must be <b>public and transparent</b> before it becomes a law in order to allow citizens to voice their opinion. Furthermore, the nation needs an <a href="#">independent judiciary</a> .

<sup>1</sup>The Internet should be considered a tool for work, not for entertainment or socializing.

<sup>2</sup>The Union should have Foreign Affairs, Military, (Union) Police, Intelligence. (State) Police, infrastructure, [education](#), [health care](#), environment, commerce and **everything else** shall be left to the States. Of course States and Union shall each have all the mandatory entities.

Maximum accountability	<p>In a system <b>where everyone is responsible, effectively no one is responsible</b>; such is the case in the Parliamentary System. There is a strong incentive to cover up misbehavior and no reason to hold anyone accountable. A better system is one with a single leader is in charge, who has an incentive to do a good job for his / her political survival. That person then has to answer to a group of people, who each have an incentive for their own political survival to hold that one leader accountable and point out wrong doing. If politicians do not feel accountable to their constituents, they stop working for the Electorate and start working for their party-boss, lobbyists, privileges of Government bureaucrats, foreign powers, etc.. The bureaucracy should utilize modern management systems to increase performance and incentivize personnel through bonus payments. <b>Make politicians serve only one master: their constituents</b>, not some party-boss, lobbyist, foreign power, the privileges of bureaucrats, etc.. Make politicians listen to their constituents, since politicians must be aware of what is going on in society. Instead of promoting politicians with fixed political views, this system shall promote politicians, that are the most <b>responsive to the views of their Electorate</b>, <a href="#">pick up the phone when they call or respond to their emails</a>. Politicians shall balance the interests of their Electorate instead of enacting their own agenda. Ministers / Chief Executives should be hired by and serve at the pleasure of the President / Mayor, not be the result of coalition-treaties or party-dealings! Furthermore, <b>ethics rules are legally binding and enforceable in a court of law</b>.</p>
Capitalism	<p>There should be a commitment to <a href="#">free-market capitalism</a>, <b>not socialism or crony capitalism</b>. Reduction of Government is necessary to <a href="#">have the private sector take up more space</a>. Many politicians confuse free-market with big-business, liberalism with <a href="#">ensuring profits for companies</a>. Red tape must be reduced to empower entrepreneurs. Many governments are in reality giant redistribution-machines, that redistribute money from taxpayers without political connections to politically well connected people. In socialist States politicians decide which businesses succeed or fail. In <a href="#">crony capitalist</a> States, wealthy businesses decide through their campaign contributions, which businesses succeed or fail. Either way, corruption is exorbitant, since politicians have too much power. <a href="#">Eliminate the majority of Government programs</a>, create of a small set of transparent and efficient programs. Reduce vested interests, that keep alive unnecessary Government programs and prevent the creation of more prudent ones. Government should not offer services itself, because contrary to popular belief Government services have lower quality than private-sector services.</p>
Preamble of potential Constitution	<p>"By this Constitution a Government is established to govern the territory, citizens and inhabitants of India; may it facilitate a nation where each member of society is free to pursue <b>individual interests and ambitions without undue interference</b>. Government is to <b>serve and benefit the whole of society</b>, it is to inject itself <b>in a limited role</b> into the vital matters of and interactions between the people <b>where they are unable to proceed on their own</b>. Government is to infringe the liberties of the people <b>where unavoidable</b> 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 <b>proper</b> expenses of its <b>legitimate</b> 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 <b>responsible way</b> funds from prosperous inhabitants to be redistributed to those struggling to survive without engaging in affected or misguided charity. Government must <b>justify all its endeavors to all people at all times</b>. In all its dealings Government is to behave in a <b>frugal and modest fashion</b>. The electorate shall <b>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 nation</b>. 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." The wording isn't arbitrary, it distills the core duties of Government while emphasizing, that Government does no more; the outline for a <a href="#">consequentialist libertarian secular society</a>. The Preamble has legal relevance, in that people can charge of the Government if ever the Government deviates from it! It also means, that Government itself doesn't engage in coercion, but <b>will not grant people artificial rights</b>.</p>

# Administrative Units

State District Governments and City District Governments shall not exist, since they serve no purpose. Only following 3 levels of Government shall exist.

Union of States	A nation would then be a Union of States and the Governorates.	Union State	A State is a defined territory with its own Parliament, Government and court system <sup>3</sup> . City States shall not exist.
Capitals	A capital shall harbor Parliament, Presidential Palace, High Court as well as the Municipality Hall of that Municipality. The capital shall be the physical work place for politicians, since a nation doesn't want their politicians to govern remotely. The capital for the Union shall be a normal Municipality in one of the States. Making the capital into a separate territory serves no purpose; citizens of this capital do deserve to be treated the same as citizens of other parts of the country. In general one Municipality shall not be capital of two States at once <sup>4</sup> .		
Municipality	A Municipality can either be a city (densely and highly populated town) or a cluster of closely neighboring towns (without their own administration). Each Municipality must be placed completely inside the same State. The Municipality only controls the airspace up to a certain height and rivers that flow completely inside this area. The Mayor is essentially the chief-landlord over the land the Municipality owns, he or she trades plots of that land for a negotiated price per m <sup>2</sup> for a stated purpose, nothing more; development of that land shall be left to private players! Living outside Municipalities is illegal! Every building must either carry a unique name or, if the building stands at a road, a number corresponding to the position of the building at the road. Every road must carry a unique name; zip-codes shall become obsolete then. Name and existence of buildings, roads, bridges, etc. must be registered with the Municipality to be legal. Insurances, postal services, etc. can't service unregistered buildings.		
Obligations of States inside the Union	<p>The Constitution lists all the States and Governorates of the Union. States can't block</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- movement of citizens, denizens or visa-holders or products</li> <li>- work by citizens, denizens and visa-holders as specified by their visa</li> <li>- bidding for and purchasing land leases</li> <li>- the right to settle for persons or organizations</li> <li>- operations by organizations registered inside the Union</li> <li>- operations by the military</li> <li>- operations of law enforcement and enforcement of court orders issued in another State while the subject was there (aka a person can't hide from law enforcement by crossing State lines)</li> <li>- laws and regulations by the Union</li> </ul> <p>. The Assembly of States shall become place of debate, where States can synchronize their laws and regulations without orders from the Union like they do in Switzerland. To allow for a State to leave the Union, a new Constitution must be passed, that doesn't list that State as a member.</p>		

# Sortition for Selections / Elections

The method to recruit Chosen Officials is [Sortition](#). President / Mayor are elected and Parliamentarians / Alders are selected each from a preselected set of Candidates. The general idea is to get rid of tweedism or elite-capture by preventing fundraising, powerful party-presidents or inner-party-elections. Geographical Electoral Districts are replaced by Districts with random slice of the Electorate.

Legislative Term	<b>A Legislative Term lasts 5 years.</b> Election / Selection dates are dependent on when the Office-holder leaves.		
Electorate	Subset of the mature Citizenry living in a Municipality inside the Electoral District, not working for a Municipality / State, paying <a href="#">taxes</a> , not receiving welfare for the last legislative period.		
Election Method for President / Mayor	The Method of Election is the <b>Optional-Preferential-Voting Method with Compulsory-Voting</b> . It will lower the amount of wasted votes, which in turn will give unlikely candidates a higher chance of getting picked. It gives the Electorate satisfaction in their choices, since their vote is never wasted and it lowers the arrogance of sitting politicians. The Ballot only becomes invalid, if two candidates are ranked the same and hence the hierarchy is no longer clear. <b>Compulsory-Voting</b> like in Switzerland is to prevent voter disenfranchisement. A compulsory vote isn't a burden on a citizen (certainly not bigger than taxation), especially if the citizen can hand in an empty ballot.		
Meaningful elections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Everything should be based on the <b>popular vote, not based on some electoral college</b>. The <b>popular vote has produced good and legitimate leaders</b>. (Lawrence Lessig Electoral College)</li> <li>- It is in the interest of the nation to <b>have as few elections as possible</b>. One should factor in the effort to conduct elections with 1.3 Billion citizens, therefore it makes sense to have <b>fewer but more meaningful elections</b> with high participation.</li> <li>- <b>Defenestration of sitting State politicians after a certain period of time via term limits</b>. This will bring in new personnel and ideas. It will remove the expectation for Chosen Officials, that one can remain in politics from cradle to grave.</li> </ul>		
Candidates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chosen Officials should be authentic members of societies, not some arrogant bureaucrats. Expert knowledge is welcome in the Executive Branch, but Chosen Officials need common sense, life experience and conviction more than expertise. Chosen Officials can't „jump around“ aka they can't represent one ED and then another one, one State and then another one!</li> <li>- The personality of an Indian politician shall be mix of <b>historian, forensic accountant, investigative journalist and shortseller</b>. Showman, self-promoters, unemployable people, influencers or activists shall not fill the halls of power.</li> </ul>		

State Candidates	Elected Municipality Official with at least one successfully finished term. This way, the people can witness how the politician performed on the lowest level of politics. It also keeps away attention / glamour seekers, that try to become politician to seek name recognition. It isn't important that everyone can be elected, as long as politicians are forced to <i>listen</i> to everyone.	Municipality Candidates	Subset of mature Citizenry within Municipality. If there are more applicants, a lottery is to decide which applicant can run.
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Seat allocation for the Parliament / Alder Board	Union	State	Municipality	A citizen can vote in the Election of every Municipality or State, in which this person has a registered address. If a person can't provide an address in a Municipality, this person can't vote in the encompassing State either.
	max 10'000'000 citizens	max 100'000 citizens	max 10'000 citizens	

Vote-Bans	<b>Employees of State / Municipality aren't allowed to vote.</b> That is to ensure that politicians work for the people, not for the	Political actors	The only political players shall be politicians themselves, journalists, individuals. Pacs, companies, foreign
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<sup>3</sup> A State could be Maharashtra, Haryana, etc..  
<sup>4</sup> It makes sense to make the national capital Delhi part of Haryana, but Chandigarh shall remain the capital of Haryana.

bureaucrats. Members of the Electorate can be banned from voting via court-order.

actors have no place in political discourse. Corporations aren't people!

