

Preamble

The proud state of Kerblakistan is a united, free, and educated country

We as a people are determined to create a state of equality through democratic government values and moral principles

Through our religious and ethnic differences, we stand united for the better of our society

Kerblakistan is the absolute shield of peace and industrial efficiency

Through the striving, for democracy, there is always hope to strive for more and maintain the harmony of our diverse people

Article 1: Rights and Freedoms

1. All ethnic groups under the state of Kerblakistan will be provided specific ethnic rights
2. Ethnic groups are provided religious freedoms to worship how they please to extent of not persecuting others based on scripture
3. Ethnic groups have linguistic freedoms and may write and speak freely as the individual wishes
4. No groups based on economic, religious, or linguistic differences shall be able to take advantage of any other group

5. Economic prosperity does not equate to advantages over other groups and these powers will not be used to suppress others

Based on the many ethnic groups of Kerblakistan it makes sense for ethnic rights to be emphasized in the constitution. This is to avoid an ethnic group suppressing another such as what is being described with Molvanians. The Molvanians have political, economic, and social advantages in Kerblakistan. In addition to the ethnic clashes being described in the bio of the country, ethnic rights needed to be stated plainly. Giving all ethnic groups economic, religious, and linguistic freedoms lets them express themselves without being harmed for their differences.

Article 2: System of Government

1. The State of Kerblakistan follows a unitary system of government
2. No autonomy to specific regions shall be granted
3. Only exception to no autonomy is to protect the democracy and unity of the country
4. All power is appointed to the central government
5. Advisors will be appointed to represent the recognized ethnic groups of Kerblakistan in the central government
6. These recognized groups are Kerblaks, Molvanians, and the Slobovians

7. Advisors and representatives will be appointed to ethnic groups that maintain above a 5% population in the country
8. The number of advisors will not vary depending on the population percentage of said ethnic groups
9. The state of Kerblakistan although its rich diverse religions and cultures recognizes that these religions shall be separated from the act of law and governmental process

Having a unitary government was the best form of government for Kerblakistan. The government being unitary puts emphasis on having a uniform set of laws and enforcement for those laws. Kerblakistan has a history of weak and inefficient government which can be fixed with uniform sets of laws. There is no room for confusion and questions because the laws do not change from place to place. These laws will be part of the common ground this country needs in order to run efficiently.

Due to the number of ethnic groups with colliding interests, there is a strong belief that if they were in a different system of government, these local majorities would silently oppress minority groups through a lack of representation. Having these powers consolidated in the central government doesn't allow this to happen. The use of advisors and representatives in the government would ensure that these groups would nationally be represented with no fundamental advantage. Each group having the same amount of advisors makes sure there is no advantage. Creating the 5% threshold for advisors is a substantial amount of the population meaning they are given the right to appoint an advisor to represent their needs in government.

Due to Kerblakistan's diverse religions and cultures, implementing laws based on religion would be a detriment to this already struggling government. Clearly separating the church and state is the right decision for these reasons.

Article 3: Regime Type

1. The State of Kerblakistan is a semi-presidential regime

2. The Prime Minister will be in charge of internal affairs
3. The President is in charge of foreign relations and directly appointing the prime minister
4. President has the ability to remove the prime minister and his cabinet
5. If the president removes the prime minister or his cabinet, he is obligated to replace these positions within 90 days and will be given temporary substitutes until the replacement
5. President can veto and has the final say on laws
6. President appoints his cabinet but is given voted on ethnic group representatives
7. Prime Minister is a tie-breaker in the senate and presides over them

Following a semi-presidential helps separate the powers. With a new and struggling country, it is important. In Rob Elgie's "Semi-Presidentialism: Sub Types and Democratic Performance" there is many arguments for the efficiency of semi-presidentialism. By giving the president limited powers under this government system, it avoids distress within the parties and fragmentation. This makes this a valid regime type. By separating the powers between the prime minister and the president there will be a hold on the president's power. Although he can remove his cabinet, these powers won't be given back to him for any amount of time. Not giving him any extra powers helps to avoid a dictatorship. The separation of powers also helps the efficiency fo the government over a long period of time.

Article 4: Legislative Branch

1. The State of Kerblakistan has adopted a unicameral legislative system
2. The legislative has the obligation to make laws
3. The legislature has can amend laws under a majority vote and approval by the president
4. The president has the power to veto laws
5. Legislature members are obligated to hold the executive branch accountable with proceeding with the law process in a reasonable time span

With an already struggling country it is important that they are held accountable and have a swift process. By implementing a unicameral system that problem is solved. Labeling directly what the legislative branch does leaves no confusion as to their duties. The relationship between the executive and the legislative branch is that after the legislative branch decides on a law, the president can veto. This is have a check of power on the legislature. It is very important to a country to have the ability to amend laws. This is important because laws may not be beneficial over time and should be changed. This is a way that the constitution can say new and relevant. The reason for specifically stating the process has to be within a reasonable time is so bills do not get "lost in the system".

Article 5: Elections and Electoral System

1. Kerblakistan follows a majoritarian electoral system for the presidential election
2. The parliament seating will be proportional to the number of votes achieved
3. There are 100 seats in the parliament

4. Additional to these 100 seats in parliament, recognized ethnic groups will be allotted 3 seats each
5. There will be no more than 6 parties allowed to participate in parliamentary and presidential elections
6. Party with the least amount of votes for two straight presidential elections is subject to a vote of confidence amongst members for participation in parliament
7. Presidential elections are held every 3 years
8. Presidents are allowed to run for 3 terms
9. Parliament members are voted in every 4 years
10. Members of parliament are allowed to forfeit their seat to install someone from the same party
11. The first meeting of every month will provide time for each ethnic group leader to share any information and ideas they have under the name of ethnic unity

Kerblakistan would benefit from a majoritarian electoral system. Due to the many divided groups, I believe that a second round party runoff would improve sincere voting in the country as well as smaller party representation. The idea behind the sixth party vote is that the party in power may only be holding on to power without actively

contributing and a new party could do that job better. Giving a platform for 3 to 6 parties is an effective amount without creating too many parties and causing confusion.

100 seats is a standard amount that is easy to keep track of. Having a proportional amount of seats to amount of votes makes sure that the larger portion of the country is being represented. A strategy the smaller parties could use is to align their policies with ethnic groups which would directly benefit the people. This will help lead to defending against inequality.

Giving each recognized ethnic groups which are referenced in Article 2 nonremovable seats in parliament gives them having a direct say in legislation that could possibly benefit them. Giving being given time at the beginning of every first meeting of the month ensures the groups around the country that their voices are being heard.

These terms being three years is helpful because it is believed to be enough time to understand a president's views and create legislation. From another perspective, it is short enough for the president not to put in unfavorable legislation and for it to be passed in time for them to still be in power. This also holds them accountable for their political promises. Parliament member voting is every three years as well helps to change parliament leaders consistently and bring new ideas into the system. The reasoning behind the three term limit is that assuming a president is voting in fa