

## The Country of Oskeoton

**Population:** 43.7 million (May 2021 Census)

**Population Growth:** 1.0% annually

**Life Expectancy:** 83 years old (average female/male)

**Ethnic groups:** 48% Oskeotonian, 37% Estallian, 10% Lesmoaquan, and 7% other. A large portion of Oskeotonians resides in three of the largest districts of the country, including the capital, Tokischa. Meanwhile, the majority of the Estallians reside in the district of Jovón. Lesmoaquans live in the northern region of Oskeoton throughout various small cities scattered around Tokischa, Onika, and Solána.

**Literacy (age 15 and above):** 86%

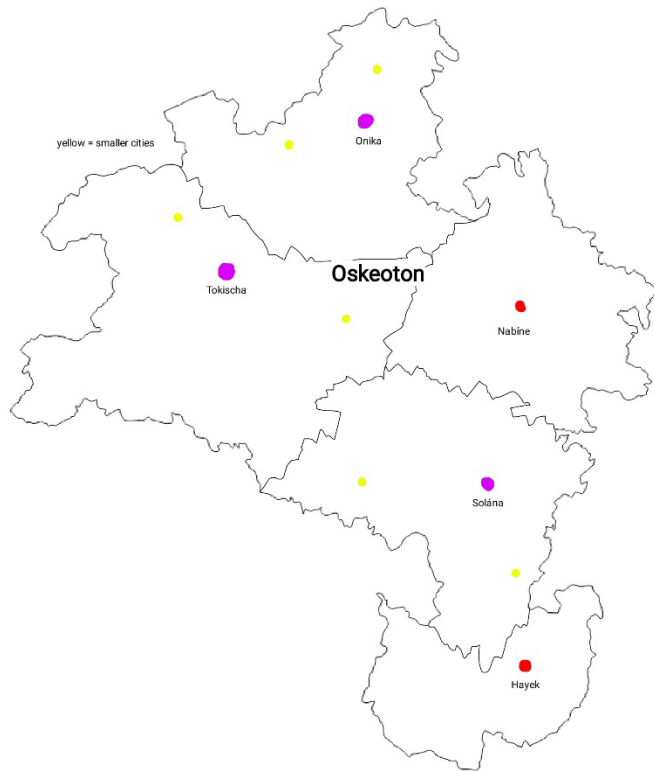
**Capital:** Tokischa (7.8 million)

**Other Major Cities:** Solána (4.8 million) and Onika (6.3 million)

**Size:** Approximately 1.074 million mi<sup>2</sup>

**Labor force:** Agriculture employs 37% of the workforce, and the industrial sector employs 41% of the labor force.

**Economics:** 42% of the GNP comes from agriculture.



**(Not all states are pictured)**

### **Political History:**

The beginnings of the country of Oskeoton date back to the time periods of Mesoamerica. Coming from various groups that include both afro-indigenous and indigenous groups. After various decades of peace, their nation was overcome by the overwhelmingly powerful group who traveled on horses and were always on the move. Oskeoton was conquered by this group and adopted many of their traditions, languages, and cultures. One of the most impactful effects of the conquering was the widespread use of religion, and now it is one of the things that unites multiple groups. After being conquered, various tribes came together to create what is known now as Oskeoton. Early during this time, the collective tribes managed to build strong agricultural systems and so thrived in them as well. Soon, inventions were being made and technological advantages. The five biggest and most common cities are the places where each of the tribes resided when they all came together. During the civil war, the Oskeotonian and Estallians had turmoil as they had various barriers that exploited their miscommunication. Bringing the country together as one was difficult until the cultivation of minerals and resources brought about abundance and prosperity to the land. Things

now between the groups are not perfect, but there is a respectable boundary between all of them.

## **Constitution of Oskeoton**

### **Should there be any group-based rights?**

In the country of Oskeoton, identity is crucial to upholding equal rights across various and all communities. Group-based rights are a part of that equal distribution of rights and liberties. Group-based rights “include the right of a cultural group that its culture should be respected and perhaps protected” (Jones 2022). Often, countries do not grant rights based on being a part of a certain group. Often, being a part of these groups or identifying as something specific can be beyond the control of the individual. For instance, indigenous groups that are in Oskeoton are entitled to rights such as property, territory, and a level of self-governance. Even though there are specific rights for the people who first resided on this land before it became something bigger, there are still a couple of rights that have certain limitations. The discussion of territory and property must be beneficial to both parties, and both must agree to the terms and conditions of the agreement of the territory in question. Indigenous peoples are not the only types of groups that are to be protected by this constitution, but they include ethnic-based groups that must be formally presented to the government in order to receive benefits of the rights, linguistic-based groups, religious, transgender-based groups, sexuality-based groups and groups that are disabled based groups. All of these groups have guaranteed rights from the government to some level. It is important to recognize these groups, and for reasons of respect that guaranteeing some of these rights by our government is imperative. However, like various things in our lifetime, not everything can be guaranteed. Having adequate food and shelter is important but can never be 100% guaranteed. It is our responsibility, nevertheless, to make it our mission to protect these groups that would otherwise fall into the cracks of our system and be prone to injustices if not for the rights set in place. Economic rights should be guaranteed by the state to the best of its ability. Homelessness is a real but unacceptable issue. Children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly can succumb to being homeless. These economic rights should and will be applied to everyone in Oskeoton. The same can be said for shelter and food. Adequate housing and living spaces must be made available to the public. They must include the basic necessities that a home may need, such as washers and dryers, microwaves, fridges, and more. Food must be in good and edible condition with as few harsh pesticides and chemicals as possible. Clean water is another crucial economic right that everyone should benefit from. Even though there is a separation of the public and group-based rights, this should not and will not negatively benefit the other people who do not pertain to these groups. Having expressive freedom, especially being from these groups, play a significant role in society. All groups will be able to openly do their practices as long as it does not cause others a disturbance.