Declaration of Candidacy

This Declaration to be handed to the Election-Committee. If the oath is broken a candidate can no longer compete in any election or be seated in the event of a win in the election. "I hereby declare my candidacy for Elected Office in the State of <name of the 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 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 individuals. 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 individuals not included in my electoral district. Once seated I will spend my time fulfilling my mandate. I promise to serve all the people in the 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 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 State. At no point will I call on anyone to break the law or agitate against inhabitants of this nation or the 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>"

Campaign rules

- No misrepresentation of oneself, absurd or illegal promises.
- No calls for violence against members of society. No politicians can't highlight their identity or accuse those unwilling to vote for them in general as racists / sexists
- No engagement in secret negotiations with other Chosen Officials, No endorsement of other candidates! No unnecessary meetings or pictures for the hidden purpose of campaigning.
- No yard signs or ads in social media, Campaign signs are allowed only in public non-targeted and unrestricted newspapers, campaigning door to door.
- Limitation of campaign to a small number of months right before the election and only inside the Municipalities.
- No interference with the duties of the Chosen Official.
- Campaign behavior and spending is strictly regulated. Strict limitations are imposed on campaign funds. There is a fixed period and a limit on how much money can be spent. Everything requires receipts! [No donation to oneself or to other candidates](#). No salary for the candidate.
- Campaigns must be limited to the electoral district, in which the Chosen Official seeks election. Travel for speeches or events outside the electoral districts are prohibited.

Public Candidate information

- The Electorate receives Information about all the candidates (CVs, political position, etc..) 2 months ahead of an election.
- All officials and Employees of the State must open up all previous employment and relationships. Furthermore every employment afterwards must be reported to the State.
- Every aspect of the politicians job performance is recorded and published. That includes all votes, meetings, income, debt accumulated in the Government, [taxes](#) accumulated in the Government, etc..

Inauguration

The Inauguration of all Elected State Officials is a **low key event without pomp or speeches**: Election Commissioner takes the oath from the State Official inside the Parliament in front of audience and cameras. The whole event should not take more than 1 hour and should be more an event for the employees of the State rather than a public event. That is inline with the idea that Government should not be an important aspect of public life.

Campaign funds

**The election commission finances campaigns exclusively.** If politicians are dependent on donations, they have to ask [wealthy individuals](#), [foreigners](#) or crazy individuals, because those are the only ones willing to donate money.

## State / Municipality entities

The Executive Branch is made up by State / Municipality entities, which do the actual governance. The Presidential Palace / Municipality Hall shall provide oversight over those entities, but do very little itself; there shall be no large staff of advisors like there are in other countries. All councils (economic, ethics, culture, etc.) shall be dismantled and all advisors fired, since there is little evidence those councils (and their pieces of advice) add any *real* value. Parliaments, Assembly of States, Presidential Palaces, Municipality Hall, High Courts, Courts, RBI, Military, Police, Chancellery, Treasury, Exchequer, Embassies, Consulates and the Ministries of Justice, Police, Defense, Foreign affairs can't be removed by any action, since they are essential to a functioning State. The Military, various Embassies or Consulates however can be suspended, if there is no real need.

## Buildings

**Presidential Palaces** The Presidential Palace is the official workplace of the President. It has a set of conference rooms, a small functional office for the President, a ball room for receptions, living quarters, etc.. The President is obligated to conduct almost all work from there, because neither do people want their leader to govern from elsewhere nor do they want to pay for extra accommodations<sup>5</sup>.

**Parliaments (Lok Sabha)** The Parliament is the workplace of the Parliament / the Assembly of States. A second workplace isn't required.

**Courts** Each Court shall be housed in its own prominent building.

**High Court** Each High Court shall be housed in its own prominent building inside the Capital.

**Municipality Halls** The Municipality Hall is the official workplace of the Mayor and the Alder Board. The Mayor is obligated by and large to conduct all work from here. It has a set of conference rooms, small functional offices for the Mayor and the Alder Board, etc..

<sup>5</sup> Negative examples include King of Thailand Vajiralongkorn, etc..

# Classification of employment in State / Municipality

For legal reasons there is a fixed list of job titles for each role in the Government; the classification effects privileges, duties, salaries, etc.. The salary and privileges is the same for President and Parliamentarians or Member of the High Court on the same level or Mayor and Member of the Alder Board. All other job types like ,Additional Minister', ,Deputy Minister', ,Super Minister', ,Side Minister', ,Upper Under Minister', ,Principal', etc. are abandoned; these are job titles meant to create unnecessary and expensive middle management. Ideally the hierarchies shall remain flat. As soon as a hierarchy becomes to large, it is a sign that the President tried to 'hide' a Minister in one of the other Ministries to evade the confirmation process. It is also to **prevent expensive and counter-productive parallel bureaucracies**. Parliament has the power to issue a Vote-of-no-Confidence or block a budget to enforce this rule. Government workers can't unionize, engage in collective-bargaining or form (official) workers councils. Jobs can't be reserved for certain groups. Government jobs should neither be safe nor comfortable! Individual Government Employees (except Chosen Officials or Judges), can negotiate **their own work conditions or salaries**. Chosen Officials and Judges must be citizens, but Members of the Executive Branch can actually be foreigners with valuable skills and new culture; when working for a foreigner, Indian employees of the Executive may do a better job and be less corrupt.

Official	Person with important function in State / Municipality	Employee	Every employee (that includes the secretary, cook, cleaning person, etc.)	Chosen Official	Members of Parliament, Alder Board, President or Mayor
Legislative Official	Every Official working for a Parliament or Alder Board	Judicial Official	Every Official working for the court system	Elected State Official	Member of Parliament and President
State Official	Every Official of a State	Municipality Official	Every Official of the Municipality	Elected Municipality Official	Member of Alder Board and Mayor
Ministerial Official	Every Official inside a Ministry. Such Officials do not need to be Citizens.	Officer	Any member of the Military or the Police is qualified as Officer.	Foreign Official	Every Official working in an Embassy or Consulate
Appointee	A person appointed by the President, approval by the Parliament not required	Selectee	A person which is selected among a preselected group of people	Chosen Official	A person nominated by the President, approval by the Parliament required
Official	Person with important function in State / Municipality	Headperson	Heads a Department / group of Departments inside Ministry, Gov Org		
Director	Runs a Directorate inside a <a href="#">Ministry</a> / Gov Org, the largest quasi independent sub-unit in Ministry or Gov Org (Ministry / Gov Org – Directorate – Department – Department – Department ... Department). The Minister / Chief Executive is free to select whoever that person wants.				

## Chosen Officials

<b>President</b> The President <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• runs the State Administration</li> <li>• confirms   vetoes Propositions for laws</li> <li>• issues Executive Orders to the Executive Branch</li> <li>• issues Propositions requiring approval</li> <li>• selects Cabinet members</li> <li>• provides signature on currency</li> <li>• commands the Military</li> <li>• decides Impeachments of Judges</li> </ul> . The job-title is always 'President' to highlight the federal nature of the Union of States <sup>6</sup> , not unlike in Australia or Canada. <b>The President represents the will of the Electorate.</b>	<b>Parliamentarian / Member of Parliament</b> The Parliament <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• oversees and reviews the other Branches (this is the most important task)</li> <li>• votes for   against Propositions for laws</li> <li>• issues Legislative Orders to the Executive Branch</li> <li>• approves / disapproves Propositions requiring approval</li> <li>• issues Impeachments, No-Confidence-Motions, Resolutions</li> </ul> . Every Parliamentarian has the right to speak, deliberate and vote. The Chairperson can grant the right to speak and debate to guests of the Parliament or President(s). <b>The Parliament represents the Constitution, it does not represent the Electorate!</b> The Chairperson can appoint temporary Presiders to run each Session of Parliament / Alder Board / Court.	<b>Mayor</b> The Mayor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• runs the Municipality Administration</li> <li>• issues Propositions requiring approval</li> </ul> . There is no Council of Advisors; the Mayor relies on the Chief Executives only.
		<b>Alder / Member of Alder Board</b> The Board <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• oversees and reviews the Municipality Administration</li> <li>• approves / disapproves Propositions requiring approval</li> </ul> . If the Alder Board finds irregularities, it can sue the Mayor in a court of law.

Speakers	Parliament	Alder Board	Assembly of States	High Court
	The Chairperson manages the schedule, accepts petitions, decides which motions are debated and voted on, which member sits on which committee.		The Chairperson demands the Proposition for a law after it has passed the Parliament, sends the Proposition to each President of the States, counts the signatures.	The Chairperson has the right to decide, which cases are heard and which are dismissed without being heard.

A Chairperson is the primus-inter-pares to fulfill management functions inside the respective body. The Chairperson needs to be a member of the body itself. The Chairperson is selected by lottery from the current Parliamentarians / Alders / Assembly of States / High Court whenever the old Chairperson leaves. If the Chairperson were to be selected by the Members, that would mean that candidates for Chairperson had better chances if they come from a party. It also means, that Parties could refuse to vote for a candidate and hence shut down the entire Parliament<sup>7</sup>. Such a mechanism prevents chaos when picking a speaker and makes the [pick less political!](#)

## Appointees and Selectees

Vice-President / Any Organization - The Elected State Official names a Vice-President / -Parliamentarian to acts as caretaker as a first act in office, who can't be named before the State Official is elected. The original idea of the Vice-President of the US was to take over in case the President is incapacitated, but that is no longer the case. Instead the Vice-President is selected to help the Presidential Candidate win the election and thus isn't anything but a campaign prop.

<sup>6</sup> President of Uttar Pradesh, President of Tamil Nadu, President of Haryana, etc..  
<sup>7</sup> A situation like that happened, when in Northern Ireland the DUP due to Brexit refused to vote a Parliament President and hence made the Parliament incapable of performing its function.

Parliamentarian		
Secretary	Secretariat	This person runs the Secretariats of Parliament and are appointed by the Speakers, the Presidents / Mayors, the Ministers or the Chief Executives. Important to note, that the Secretary is a servant or private assistant and by no means the equivalent of a Chief of Staff or any other political position! The Secretariats sit directly in the Parliament Buildings, Presidential Palaces, Municipality Halls, High Courts, Assembly, Ministries or Gov Orgs and are concerned with personnel, press relations, travel, budget.
Assistant	Staff	There is an argument to be made for <a href="#">Assistants aka Chief of Staffs</a> to Presidents, Speakers, Parliamentarians, Ministers, Chief Executives, etc. to handle day-to-day tasks. Insignia inherited from the boss.
Adjutant	<a href="#">Military</a>	MO4 – MO9 can request an Adjutant.
		Deputy <a href="#">Police</a> PO2 - PO5 can request an Deputy.
Member of Cabinet	Cabinet	The Cabinet is made up of Key Ministers and Key Chief Executives of the President's choosing. It advises and assists the President in running the State Administration.
Juror	Jury	It may happen to be necessary for a court to call for a Jury to convict the defendant. In case a Jury is called for, the Election Commission calls the Citizenry in that area to Jury-duty and supervises the selection of the Jury.

## Nominees

Following positions are propositioned by the President / Mayor and approved by the Parliament / Alder Board.

Judicial Branch	Judge	Court	<p>Person presiding over a court and deciding a legal dispute. A Judge needed to be a practicing attorney in good standing; formal <a href="#">education</a> is however not required. A Judge is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Parliament, under which the vacancy started; the right to fill the vacancy doesn't go to the next Parliament or President. There should be a surplus of courts to handle cases speedily!</p> <p>Courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adjudicate Legal Disputes</li> <li>• handle Treason, High Crimes and Misdemeanor</li> <li>• issue Judiciary Order to all the Branches and the Public</li> <li>• handle cases of undue Eminent-Domain-Claims</li> </ul> <p>. To prevent overreach by the judiciary, courts can never take action on their own, they always require someone else to file a suit in court. The <a href="#">courts are to interpret laws</a>, not to make them. The <a href="#">other branches can't override a court decision</a>.</p> <p>Administrative Courts also handle suits against useless government employees or departments, services or behavior. The Courts are to adjudicate <b>irreconcilable</b> legal disputes or crimes by their severity and context irrespective of the identities of the participants involved. <b>The Courts represents the Law.</b></p>	Members of the High Court	High Court	<p>A Member of the High Court is appointed the same way as normal Judges, however the Judge needed to be a Judge for at least 1 Legislative Term in another court inside the State or on one of the High Courts in the Union.</p> <p>The High Court</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• handles Constitutional Issues</li> <li>• handles laws, that contradict each other</li> <li>• decides Impeachment of the President</li> <li>• appoints the Election Commissioner</li> </ul> <p>. The High Court isn't a court of appeals and doesn't pick up ordinary cases other than listed above. Its purpose is more to hold Chosen Officials themselves accountable. One important job is to limit Government. Any person in the world can file a complaint with the High Court. If the High Court finds there are unconstitutional, useless or even harmful laws, it can demand that laws, regulations, services are discontinued, departments dissolved, employees fired, etc.. <b>High Court can never create laws, regulations, services or Government bodies.</b></p>
				Election Commissioner	Election Commission	<p>The Election Commission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• manages elections, redistricting, census</li> <li>• supervises Jury selection</li> <li>• supervises ethics of Chosen Officials</li> <li>• supervises adherence to campaign rules</li> </ul> <p>. The Commission is the non partisan organization, that is supposed to give the democratic process legitimacy. The role of the Election Commissioner is powerful and tricky. Such a person must be stickler for the rules, apolitical, non-partisan and non-public, but transparent. The Election-Commissioner must be appointed from the <b>pool of judges with at least 3 Legislative Terms</b>, in good standing with clean reputation, unquestioned integrity and impeccable qualification.</p>
Executive Branch	Minister	Ministry	<p>A Ministry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• issues Regulations</li> <li>• controls the correct implementation of laws and Regulations</li> <li>• controls activities of the Gov Orgs</li> </ul> <p>. Ministers can't be Parliamentarians! There are no Ministries in the Municipalities, only Gov Orgs.</p>	Chief Executive	Gov Org	<p>A Gov Org (Government Organization) is a quasi independent organizations. It delivers State / Municipality services.</p>
				Treasurer	Treasury	<p>The Treasury is the State / Municipality Entity, that handles the State's finances and wealth. The Treasury isn't a Ministry of Finance, it doesn't regulate the financial system, manage banks, manage money supply or fight financiers of terrorism.</p>
	Chancellor	Chancellery	<p>The Chancellery is the State Prosecutor office, it presses criminal charges for laws or regulations presumed to be violated. However, it does neither defend the State in any legal case nor serves as personal Attorney to any State Official.</p>	Bursar	Exchequer	<p>The Exchequer has the exclusive duty to collect <a href="#">taxes</a>. It then sends collected <a href="#">taxes</a> to the treasury. It makes sense to separate the entity that manages the State's / Municipality's wealth from the entity that collects <a href="#">taxes</a> or the entity that supervises the financial <a href="#">economy</a>. Municipalities must state their own <a href="#">taxes</a>, they can't get funds from the State: which will make the Municipality accountable, properly closes smaller Municipalities and those that run in an inefficient fashion! It should have an intelligence Directorate that finds tax frauds.</p>
	Member of the Assembly of States <sup>8</sup>	Assembly of States	<p>On the <b>Union Level there is a second chamber</b> next to the Parliament: the Assembly of States (not unlike the <b>European Council</b>). The Assembly of States represents the State's governments and hence is part of the Executive Branch (to avoid any misunderstanding). The Assembly has a powerful role, it can <b>confirm   veto a Proposition for a law</b> as a group <b>after it has been approved the Parliament</b>. The duty of this Assembly is to <b>keep power in the States and avoid centralization</b>. This Assembly is a far more credible body in a democratic process than a Senate ever could be. The Members of the Assembly are never allowed to be elected by the citizens themselves: The people already have representation through the Parliament! Since the members are selected and not elected, it saves the nation a separate Election for Senate among the Electorate. If Members of this Sabha would be elected, it would also infuse internal resentment of people from one State against people from another State. Members of the Assembly attend committee meetings with the Parliamentarians. A Member of the Assembly of States is nominated the same way as a Minister or Chief Executive. Since each Member can be removed by their nominating State President at any time, they have big incentive to do what said President wants them to do.</p>			
<a href="#">Armed forces</a>	Sheriff	<a href="#">Police</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigates criminal activities</li> <li>• Enforces public security</li> </ul>	Grand Marshal	<a href="#">Military</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defends the State, its territory and inhabitants against armed threats, terrorism and foreign invasion</li> <li>• Protects citizens, State property and interests, vulnerable persons and dignitaries abroad</li> </ul>

<sup>8</sup> Do not call them Senators, do not use any titles.

Foreign representation <sup>9</sup>	Ambassador	Embassies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Runs the prison system</li> <li>Protects State property, vulnerable persons and dignitaries domestically</li> </ul>	Consul	Consulates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apprehends fugitives abroad</li> <li>Projects power abroad</li> </ul>	A Consulate is an entity in another country, that assists people abroad to interact with the Host-Government. <a href="#">Honorary consulates shall not exist.</a>	
Special Governments	Gouverneurs	Governorates	A Governorate (currently named Territories) does neither have a Parliament nor a court system. The Governor is appointed by the center and answers to that Parliament. All current Governorates shall be merged into the surrounding State except Andaman & Nicobar.					

## Ethics, Obligations and privileges of the office, Dignity of the office, Demeanor of Officials

Ethics rules apply for every Chosen Official. Limit political immunity of Chosen Officials to bare minimum.