## **Which system is best for the state?**

The best system for Oskeoton is a federal system. Given that the population is relatively big, choosing a system like the federal system is ideal when various and diverse populations are involved. Having a federal system will encourage various parties to appear and have parties that were assorted. This would aid the people when making a decision on electing officials and presidents. Certain regions can have a level of autonomy if the reasoning for their autonomy is valid as deemed and revised by the court system. These regions cannot have autonomy if their reasoning goes as far as to say that they wish to be their own entity. Autonomy must come from a place of ethnic reasoning that directly contributes to their culture. Certain historic sites or places near sacred sites or territory could be a reason for autonomy. Religious places would not be included in autonomy. They may voice their opinions and protest against the government, but they cannot have self-autonomy like how ethnic-based groups are placed. The way that autonomy should be defined is by reasoning as to why they should have autonomy and what exactly the autonomy entails. This is done in order to avoid wanting to secede from the country or anything remotely related to that. Autonomy will be granted to regions if filed with the government, where the judges or a judge will review the form filled out. The shared authority of the governments includes the ability to enact laws regarding taxes, the preservation of the environment, legal procedures, rights, the social segregation of people with disabilities, production, consumption, defense of health, social security, and protection of children and youth. The states are reserved with any authority that the constitution does not restrict them from having. The states are not allowed to enact a temporary measure for its regulation.

## **Should the state be parliamentary, presidential, or semi-presidential?**

The state should be Presidential. The term limits exist, and for the president, it will last about 5 years. Legislatures will have less than 6 years. The upper house will have 4, and the lower house will have 2 years. Term limits are important to have in a country, especially when it is respected by presidents and other candidates. Observing from case studies in Africa, although there was no shocking correlation between the development of democracy and the term limit. Nonetheless, it was made apparent that having term limits positively aids in democracy over a progressive amount of time. With the exception of situations covered by supplemental law, the president has the authority to declare war, broker peace, and provide temporary access to or presence on a national territory to foreign forces. The National Congress must provide its approval before the president can leave the nation for a period longer than 10 days. Additionally, the president has the sole authority to originate legislation, oversee the federal government's highest echelons, approve and direct the publication of laws, issue decrees and rules, veto bills, and abolish public positions or offices when they are vacant. Additionally, the president has the authority to uphold diplomatic ties with foreign nations and acknowledge their diplomatic representatives, sign international treaties, communicate on behalf of the government, commute sentences, promote and

appoint generals, ministers, and judges, bestow decorations and honorary awards, and present a multi-year plan to the National Congress. When matters pertaining to severe situations may include relations between the government and another group or even if one or several people's lives are threatened, the president may step in and essentially override the power of state government. To keep the president in check when a situation like this occurs, the agency devoted to anti-corruption and injustices has the power to intervene.

### **Should the legislature be bicameral or unicameral?**

The legislature is bicameral. There are two houses in the legislature. The National Council's 200 members, or Lower house members, are chosen directly every four years. The upper house, or Council of Legislation, has 50 members. In each of the states, two members are appointed from each, and one member is appointed individually by an Oskeotonian. This system largely relies on referendums or direct democracy. This function allows Oskeotonian voters to select if certain federal and state laws should be passed. The majority party in the lower house has great influence over the creation of chamber rules and the scheduling of bills for discussion and voting. The lower house rules will typically restrict discussions so that significant legislation can be passed in a single parliamentary working day. However, in the upper chamber, the majority controls the timing of when various proposals are brought to the floor for a vote. However, one Senator can prevent legislation from being brought to the floor for a vote. The majority and minority must work together to establish the procedures for debate on legislation since the Senate does not end debate unless 51 senators support a cloture resolution approving a measure for consideration. In accordance with this system, the Upper house floor can be used to discuss legislation for up to two weeks. The bicameral system aids in allowing more representation of the people to become present in the legislature.

### **Should the constitution discuss the electoral system, and if so, what system should be adopted?**

The system that should be adopted for the electoral system includes ranked-choice voting. Ranked choice voting would eliminate the hassle of multiple votes on a candidate. Utilizing the ordinal ballot would contribute to opening up more spaces for candidates when running for campaigns. Ranked choice voting would encourage genuine voting based on candidates and their beliefs and not by just party. Specific groups do have legislative seats. The main goal is to have as much representation of the people as possible in a manner that will not cause gridlock. Having a couple of legislative seats that will promote equity and representation helps. Two to three times a year, Oskeotonian citizens cast ballots on matters of national significance. A referendum on a piece of legislation can only be forced by 60,000 citizens, whereas 200,000 people are needed to call one on a constitutional matter. For presidential

elections, the elections will be held every 5 years. The upper house will have elections every 4 years, and the lower house will have elections every 2 years.

#### Works Cited

Jones, Peter, "Group Rights", The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Fall 2022 Edition), Edward N. Zalta & Uri Nodelman (eds.), URL = [<https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2022/entries/rights-group/ Links to an external site.>](https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2022/entries/rights-group/).

United Nations. 1948. "Universal Declaration of Human Rights." United Nations. [https](https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights/)