Personal liability	Chosen Officials can be sued by citizens in a court of law, if they failed to meet <a href="#">ethical standards of campaigning</a> or in their office. It isn't just enough to have strong ethics rules, it is important that a politician faces the threat of being sued in a court of law, if he or she violated those rules. Politicians usually pay lip-service to ethics, but when they feel that they can be sued by their Constituency and loose money or freedom, then they will comply.						
Term limits and minimum age for Chosen Officials and State Officials		Elected Municipality Official	Judge / Member of Jury at Court	Elected State Official	Election Commissioner	Member of the High Court	<b>Roots inside society</b> The conditions for being an Elected State Officials or a Judge are such, that the person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>must be a citizen before registration with the Election Commission and never renounce citizenship thereafter</li> <li>must be fluent both in the Language of the Electorate (Tamil, Rajasthani, etc.) as well as in English</li> <li>has a clean record or left their last job honorably</li> </ul> . Elected State Officials or Judges needed to have their roots inside the society, in which they try to be elected in. The Elected State Official or Judge must reside inside that society after term has ended. Society shall not tolerate Elected State Officials, that are really members of other societies.
	Min age	35		50			
	Max Legislative Terms during lifetime	None		3			
	Judges on the High Court will become, if possible, Judges on a normal court again, otherwise they are retired with full pension. Ideally such a person shall be from the midst of society and have lived a full life before entering Politics. All jobs have <b>mandatory retirement at age 85. Each Nominee is expected to stay until their term ends.</b> If the current occupant of the office is unwilling to vacate, the Police or the Military will enforce the removal of that occupant: All belongings are moved into a storage facility and that person must pay the rent.						

Salary of Chosen Officials	The salary of an Chosen Official should be around <b>1 Crore Indian Rupees per month.</b> All Chosen Officials are paid in national currency. 85% is held back and paid out within 100 days after Legislative Term has ended.			
	Percentage of salary	Condition for the payout	Moment of payment	The Chosen Official can contest any withholding of salary within the rest of the month after salary has been paid out. This way a politician feels the incentive to do the work, maintain price-stability and reduce the debt. The salary is set once and then by law to ensure politicians do not enrich themselves. Politicians aren't to receive a salary besides Government salary (no paid speeches, book deals, side-jobs, etc.), cause it is an unfortunate habit in many countries for politicians to have a side hustle or even worse, to leverage their mandate to increase the value of their books, speeches, consultancy. Some politicians even run a lobbying group while in parliament. There shall be no payments (retirement, etc.) after politicians leaves office. If as a result of this pay-structure politicians shrink Government, that would be a welcome. Taxation happens at the moment of payout in accordance with tax law.
	10	guaranteed for all months	the 5th 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		
		only for the months in which constitutional goals have been met		
		only for the months in which price-stability was maintained		
		only for the months where Government has no debt or debt is shrinking		

- Demeanor**
- Ideally politicians demeanor shall resemble behavior of judges.
  - Strictly regulated environment for public speeches.
  - No behavior that resembles campaigning or is seen as helping other campaigns by politicians foreign and domestic.
  - Politicians shall communicate ideally via written articles in the press, interviews or statements on their official websites. No access to Social Media or Micro Blogging. No Chosen Official is allowed to host or run a broadcasting show, podcasts, newspaper, etc..
  - No sexual behavior, no cursing or vulgarity in public; however, affairs, hook ups or use of prostitutes are explicitly not against code of conduct.
  - Media isn't to use sex stories to destroy a politician, unless a crime has happened. It is an unpleasant aspect of a Presidential System, that it facilitates **personality cults, therefore politicians must calm themselves.**
  - A member of Parliament doesn't have any representative functions, a Parliamentarian from say Kerala doesn't represent Kerala in any way; this privilege is for the President of Kerala alone.
  - Politicians can't travel unnecessarily or appear in public for no reason.
  - Parliament / Municipality Board are exclusive tools for the Constituents; not for lobbyists, outsiders, etc.. Each Parliamentarian / Member of Municipality Board must offer audiences to constituents of the Electoral District alone. No audience or access shall be given to organizations of any kind or outsiders. If outsiders / foreigners want to communicate with the Union Government, that person must contact the consular in that country; any other Government shall establish a general communications department.

**No business interests** Officials aren't allowed to have common business interests, as it presents a conflict of interest. That includes shared living quarters or creditor relationships. Unions for employees or officials shall not be allowed. Government workers shall be at-will-workers. A politician can't own anything, for which luxury [taxes](#) or capital gains [taxes](#) are payable.

**Read the bill** One frequent problem is that Members of Parliament don't read the laws that they are passing. In this system the Parliamentarian can be sued in a court of law for not reading or understanding the bill. Members of Parliament should know, what they are signing off on.

**No bribery** Bribery includes classical payoffs, patronage jobs, favors to family, income, earmarks, promises or funds for the States, etc.. It is tempting for a politicians to buy votes by favoring certain voters in the Electoral District: A wealthy well wisher, a large employer, the head of an influential family. A Parliamentarian can listen to constituents to improve Government services overall, but can't run errands for individual voters. To prevent that, every communication between a Parliamentarian and anyone else must be achieved. No bribery, earmarks, special treatment of selected voter groups.

<sup>9</sup> [One should ask whether friendly nations actually need a physical embassy](#) or a consulate or whether one can save money by working these friendly country from New Delhi. No diplomatic relations with North Korea, Palestinian Authority, the Vatican or individual members of the EU are required.



Classified information	Information gained through classified channels can't be used for any purpose other than fulfilling the job. That is to ensure, that Chosen Officials do not enrich themselves through what they learn or engage in insider trading. The privilege to present the nation or the State lies with the President, the city with the Mayor. Members of the Legislative or Judicial Branch do not represent the Government. Members of Parliament do not represent their ED (they only vote on their behalf). All public inquires are to be directed to the Chairperson of the Parliament. In essence members of parliament are to debate, decide and research. Judges can't bring cases in front of their own court to be decided.		
Medals	Medals shall be rewarded scarcely <sup>10</sup> : No Service Medals nor honorary Medals for celebrities. The decision to reward a medal is handled the same way as passing a law. There are only few categories of medals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valor as civilian</li> <li>• Scientific achievements</li> <li>• Mothers for raising successful children (to show appreciation for good parenting, which is the basis for successful societies)</li> <li>• Valor for extraordinary accomplishments in active duty in the Military / Police</li> </ul> Medals can't be traded. Chosen Officials can't receive Medals.	Parties	Parties may exist, but their activities are highly regulated. They can't <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• raise money other than a membership fee</li> <li>• engage in commercial activities</li> <li>• campaign or raise money on behalf of a candidate</li> <li>• make a candidate represent the party in an election</li> <li>• hold public debates</li> </ul> . Party affiliations do not appear on ballots. Membership in a party must be publicly known.
			Impeachment
			Impeachment is the process by which an Elected State Official or Judge is removed from office. In the Impeachment of a State Official, one body has to decide and another body has to then vote. Once Impeachment has been voted on, that person is removed from office. The oath of office is considered violated after Impeachment.
			Impeached person      Judge or Member of the High Court      President      Parliamentarian
			Decision      President      High Court
			Vote      The Parliament      Electoral district / entire Electorate
			Apart from this list, an Chosen Official / Judge can be removed via referendum from the entire Electorate.
Immunity	Immunity shall be a very limited privilege for State Officials and not much stronger than rights enjoyed by normal employees. Immunity is only granted to shield against consequences of political actions. It never covers crimes committed before or after office or unconnected to the duties of the office. Politicians can be sued in a court of law for ethics violations, violations during campaigning, bribery, not upholding legal procedures, etc.. It is expected that law Enforcement is adept in filtering out ridiculous complaints anyway.		
No-Confidence-Motion	A No-Confidence-Motion is leveled by the Parliament against any Legislative, Executive or Judicial Official other than President or Judges: A simple majority suffices to remove such an Official. The outcome of a successful No-Confidence-Motion is that this person is fired and a new one is selected. A No-Confidence-Motion isn't automatically considered a violation of the oath, however a separate vote can determine whether that oath has been violated.		
Public calendar	An Chosen Official must justify his or her use of time. In principal a Parliamentarian / Alder can only meets with his or her <b>constituents</b> , members of the Executive Branch, subject-matter-experts as well as family and friends.		

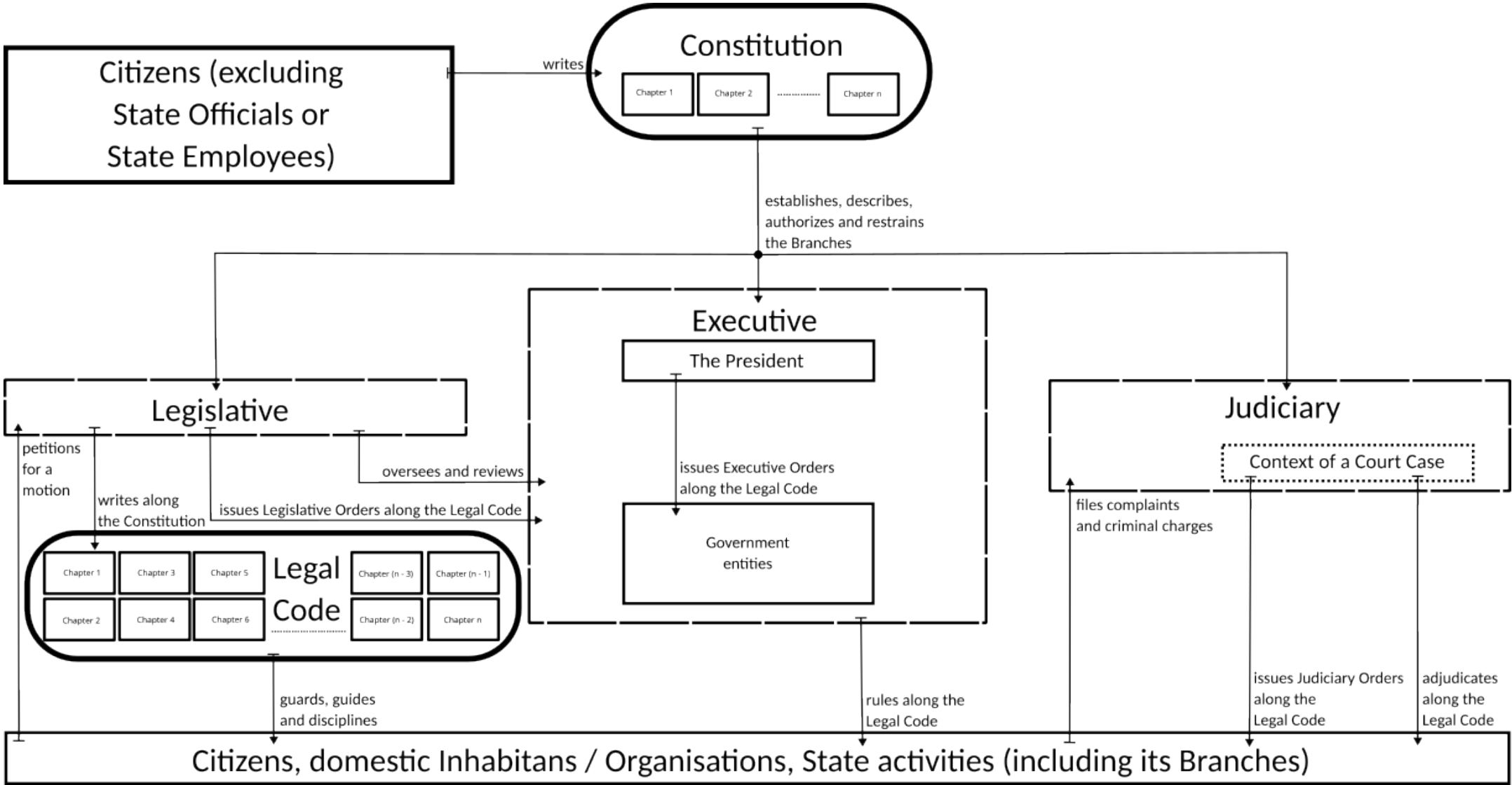
## Direct Participation by the Public

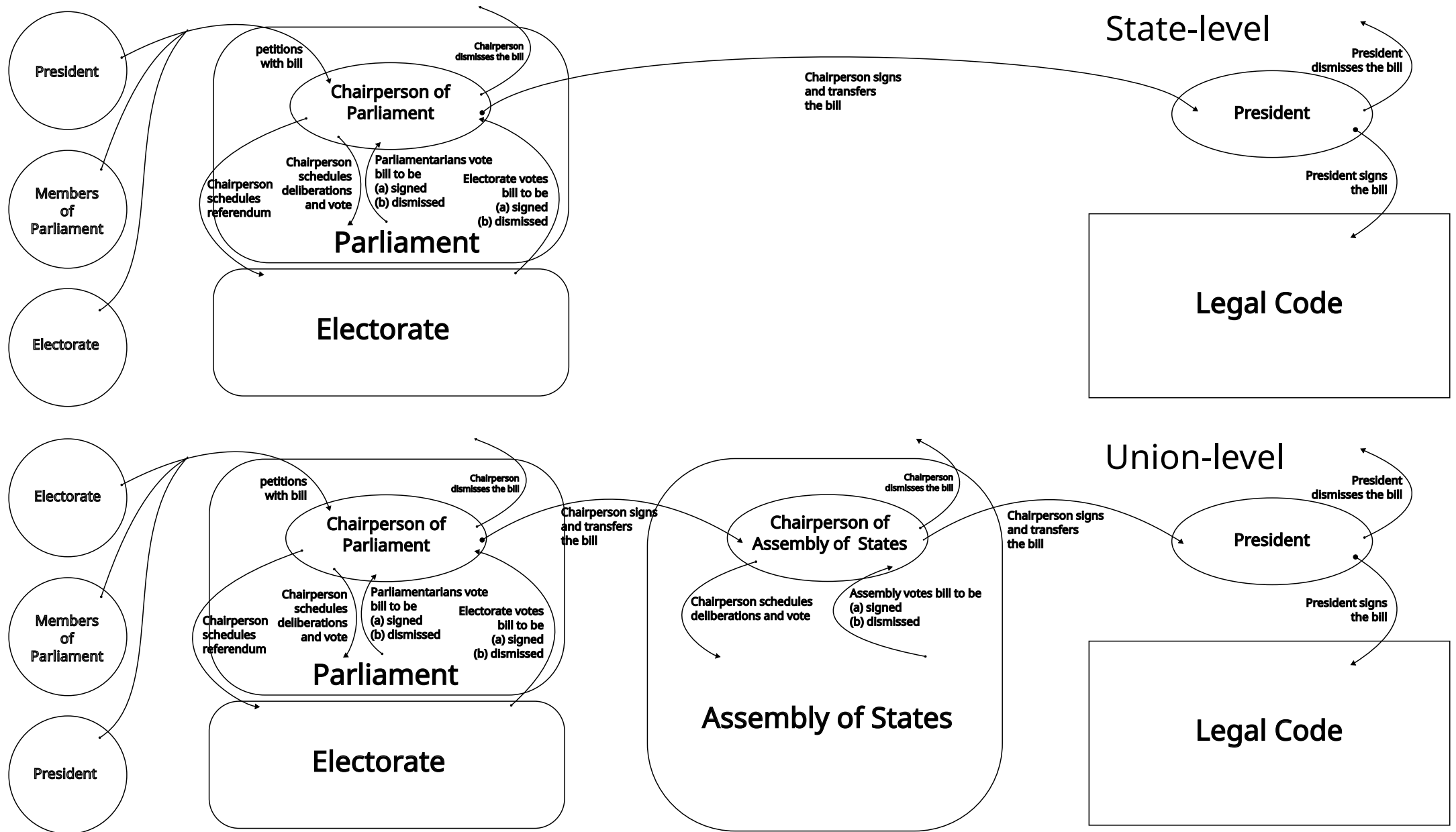
While the legislative process shall firmly be in the hands of the Parliament, the Public has some tools to participate directly.

Petitions	A petition is a binding order by the Citizenry to the Chairperson of Parliament to force a specific motion. A petition requires the signatures of a Relevant Minority <b>of the Electorate of the last election</b> . A petition can't receive undue funding and must be public, a petition not fulfilling these conditions must be rejected.		
Referendi	A referendum is a legally binding decision on the topics listed below made by the Citizenry with the same status as any bill passed by the Parliament, the Parliament essentially outsources decision-making to the public. In each referendum, there can be multiple choices, but in any case the winning option always requires <b>absolute Majority</b> approval of the Electorate. Parliament or a petition handed in by the Citizenry can initiate a referendum. After one choice has won, the Chairperson is required to put his or her signature on the referendum; it is then processed like any bill passed by Parliament.		
Shrinkage	<a href="#">Referenda</a> can be used to eliminate laws / regulations / services / entities / officials / budget items.	Constitution	Referendum to have Citizenry decide over a new Constitution.

<sup>10</sup> [The nation shall not hand out useless medals or rewards, nor service medals.](#)

**Work in Parliament and Alder Board**





**Creation of a Law**

Every bill must bear the signature of the

1. Chairperson of the Parliament
2. Chairperson of the Assembly of States (Union Level only)
3. President

on the bill. The signing event does require a witness! The date of enactment (date yyyy-mm-dd) must be imprinted. Creation of laws require a certain procedure.

**Changing the Constitution**

The Changing of the Constitution is made purposefully difficult. It can only be changed the earliest 10 fulfilled Legislative Terms after the last time it has been changed.

1. A **petition to change the Constitution** must be filed with the Union Parliament. The proposed Constitution must be attached to the petition and published. The petitioners, all the signatories and the authors of the Constitution must be made public.
2. This petition requires the Chairperson of the Parliament to set a **referendum-date** for a referendum, at which the new Constitution is voted for. That Vote must be after 6 months and before 4 years after petition was received.

1. Vote-Obligation for the Parliament
  1. The Chairperson of the Parliament must put a Proposition on to the Schedule of the Parliament.
  2. The Deliberations and Editing of the bill must be conducted with a minimum amount of time.
  3. 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** (that is to ensure, that Politicians and the Public have enough time to **read the bill** and communicate with others).
  4. The Parliamentarians
    - a) fails to vote for the bill, the Chairperson must not sign the bill. The bill is then dead.
    - b) vote for the bill, the Chairperson must sign the bill.
2. Veto-Privilege of the Assembly of States (Union Level only)
  1. The Chairperson of the Assembly of States receives the Proposition **within one week** after the Proposition has passed the Parliament.
  2. The Chairperson must put the Proposition on to the Schedule of the Assembly.
  3. A vote must be scheduled. The vote can happen **only after n weeks** (that is to ensure, that Politicians have enough time to **read the bill** and communicate with others). If the majority in the Assembly
    - a) vetoes the bill, the Chairperson must not sign as well; the bill is then dead.
    - b) doesn't veto the bill, the Chairperson must sign as well.
3. Veto-Privilege of the President
  1. The bill is send to the President for confirmation of the bill by signature. If the President
    - a) vetoes the bill, the President must not sign as well; the bill is then dead.
    - b) doesn't veto the bill, the President must sign as well.
  4. If all required signatures are on the bill, the bill becomes a law.

**A Law can never be proposed by Judiciary!** The Legal Code is structured into Books, Chapters, Paragraphs and Statutes. The Constitution, which is itself a Book, is structured into Chapters, Articles and Statutes.

Approval of Propositions

3. Date of enactment must be within 6 to 12 months after the passage; without a stated date the Constitution is automatically enacted by the next Inauguration.
4. On the referendum-date, the population must vote for the new Constitution with **Constitutional Majority**.
5. After the referendum has passed, the new Constitution is processed almost like a normal referendum, but the Assembly needs to vote with **Constitutional Majority** as well.

- Propositions need Approval of the Parliament / Alder Board
- Proposition-Obligation for the President / Mayor. The President / Mayor
- Approval-Obligation for the Parliament / Alder Board: The Parliament / Alder Board holds hearings and then a vote for approval.

Creation of a (Municipality-) Decision

Every decision in a Municipality must bear the signature of the

- Chairperson of the Alder Board
- Mayor

on the decision. The date of enactment (date yyyy-mm-dd and time hh.mm) must be imprinted. Creation of a decision is really without ceremony, however all the participants need to adhere to transparency rules.

Resolution

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

Vote Ballot

Every decision in the Legislative has 3 Options: **Yay, Nay and Undecided**. Every vote is a one page document with the decision itself and a small explanation for the decision. Just raising the hand won't suffice, there should be some effort in voting for or against a bill and some rational explanation.

Orders

Legislative	Executive	Executive	Order by President to anyone inside the Executive	Judicial	Anyone
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All orders must reference the law authorizing this order.

Propositions requiring Approval

Certain actions are propositioned by the President / Mayor, but must be approved by the Parliament / Alder Board. Right to be Municipality is in question, if one Municipality has less than 100,000 citizens as inhabitants.	All Levels	State	Municipality
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nominees</li> <li>• Budgets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognition or Revocation of the right to be a Municipality (State Level only)</li> <li>• Medal Recipients</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land-Leases</li> <li>• Eminent-Domain-Claims<sup>11</sup></li> </ul>

Definition of majority / minority

Majority / Absolute Majority	Plurality / Relative Majority	Constitutional Majority	Relevant Minority
more than <b>50%</b> of all eligible voters	largest share of all eligible voters	more than <b>75%</b> of all eligible voters	More than <b>1%</b> of all eligible voters

The base is always the entire body, absent or not.

## Due-diligence in law-making

Since countries that protect liberty and freedom and honor the free-market are more successful, following provisions are essential. The citizen has a right to sue Government to archive following list of goals.

Transparency	Government must enforce transparency in it's own actions, about the cost and personnel of every Government entity and where it serves the public interest. This is to ensure, that outside organizations, in particular the press, can get all the information necessary about the Government activities, but also for companies on the stock market, etc.. The entire schedule of the politicians and all meetings must be public. Private meetings with important people must be made public as well. Privacy is only permitted for meetings with close friends and family. Mandatory attendance in Parliament. In general the Chosen Official has to be inside the capital the entire time. The politician must offer personal contact information in case of an emergency. Exceptions are given for travel for personal reasons like visiting home, funerals, etc.. AWOL is a major offense. No need for an office in the ED, Constituents can reach Politician via phone. Elected Municipality Officials must live at home, an Elected State Official must live in the living quarters inside the capital, that are provided by the State, or in the home in their native place.
Public contracts	All Government contracts must be public. The only exception are contracts regarding national security. Every citizen shall be able to review contracts online.
Temporary contracts	Whenever possible, all work shall be outsourced. All work and service contracts automatically expire after the end of the second Legislative Term, if nothing else is stated. Exception must be granted by the Parliament itself. Today, permanent Government workers create vested interests to keep outdated policy going, that is why everyone needs to be defenestrated after some time if possible with the possible exception of Judges.
Laws based on science and facts	Laws shall always be made based on facts and science and shall not honor tradition, culture, religion or emotional sentiment.
Superiority of national courts	State courts can only be overruled by Union courts. Union courts can't be overruled by anyone. <a href="#">Trade deals, that pry out the courts are illegal.</a>
Commitment to decrease government services and assets	The Government can't offer services or produce goods. The only exceptions are the consular services, Military, Police, the entire legal-system, Exchequer, Treasury, Embassies, Consulates and of course Parliament, Presidential Palace, High Court, all the other courts and all the services directly connected to being a Government. In general government eliminating or not creating services should be easier than creating and maintaining them; politicians should feel safer decreasing spending, taxation or cutting regulations than doing the opposite. Patents must be sold to the highest bidder, however here the Government can favor domestic bidders. Government can't own unnecessarily assets (land / properties / buildings). Basically the only assets that the State-Governments are allowed to own, are the assets necessary to operate itself.
Decrease Laws, Regulations, Ip	Many laws or regulations are worthless or even have adverse effects, so they must be deleted. If a patent isn't innovative enough or unjustified, it must be removed. There must be a constant requirement for laws, regulations or patents to make sense.

<sup>11</sup> Eminent-Domain doesn't exist in the States, because all Land outside the Municipality is property of the State and can only be rented out for a period of time.

Independent treasury and budgets for each Government	Every Government has to <b>finance itself with its own set of taxes or fees</b> . There is no legal mechanism to demand money from another Government. Government can accept voluntary financial support only from other domestic Governments or entities, but never from abroad (to prevent foreign meddling). Earmark spending increases temptation to increase State <a href="#">taxes</a> in order to be redistribute. In many countries, entire districts are dependent on Government redistribution, which in turn turns Parliamentarians into lobbyists for their Electoral Districts. If Municipalities have to raise <a href="#">taxes</a> on their own, their inhabitants will demand better results. Each Chief Executive and Minister is obligated to submit a complete audit of all expenses (with receipts) over to the Parliament (Parliamentarians are expected to sign-off on this list).											
Government spending	It is OK for Government to spend up to 10% of GDP over all 3 levels (the less the better). Government can own parts of organizations, if it is deemed necessary. <a href="#">Government can in general not subsidize or finance activities</a> ; Government can however finance certain activities (in particular research and defense), but only under the condition, that a private financier isn't available. <b>Government spending shall not factor into official GDP</b> . The majority of that spending shall be on armed forces, then pathways, then on R&D.											
No profit seeking nor commercial behavior of Government entities	State / Municipality entities can't engage in profit seeking or commercial behavior. State / Municipality entities, in particular the Military and the Police are prohibited from engaging in business ventures or become profit seeking organizations. That is to prevent the Military going the way the Pakistani Military went. Government can't engage commercial activity like Government lotteries, construction work, etc.. It is the job of the private sector to deliver those goods and services.											
No Government position rivaling the power of an Chosen Official	To <b>prevent a Putin-Medvedev-Tandem</b> , no position shall be created, that rivals the power of the President. We do not want someone to be de-facto President from another office. One doesn't want laws to be made by some body bypassing the Parliament. Job titles should bear meaning and people should not be figure heads.											
No meaningless Government positions	No unnecessary or underperforming employees. <a href="#">No Government positions as patronage jobs or of vague job description</a> . Jobs shall not be created as payoff to political allies or to voters. That is to prevent the endless growth of Government like in Saudi Arabia.											
Simple laws, regulations and tax-code	Politicians aren't to create complicated, contradicting laws or a tax code, that doesn't fit the below mentioned tax table, create loopholes or tax credits. <a href="#">One should not have to be a lawyer to understand laws or a tax-accountant to understand taxes</a> . Salaries must usually be stated per month by law, since <a href="#">taxes</a> are paid per month.											
No unlawful representation of the State	The sole representative of the State is the President. Ambassadors represent the State on behalf of the President. Members of Parliament and others aren't allowed to speak for the State. The only person that should fulfill representative functions shall be the President, everyone else should sit at the desk in the office and work. Politicians spend too much time being in talk shows or public events or even promoting a side hustle.											
Indicator for illegal behavior	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Implicit</td> <td>Absence of dissent</td> <td>Documented</td> <td>Written on a piece of paper with timestamp, visible to all parties</td> <td>Registered</td> <td rowspan="2">Some activities require certification of a signed document and being handed over to a municipality registry office for archiving</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Explicit</td> <td>Some notable sign of consent</td> <td>Signed</td> <td>Documented consent must bear the signatures of all parties and witnesses</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>In general in a libertarian society all interactions become legal, if all the participants do it with some form of consent. Behavior becomes illegal, if it involves <b>force, violence, threats, intoxication, intimidation, blackmail, extortion, coercion, deceit or trickery</b>. Judges must factor in the context of an action to assess whether consent was given or what kind of consent was required to begin with.</p>	Implicit	Absence of dissent	Documented	Written on a piece of paper with timestamp, visible to all parties	Registered	Some activities require certification of a signed document and being handed over to a municipality registry office for archiving	Explicit	Some notable sign of consent	Signed	Documented consent must bear the signatures of all parties and witnesses	
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Explicit	Some notable sign of consent	Signed	Documented consent must bear the signatures of all parties and witnesses									
Criminal by-standing	A person, who knew about illegal behavior by another person and failed to report. Such behavior is punishable by law, especially where that person received a bribe.											
Judicial review	<b>Judges shall apply laws, not make them!</b> Judges must demand speedy correction of (newer) laws contradicting existing (older) laws or the constitution. Until the rework has been finished, the court can somewhat freelance. No other form of judicial review is permitted!											

## Counterparts and Audiences

Every job-category has a dedicated primary counterpart. That is prevent overlapping job-descriptions.

President	Parliamentarians, Ministers and Chief Executives	Ambassador	Members of the foreign government and the Minister of Foreign Affairs
Parliamentarian	Electoral District, Electorate, Parliamentarians, President, Ambassadors	Consul	Foreigners and citizens abroad, interface for normal people with government
Ministers	Assigned Chief Executives, Parliamentarians, President, other Ministers	Minister of Foreign Affairs	Ambassadors from this government abroad and foreign ambassadors in the country

Ambassadors shall represent the nation on all official occasions as well as negotiate with foreign governments. Consuls shall interface with citizens and anyone else. The Ambassador is more a shadowy figure while Consuls are really the face of the Government abroad. Citizens abroad, who aren't in any Electoral District can still interact with the Consul as an Interface to the Government. The President should **never** travel and the Foreign Minister only **rarely**. The role of the Foreign Minister shall be working in the background as the coordinator for all the ambassadors around the world as well as talking to the ambassadors of other countries inside the nation. Nobody in Government is allowed to operate a media-entity, podcast, newspaper, etc.. They are allowed to appear on public podcasts, etc.. Of course, if expertise is needed, the expert can be asked for advice.

## Public safety, decency and demeanor

Curriculum	Schools are banned from teaching hateful, antidemocratic, anti-capitalist, anti-patriotic <a href="#">education</a> . Criticism, self-reflection and proper understanding of societal issues however must be taught.
Weapons	Weapons includes guns, rifles, but also knives, that can't be used as a tool.
Restrictions on movement	Freedom of movement and tracking can be mandated under certain circumstances.
Accidents	Companies can be made to build in mechanisms to prevent accidents.
Ban of products	Government can ban certain products, substances or services from the Market, if those are harmful to the environment, used likely to harm other humans or animals, are indecent (unhealthy food in front of children, pornography, etc..) or threaten public safety or national security. This however can't be used to unduly favor or punish certain market participants or ban drugs or sex work.
Incitement	Encouraging crime, undue self-harm, 'easy' suicide, hatred, violence, xenophobia or panic can be banned.

Anti-riot-laws	Since protests in India have frequently turn violent, the Government needs to be prepared to crack down on protesters. Illegal protesters can be arrested, incarcerated and their property can be ceased. Their right to vote or passport can be repealed. The anti-riot-forces can use live ammunition.
Decency in public	Once someone steps outside his or her home, that person must behave so to not create undue disturbance to others. Government can enforce a certain behavior in public (no nudity, proper dress, proper dress in court houses, no swearing or foul language, etc.), especially around religious or national sites, or certain cultural trades (like national holidays, etc.). Decency is also expected in private communications of official nature or where the sender doesn't personally know the recipient.
Misuse of public services	People can be sued if they are seen as misusing public services. That includes needless calls to the police, needless lawsuits, etc..

## Categories of People in civic society

Electorate	Subset of Citizens, that can vote		Electable Citizen	Subset of the Electorate, that can be elected to elected office.	
Citizen	Most privileged group of people regarding treatment by the State. Citizenship is granted automatically to a new-born or legitimately adopted child of a citizen or denizen; their birthplaces are irrelevant! Upon adulthood a child with multiple citizenships then has to pick one nationality. Citizenship, even dual citizenship, is offered only to a high value person, but <u>never</u> offered to ordinary Denizens or foreign spouses of Citizens. Non-Citizens can never reclaim previously surrendered citizenship. A Mature citizen is a citizen of legal age of <b>16 years</b> . Minimum age for sexual consent is <b>14 years</b> ; however, if the younger partner behaves in an erratic fashion, child-services can order break up if partner is bad influence (equal to German legal system). <a href="#">Impregnating a woman before the age of 20 is illegal</a> .				
Official Identification Documents	Identity Card	The Identity Card is given to any citizen and denizen. A person with this card can travel into the nation at any time without any other document. The Identity Card is required for Elections.			
	Passport	The Passport is given to any citizen, who wishes to travel abroad and enter into another country. Is has imprinted the Visa of the country or arrival. A person with a valid Passport can enter even without any other identification.			
Each of these documents shall serve to identify a person. Each has among other data a bio-metric picture, but no addresses, contact IDs, information about family members or spouses. Each document is issued by the center Government. Only those documents shall exist to identify oneself or to make bureaucratic processes easy and transparent, to prevent attempts to remove citizens rights of a citizen. Each document can be used independently without any other document.					
Visas / Free Trade	The number of visa types shall be reduced to bare minimum, in order to prevent abuse. It makes sense to have a ministry for immigrant affairs to streamline visas. The Visa is imprinted both inside the Identity Card and the foreign Passport (so that this person doesn't have to carry both documents for travel).				
Tourist	People can stay for a duration of time (typically some months). An important subgroup are patients, that want to receive medical treatment. That includes people, that want to commit assisted suicide, who need abortions, vasectomies, etc., want to donate sperm or eggs to recipients inside the nation; in all those cases, the ministry shall actively assist. Another important subgroup are religious worshipers.			Visa expires automatically. Work permit or property purchases are never granted.	
Refugee	People in imminent danger to be rescued from other countries.	Investor	People, who meaningfully invest in some business. The intent to invest must be verified.		Visa is temporary. Work permit or property purchases can be granted under circumstances.
Asset	A person can under special circumstances enter into the nation without work, money or anything, if that person considered to be of high value.		With time Visa automatically leads to denizen card, if the visa isn't actively revoked. Work and purchase of property automatically permitted.		
Denizen	A Denizen is almost a Citizen, but without any political rights. Immigrants are often better citizens and they bring rejuvenation to society. Today Indians only care about identity, when they really should care about the <a href="#">economy</a> . There shall be no quotas for countries. Spouses have right to automatically follow only where the wedding happened before. Immigrants shall be accepted, if they are harmless to society. Immigrants should not mindlessly assimilate, but rather <b>enrich the local culture with positive trades from their own previous native places</b> . The only language skill required for adults shall be English; their children of course should be require to learn the local mother tongue. The OCIO-Card shall be abandoned in favor of this status.				Visa can be revoked for same reasons as for citizens. Work and purchase of property automatically permitted.

Several countries should have unfettered access to the Indian market as well as freedom of movement and no-visa-requirements: EU, UK, Israel, Canada, US, Australia, New Zealand. Other countries should be kept on distance. One should push to consolidate the different forums: Demand for permanent seat in the UN Security Council, leave Commonwealth of Nations.

Asylum is only granted abroad with application to the neared consulate or once in country via letter to foreign affairs ministry. It is upon the Parliament of the Union to draft a sensitive asylum-policy.

## Personal law (for persons and organizations)

People are primarily responsible for their own action and Government should not needlessly intervene.

Registration	A child must be registered with the Government within 1 month after birth / adoption.					
Dignity of a person or animal	People (and animals) shall have the right to be treated with dignity by the Government. That means, that any physical harm on animals is punished the same as physical assault against humans.					
Uniform Civil Code	<a href="#">Every person or organization must be treated the same regardless of identity of this person</a> ; that includes all laws, punishments, benefits, etc.. If one can get something for being a member of a certain identity-group, there is no incentive to grow out of that identity and of course everybody believes his / her identity is more valuable than any other identity. One doesn't want a Muslim or a Hindu to define themselves as Muslim or Hindu first. That includes the necessity to <b>not allow</b> the establishment of an electoral college, which would separate people into different subgroups and pitch them against each other. One can debate whether women shall serve in elite Military or Police units. Laws can be altered for pregnant women, parents, elderly and minors.					
Commitment to liberty and individual responsibility	Laws shall not unduly limit personal liberties, unless the limitation is in the proven interest of the public or another person. All over the world politicians unfortunately believe they can take a person's right and the person has beg for that freedom back, ideally it should be the other way around. Along with liberty there is expectation, that individual persons or organizations take responsibility for their own actions.					
Protection against	murder, battery, assault, rape	Obvious points. Rape includes vaginal, oral and anal rape. Murder must be punished highest. Damaging organs shall be punished like murder.	addiction	While substances must be legal, there can be some protections against obvious addictions like highly addictive drugs, but also TV, Internet, Facebook, processed foods, etc.. Especially children must be protected.	groping, molestation	Groping is depending on context from touching any body-part. Molestation is touching butt, genitals, upper thigh, lower back, belly or breast.

defamation	Defamation laws shall <b>not be too tight nor too to loose</b> . One can think of laws banning media outlets and social media, which fail to comply. Defamation doesn't include insults.			
misappropriation	If someone uses another person's property without permission.	property-damage	If someone damages another persons property	trespassing Walking onto someones land, home, road, building, computer-server, anything password-protected, etc..
fraud	While people are in general responsible for their actions, there should be some legal protects against obvious fraudsters and tricksters.			theft Taking away someone else's property without permission.
harassment, stalking	Harassment shall be defined as inappropriate, unwarranted, unwanted, unjustified, non-consensual or uncalled for interaction with other persons given the context this interaction happens. The accuser must <b>first inform</b> the accused to cease the objectionable behavior before filing a complaint. Harassment is a person-to-person crime. In contract, peeing, profanity or masturbation in public would fall under 'indecent behavior in public'. Harassment is a tricky issue like 'freedom of speech', its definition requires the right balance. On one hand, people have a right to live a quiet undisturbed life. On the other hand, any form of economic or social activity requires someone to contact or interact with someone else. This definition allows a person to advertise a product, make new friends or even seek (purely) sexual partners. It shall be Ok to advertise a product in the predestine precinct, but not by going door to door. It is OK to ask a person to a date at the beach, but not to ask a coworker. And of course 'No' means 'No'. Annoying requests to be sexually active do not constitute sexual harassment, but normal harassment. Stalking would then be persistent harassment with high frequency over a certain period of time.			
undue liability or punishment	A crime must be punished appropriately and proportional to the crime. People failing to act upon learning about a crime by someone else can also be held accountable for inaction. A person unconnected to the crime however can never be punished. A company can for example not be held responsible, if one employee sexually harasses another employee.			
frivolous lawsuits	A functioning society needs lawsuits, that are reasonable. Nobody wants to live in a place, where people can sue someone over nothing! The State needs to prevent frivolous lawsuits, that clog up the system and may ruing potentially innocent people. Raghuram Rajan warned in his book about the <a href="#">,appellate raj</a> . There needs to be an understanding, that people should first try to settle their issues outside the courts.			
Right to impersonating	This provision criminalizes impersonators, who pretend to be some other <b>real</b> person or organization. Impersonating a fake person shall remain legal. It also protects against illegitimate spokespersons or representatives. It doesn't punish people, that wish to stay anonymous. It is also the basis of strong trademarks and brand-names.		impregnating, infection	A woman has the right not be impregnated without her consent. A person has the right not to be infected. So if a person fails to use a condom (during casual sex), to mention HIV before sexual intercourse, that person is charged with a crime.
Right to suicide	<b>Painless suicide with dignity shall be a constitutional right not to be infringed. Preventing suicide only prolongs suffering.</b> However, suicide should not be used to evade law enforcement or punishment and should be prevented in case of a overriding public interest.			
property, land	Persons and organizations have a right to property, to trade and advertise the same.	work	Citizens have the right work, invent and innovate. Non-citizens can do these things as qualified by their visa.	vote Every citizen can participate in any election for State / Municipality.
trade	The whole world should have the right to conduct lawful business.			
relationship	Every adult person enjoys the right to engage in any consensual relationship of any nature (economic, friendships, etc.).		contract	Every adult person enjoys the right to engage in any contract of any nature. A person can't be obligated to surrender fundamental rights. A person can however be legally / contractually obligated to surrender this right for <b>new</b> relationships; that is to prevent for example a teacher to sexually engage a student.
act as a guardian or form a <a href="#">family</a>	A person can act as a guardian to a dependent person or animal, if the dependent is unable to care for her- or himself. The guardian is obligated to the well-being and is to act in the best interest of the dependent. The dependent is under the responsibility of the guardian and no one else. A Guardian isn't allowed to engage in any sexual activity with the ward! Parents are punished in place of their children, if a child committed a crime.			
birth control	It isn't in the interest of society to push unwilling parents to raise children they never wanted. Instead every person should have exactly the number of children he or she wants to have. <a href="#">Impregnating a woman without consent or proper medical screening on purpose or negligence shall be a felony</a> . The <b>planet is still highly overpopulated despite falling birthrates</b> <sup>12</sup> , so reducing the number of humans is paramount. Besides, <b>economic growth through large population is a fallacy</b> , even more so in the times of <a href="#">automation and AI</a> ! However, the 2-child-policy is unnecessary.			
abortion	Right to safe abortions must not be infringed. Abortion shall be legal <b>under any circumstance for 24 weeks</b> . Abortion can happen at any stage, if the mother risks personal medical problems or the baby risks being born with health issues.			
privacy	Government isn't allowed to divulge any private information. Every irrelevant piece of Information of a person is off limits, every relevant piece of information only after explicit or implicit permission, unless it serves the justified interest of the public or another person.			
intimate	Any pictures / video of a naked person, a person performing sexual acts or defecating / urinating. It includes medical data.	data	Data includes addresses, license-plates, contact-information, marital-status, children, salary, tax-payments, documents, communications, calls, messages, recordings, employment-information, etc.. Employers aren't allowed to know potential other employers of an employee. If a person has legitimate request to find out contact-information, the Government must function as intermediary and forward the mail.	
free speech	Speech must be free enough to allow private conversations, jokes, insults, entertainment, mistaken or off-the-cuff false / incorrect statements and <b>comfortably facilitate the work of journalists</b> . There should of course be laws to ban <b>factually untruthful</b> speech. It should not allow lies (like Holocaust or climate change denial), vulgar language in public, speech to unduly profit or malign someone. Even telling half-truths or leaving out vital information should be made criminal. Political speech must be somewhat limited to prevent the ugly election-behavior known in other countries.			
advertising	If an act, a product or a service is legal, than automatically advertising this act, product or service is legal as well, as long as the advertising doesn't lead to harassment. Of course Government can regulate where advertising happens, for example no advertising for sex work around children. False statements in advertising shall be highly punishable by law. Advertising illegal products or services is illegal as well. Advertising includes writing CVs to gain employment or advertising to find partners or form relationships. Advertising has to be honest and up-to-date.			
attempt	If an act, a product or a service is legal, than automatically attempting to perform this act or offer this product or service is legal as well, as long as the attempts do not lead to harassment. Attempting illegal act, products or services is illegal as well. Attempts to form relationships are legal as well.			
legal and self-defense	Every person has the right to defend oneself against violence, trespassing, defamation, etc. inside and outside the court. Every person has the right to defend oneself in a court of law or seek a representative to defend oneself in a court of law. That includes to right to fight back against an attacker, speak out against lies.	representation	A constituent of an Electoral District is entitled to a fair chance to a meaningful audience with the Parliamentarian / Member of the Municipality Board of this District. The attention given by the Parliamentarian / Member of the Municipality Board must be roughly equal among all Constituents.	stable currency A stable currency is essential to a flourishing economy, hence there is a right to a currency, which is safe against inflation or deflation
petition the State	Every person, citizen or not, can engage with / inform / collaborate with / file a complaint with a State / Municipality entity. Common law shall not override contractual obligations.			

12 The planet had under 500 Million people at the time of Christ and around 300 Million Indians citizens under British rule during colonialism.

	comfortable services	Comfortable access to Government services, especially voting must be granted. Voting should be easy. Many Governments feel tempted to make services something difficult, especially to the poor. There should not be unnecessary hurdles to exercising one's rights. Courts should offer speedy trials and transcripts of every court case for personal safe keeping of all parties.				
	speedy and transparent trials	Government shall not delay court procedures needlessly. The transcripts of every court procedure shall be handed over to all parties to both defendant and plaintiff.	<a href="#">innocence until proven guilty</a>	A defendant is <b>innocent until proven guilty!</b> Like as with persons, one must prove, that an organization is committing wrong doing.	movement	Citizens and denizens can move freely inside the nation.
Obligation to	help birth healthy children	That includes for the purposes of conception not donating sperm / eggs, if one is sick, not accepting sperm / eggs from sick individuals, not smoking in front of or endangering pregnant women, etc.. One can sue / file charges if someone <a href="#">endangered a newborn</a> or wanted unborn on <a href="#">purpose or by negligence!</a>	cooperate with the State	Each inhabitant is to help law-enforcement enforce the law and the military secure the nation. That includes pointing out unworthy welfare-recipients, fraud, etc.. Exceptions may be tolerated with consciences objections.	protect nature	Environment, wild-life, biodiversity, climate, etc.
	care for children / pets	If acting as guardian to a child / pet, one has to properly raise / shelter that child / pet. That include providing for the child / pet as well as having it adequately educated. Failure would be punished by law. The State sets the standards for such <a href="#">education</a> and controls adherence to them. It also includes proper medical care of provision of food and shelter. Parents are held liable if the child / pet breaks any laws.				
	manners	Public behavior mustn't be needlessly unpleasant.	not be a burden on society	No abuse of Government-services (police-calls, free medical-services, etc.)	honorable conduct	Honor contracts, pay <a href="#">taxes</a> , honesty, personnel responsibility, accountability